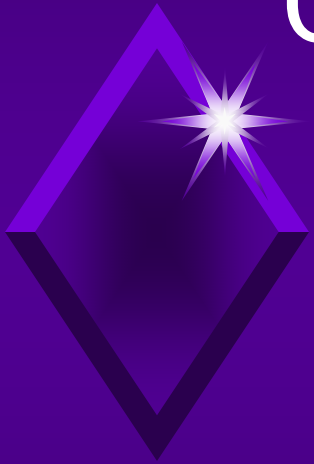
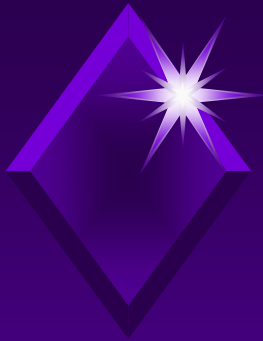


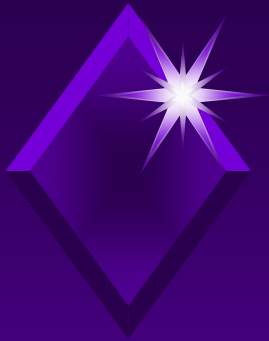
Civil aviation security in Sudan





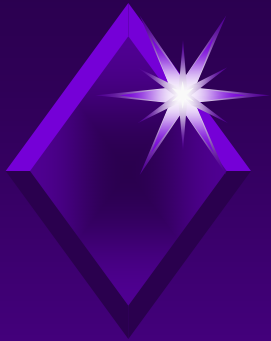
The aviation security structure in Sudan & Oversight system

- ❑ The aviation security structure in Sudan is based on the following entities:
- ❑ 1, The **Appropriate authority** responsible for security in Sudan is the Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority, who represents the state in international, regional, and local forums and bears full responsibility for aviation security.
- ❑ 2. The **Aviation Security Department** is a part of the authority and operates within the mandates of the authority responsible on behalf of the Director General of the authority at Sudanese airports, airlines, air freight, postal services, ground handling, and others.
- ❑ **Airport operators, aircraft operators, and others** are the responsibility of the manager of each airport and the manager of each company, with aviation security managers specializing in this field acting on their behalf and implementing the requirements of the authority responsible for security.



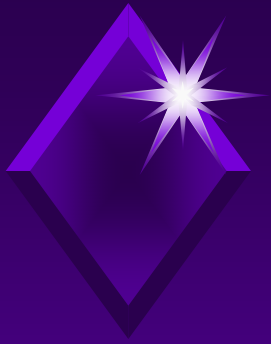
The relationship between the Appropriate authority and airports / airlines Operators

- The appropriate authority is a regulatory body that ensures, through monitoring and continuous surveillance of the airport and the airline , that they are implementing the security procedures and instructions outlined in the legislation, the national aviation security program, airport security program, and airline security program. If the authority discovers any security deficiencies or gaps, it requests the airport or the airline to rectify the situation by addressing those deficiencies through a corrective action plan agreed upon by both parties with a specific timeline.
- It is usually common practice among civil aviation organizations to use administrative solutions and not resort to imposing penalties and fines, although sanctions can range from administrative penalties to shutting down the airport or suspending the airline in cases of serious security violations.

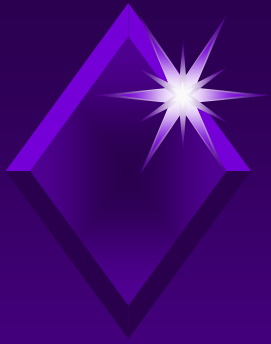


Quality control activities at the national level

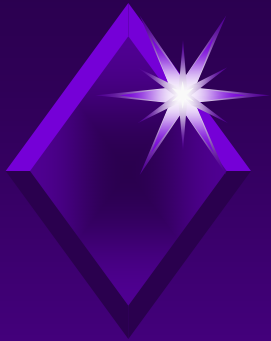
- ❑ Evaluating threats and determining the airport's operating status based on the level of threat.
- ❑ The airport is required to take urgent measures to stop serious security violations and, if necessary, to suspend flights, close the airport, or halt operations depending on the security violation.
- ❑ Reviewing and assessing security measures, identifying shortcomings and then continuous evaluation, which is referred to as a continuous monitoring approach, ensures that security oversight is ongoing and systematic.
- ❑ Implementing the relationship between the authorities and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in the field of aviation security, whether by sending information, auditing, or conducting document audits to reach a good level of implementation of the continuous monitoring system. Law enforcement powers.



