

CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY FINANCING STUDY	H
Appendix H - Glossary of Terms	

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Term	Abbreviation / Short form	Explanation of term used within this report
<b>Airport Sizes</b>	<i>Large</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>Small</i>	For the purpose of this report the following definitions are used:  Over 5 million passengers 1 million – 5 million passengers Less than 1 million passengers
<b>Airports Council International</b>	<i>ACI</i>	ACI is the representative industry body of the world's airports with a membership comprising 554 airports and airport authorities operating over 1,500 airports across 169 States and territories.
<b>Airway Bill</b>	<i>AWB</i>	The official travel documentation for freight.
<b>Association of European Airlines</b>	<i>AEA</i>	AEA is an industry body comprising of around 30 full service European scheduled airlines (includes most of the major European full service airlines).
<b>Aviation and Transportation Security Act</b>	<i>ATSA</i>	On November 19 2001, the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) was enacted.  This law established a new Transportation Security Administration (TSA) within the Department of Transportation (subsequently moved to the Department of Homeland Security) responsible for all security related aspects of the US transportation systems.
<b>Aviation Security Charges</b>	<i>Charges</i>	All charges imposed by the airport operator on air transport users (i.e. passengers or carriers). In some cases they may be included as part of the overall aeronautical/airport charges.
<b>Aviation Security Taxes</b>	<i>Taxes</i>	All those taxes imposed or levied by the State/Local Government on air transport users (i.e. airports, carriers, passengers or staff) and paid to the State/Local Government. In many instances these taxes are collected by the airport operator or carrier on behalf of the State/Local Government.
<b>Carrier security surcharges</b>	<i>Surcharges</i>	All surcharges and/or levies imposed by the carriers on passengers aimed at recovering additional expenditure on insurance premiums and/or security costs incurred since 11 September 2001.
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	<i>DHS</i>	Brought about by the US Homeland Security Act of 2002. The DHS is an attempt to unify the vast national network of organisations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the US.  The DHS comprises five major divisions or directorates: Border & Transportation Security; Emergency Preparedness & Response; Science & Technology; Information Analysis & Infrastructure Protection; and Management. Besides the five Directorates of DHS, several other critical agencies are folding into the new department or being newly created.
<b>ECAC Document 30</b>	<i>ECAC Doc 30</i>	ECAC's Document 30 (Doc 30) is the European aviation security standards 'manual', developed over the past 30 years by ECAC's Member States and containing the European aviation security policy.  First authorised in 1985, Doc 30 was largely based on ICAO's international security procedures (Annex 17). More recently, this has turned full circle with policies adopted by ECAC in Doc 30 subsequently

<sup>1</sup> Thena Position Paper Security Issues, 4 October 2002

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		being included in ICAO Annex 17. After 11 September 2001, the revised Doc 30 was completed early in 2002. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Europe</b>		Unless otherwise specified, Europe is taken to mean the geographical area of Europe.
<b>European Civil Aviation Conference</b>	<i>ECAC</i>	<p>Founded in December 1955 by 19 States as an intergovernmental organisation. In close liaison with ICAO and the Council of Europe, ECAC's aim is to "promote the continued development of a safe, efficient and sustainable European air transport system that has regard to environmental requirements.</p> <p>In so doing, ECAC seeks to harmonise civil aviation policies and practices amongst its Member States and promote understanding on policy matters between its Member States and other parts of the world.</p>
<b>European Economic Area</b>	<i>EEA</i>	EEA includes all countries in the European Union and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.
<b>European Union</b>	<i>EU</i>	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
<b>European Union Accession / Candidate Countries</b>		13 States due to join the European Union (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) or are currently applying to join (Turkey).
<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b>	<i>FAA</i>	<p>Established in 1958 as a branch of the US government responsible for the safety of civil aviation. The Agency changed its name to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in 1967, and became a part of the Department of Transportation (DoT). Since then the FAA has been the leading authority for the civil aviation industry in the US.</p> <p>The FAA's mission is to provide a safe, secure and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of US aerospace safety. The FAA issues regulations, rules and guidelines to all aviation equipment operators in the US and the rest of the world through Airworthiness Directives, Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) and Special Federal Aviation Regulations (SFARs).</p>
<b>ICAO Annex 17</b>		<p>The ICAO annex that governs aviation security is Annex 17 (Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation Against Acts of Unlawful Interference).</p> <p>Annex 17 is considered to be the rulebook of aviation security and details what is required to produce a valid national aviation security programme. Annex 17 is seen as a compromise document designed to balance the needs of civil aviation seen through the eyes of security specialists with political and economic considerations demanded by the wide-ranging membership of ICAO.<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>International Air Transport Association</b>	<i>IATA</i>	<p>IATA is an industry association containing approximately 280 airlines. Flights by these airlines comprise more than 95 percent of all international scheduled air traffic.</p> <p>IATA's principle goal, included in its Articles of Association is to: "promote safe, regular and economical air transport for the benefit of the peoples of the world, to foster air commerce and to study the problems connected therewith".</p>

