

SECURITY INNOVATION

SECURITY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
IN AVIATION

21 APRIL 2021

LAM LHA IS THE TIBETAN
GODDESS OF TRAVEL AND
WORLDLY PROTECTOR
WHO RODE ON THE BACK
OF A GOLDEN BEE.

WE SUPPORT WORLDLY
PROTECTORS. AND BEES
ARE CROSS - POLLINATORS
—JUST LIKE US.
APPROPRIATE, NO?





Outline



AVSEC COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK



Governance in Aviation Security



Compliance Monitoring



Universal Security Audit Program (USAP)

- Appropriate authorities / national security program
- Observation at airports



EU Commission Inspections

- Appropriate authorities / national security program
- Airports
- Operators (airlines, suppliers, freight forwarders, ...)



National Quality Control Program

- Airports
- Operators (airlines, suppliers, freight forwarders, ...)



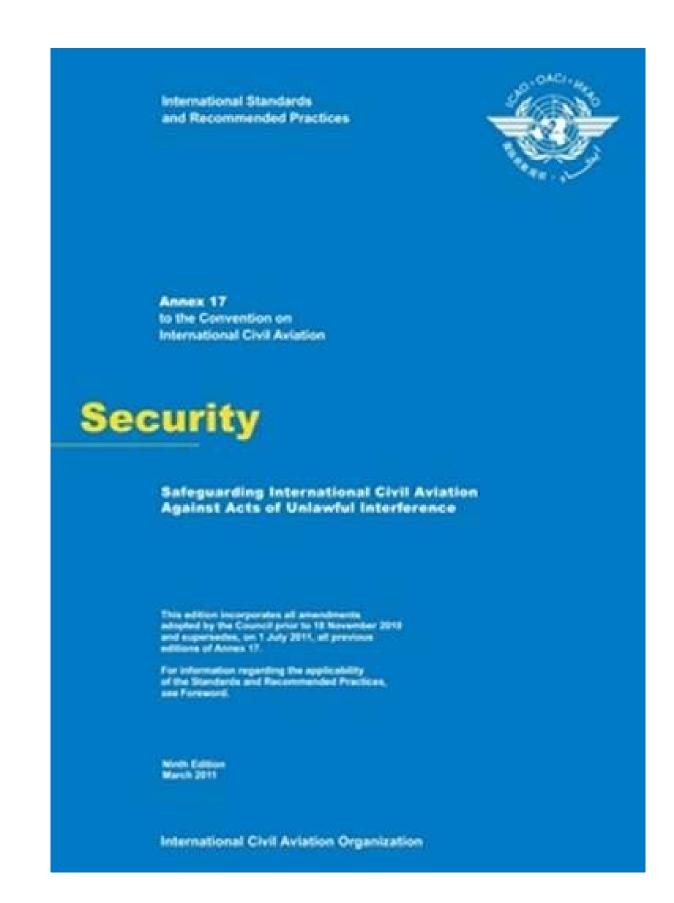
TSA Assessments EU ACC3 Validation Airlines operations at airports



