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Bundesamt für Zivilluftfahrt BAZL  
**Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA)**

# Introduction of LEDS in Switzerland

## process – challenges - review



22.10.2014



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Introduction

Preparation

Challenges

Implementation  
/ Review



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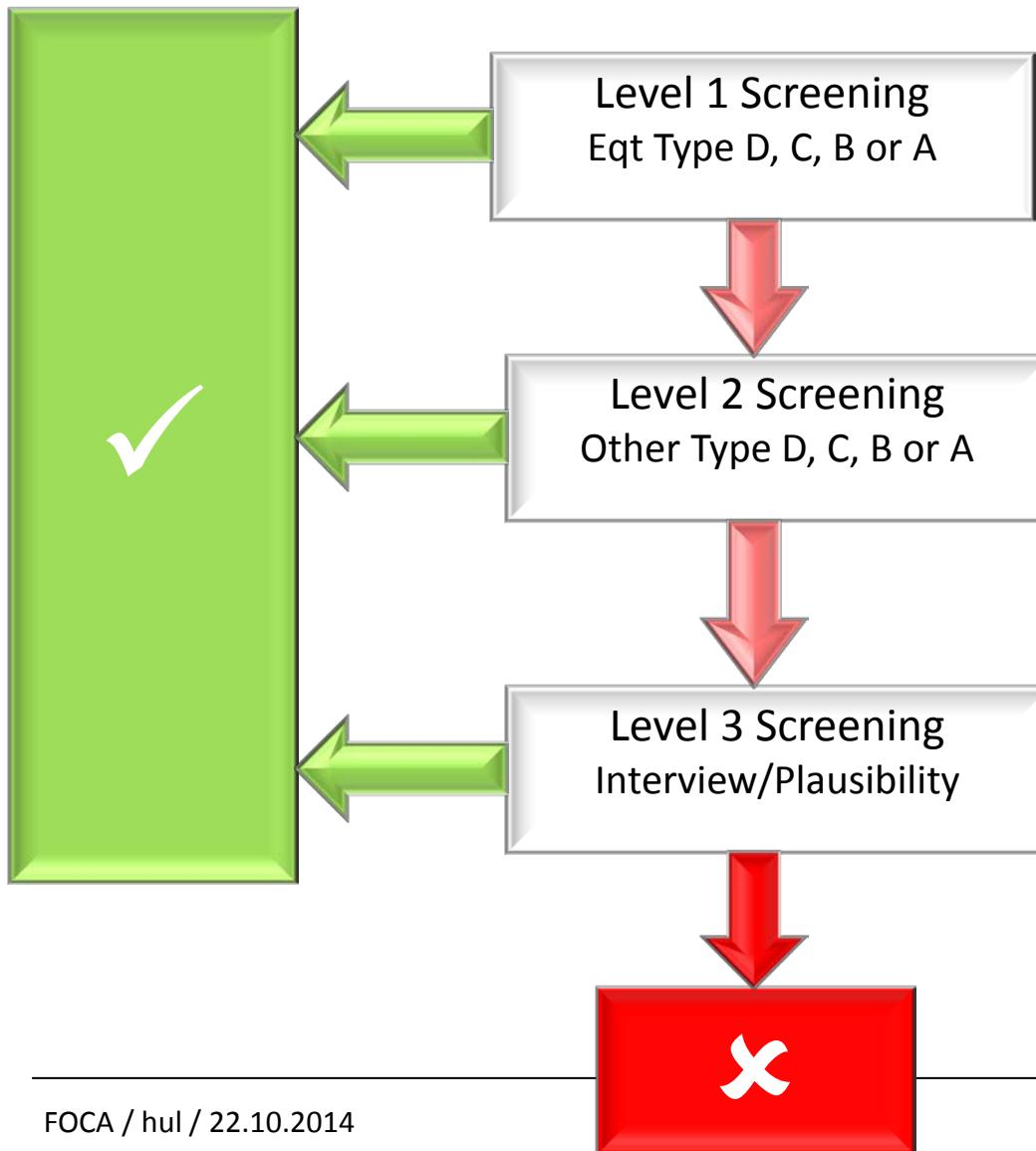
## Concerned commodities

- No change to general LAGs rules (100ml/1L);
- New screening requirement for all LAGs essential to the passenger for the flight for **medical or for dietary reasons** (including baby food) and LAGs in STEBs
- Until January 2014 exempted from LAGs rules (100ml)





# Screening process / Alarm resolution





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# Provision of guidance by Appropriate Authority

- Workshop: Explanation and interpretation of requirements
- Holistic approach: „situation analysis“<sup>1</sup> rather than an interview or interrogation for alarm resolution
- Introduction to Security Questionning (SQ)
  - Appearance and behaviour of interviewee
  - Suspicion Indicators: meaning, detection and refuting
  - Principles of effective questioning
- SQ applied to alarm resolution for LAGs
  - Type of questioning / general approach
  - Possible initial and specific questions



# Technical / Operational Evaluation by Airport Operator

-  Type B LEDS evaluated
  - 2'160 Tests under laboratory conditions
    - 72 different liquids
-  Eqt pre-selected
  - 656 Tests under operational conditions
    - different combinations of eqt
    - ~ 60 Staff
  - ~ 1'000 endurance tests
    - ~ 90 Staff
-  Eqt selected
  - in combination lowest false alarm rate
  - operational reliable



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## Technical

- Availability of eqt at required deadlines
  - ✓ Established relationship with manufacturers
  - ✓ Early procurement date
- Readily available spare parts and technical support
  - ✓ Training of own technical staff at manufacturers
  - ✓ Procurement of own stock of spare parts



# Operational

- Limited number of eqt (budget constraints)
  - ✓ Best distribution and positioning of eqt in order to facilitate use and accessibility
- Queing / waiting times
  - ✓ Adjustment of screening staff distribution
  - ✓ Adjustment of procedures (i.E. STEBs screened without unpacking)
  - ✓ Information to passengers
- Technical failures of eqt
  - ✓ Trained service staff and spare parts readily available on site



## Instruction / Training (technical / practice)

- Training material
  - ✓ Easy to operate equipment
  - ✓ Training material on hand (from tests)
  - ✓ Early availability of eqt





## Instruction / Training (non technical / interview)

- Training material
  - ✓ Developed jointly between State Police and airport operator with support of AA
- Instructors
  - ✓ Instructors from various branches of State Police (Airport Police, BDOs, DEO, Bomb Squad etc.)



# Psychological

- Interviewer uncomfortable with overruling equipment
  - 2 times red = potentially dangerous substance to be used with malice aforethought
    - ➡ Quick initiation of escalation process and involvement of LEOs
  
- ✓ Bolster confidence in good judgment
- ✓ Training in interviewing / questionning techniques
- ✓ Help line for medical questions (medical services / pharmacy)
- ✓ Voucher for baby food (valid at nursery in SRA)



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# Implementation

- Smooth introduction in general
  - 116'000 liquids screened (since January 2014)
  - 7'900 alarms (6.8%)
- Small as expected number of interviews
  - 400 = 2 to 3 on average per day
  - ~ 1 interview per 29'000 pax
- ~ 90% of interviews required for originating pax



# Conclusion



- Close monitoring by AA
- Comprehensive briefing and provision of **guidance material**
- Appropriate timeframe
- Effective steering by responsible entity
- **Equipment testing** both under laboratory conditions as well as operational / practical conditions (including endurance testing)
- Adapted training especially for Interviewer
- **Supervision** by AA and relevant entities during training and implementation
- Appropriate communication with all concerned entities and the traveling public in general
- Creative thinking