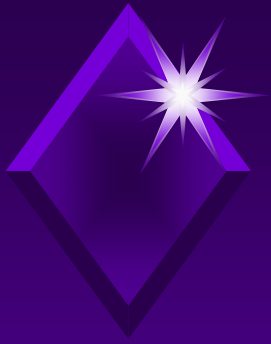
- ❑ Preparation of guiding materials to assist airport and aircraft operators in explaining, understanding, and applying program materials.
- ❑ Licensing of personnel in security screening at airports and companies, among others.
- ❑ Conducting continuous monitoring activities on security represented by applying a methodology of continuous surveillance on security through various means including security audits, security inspection , and security tests.
- ❑ Enforcing laws and regulations to rectify shortcomings in all security deficiencies among operators and their personnel.



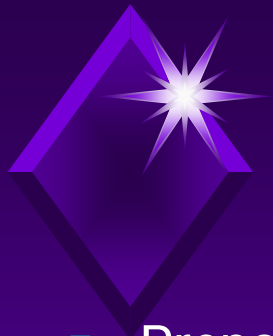
- ❑ Ensuring the implementation of the national aviation security program and maintaining the required standards for aviation security.
- ❑ Identifying shortcomings in the application of standard rules and aviation security procedures and ensuring how they are addressed.
- ❑ Implementing corrective actions as quickly as possible to close the gaps that have been assessed and resolving some existing gaps, as well as determining means to close gaps and ways to prevent them from occurring again.
- ❑ should develop a work plan and specify the timeframe for it.



- It means applying a continuous monitoring approach to aviation security at airports, air line operators, cargo and postal agents, air traffic service providers, and aviation security service providers by implementing quality control measures (including surveys, inspections, testing, and ongoing oversight) in order to close gaps in all aspects of aviation security, including human factors, legislation, facilities, equipment, and developing mandatory corrective action plans for all industry partners and monitoring the implementation of these plans. This is achieved through the following:

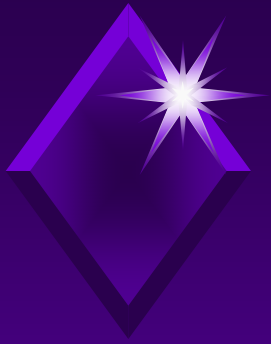


1. Requires airport operators to establish, implement, and update an internal aviation security quality program to meet the commitments of the national aviation security program.
2. Required to provide the aviation security authority with the results of the inspections and details of any corrective actions taken.
3. designate an office responsible for monitoring internal quality and prepare, implement, and update the internal quality program.

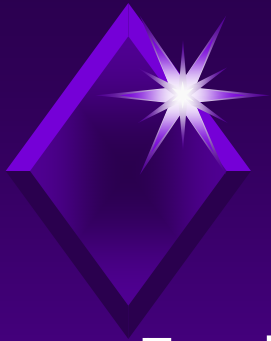


The tasks of Airports and industry partners

- ❑ Preparing security program according to the national aviation security program and obtaining approval from the authority.
- ❑ Assigning the security director to prepare and implement the program.
- ❑ Ensuring the safety of flights represented by screening passengers and their luggage, inspecting goods, mail, supplies, and provisions, among others.
- ❑ Preparing and implementing emergency security plans.
- ❑ Preparing and executing an internal quality program.
- ❑ Preparing an internal training program and implementing it according to the national aviation security training program.
- ❑ Preparing operational instructions and obtaining approval from the authority.



- Airports and industry partners must adhere to the provisions of the legislation and comply with international, regional, and local requirements. The authority requires airports to provide the necessary requirements, means, devices, equipment, and trained and licensed personnel to implement security requirements.



