# المؤتمر الثانى الرفيع المستوى لأمن الطيران

مونتريال، ۲۹ إلى ۳۰ ۱۸/۱۱/۳۰

البند ٢ من جدول الأعمال: المناهج المستقبلية لاحتواء مخاطر أمن الطيران

# تعزيز الثقافة الأمنية

(مقدمة من بلجيكا وكندا وألمانيا وإيطاليا ونيوزيلندا والبرتغال وقطر ورومانيا وسنغافورة وسويسرا والمملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة والمجلس الدولي للمطارات)

### الملخص

يُعد إرساء ثقافة أمنية شاملة شرطاً أساسياً لضمان أمن الطيران بصورة فعّالة على المدى الطويل. وتماشياً مع الأهداف ذات الأولوية في الخطة العالمية لأمن الطيران (GASeP)، تتخذ مجموعة عمل التدريب (WGT) التابعة لفريق خبراء أمن الطيران (AVSEC)، بالتعاون مع الأمانة العامة للإيكاو، إجراءات ترمي إلى تعزيز أهمية الثقافة الأمنية وتوطيد قدرة الإيكاو على توفير التوجيه والتدريب للدول الأعضاء بشأنها.

وترد الإجراءات المعروضة على المؤتمر الرفيع المستوى لأمن الطيران في الفقرة ٤.

### ' - المقدمة

1-1 تركز النتيجة الأساسية رقم ٢ في الخطة العالمية لأمن الطيران على تطوير الثقافة الأمنية والقدرات البشرية. والثقافة الأمنية هي عبارة عن مجموعة من القواعد والمعتقدات والقيم والمواقف والافتراضات المتأصلة في العمليات اليومية لأي مؤسسة وهي تتعكس في صورة أفعال وسلوكيات الأقسام والعاملين بهذه المؤسسة. وفيما يتعلق بأمن الطيران، فإن بناء ثقافة أمنية قوية سيثمر عن حسن استغلال الموارد المشتركة، وتشجيع تبادل المعلومات، وضمان الاعتراف بأن الأمن الفعّال بالغ الأهمية لنجاح الأعمال، وإرساء ممارسات أمنية إيجابية بين الموظفين كقيمة أساسية، والتوفيق بين مقتضيات الأمن والأهداف الأساسية للمؤسسة. وتلقى هذه النتيجة الرئيسية دعماً كاملاً من جانب مجموعة عمل التدريب التابعة لفريق خبراء أمن الطيران التي تؤكد أهمية إرساء وادامة ثقافة أمنية قوية وراسخة، وتطوير رأس المال البشري فضلاً عن الكفاءات والمهارات البشرية.

1-٢ وقد أبدت المجموعة ترحيبها بالمهام التالية التي تندرج تحت النتيجة الأساسية رقم ٢ من الخطة العالمية لأمن الطيران:

- ٢- أ مراجعة أو وضع مواد تدريبية لتعليم ثقافة الأمن ومبادئها.
- ٢- ب وضع برامج النوعية الأمنية التي تُعزز على نحو فعّال الثقافة الأمنية الإيجابية.
  - ٢- ج الترويج المستمر لحملات التوعية الأمنية.
- ٢ ه وضع خطط التواصل وأدوات الإبلاغ، والمواد الترويجية والتدريب النموذجي وتوزيعها على جميع الجهات المعنية الأخرى.

٢ - و وضع استراتيجيات التواصل لإذكاء وعي الجمهور العام بأمن الطيران وأهمية الالتزام بالتدابير
 الأمنية.

# ٢- الإجراءات التي اتخذتها مجموعة عمل التدريب لتعزيز الثقافة الأمنية

1-1 تعهدت مجموعة عمل التدريب، في إطار برنامج عملها الرسمي، وبالتعاون مع الأمانة العامة للإيكاو، بالعمل من أجل إنجاز المهام المحددة في الخطة العالمية لأمن الطيران والمرتبطة بالثقافة الأمنية. وفي عام ٢٠١٧، أعدت مجموعة عمل التدريب أدوات لتعزيز الثقافة الأمنية (انظر المرفق (أ) – بالإنجليزية فقط)، صُممت لمساعدة المؤسسات العاملة في قطاع الطيران على تعزيز ثقافة أمنية قوية لإرساء منظومة أمنية فعّالة. وتوضح مجموعة الأدوات هذه عداً من الأدوات المُصممة لدعم المدربين والمديرين وإعانتهم على غرس السلوكيات الأمنية القوية في أوساط العاملين وضمان استدامتها.

