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## ASSEMBLY — 40TH SESSION

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Agenda Item 12: Security – Policy

#### BIOMETRIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM FOR STAFF WORKING AT AIRPORTS

(Presented by India)

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This working paper presents information on the implementation of two tier background screening system based on robust Biometric Data authentication, which intend to give a Seamless, hassle free and paperless facilitation to staff working at airports, using cutting edge Identity Management and Face Recognition technologies for issuing Aerodrome Entry Permit (AEPs).

<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>	This working paper relates to Strategic Objectives: Security and Facilitation.
<i>Financial implications:</i>	Nil
<i>References:</i>	ICAO Doc 8973

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulating access to aerodromes and preventing unauthorized entry into security restricted areas are some of the important practices followed for Aviation Security. The Biometric Access Control System adopted in India aims to integrate these concepts into a single system while issuing Airport Entry Passes to staff working at the Airports.

## 2. DISCUSSION

### 2.1 Background

2.1.1 Up till now Airport Entry Passes used to be issued by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security to staff working at Airports based on background checks conducted by the Police Department and Indian Central Security Agencies. The passes showed zones for which access to staff was given.

### 2.2 Biometric Access Control System

2.2.1 The new Biometric Access Control System introduces advanced technology which uses the ADHAAR – a nation-wide system that provides a unique identification number to every citizen of India based on voluntary submission of biometric data by the applicants. This number or some other government issued ID like Passport, Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card or Driving License is used to authenticate a person who is applying for Airport Entry Pass. The Airport Entry Pass thus is non-duplicable and carries a unique QR/2D code.

2.2.2 The new Biometric Access Control System replaces the manual checking of Airport Entry Passes by digital scanners at the e-gates at every access points in the airports.

2.2.3 The different zones in the airport have different levels of security and accordingly the zone with higher security would require the scanning of 2D/ QR codes as well as biometric input.

### 2.3 Two Tier Background Screening

2.3.1 The new Biometric Access Control System also introduces a two tier level of Background Screening of applicants.

2.3.2 Firstly, a Government issued IDs like the Passport, PAN card, Driving License or ADHAAR are issued after thorough background check.

2.3.3 Secondly, at the time of issuing Airport Entry Passes, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security separately conducts Background Check and thus ensures a two tier system of screening personal antecedents.

### 2.4 Advantages of the new Biometric Access Control System

2.4.1 The new Biometric Access Control System introduces the following five distinct advantages to the process of issuing Airport Entry Passes

- a) The Airport Entry Passes now are issued on more stringent double layered Security Screening of personal antecedents of the applicants
- b) The Airport Entry Passes are non-duplicable, based on biometric data
- c) The Scanning of Biometric data and the unique QR/2D code on the passes done by digital scanners is more secured and seamless.
- d) The system automatically deactivates a pass that has not been used for certain prescribed period of time.

- e) In future the system will be upgraded to monitor movement of staff within airports at real time.

### 3. **CONCLUSION**

3.1 The new Biometric Access Control System initiated in India to issue the Airport Entry Passes uses Biometric data of the applicant with the nation-wide ADHAAR System in India. The Passes are scanned digitally at the airport entry gates which provides a highly secured and seamless access control system.

3.2 The Assembly is invited to note the contents of this paper and reaffirm Member States' responsibility for the implementation of effective aviation security measures within its territory, taking account of the evolving threat picture.

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