National Implementation Requirements

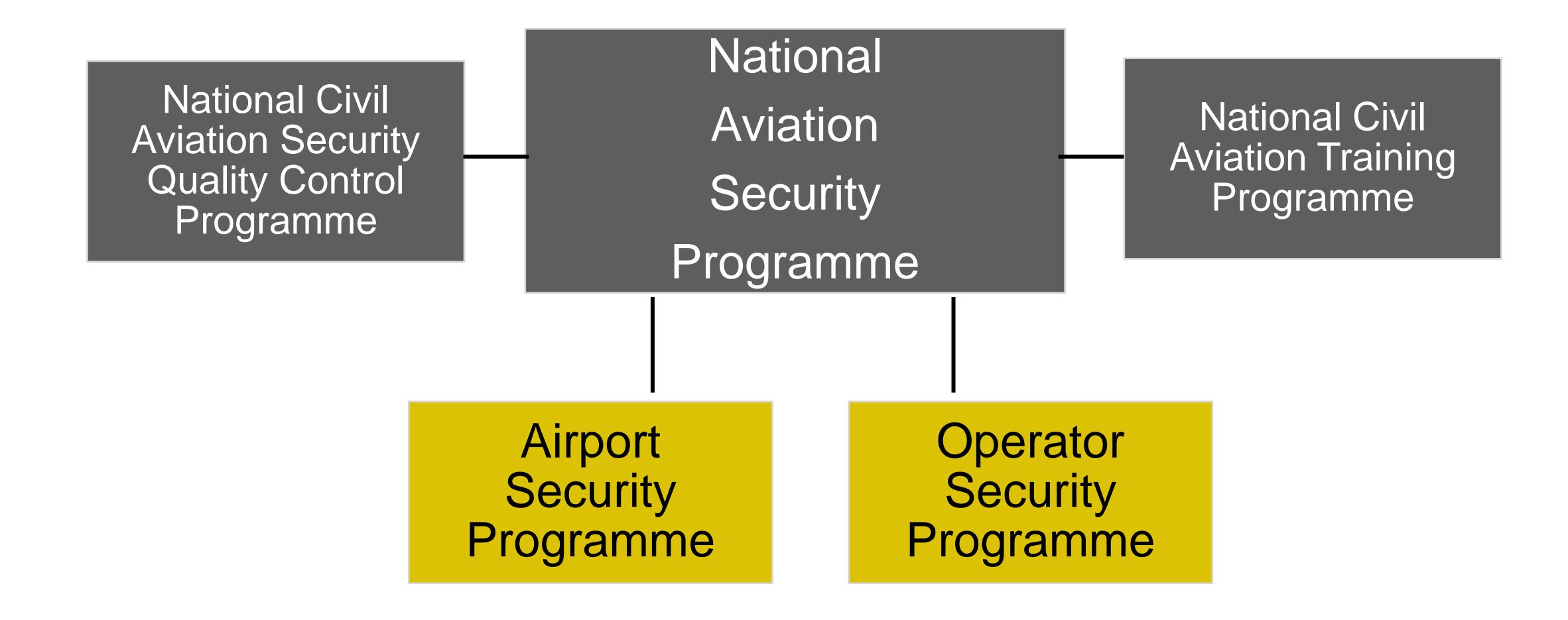
Annex 17 requires States to:

- Establish and implement a National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP or NASP)
- Designate an appropriate authority within the national administration
- Carry out risk assessments regarding the threat to aviation in their territory and airspace
- Establish an AVSEC committee to coordinate security activities among different national stakeholders
- Develop and implement a National Civil Aviation Training Programme
- Develop, implement and maintain a National Civil Aviation Security Quality
 Control Programme
- Ensure the creation of an Airport and Aircraft Operator Security Programme



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Required Compliance Documentation



National AvSec Quality Control Program

- Aim: evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the NASP
- Annex 17 requires States to:
 - Regularly ensure that security measures [from the ASP and OSP] are
 with the NASP
 - Regularly arrange for security
 audits, tests, surveys and inspections
 - Ensure independence of the quality control programme , including:
 - an appropriate standard of training
 - the necessary authority
 - a confidential reporting system
 - a process to record and analyse results and verify corrective actions
 - Re-evaluate security procedures following a breach



Audits

Inspections

Surveys

Tests

Investigations

DETECTION PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



Performance of Screening Equipment





Transportation Security Lab (TSL) in Atlantic City. The TSL identifies whether equipment can meeting detection requirements.

Transportation Security Integration Facility (TSIF) for validation of operational requirements at airports

EU law defines performance standards for screening equipment.

ECAC coordinates testing activities amongst Member States and developed a Common Evaluation Process (CEP) for security equipment.

ECACtesting in centres located in ECACMember States – France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK.