Y-Y كما عكفت مجموعة عمل التدريب على إعداد حلقة عمل حول تعزيز الثقافة الأمنية الإيجابية. وستركز حلقة العمل على مديري الفئتين العليا والمتوسطة على مستوى القطاع وكذلك الأشخاص الآخرين المسؤولين عن تتفيذ التدابير الأمنية، بهدف مساعدتهم على إرساء ثقافة أمن إيجابية وتحسين الأداء الأمني بشكل عام من خلال الكشف المبكر عن التحديات الأمنية المحتملة. وتم الانتهاء من الخطوط العريضة لحلقة العمل في اجتماع المجموعة الذي انعقد في شهر يوليو ٢٠١٨.

٣-٢ وفي إطار الجهود الرامية إلى إذكاء الوعي بشأن الثقافة الأمنية، نظمت مجموعة عمل التدريب، بالشراكة مع الأمانة العامة للإيكاو، حلقة دراسية حول الثقافة الأمنية، وذلك ضمن أنشطة ندوة الإيكاو لأمن الطيران لعام ٢٠١٨. وسمحت هذه الحلقة الدراسية باطلاع المشاركين على أفضل الممارسات في مجال حملات وأدوات تغيير السلوك من أجل تطبيق ثقافة أمنية إيجابية داخل مؤسساتهم.

# ٣- تعزيز الثقافة الأمنية الإيجابية

1-1 يمكن للثقافة الأمنية الفعّالة أن تثمر عن موظفين يهتمون بالمسائل الأمنية ويتحملون مسؤوليتها. وهي تشكل عنصراً أساسياً في المنظومة الأمنية القادرة على توفير الحماية والتي تدعم أي مؤسسة وتمنحها القدرة على الصمود في وجه المخاطر. إن تعزيز الثقافة الأمنية الإيجابية يساعد على التخفيف من حدة التهديدات الداخلية والخارجية على حد سواء، إذ تتيح للعاملين التفكير والتصرف بطرق أكثر مراعاةً للاعتبارات الأمنية، وتمكّنهم من تمييز السلوكيات أو الأنشطة المُثيرة للقلق والإبلاغ عنها. وهذا بدوره يمنح جميع العاملين شعوراً بأن لديهم دوراً حيوياً يؤدونه في المنظومة الأمنية، كما يؤدي إلى تحسن الوضع الأمنى بشكل عام – ليس فقط على مستوى أمن الطيران وانما على النطاق الأوسع لأمن الحدود، دون الحاجة إلى

ضخ استثمارات كبرى. فمن موظفي الكشف الأمني إلى عمال النظافة، ومن سائقي سيارات الأجرة إلى العاملين في المحال التجارية في المطارات، باستطاعة الجميع المساهمة بشكل حيوي في تحسين أمن الطيران.

T-T ولابد لمنظومة الأمن القوية والفعّالة أن تكون استباقية في طبيعتها وأن تحظى بدعم أشخاص أكفاء. وعلاوة على ذلك، لا يمكن للثقافة الأمنية أن تكون ناجحة إلا إذا كان الأشخاص محاسبين ولديهم دافع يحفّزهم على اتباع الإجراءات المعمول بها والامتثال للوائح المقررة وأخذ زمام المبادرة عندما تحدث ظروف غير متوقعة. ويمكن لنظام إدارة الأمن (SeMS) الفعّال أن يتيح طريقة لتحقيق ذلك من خلال توفير نهج منظم وموحّد لإدارة الأمن يعتمد على إدماج إدارة الأمن والمسؤولية عن المخاطر في الأنشطة اليومية للمؤسسة والعاملين فيها.

٣-٣ وتوصي مجموعة عمل التدريب بتشجيع جميع الدول والمنظمات والهيئات على احتضان ثقافة أمن إيجابية والترويج لها من أجل تتفيذ إجراءات النتيجة الأساسية ٢ من الخطة العالمية لأمن الطيران (GASeP) على نحو عاجل. وينبغي تشجيع الجميع على ضمان بناء السعة والقدرة على جميع مستويات المنظومة من خلال الاستثمار في رأس المال البشري بهدف بناء كوادر تتسم بالكفاءة والحماس للعمل. وسيساعد ذلك بدوره على إرساء ثقافة أمنية يعرف فيها الجميع أدوارهم ومسؤولياتهم ضمن المنظومة الأمنية. ويمكن أن تشمل هذه الإجراءات ما يرد في المرفق (أ) "مجموعة أدوات الثقافة الأمنية" التي أقرها فريق خبراء أمن الطيران في عام ٢٠١٨، والتي تشمل على سبيل المثال لا الحصر: التدريب الأولي والمتكرر على الثقافة الأمنية وأنشطة التعلم المستمر؛ وتعزيز ثقافة الأمن من قبل القيادة العليا؛ وخطة تواصل هادفة وحملات توعية أمنية مستمرة؛ وانشاء نظام للإبلاغ يضمن عدم الكشف عن هوية المُبلغين.

