



大会第37届会议
执行委员会

议程项目13：保安政策

亚太航空保安部长级会议后亚太地区做出的最新努力

(由日本提交)

执行摘要

日本于2010年3月13日在日本东京主办了亚太航空保安部长级会议（APAM-AVSEC）。来自亚太地区18个国家和政府的部长和高级官员，以及国际民航组织秘书长参加了亚太航空保安部长级会议，并通过了《亚太航空保安联合宣言》。本文件介绍了亚太航空保安部长级会议后各与会国和政府为了加强亚太地区航空保安做出的最新努力。

行动：请大会：

- a) 注意亚太地区国家和政府最近做出的努力；和
- b) 考虑对《亚太航空保安联合宣言》中所载的拟于第37届会议期间通过的各项原则加以斟酌。

战略目标:	本工作文件涉及战略目标B：保安——加强全球航空保安
财务影响:	无
参考文件:	无

1. 背景

1.1 2009年12月25日，在一架飞往美国的航空器上发生了一起可恶的未遂恐怖袭击。这种卑劣的行径提醒我们这样一个事实：民用航空仍是恐怖主义的一个攻击目标，国际社会必须一同采取有效措施，尤其是通过应对针对民用航空器发起恐怖袭击的潜在威胁来打击恐怖主义。在此次未遂恐怖袭击之后，各地区相继召开了一系列航空保安部长级会议。这些地区性会议的目的是重申航空保安的重要性，并加强该领域的国际伙伴关系与合作。日本认识到，有大量国内、地区、跨太平洋和国际航班的亚太地区并不会幸免于潜在的恐怖主义威胁，因此认为有必要在亚太地区召开部长级会议，并决定主办亚太航空保安部长级会议（以下称为“APAM-AVSEC”）。

1.2 亚太航空保安部长级会议的主要目的是，向亚太地区负责航空保安的部长和高级官员提供一个讨论与民用航空相关的保安问题，以确保该地区航空保安的机会。下面十八个国家和政府，以及国际民航组织秘书长参加了该会议：澳大利亚、柬埔寨、加拿大、中国香港特别行政区、印度、印度尼西亚、日本、马来西亚、缅甸、尼泊尔、新西兰、巴基斯坦、菲律宾、大韩民国、新加坡、泰国、美国和越南。此次会议由日本国土交通大臣前原诚司先生阁下主持。

1.3 作为一项成果，会议通过了《亚太航空保安联合宣言》（以下称为《亚太联合宣言》）。所有与会国和政府均签署了《亚太联合宣言》（泰国根据2010年6月22日泰国内阁会议上的决议加入了该宣言）。各个国家和政府均表示愿意实施《亚太联合宣言》中规定的行动项目。

1.4 在亚太航空保安部长级会议后，新加坡于2010年4月12和13日主办了亚太航空保安监管当局领导人会议（以下称为“监管当局会议”）。在监管当局会议上，进一步深化了源自《亚太联合宣言》的各项举措。

2. 亚太航空保安部长级会议后亚太地区做出的最新努力

2.1 今年夏天，日本对亚太航空保安部长级会议各与会国和政府为了加强航空保安而做出的最新努力做了一次跟踪调查。它们中的大多数均对我们的调查给予了回复。

2.2 根据我们的调查，有不少国家表示有兴趣在机场部署先进成像技术（AIT）（人体扫描仪），以应对最近出现的威胁，如上文所述的在圣诞节当日发生的未遂恐怖袭击。一些国家目前处于先进成像技术的测试阶段，而其他一些国家已计划增加人体扫描仪台数，或者决定于今年晚些时候或明年年初在其机场引入先进成像技术。但是，一些国家提到，它们虽然愿意向机场引入先进成像技术，但是认为这样做有困难，因为它们缺少先进成像技术方面的技术信息或缺少资金。

2.3 我们的调查表明，许多国家表示对能力建设方面的援助感兴趣，不管它们是作为捐助国，还是受援国。一些捐助国表示愿意与其他捐助方进行协作，以避免重复努力和实现产出效能最大化。一些受援国期望得到硬件方面的援助，如赠予安检设备和相关设备，而其他受援国则希望国际民航组织或捐助国为其航空保安人员，包括航空保安审计员/监察员提供更多培训。

2.4 值得注意的是，一些国家正在审查其有关航空保安的国家规章，其中包括其国家民用航空保安方案（NCASPs）。其审查内容各不相同。例如，一些国家渴望加强其质量管理方案，使其能够迫使相关各方遵守国家规章。有一个国家打算要求机场运营人根据它们的具体设施、保安需要和运营情况量身定制其机场保安方案。另外一个国家在考虑到保安管理体系（SeMS）这一概念的基础上，目前正在审查航空保安人员的合格认证和培训体系。

