WORKING PAPER

ASSEMBLY — 36TH SESSION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 15: Aviation Security Programme

COORDINATION OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY STATES

(Presented by the United States)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper supports the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Coordinated Assistance and Development (CAD) program and recommends actions aimed at increasing Member State participation in fostering partnerships with other Member States having aviation security expertise. The United States currently provides security assistance and training to ICAO Member States through various bilateral or multilateral interactions focused on ensuring that international security standards are met and sustained. In an effort to broaden such work, the United States encourages other Donor States to share information with each other and with ICAO in order to reduce duplication in security assistance activities and to assist ICAO in ensuring that security deficiencies identified through the Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) are addressed in a manner that leads to sustained compliance with Annex 17.

Action: The Assembly is invited to:
a) convene an ad hoc meeting of Donor States currently providing significant assistance to recipient countries to solicit input and interest from States; and
b) create innovative incentives to encourage active participation in the CAD database of capacity-building resources that tracks information on assistance programs being delivered by and to Member States, and indicates States' assistance needs.

Strategic Objectives:	This working paper relates to Strategic Objective B8.
Financial implications:	No additional resources required:
References:	Doc 9848, *Assembly Resolutions in Force* (as of 8 October 2004) (A35-9)

1.   **INTRODUCTION**

1.1   ICAO's coordinated assistance and development strategy was established to address specific needs and resolve identified deficiencies by enabling Donor States and organizations to direct assistance where it is most needed. By making available a broad set of international resources and tools --

tailored to the needs of States -- ICAO would be better able to assist other nations in meeting international aviation security standards and to provide training that would lead to sustainable improvements. Ultimately, the United States believes that Donor States should work *collectively* to provide technical and training assistance to recipient countries, thereby strengthening the international aviation security network over the long term.

1.2   To address this issue, an exploratory meeting of Donor States recommended that ICAO establish and maintain a database to track assistance provided to and received by States. A survey was distributed in December 2006 to collect initial information. After submitting timely and detailed responses to the ICAO survey, States would then be able to access the world's best available resources through a central database, thereby avoiding redundancy and duplication of effort.[1]

1.3   In a recent address, Secretary General Dr. Taïeb Chérif referred to the goal of strengthening implementation of corrective measures through coordinated assistance and a cohesive, harmonized approach to technical cooperation projects.

1.4   A major component of the *ICAO Plan of Action for Strengthening Aviation Security* is a Universal programme of regular, mandatory, systematic and harmonized audits to evaluate aviation security in all 190 Member States of ICAO and to help identify and correct deficiencies in the implementation of ICAO security-related standards… Fundamental to the success of the Plan of Action is the synergy between the USAP, the ICAO Aviation Security Mechanism, the Coordinated Assistance and Development Programme and technical cooperation projects, to assist States in achieving compliance with Annex 17 standards through technical assessments, training and direct assistance to States. Under the provisions of assistance, ICAO further provides for the development of aviation security training packages, the utilization of the worldwide network of sixteen aviation security training centres and immediate assistance to rectify urgent deficiencies. More long-term assistance through technical cooperation projects is available to States audited by the USAP when implementing their national AVSEC Plan of Action, especially those who lack the required human or financial resources. *Ensuring coordination between the USAP, the Coordinated Assistance and Development and technical cooperation projects implies a cohesive, logical and harmonized approach, strengthening each element of the process, from auditing to the implementation of corrective measures and institutional development.* (Emphasis added.)[2]

2.   **DISCUSSION**

2.1   The United States has begun separate discussions with other nations and funding organizations in order to assist ICAO in its effort to achieve a cohesive approach by cataloguing international technical and training assistance resources. As a means for delivering assistance in security infrastructure development, States may consider hosting trainees, dispatching specialists, or providing equipment as requested by recipient countries.

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[1] This effort entails only the collection and sharing of data from Member States to better leverage national and international training and technical assistance resources. "Donor" is defined as a Member State with already existing capacity-building programs.

[2] Address by the Secretary General of ICAO to the Second International Arab Civil Aviation Security Conference, Jeddah, 26-28 March 2007.

2.2   The following are broad areas for potential capacity-building assistance:

   a) *Training and Technical Assistance* – focusing on terrorism, risk and threat analysis; national civil aviation security inspectors; enforcement and compliance training; national quality control regimes; train-the-trainer; cargo inspection; and crisis management, among others;

   b) *Legislation* –developing legislation and implementing regulations, conventions, protocols, statutes, procurement policies, administrative and operational procedures and dispute resolution;

   c) *Police and Law Enforcement* – developing procedures for law enforcement, establishing clear lines of authority and transparency, and providing technical and training assistance to airport security forces; and

   d) *Domestic Security Measures* – developing and implementing effective crisis and consequence management techniques, aviation and transportation security measures and protection of critical infrastructure.

2.3   The United States has identified international aviation security assistance in the development of security infrastructures as a top priority in the coming year. A common theme of recent meetings with partner States and regional authorities is the need to leverage shared resources and increase cooperation with States attempting to meet international aviation security standards and recommended practices. In an effort to expand such work, the United States is now exploring ways and means to assist various geographic regions in addressing security deficiencies identified through the ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) by making available a broad range of U.S. technical and training assistance that can be tailored to the needs of individual States and regions.

2.4   The ultimate goal is to have an ICAO-sponsored international database of assistance programs, course offerings and attendee lists that can be accessed by Donor States in order to avoid duplication of effort. The Coordinated Assistance and Development (CAD) program has focused on enabling States to correct deficiencies revealed under the USAP through, *inter alia*, closer cooperation and coordination with States having advanced aviation security resources. CAD also works with regional and international bodies and multinational funding institutions to generate innovative assistance and funding programs. The United States supports this program and is committed to working closely with CAD to achieve these goals.

3.   **CONCLUSION**

3.1   Ultimately, the United States believes that States should work *collectively* to provide assistance, thereby strengthening the entire international aviation security network over the long term. ICAO has identified the importance of collective action through Strategic Objective B8 and has built upon existing operational partnerships to strengthen aviation security capabilities. In addition, the Assembly at its 35th Session (Montreal, 28 September to 8 October 2004) updated and adopted Resolution A35-9: *Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies related to the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.* This Resolution acknowledges that implementation of technical measures for the prevention of acts of unlawful interference requires financial investment and training of personnel. To continue the work of the 35th Assembly, the United States is exploring ways to assist ICAO in addressing security vulnerabilities identified through the USAP.

4.   **RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.1   That the Assembly:

a)   convene an ad hoc meeting of Donor States currently providing significant assistance to recipient countries to solicit input and interest from States; and

b)   create innovative incentives to encourage active participation in the CAD database of capacity-building resources that tracks information on assistance programs being delivered by and to Member States, and indicates States' assistance needs.

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