7-3 وتقر مجموعة عمل التدريب بأن التحوّل في سلوكيات الثقافة الأمنية والوعي بشأنها قد ينطوي على صعوبات فيما يخص تحقيقها وإدماجها في جميع مستويات المؤسسة من الأعلى إلى الأسفل. ولتحقيق أكبر قدر من الفائدة، ينبغي للدول أن تطبق نهجاً متعدد الوكالات بحيث لا يقتصر دعم الثقافة الأمنية على أمن الطيران فحسب، بل يمتد ليشمل الأمن ككل. وتشجع المجموعة الدول والمؤسسات والقطاع على المبادرة باتخاذ خطوات عملية وفورية للبدء في تنظيم حملات رفيعة المستوى لتغيير السلوك وغير ذلك من الإجراءات العملية الرامية إلى الترويج لثقافة أمنية قوية ومستدامة داخل مؤسساتهم.

# ٤- الإجراءات المعروضة على المؤتمر الرفيع المستوى لأمن الطيران

١-٤ يُرجى من المؤتمر الرفيع المستوى لأمن الطيران القيام بما يلي:

- أ) إقرار العمل الذي اضطلعت به مجموعة عمل التدريب وفريق خبراء أمن الطيران حتى الآن من أجل الترويج لثقافة أمنية إيجابية؛
- ب) تشجيع الدول والمؤسسات وقطاع الطيران على استخدام المواد التي أعدتها مجموعة عمل التدريب بشأن الثقافة الأمنية لإدخال تحسينات أمنية فورية وتحقيق تغيير طويل الأمد من خلال اتخاذ خطوات عملية لتعزيز الثقافة الأمنية في نطاق اختصاصاتها أو داخل مؤسساتها.

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#### APPENDIX A

#### SECURITY CULTURE TOOLKIT

A priority action of the Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), as adopted by the Council of ICAO 10 November 2017, is to **Develop Security Culture and Human Capability**. This document produced by the ICAO Working Group on Training and endorsed by the ICAO Aviation Security Panel 19-23 March 2018 seeks to build and promote positive security culture by providing States and Industry with a toolkit of best practices.

#### Introduction

### - What is Security Culture?

Security culture is a set of norms, beliefs, values, attitudes and assumptions that are inherent in the daily operation of an organisation and are reflected by the actions and behaviours of all entities and personnel within the organisation. Security should be everyone's responsibility - from the ground up. Effective security culture is about:

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

### **Benefits**

The benefits of an effective security culture include:

- o Employees (staff) are engaged with, and take responsibility for, security issues;
- o 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;
- o Employees are more likely to identify and report behaviours/activities of concern;
- o Employees feel a greater sense of security; and
- o Security is improved without the need for large expenditure.

### Tools for the implementation of a positive security culture

This toolkit is designed to assist organisations operating in the aviation industry in enhancing their security culture. It outlines a number of tools to support trainers and managers with embedding and sustaining strong security behaviours within the workforce. The tools are grouped under the following intervention areas:

| POSITIVE WORK ENVIRONMENT  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| DESIRED OUTCOME  | TOOLS  |  |
|  | Clear and consistent: policy, processes, systems and procedures – enshrine security in all corporate policy and procedures, including those areas which do not have a primary security focus, such as the organisation's management plan. Document clearly in writing: policy, processes, systems and procedures which support a positive security culture. Ensure the information is easy to understand, simple to follow, and readily accessible to staff who may want to refresh their understanding. |  |
| A work environment which drives and facilitates a positive   | <b>Equipment, space, resources</b> – provide staff with the resources they need to achieve a strong security performance. This may be in the form of additional screening equipment, or by providing extra staff at a security checkpoint, or the provision of appropriate IT equipment or machinery.  |  |
| security culture.  | <b>Prompts</b> – help employees to implement good security by reminding them what actions they need to take. This could be notices on doorways reminding them not to allow tailgating (drive too closely behind another vehicle); or a pop-up prompt when logging on/off a computer.   |  |
|  | Suggestions box – allow staff the opportunity to suggest ways in which security could be improved. Reward suggestions which result in changes and improvements.  Targeted communications plan - invite experts or celebrities from outside of the organisation to endorse security practices through fun messages. This could be via a video or an article or an in-   |  |
|  | person presentation.   |  |
| Staff who know what security<br>behaviours are expected of them<br>and who confidently and   | <b>Performance appraisals</b> – document for every employee what security behaviours are expected of them and assess their performance against these behaviours as part of the appraisal process. Provide feedback on their security behaviours, recognition for positive security behaviour, and consequences or sanctions for failure to adhere to security policy.  |  |
| willingly demonstrate the behaviours.  | <b>Thank you messages</b> - this may be in the form of a blog or an article on how strong security culture is impacting positively on the organisation. Or a corporate communication on the results of security checks e.g. 100% of employees were clearly displaying their security pass.   |  |
| An organised, systematic approach to managing security which embeds security management into the day-to-day activities of the organisation and its people. | <b>Security Management System (SeMS)</b> – manage security in a structured way by implementing a SeMS. A SeMS can provide a risk-driven framework for integrating security into an organisation's daily operations and culture. The philosophy of SeMS is a top-to-bottom culture that leads to the efficient provision of a secure operation.   |  |

| DESIRED OUTCOME  Staff who have the knowledge, skills and abilities to practice good security from the outset. This includes those whose roles do not involve the implementation of aviation security measures. Educate new staff on the threat, in particular those who may pose a threat to civil aviation and their possible motives; the types of attack on aviation; and the reasons why aviation is an attractive target. Emphasise the importance of challenging non-compliance with security procedures/policy and include details of how to respond to security incidents. Provide examples of unusual/suspicious behaviour/items which should be reported. Use case studies, dummy items and role play to emphasise the message.  Refresher training – provide refresher training at regular intervals so that employees can renew and update their knowledge of security matters. Training should include updates on emerging threats/recent incidents, security failures, suspicious behaviour/atems which should be reported. Use case studies, dummy items and role play to emphasise the message.  Refresher training – provide refresher training at regular intervals so that employees can renew and update their knowledge of security matters. Training should include updates on emerging threats/recent incidents, security failures, suspicious behaviours and what to watch out for.  Continuous learning activities – promote security messages throughout the year and support employees in expanding their security knowledge and skills. This may be in the form of security events, support with e-learning, and job shadowing or mentoring.  LEADERSHIP  TOOLS  Leadership briefings – promote security messages through senior staff. Senior leaders could include security in part of their newsletters or staff briefings, or write an article or a blog on underlining the importance they place on good security and the actions they take personally to enhance and promote positive security culture.  Example behaviour – support and personally apply security policy at all times and | Induction training — equip employees with the knowledge, skills and abilities to practice good security from the outset. This includes those whose roles do not involve the implementation of aviation security measures. Educate new staff on the threat, in particular those who may pose a threat to civil aviation and their possible motives; the types of attack on aviation; and the reasons why aviation is an attractive target. Emphasise the importance of challenging non-compliance with security procedures/policy and include details of how to respond to security incidents. Provide examples of unusual/suspicious behaviour/items which should be reported. Use case studies, dummy items and role play to emphasise the message.  Refresher training — provide refresher training at regular intervals so that employees can renew and update their knowledge of security matters. Training should include updates on emerging threats/recent incidents, security failures, suspicious behaviours and what to watch out for.  Continuous learning activities — promote security messages throughout the year and support employees in expanding their security knowledge and skills. This may be in the form of security events, support with e-learning, and job shadowing or mentoring.  LEADERSHIP  DESIRED OUTCOME  TOOLS  Leadership briefings — promote security messages through senior staff. Senior leaders could include security in part of their newsletters or staff briefings, or write an article or a blog on underlining the importance they place on good security and the actions they take personally to enhance and promote positive security culture.  Example behaviour — support and personally apply security policy at all times and do not cut corners e.g. to save time.  Patience and understanding - allow all staff the necessary time and resources to comply with security measures, even when under pressure.  Thank you messages — personally thank those who have reported suspicious activity or security breaches.  Involvement in security awareness events and sta | TRAINING  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
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| UNDERSTANDING THE THREAT   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| DESIRED OUTCOME  | TOOLS   |  |
|  | <b>Targeted threat briefings</b> – provide middle and senior managers with targeted, more detailed threat briefings to maintain and enhance their understanding and appreciation of the threat. <b>Reminder briefings</b> – deliver regular reminders to existing staff and the wider airport   |  |
| All staff understand the nature of the threats they and their organisation face.   | community on security threats faced by the organisation. This could be via the intranet, in newsletters, at staff meetings, through annual refresher training or at specific coordinated briefing awareness sessions.  Verbal updates when the threat picture changes – inform staff as soon as possible about new  |  |
|  | and emerging threats, or changes in threat level, and the implications of this for them and the organisation. This is best done face-to-face e.g. at staff meetings and shift briefings to allow staff to ask questions.  |  |
|  | VIGILANCE   |  |
| DESIRED OUTCOME  | TOOLS   |  |
| All staff feel able to challenge those who are not complying with security policy /procedures.   | <b>Repetition</b> – repeat messages for consistency and to help embed awareness. For example a person getting the same security messaging on recruitment, during induction, on pass issue, and throughout their employment.   |  |
|  | <b>Reminder briefs</b> - encourage staff to challenge non-compliance via briefings, handouts and posters in staff rest areas pointing out potential consequences of failing to challenge.   |  |
| All staff and visitors pay attention to their surroundings when at the airport and know what unusual or suspicious behaviour looks like. | <b>Visitor briefing note</b> - create a short security briefing note to issue to all visitors along with visitors pass. The note could highlight the importance of paying attention to their surroundings when at the airport and provide contact details for the security room.  |  |
|  | Posters and signage – place signage around airport premises to remind staff and visitors to remain vigilant and pay attention to their surroundings. Contact details can be provided on the signage to advise the person who to contact if they detect suspicious personnel or activities.  Regular security awareness campaigns – run security education campaigns at regular intervals to remind existing employees and airport operators about their role in protective security, what may constitute suspicious activity and the importance of reporting unusual behaviour or items. The campaign could |  |
|  | include posters listing suspicious activities in staff rest areas, a blog or article on the intranet, including real-world examples or experiences, and a security awareness event showcasing protective security arrangements, with expert speakers, displays and presentations.   |  |

