



# 2021 THE ICAO YEAR OF SECURITY CULTURE (YOSC)

## ENHANCING A POSITIVE SECURITY CULTURE WORKSHOP

# Brief Introduction

- ▶ Air, Sea and Land transport operations are essential for social and economic development.
- ▶ Create opportunities for travel, trade and tourism
- ▶ Recent history has shown a genuine threat to Aviation sector from terrorist organizations seeking to disrupt operations.

# Terrorist

- ▶ Cause significant economic and psychological impact
- ▶ Publicity - media
- ▶ Mass casualties

# Criminals

- ▶ Criminals seek to exploit weaknesses in security to maintain their operations
- ▶ Drug importation
- ▶ People smuggling
- ▶ Money laundering
- ▶ Cyber security breaches

# What is YOSC

- ▶ Year of Security Culture
- ▶ Aims to raise security awareness and promote a positive security culture in aviation operations worldwide
- ▶ Seeks to encourage and facilitate the enhancement of security behavior and practices
- ▶ Focus on the principle that Security is everyone's responsibility.

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- ▶ The 40<sup>th</sup> Assembly designated 2020 as the Year of Security Culture (YOSC) making **security awareness** and **security culture** a priority
- ▶ The ICAO Council has approved a relaunch of the YOSC in 2021 due to COVID-19
- ▶ YOSC supports the **GASeP** priority action of “developing security culture and human capability”

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- ▶ A Secretarial Project Team has been established to deliver and promote YOSC activities
- ▶ To ensure the YOSC is a success, global efforts are required
- ▶ Desire for a rolling worldwide programme of practical events to raise the profile of security in aviation.



# Aims and Objectives

- ▶ To encourage the aviation industry to think and act in a **security - conscious manner**
- ▶ To embed security consciousness within normal airport operations - achieving **a balance of security, safety, facilitation and passenger experience**
- ▶ To promote an effective and sustainable security culture, as a critical core value endorsed from top management: **“security is everyone’s responsibility”**

# What is security culture?

- ▶ An organizational belief system that permeates all levels of an entity or company's management and staff - and which promotes awareness and individual responsibility for achieving security outcomes.
- ▶ “Set of norms, beliefs, attitudes and assumptions, that are shared by everyone that determine how people are expected to think about and approach SECURITY”

# Effective security culture

- ▶ Recognizing that effective security is critical to business success
- ▶ Establishing an appreciation of positive security practices among employees
- ▶ Aligning security to core business goals; and
- ▶ Articulating security as a core value rather than as an obligation or a burdensome expense

# Benefits of effective security culture

- ▶ Employees are engaged with, and take responsibility
- ▶ Levels of compliance with protective security measures increase
- ▶ The risk of security incidents and breaches is reduced by employees thinking and acting in more security-conscious ways

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- ▶ Employees are more likely to identify and report behaviours/activities of concern
- ▶ Employees feel a greater sense of security; and
- ▶ Security is improved without the need for large expenditure

# Why is Security Culture Important?

Without a good security culture:

- ▶ Unintentional security breaches are likely to be more frequent
- ▶ It becomes harder to identify behaviours of concern
- ▶ Employees maybe more vulnerable to social engineering

- ▶ First impressions count, the organization may be perceived as an easy target
- ▶ Insider cases are often linked with a poor security culture.
  - Insider threat
  - External threat

# Security Culture - Essential Components

## Communication and Awareness of the threat

- Risks must be understood at all levels of the organization (e.g Airport Seniors)
- Staff undertake regular awareness training to develop awareness of risks
- Understanding risks helps to educate people as to why security is important to them and their organization.



# Personal ownership/Senior Sponsorship

- ▶ All staff should take ownership and responsibility for their role in security
- ▶ Appropriate senior leaders and managers should visibly endorse security initiatives.

# Clear Roles in Security

- ▶ Staff must understand clearly what their roles and responsibilities are in relation to security
- ▶ Clear guidelines and policies that are embedded in training
- ▶ Consistent application of security responsibilities that are properly enforced.

# Incentives/Enforcement

- ▶ Deliberate or malicious security breaches must be dealt with consistently
- ▶ Careful consideration of how accidental security breaches are handled - a clear and consistent policy

# Guidelines and Procedures

- ▶ Apply policies consistently
- ▶ Make policies accessible and available
- ▶ Consider channels for how the policies might be changed in response to feedback.

# Reporting and Challenging

- ▶ Design reporting mechanisms that are easy to use and reinforce reporting behaviour
- ▶ Cultivate an atmosphere where it is acceptable to challenge people on their security.

# Supportive Processes

- ▶ Security is sometimes seen as obstructive; design systems so that they work more effectively with other business needs
- ▶ Shape the environment to enable staff to enact security behaviours.

# Factors inhibiting good security behaviours

- ▶ Can't challenge someone senior who isn't complying with security protocols
- ▶ Consequences - What if I get it wrong? Will I be in trouble?
- ▶ I don't know who or how to report if I do see something
- ▶ Lack of time to think security - everyone is busy with their role.

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- ▶ Lack of knowledge / communications
- ▶ Lack of education on current threat and training
- ▶ Those in non-security role - “ isn't this why we have security / police personnel?”.



# Interventions

- ▶ Senior commitment
- ▶ Continuous Improvement
- ▶ Commitment to adequate resources and training with clear responsibilities
- ▶ Communicate - Security is everyone's responsibility
- ▶ Clear security reporting procedures.

## Big Foot and Avsec New Zealand Short videos as SUMMARY

- ▶ Use of Airport ID Pass
- ▶ Unattended Bag
- ▶ Access to Airside or Security Restricted Areas
- ▶ Recognizing suspicious behaviour
- ▶ Reporting