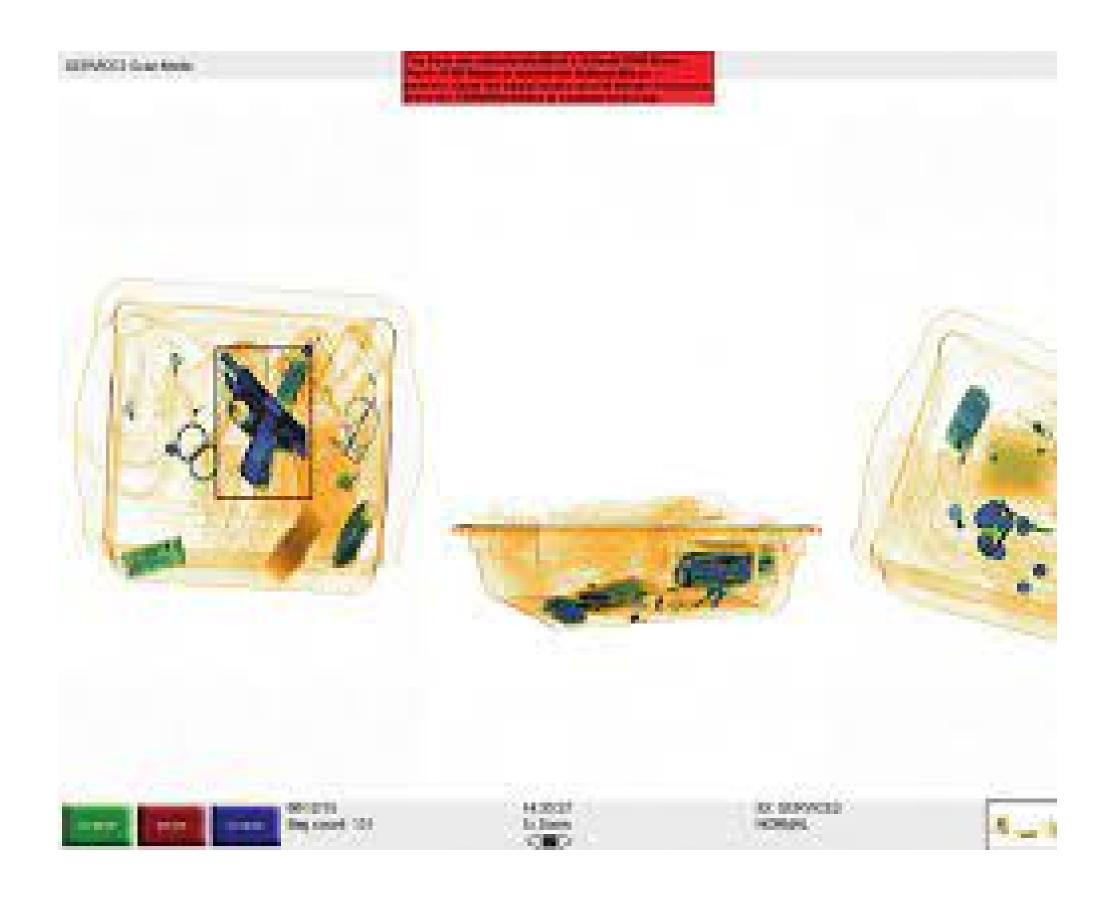
Recurrent Testing of Screening Equipment

- Regular upgrades of the detection capability
- Verification of the equipment standard
- Maintenance
- Recurrent testing of equipment
- Special testing kits available to both operators and authorities



Performance of Screeners

- Recruitment criteria introduced
- Recurrent training
- Threat Image Projection
- Covert and over testing



THE PATH TO A SECURITY MANAGEMENT S YS TEM



Purpose of SeMS

"SeMS provides a formalised, risk-driven framework for integrating security into the daily operations and culture of an Entity. The SeMS enables an Entity to identify and address security risks, threats, gaps and weaknesses in a consistent and proactive way." UK DfT Guidance