2.5 一些国家提出了对更多的有关航空保安的信息进行双边或多边共享的重要性。例如，当某一国家举办20国集团会议和亚太经合组织（APEC）会议之类的大型国际政治活动时，该国需要收集许多保安信息，并与伙伴国交换和共享这些信息。一个国家指出，从尽早传递有关航空保安的紧急信息角度讲，参与国际民航组织和地区（如亚太经合组织）航空保安联络点网络很重要。

3. 未来计划

- 3.1 日本将继续在亚太地区伙伴国和政府的合作下，宣传《亚太联合宣言》。
- 3.2 日本鼓励亚太地区国家和政府参加计划于明年召开的下一次监管当局会议。

APPENDIX

Asia-Pacific Joint Declaration on Aviation Security Tokyo, Japan 13 March 2010

1. We, the Ministers responsible for aviation security, or their designated Representatives, from the governments of Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Hong Kong China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand¹, United States of America, and Viet Nam, and jointly with the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), met in Tokyo, Japan on 13 March 2010 and affirmed our commitment to fight terrorism in all its forms, with particular attention to countering threats against civil aviation. We reaffirmed the need to enhance international aviation security standards and measures in order to respond more effectively to new and emerging threats, such as the attempted terrorist attack on a US-bound aircraft on 25 December 2009.

2. We consider terrorism a serious threat against all societies and condemn every form of terrorism, including the exploitation of civil aviation, without regard to where or when it is committed, by whom, or the ideologies supporting it. As such, we share the responsibility to act against terrorism as a whole, using all the resources available in accordance with both domestic and international law.

3. The attempted attack on 25 December 2009 has, once again, reminded us that civil aviation remains a key target for terrorism and that international cooperation is essential to counter such transnational threats. As a geographically and culturally diverse region, the Asia-Pacific depends on the international civil aviation network to connect its societies and facilitate its economic growth. For these reasons and recognizing the significant number of domestic, regional, trans-Pacific, and international flights that are potentially subject to terrorist attack, it is incumbent on us to work together, and with the aviation industry to enhance aviation security throughout the region.

4. In this joint declaration, we endorse our mutual determination to address such threats together in our region.

We hereby express our intent to:

1. Encourage governments represented at this conference, pursuant to their domestic laws, regulations and programs on civil aviation security, and in accordance with applicable Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of ICAO and the capacity of each State/administration, to promote the implementation of aviation security measures in a practical manner to:

- broaden existing cooperation mechanisms among our countries/administrations and with other parties to the Chicago Convention, and the civil aviation industry, as appropriate, for information exchange and early detection of security threats to passenger security and the industry's well-being;
- share expertise, best practices and information in a range of areas related to civil aviation, such as screening and inspection techniques, detection of weapons, explosives and hazardous materials, airport security, behavioural detection, screening and credentialing of airport employees, human resource development, and research and development of relevant technologies; and

¹ Thailand joined this Joint Declaration pursuant to the resolution of the Thai Cabinet meeting on 22 June 2010.

- utilize modern technologies to detect prohibited materials and to prevent the carriage of such materials on board aircraft while respecting the privacy and safety of individuals.
2. Consider necessary changes to relevant security provisions of ICAO SARPs, including in Annex 17 and the sharing of passenger information, in order to address new and emerging threats to civil aviation;
 3. Examine information exchange mechanisms, including the use of liaison officers, and further use of Advance Passenger Information (API) provided by air carriers, to reduce the risk to air travellers and others, while ensuring effective protection for our citizens' privacy and civil liberties;
 4. Examine enhancing measures for onboard flight protection;
 5. Seek to achieve both a high level of security and the facilitation of passenger travel by various methods including the use of biometrics;
 6. Strengthen and promote travel document security and reporting, on a regular basis, lost and stolen passports, to the extent possible, to the INTERPOL Lost and Stolen Travel Document Database;
 7. Develop and implement, in accordance with ICAO policies and in coordination with other appropriate international partners, internationally strengthened and harmonized measures and best practices for air cargo security, taking into account the need to protect the entire air cargo supply chain;
 8. Promote capacity-building activities in the Asia-Pacific region to enhance aviation security of the region as a whole, recognizing the need to develop capacity to also correct deficiencies identified under the Universal Security Audit Program of ICAO. To this end, the assistance and development mechanisms should be strengthened;
 9. Continue working together, with other international partners and with the aviation industry toward greater travel security; and
 10. Urge the ICAO Assembly at its meeting 28 September – 8 October 2010 to adopt a resolution that reflects the principles contained in this declaration and that confirms civil aviation security will be accorded one of the highest priorities during the forthcoming ICAO triennium.