

Thirteenth Symposium on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme



Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
United Nations

ICAO Headquarters, Montreal, 24-26 October 2017

Briefly about CTED

- In the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373 (2001), a far-reaching resolution which charted the way forward in the fight against terrorism.
- The resolution established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), which consists of all 15 members of the SC, to monitor the implementation of its provisions.
- The Committee is supported in its work by its Executive Directorate (CTED), which implements the Committee's policy decisions and conducts expert assessments of Member States (overall national counter-terrorism efforts; their strengths, weaknesses; good practices employed; and terrorism trends and challenges)
- CTED identifies States' technical assistance needs and works with its partners to facilitate the delivery of targeted assistance with a view to strengthening States' counter-terrorism capacities.
- The visiting teams are led by CTED and can include experts from a number of international and regional organizations, including ICAO

SC resolutions relevant to air travel border control

- SC resolution 1373 (2001) requires States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents
- SC resolution 1624 (2005) calls upon all States to cooperate to strengthen the security of their international borders, including by combating fraudulent documents and enhancing screening measures
- Effective border management is of particular importance with respect to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), as reflected in SC resolution 2178 (2014)
- SC resolution 2309 (2016) expresses concern that terrorist groups continue to view civil aviation as an attractive target, and identified a number of steps for Member States to take in order to strengthen implementation of the ICAO standards

SC resolutions relevant to air travel border control

- SC resolution 2322 (2016) calls upon States to share biometric and biographic information; to consider downgrading for official use intelligence threat data on FTF's and individual terrorists to provide such information to front-line screeners, such as border security; encourages States to consider extending access to the INTERPOL I-24/7 police information network beyond NCB's to other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations such as airports
- Also recognizing new and recent concerns over security of landside areas, also referred to as “soft targets” and links between terrorism and internet-enabled crimes (Dark web marketplaces for travel documents, weapons etc.)

CTED-ICAO cooperation

- Cooperation reinforced since the adoption of resolution 2309 (2016)
- CTC Country assessment visits
- partnership between CTED and ICAO on TRIP through regional workshops (Sahel, the Caribbean)
- TRIP Compendium
- Cooperation via, meetings, special meetings and open briefings
- Inclusion of ICAO data in the CTC's Technical Guide
- Cooperation via the CTITF Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement

CTED-ICAO cooperation

- Facilitation of technical assistance
- CTED fully supports the ICAO TRIP Strategy and its aim to develop a holistic and systematic model for traveller-identification management aimed at ensuring that all States have the capacity to verify the identity of individuals prior to the issuance of secure travel documents that are compliant with international standards.
- CTED efforts to enhance the security of travel documents addressed by the Machine Readable Travel Document (MRTD) Programme under which ICAO developed the worldwide standard for machine readable passports (MRPs)

Other initiatives and projects

- A Risk Management Framework to Support Counter-Terrorism Objectives: Coordinated Border management in the Air Travel Cycle
- Focuses on one aspect of border management designed to combat terrorism: preventing the movement of terrorists in the air environment
- Also includes observations on how such measures can be conducted in compliance with international human rights and refugee law
- Many practices are implemented throughout MS – standard and advanced- Air Travel Cycle aims to identify such practices in the pre-departure, departure, pre-arrival, arrival, and post-arrival phases of international air passenger travel

Other initiatives and projects

- highlights baseline steps to prevent cross-border mobility of terrorists and other criminals while facilitating international travel, including for business, tourism etc.
- securing the air passenger travel cycle is a critical element in the wider global effort to prevent the movement of terrorists and disrupt terrorism.
- identifies the functions (e.g., advanced data collection, watchlist checks, effective primary and secondary inspections) that a Member State must perform at its border in order to have an appropriate system for curbing terrorist travel
- recognizes the substantial differences in how Member States are organized today to carry out border management

Other initiatives and projects

- In 2013, the Rabat conference on border control cooperation, organized jointly by UNCCT, CTED and the Government of Morocco, identified existing gaps and needs to build up effective border management in order to counter terrorism, prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) and tackle transnational organized crime
- BSI aims to assist Member States in implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant SC resolutions as well as addressing the overall challenges in the area of integrated/cooperative border management, cross-border cooperation and border surveillance issues, including the prevention of travel of the FTFs

Other initiatives and projects

- UNCCT/GCTF document on Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of CT and Stemming the Flow of FTF's
- These good practices are intended to inform and guide governments as they develop policies, programs, and approaches for effective BSM, cross-border cooperation, and border surveillance in a counterterrorism context
- The implementation of the UNCCT project to support Member States to establish API systems through the development of a national API implementation “roadmap”.

Thank you.
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