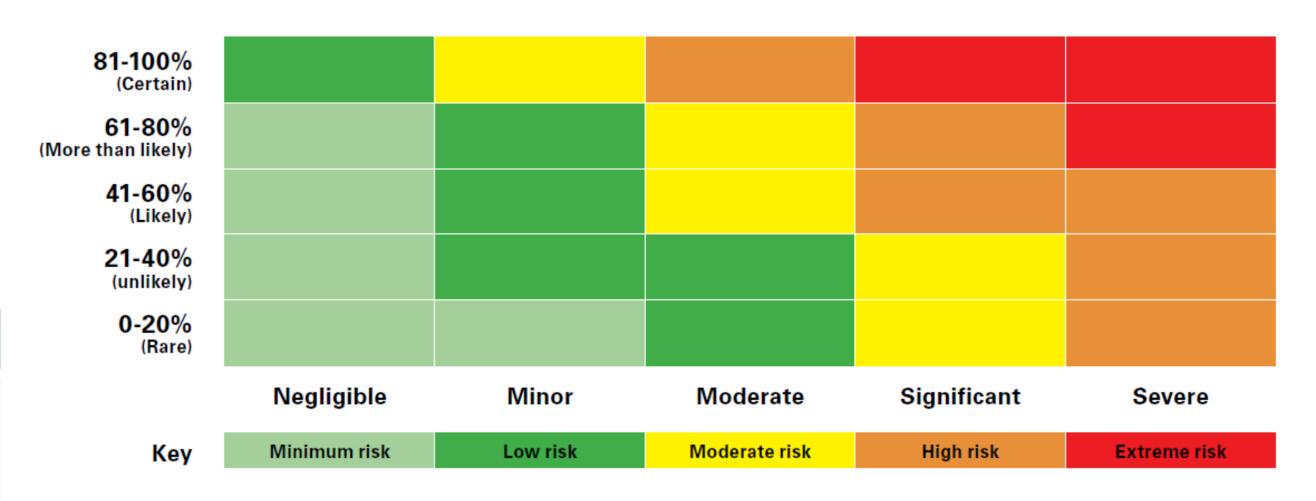


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Risk Assessment

Risk scores		
High	May require immediate action in the form of specific countermeasures	
Medium-high	May require implementation of specific countermeasures	
Medium/Moderate	May require implementation of specific countermeasures— on a case-by-case basis and depending on threat level	
Medium-low/Minor	May require the implementation of specific countermeasures that may enhance security and reduce probability of the occurrence	
Low/Negligible	Typically does not require the implementation of specific countermeasures, unless operating in a heightened-threat environment or on specific occasions	



- Integrate international / national / local intelligence from different sources
- Agree on a scoring methodology and related impact on the security measures

Reporting

- Define tool: common safety / security reporting tool
- Define specific taxonomy for reporting
- Just Culture principle



Security Management System Manual

Categories of Aviation Security Occurrences

	CATEGORIES OF AVIATION SECURITY OCCURRENCES				
Proposed security descriptors		Proposed explanation of the descriptor	Operational descriptors		
1	Landside protection	Any actual or potential threat situation against passengers, crew or infrastructure occurring in a public area at an airport terminal or in the public area adjacent to the terminal. This includes the airport terminal, parking lots, adjacent hotels and airport access roads.	 Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (IED) Person-borne IED Armed attack Unattended/suspicious baggage Chemical, biological or radiological (CBR) attack 		
2	Landside-perimeter	Any actual or potential threat situation against passengers,	Other perimeter airside		

Measuring

- Setting clear performance indicators and targets
- Develop the appropriate tools to measure performance

Example of KPIs	Example of measurement tool
Compliance with regulatory requirements	Inspection results from Appropriate Authority
Screeners' detection performance	TIP and/or covert tests
Screening time	Number of pax/hour
Resource utilization	Number of pax/m2

- Use of data integration and analysis solutions at the checkpoint and airport level
- Service Level Agreements with the different stakeholder

Example of Application

Risk and vulnerability assessment of measures Assessment of measures Recommendation Transformation/implementation

- Identification and definition of 'landside
- Definition of responsibilities
- · Risk scenarios
- Current mitigation
- Vulnerabilities
- · Current infrastructure

- All relevant and suitable measures
- Obligations under national regulation
- · Cost assessment
- Operational impacts
- Suitability for normal and high-risk scenarios
- Effectiveness
- Impact on passenger experience
- Impact on operations

- Selection of measures
- Agreement with other stakeholders (law enforcement, appropriate authority, landlord, city)
- Design
- Implementation
- Update ASP
- Training
- Review