- ❑ Establishing and implementing a airport security program.Implementing security measures for airports.Establishing procedures to analyze identified vulnerabilities and report them.Developing and executing corrective plans to address identified vulnerabilities.Providing the relevant aviation security authority with the results of internal monitoring and any corrective plans deemed necessary.
- ❑ Reporting to the authority any security threats or emergencies facing aircraft, the airport, or air navigation devices as quickly and promptly as possible.

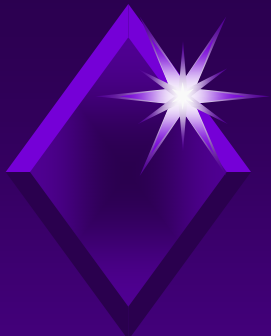


Licensing Administration:

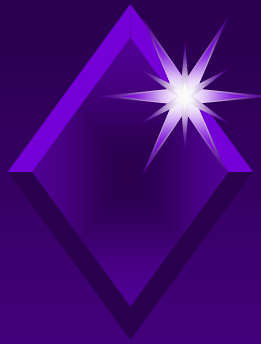
- ❑ It means the licensing of human resources working in security screening at airports, air operators, cargo and postal agents,
- ❑ security institutes and colleges,
- ❑ the licensing of civil aviation systems, setting standards for devices and building designs according to international and national security requirements, including total quality in efficiency, selection criteria, and standards.



- ❑ Inspecting license and permit holders and testing them.
- ❑ Approving training courses related to the issuance of licenses and permits and other training courses in the field of aviation security.
- ❑ Approving systems for tests and examinations related to the issuance of licenses and permits. Recommending the cancellation of the license and permit.
- ❑ For the temporary suspension of the license and permit. Licensing security devices and equipment and evaluating those available.
- ❑ Approving security systems at airports and industry partners.

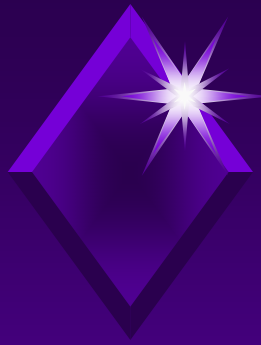


- License and permit holders shall have the following authorities and responsibilities: to carry out security or training activities in accordance with the standards approved by the National Aviation Security Program and related programs or applicable laws; to Screening passengers, crew, individuals, baggage, cargo, mail, supplies, and aircraft and vehicles, among others, for the purpose of preventing the entry of any dangerous items that threaten safety; and to handle hazardous materials according to standards and regulations.



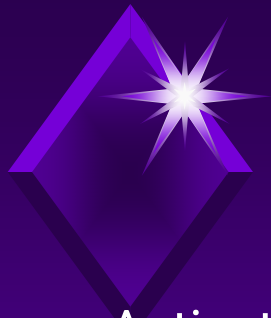
The evolution of international auditing in Sudan

- The Sudanese aviation security subjected to international audits in 2005 regarding the procedures of Annex 17 during the first round from 2002 to 2005 and
- the second round in 2012, as well as an audit on USAP-CMA in 2023.



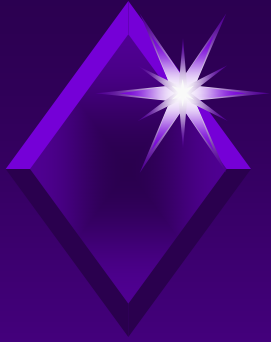
The current situation during the war

- The aviation authority worked on the necessity of sustaining civil aviation activities during the war. It operated Port Sudan Airport to facilitate international flight movements. Sudanese airlines (Sudan Airways - Badr Airlines - Tarco Aviation) operations from and to Port Sudan Airport, and the authority also worked to operate local airports for domestic flight movements (Dongola Airport - Kassala Airport - Damazin Airport).



The post-war situation

- ❑ Activation of security procedures in airports and airlines and the implementation of national legislation according to the national aviation security program - Airport Security Program - instructions and orders.
- ❑ Enabling the authority to apply a continuous monitoring approach.
- ❑ Empowering the authority's staff to practice a continuous monitoring approach.
- ❑ Establishing security culture workshops at airports and explaining the security procedure requirements and clarifying roles.
- ❑ Exchange of information and reports/internal quality/Airport Security Committee/threat assessment committee at the airport - incidents and occurrences.



□ Thank you

