



International
Standard

ISO/IEC 30107-4

**Information technology —
Biometric presentation attack
detection —**

**Part 4:
Profile for testing of mobile devices**

*Technologies de l'information — Détection d'attaque de
présentation en biométrie —*

Partie 4: Profil pour les essais des dispositifs mobiles

**Second edition
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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 30107-4:2020), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- removal of terms and definitions present in other parts of the ISO/IEC 30107 series;
- addition of FIDO biometrics requirements;
- addition of [Clause 4](#);
- best practice number of PAI species used in evaluation changed from minimum 3 to minimum 6;
- FIDO biometric presentation attack detection evaluation requirements has been moved to [Clause 7](#);
- removal of Annex A: Roles in PAD testing of mobile devices;
- other minor wording changes to align with ISO/IEC 30107-3.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30107 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

The presentation of an artefact or of human characteristics to a biometric capture subsystem in a fashion intended to interfere with system policy is referred to as presentation attack. The ISO/IEC 30107 series deals with techniques for the automated detection of presentation attacks. These techniques are called presentation attack detection (PAD) mechanisms. ISO/IEC 30107-3 establishes principles and methods for performance assessment of PAD mechanisms and for reporting the results thereof.

PAD mechanisms are commonly integrated into mobile devices that use biometrics.^{[1][2]} The following characteristics of mobile devices necessitate the development of an ISO/IEC 30107-3 profile specific to mobile devices:

- Mobile devices often have accelerated product development timelines, therefore time and resources for PAD testing can potentially be limited.
- A single type of biometric subsystem is often integrated into a wide range of mobile devices, such that results from a single test can be applicable to multiple types of mobile devices with the same operating system (OS) or using the same development language.
- Biometric subsystems integrated into mobile devices are typically closed systems, such that performance testing takes place through a full-system evaluation.

This document provides requirements for assessing the performance of PAD mechanisms on mobile devices with local biometric recognition. A general profile is provided in [Clause 5](#) as well as a profile specific to Fast Identity Online (FIDO) biometric presentation attack detection evaluation requirements in [Clause 6](#).^[3]