Aviation Security

Fact Sheet

Overview

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309 (UNSCR 2309 (2016)) makes it clear that governments have the primary responsibility for aviation security. The UNSCR 2309 (2016) reaffirms the role of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) responsible for developing international security standards and monitoring their implementation by States, and notes that the protection of civil aviation from acts of unlawful interference is addressed by different International Conventions such as Tokyo (1963), The Hague (1970) supplemented by Beijing Protocol (2010), Montreal (1971) supplemented by Montreal Protocol (1988), Montreal (1991), and Beijing (2010).

The security related ICAO Standards are contained in Annex 17 – *Aviation Security* with relevant provisions in other Annexes such as Annex 6, 9, 18, and 19. A variety of different ICAO guidance material are applicable to security such as, but not limited to, the *Aviation Security Manual* (Doc 8973, Restricted), the *Aviation Security Global Risk Context Statement* (Doc 10108, Restricted), the *Risk Assessment Manual for Civil Aircraft Operations Over or Near Conflict Zones* (Doc 10084), the *Aviation Security Oversight Manual* (Doc 10047), but also the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (Doc 9284), and the *Safety Management Manual* Doc 9859).

Regarding IATA reference documents, security provisions are contained in the IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) Standards Manual (ISM) and in different manuals such as the Security Management System (SeMS) Manual or the Airport Handling Manual (AHM) together with a large offer on training. All IATA security relevant information are available through the navigation of the IATA Security and IATA SeMS webpages.

In this overall context, the industry is fully committed to a fruitful, sustainable, and effective partnership with governments that keeps passengers, crew, cargo, and operations secure. The promotion of aviation security is a central priority for IATA, with its activities delivered through advocacy, standards-setting, and adoption as well as services and products.

Guiding Principles

The IATA Aviation Security work plan is focused on improving the effectiveness and economical sustainability of the overall security system based on the following principles endorsed by the membership (IATA Security Advisory Council):

- Drive improvement in aviation system security performance and response
- Drive government trust and confidence in airline management system principles
- Collaborating on evolving threats and improving crisis management
- Improve security efficiency through risk-based policies

IATA is calling for an increase in coordination and collaboration between airlines, airports, regulators, law enforcement agencies, and intelligence communities to effectively address the threat trajectory and quality of aviation security measures. States are responsible for the collection of protective security intelligence. They must share this information with operators to effectively support the precision of their risk management systems.

IATA's work plan aims to take a proactive strategic approach based on risk management and security situational awareness. Adopting a risk-based policy to the implementation of shared security measures ensures efficient, cost-managed, sustainable, and accurate measures are in place. With such an approach, security systems could play a role of enabler in the industry robustness.

IATA strongly encourages the regulators to ensure:

- Effective implementation of baseline security provisions imposed via the core ICAO Annex 17 Standards that are still not globally, satisfactorily, and sustainably in place in all ICAO Contracting States
- More transparency with respect to the outcome of national or regional audits and inspections, particularly with External Service Providers (ESPs) that are implementing local operational functions outsourced by operators
- Timely sharing of all relevant threat and risk information with industry to allow the conduct of operational risk assessments
- Appropriate and timely consultation with stakeholders, in particular before considering imposing additional or extraterritorial measures
- Rigorous cost-benefit analysis is conducted before additional measures are considered
- A holistic risk-based approach is taken to identified problems and potential vulnerabilities
- New regulations are consistent, harmonized, sustainable and with an efficiency objective

Collectively, States and the industry need to develop smarter and faster next-generation aviation security solutions (technology and processes) for airline passengers and cargo customers. Again, security should be seen not only as a set of safeguarding the safety of civil aviation operations, but also as a confidence reassuring enabler in the entire aviation long term and sustainable development.

Governments and industry partners must improve their reciprocal trust, agility and readiness to manage emerging and rapidly evolving threats and identify opportunities for recognition and reassurance of respective aviation security systems or their components.

Objectives

1. Remain the first and reliable point of contact for association members and appropriate authorities in terms of industry outreach on aviation security
2. Facilitate effective allocation of airline security costs and improve understanding of performance measurements in security (e.g. IATA 100% Hold Baggage Screening One-Stop-Security initiative)
3. Be the lead association in promoting and supporting innovation as well as developing a forward-thinking culture in aviation security (e.g. Security Risk Intelligence Portal) www.iata.org/security
4. Lead, support, promote, consult, and advise on international, regional and industry standards, regulations, recommended practices, guidance, and best practices
5. Develop an industry-led cyber/digital security strategy with the core focus on preventing and defending against intentional acts of electronic interference and attacks www.iata.org/cyber-security