ECAC COMMON EVALUATION PROCESS OF SECURITY EQUIPMENT

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ICAO SYMPOSIUM ON INNOVATION IN AVIATION SECURITY

Montréal, 21-23 October 2014

Overview

- Background
- ECAC Technical Specifications
- ECAC Common Evaluation Process
- Main Achievements:
  - CEP for EDS
  - CEP for LEDS
  - CEP for SSc
  - CEP for ETD
- Conclusions

Background

- Testing of security equipment:
  - Laboratory tests
  - On-site acceptance test
  - Routine tests
- Certification/Approval of equipment by ECAC Member States
  - Difficult for ME having no national test centres or limited resources
  - Different testing methods across national test centres
  - Complicated and costly for manufacturers
  - Uncertainty about the performance of deployed equipment

ECAC Technical Specifications

- Decision of the 44 Member States of ECAC:
  - To establish a common process for evaluating equipment performance
  - Based on Common Testing Methodology
  - Tests conducted by designated participating test centres
  - Evaluation against ECAC/EU performance standards
  - Sharing of test results with all ECAC Member States
- August 2009: Common Evaluation Process of security equipment (CEP) launched
  - Establishment of ECAC study groups for each category of security equipment
  - Review of national threat lists
  - Adoption of a threat list common to all 44 ECAC Member States

