

UNSCR 2341 (2017) and the Role of Civil Aviation in Protecting Critical Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks

Anne-Maria Seesmaa

UNCTED

ICAO HQ /20 September 2019





ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



SC Resolution 2341 (2017)

- Calls on Member States to consider developing or further improving their strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks:
 - Assessing and raising awareness of the relevant risks
 - Taking preparedness measures; effective responses to attacks, promoting interoperability in security, consequence management
 - Facilitating effective interaction of all stakeholders involved



SC Resolution 2341 (2017)

- Each State determines what constitutes its CI and how to protect it from terrorist attacks
- States are encouraged to:
 - raise awareness, expand knowledge and understanding of the challenges posed by terrorist attacks against CI
 - develop of strategies for reducing risks to CI from terrorist attacks
 - establish criminal responsibility for terrorist attacks against CI
 - strengthen national, regional and international partnerships, both public and private
 - ensure domestic interagency cooperation
 - enhance international cooperation, including in sharing of information and good practices



| ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



SC Resolution 2396 (2017)

- Acknowledges that returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters have attempted, organized, planned, or participated in attacks in their countries of origin or nationality, or third countries, incl. against soft targets
- Need for MS to develop, review, or amend national risk and threat assessments to take into account ST to develop appropriate contingency and emergency response plans for terrorist attacks
- Calls upon MS to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships with stakeholders, both public and private, to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks against soft targets



ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



Implementation status

The Council held an update briefing on the implementation of 2341 in February 2018 and stressed the following elements:

- Identifying existing initiatives in a more comprehensive manner
- Need to understand the threat better and analyze of trends as the threat evolves
- Strengthen measures to counter cyber threats
- 2341 interrelation with other SC resolutions
- Integration to national and regional strategies
- Support and utilize initiatives developed by IROs
- Need to increase efforts to provide technical assistance
- Exercise constant adaptation
- Coherent engagement of all stakeholders incl. first responders
- Increase exchange of information
- Strong partnerships between States and the private sector



Other relevant SC resolutions

- **Resolution 2309 (2016)** calls upon states to urgently address any gaps or vulnerabilities that may be highlighted by ICAO or national self-risk assessment or audit processes; (e) Strengthen security screening procedures and maximize the promotion, utilization and sharing of new technologies and innovative techniques that maximize the capability to detect explosives and other threats, as well as strengthening cooperation and collaboration and sharing experience in regards to developing security check technologies
- **Resolution 2370 (2017)** condemns the continued flow of weapons, including SALW, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs) and their components, and IEDS components to and between ISIL/Da'esh, Al-Qaida, their affiliates, and associated groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, and encouraging MS to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons, systems and components
- **2018 Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles:** Guiding principles 50 and 51



ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



CTC/CTED approach

- Incorporated into country assessments
- examine States' efforts to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks
- identify good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities
- produce assessment and develop analysis
- identify States' technical assistance needs and work with its partners to facilitate the delivery of targeted assistance with a view to strengthening States' counter-terrorism capacities
- make recommendations for action



| ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



CTC/CTED approach

- CTED as a member of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact thematic Working Group on “Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection”, chaired by INTERPOL, developed an initiative on CI under the working group
- updated version of the Technical Guide, an important tool to help Member States implement key Security Council resolutions, incl. 2341, on terrorism, prepared by CTED and intended as a reference for States; includes references to instruments and tools developed by other international organizations
- CTED trends report on the physical protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks



| ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



The Compendium of Good Practices

- Presented to MS in June 2018 in New York with Japan as chair: Raising awareness on the requirements of UNSC 2341 on the CIP and enhancement of States' capacities to prevent terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure

https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Compendium-CIP-final-version-120618_new_fonts_18_june_2018_optimized.pdf

- Raised awareness by MS and IROs of UNSC 2341 and the need to better protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks
- Understanding the challenge
- Identify good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field
- MS to develop and implement national strategies for reducing risks to CI from terrorist attacks and seek further TA if needed in the development and implementation of such strategies
- Second phase of the project with targeted regional workshops organized in partnership with INTERPOL and OCT



ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



The Compendium of Good Practices - Aviation

- Recognizing the attractiveness of the aviation sector to terrorist attacks
- ICAO tools and instruments
- Specificities of the threat – and –risk environment
- Physical and cyber infrastructure



ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



Conclusions

- Importance of holistic approaches
- Technical assistance and capacity building needs
- Sharing of good practices
- Partnerships



ICAO

SECURITY & FACILITATION



ICAO

North American
Central American
and Caribbean
[NACC] Office
Mexico City

South American
[SAM] Office
Lima

ICAO
Headquarters
Montréal

Western and
Central African
[WACAF] Office
Dakar

European and
North Atlantic
[EUR/NAT] Office
Paris

Middle East
[MID] Office
Cairo

Eastern and
Southern African
[ESAF] Office
Nairobi

Asia and Pacific
[APAC] Sub-office
Beijing

Asia and Pacific
[APAC] Office
Bangkok



THANK YOU