



ASSEMBLY — 38TH SESSION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 13: Aviation Security – Policy

**PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP AVIATION SECURITY
VIRTUAL TRAINING INITIATIVES (E-LEARNING)**

(Presented by Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of))

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper seeks to highlight the benefits of e-learning and the positive impact that such techniques can produce for the responsible training of aviation personnel, in the implementation of measures and procedures required under the Standards and Recommended Practices of Annex 17 — Security to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Action: The Assembly is invited to ask the Council to establish guidelines and basic principles for promoting the use of e-learning in aviation security training.

<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>	This working paper relates to Strategic Objective B — <i>Security</i> .
<i>Financial implications:</i>	The activities described in this working paper are proposed to be carried out subject to the availability of funds in the Draft Programme Budget for 2014-2016 and/or extra-budgetary contributions.
<i>References:</i>	None

¹ Spanish version provided by Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The effective implementation of the Standards and Recommended Practices of Annex 17 to the *Convention on International Civil Aviation* is largely influenced by economic, cultural and training considerations. The training of personnel responsible for implementing security procedures and measures established under national aviation security programmes is beset by countless limitations including time, space and resources. This is why e-learning is a viable option for the effective mass transfer of knowledge.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 Aviation security training is mandatory for personnel responsible for the implementation of security measures at all levels. Effective implementation of such measures entails significant investments in human resources and material by the public and private aviation entities in States.

2.2 In light of such heavy investments, and to improve aviation security training, distance or e-learning can be considered. E-learning is poised to become the predominant training model, having transformed education, by facilitating individual and organizational training, and having gained stature and recognition in business and educational communities.

2.3 The benefits of this education model include, but are not limited to:

- a) lower costs due to reduced training time and employee absence;
- b) quickness and ease of communication;
- c) access to course content from any internet connection or dedicated virtual system, and;
- d) no need for a group of people to agree when and where to hold the training.

2.4 These advantages are perfectly aligned to the technical component, thanks to the adaptability of aviation security personnel working in public and private entities of the industry.

2.5 With e-learning, theoretical training sessions can be organized which, when complemented by practical training activities, exercises in the field and on-the-job training (as needed), would create substantial savings in terms of investments and availability of staff for work.

2.6 However, the introduction of electronic systems for aviation security training requires the establishment of protocols to ensure that information is securely handled by authorized users only, as well as to prevent fraud and cheating in the evaluation process. Such safeguards are necessary to prevent any flaws in the system that could affect the quality of aviation security training.

3. CONCLUSION

3.1 In view of the benefits of e-learning systems and the existing training needs of the large and diverse target audience in the aviation security field, the Assembly is asked to request the Council to establish guidelines and basic principles for promoting the use of e-learning in aviation security training.