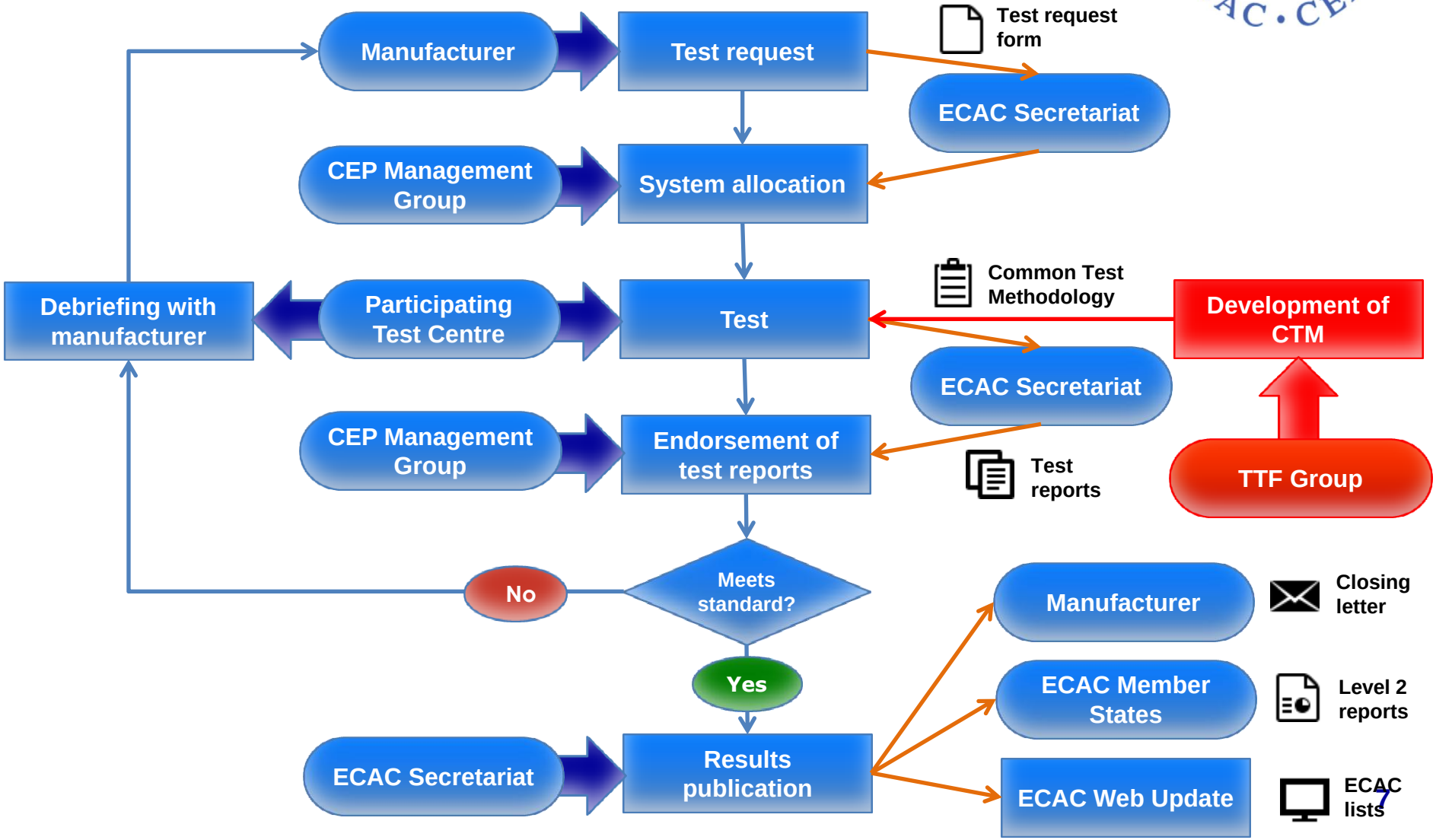
ECAC Common Evaluation Process I

- Legal basis - Administrative Arrangements:
  - Signed by 44 Member States
  - Organisation of the CEP
  - Description of commitment of participants
- Common Testing Methodology:
  - A single document per category of equipment
  - Developed within the ECAC Technical Task Force
  - Approved by ECAC Directors General
- Participating Test Centres:
  - Designated by National Authority
  - Coordination of their CEP activities

ECAC Common Evaluation Process II

- Test reports:
  - Draft test reports endorsed by CEP Management Group
  - Indicate compliance with ECAC/EU performance standards
  - Communicated to ECAC Member States (equipment meeting a standard)
  - Summary information on ECAC website: www.ecac-ceac.org
- CEP Management Group:
  - Membership: Contributing Authorities, Test Centres, ECAC Secretariat
  - Allocates equipment to Test Centres
  - Endorses test reports
  - Monitors implementation of the CEP tests

ECAC Common Evaluation Process III



Implementation of CEP

- CEP applies to four categories of security equipment:
  - Explosive Detection Systems (EDS)
  - Liquid Explosive Detection Systems (LEDS)
  - Security Scanners (SSc)
  - Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) systems
- Possible extension to new categories (2015/2016):
  - Metal Detection Equipment (MDE) for cargo
  - Advanced Cabin Baggage System (ACBS)
- Designated participating test centres:
  - Germany, France, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and United Kingdom

Main Achievements – CEP for EDS

- Since December 2009 to date (October 2014):
  - More than 70 EDS configurations tested from 6 manufacturers
  - 44 EDS configurations are listed on the ECAC website
    - 36 – Standard 3
    - 8 – Standard 2
  - Standard 1 for EDS expired on 1 September 2012

Main Achievements – CEP for LEDS

- Since May 2010 to date (October 2014):
  - More than 180 LEDS configurations tested from 24 manufacturers
  - 82 LEDS configurations are listed on the ECAC website
    - 15 – Standard 3 (4 type A and 11 type B)
    - 49 – Standard 2 (2 type A, 15 type B, 28 type C and 4 type D)
    - 18 – Standard 1 (1 type A, 4 type B, 10 type C and 3 type D)

Main Achievements – CEP for SSc

- Since April 2012 to date (October 2014):
  - 12 SSc configurations tested from 3 manufacturers
  - 11 SSc configurations are listed on the ECAC website
    - 4 – Standard 2
    - 7 – Standard 1

Main Achievements – CEP for ETD

- Since June 2014 to date (October 2014):
  - Endorsement of the Common Testing Methodology (CTM) for ETD on 18 April 2014
  - 4 ETD tested and 14 tests are currently ongoing
  - 1 ETD configuration is listed on the ECAC website

Conclusions

- The ECAC Common Evaluation Process:
  - provides a robust and flexible system for laboratory standardized tests of aviation security equipment;
  - results are accepted throughout ECAC Member States;
  - expandable to new equipment types;
  - open for additional Contributing Authorities and Test Centres; and
  - Is recognised by non-ECAC States (e.g. Australia, CA, USA).
- The ECAC Common Evaluation Process is complemented by:
  - Best practice/guidance material on on-site acceptance tests;
  - Guidance material on routine tests; and
  - Capacity building activities.

Thank you
Any questions?

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