<sup>2</sup> Rodney Wallis, The Role of the International Aviation Organisations in Enhancing Security, 1999

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<b>International Civil Aviation Organisation</b>	<i>ICAO</i>	<p>A non-governmental organisation body within the United Nations. ICAO came into being on 4 April 1947 and was formed as a result of the ratification of the treaty developed at the Convention on International Civil Aviation (also known as the <i>Chicago Convention</i>) on 7 December 1944.</p> <p>In November 2003, ICAO comprised 188 contracting States.</p> <p>ICAO's aims and objectives are to "develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport".</p>
<b>Operational expenditure</b>		Operational security related expenditure includes those costs related to the provision of security activities by the airport, and reflected in the profit and loss account.
<b>Passenger Facility Charge</b>	<i>PFC</i>	<p>Passenger Facility Charges are generally levied on a passenger throughput basis to cover the cost of providing the infrastructure and services at the airport. The infrastructure generally includes the runways, taxiways, terminals, etc. The charge is generally levied on the carriers and passed on to the passengers through the ticket price.</p> <p>Where security charges are not separately levied, this is generally included in the PFC. Increasingly any charges in addition to the basic airfare are being shown separately by the airlines.</p>
<b>Passenger Name Record</b>	<i>PNR</i>	The abbreviated form for Passenger Name Record or Personal Name Record used in computer reservations systems. A PNR contains all of the passenger's information contained in a specific booking such as flights, phone numbers, etc.
<b>Passenger Service Charge</b>	<i>PSC</i>	<p>Similar to the Passenger Facility Charge (PFC). The Passenger Service Charges are generally levied on a passenger throughput basis to cover the cost of service provision at an airport. The charge is generally levied on the carriers and passed on to the passengers through the ticket price.</p> <p>Where security charges are not separately levied, this is generally included in the PSC. Increasingly any charges in addition to the basic airfare are being shown separately by the airlines.</p>
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<i>TSA</i>	<p>Enactment of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) on 19 November 2001 resulted in the establishment of the TSA. The TSA is a department within the US Department of Homeland Security, with overall responsibility for all modes of transportation security within the US.</p> <p>The TSA's objective is to protect all US transportation systems (including aviation) "to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce"<sup>3</sup>. ATSA and the TSA have resulted in fundamental changes being made to the way in which aviation security operates and is managed in the US. For the first time in US history, aviation security is the responsibility of one branch of government.</p>
<b>Weight Load Unit</b>	<i>WLU</i>	To enable comparisons it is generally accepted basis that 100 kilos of air freight (definition of Work Load Unit) is equivalent to one passenger.
<b>Investment in Airport Security</b>	<i>Equipment</i>	Refers to expenditure related to the acquisition and installation of new security equipment including hold baggage screening devices, explosive detection systems (EDS), x-ray machines, CCTV equipment, biometric readers, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Source: TSA website