| REPORTING SYSTEMS                  |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| DESIRED OUTCOME                    | TOOLS   |  |
|                                    | A just culture reporting system - establish a reporting system that guarantees confidentiality of   |  |
|                                    | reporting individuals (a "just culture" reporting system) and include information on how to report  |  |
| Security breaches and              |   |  |
| occurrences are reported swiftly   | Induction training on reporting of security breaches - deliver training on the functioning of   |  |
| and corrected. Staff do not feel   | the "just culture" reporting system, its benefits and employees rights, responsibilities and duties   |  |
| as though they are 'telling tales' | in relation to occurrences as part every staff member's induction   |  |
| when reporting an incident.        | <b>Rewards/Thank you</b> - reward staff members who report security breaches and occurrences e.g.   |  |
|                                    | personal thank you from senior leaders, or recognition within the performance management  |  |
|                                    | system so that they know their report has been received and taken seriously.  |  |
|                                    | INCIDENT RESPONSE   |  |
| DESIRED OUTCOME                    | TOOLS   |  |
|                                    | Wallet card - issue to all employees a wallet-sized quick reference card containing details of who  |  |
|                                    | to contact for each type of security incident e.g. the number for reporting unusual or suspicious   |  |
| All staff know how to respond      | behaviour, reporting a lost company item etc. Cards could be made to fit into/to the back of  |  |
| and who to contact in the event    | airport/crew pass holders so to be always on hand.  |  |
| of an incident.                    | Regular table top exercises and practice drills – provide staff with the opportunity to think   |  |
|                                    | through the actions they may take during an incident and test their ability to respond to a   |  |
|                                    | situation. Lessons should be identified and recorded with changes in plans and procedures   |  |
|                                    | implemented where necessary.  |  |
| DECIDED OUTCOME                    | INFORMATION SECURITY  |  |
| DESIRED OUTCOME                    | TOOLS   |  |
| Sensitive information is stored,   | <b>Induction training</b> - deliver training on protecting and sharing information securely to all new  |  |
|                                    | employees with a test or other assessment to confirm understanding.   |  |
|                                    | Clearly documented information security policy and procedures – ensure this is readily accessible to staff who may want to refresh their understanding. |  |
| transmitted and disposed of        | accessible to start who may want to refresh their understanding.  |  |
| securely and is shared only with   | Cyber Security - have robust cyber incident response plans in place. These plans should be  |  |
| those who need to know.            | tested and updated on a regular basis, with mechanisms in place to implement lessons learned  |  |
|                                    | from exercises and real life incidents.   |  |
|                                    | Reminder briefs - use briefings, handouts and posters in staff rest areas to remind staff of the  |  |
|                                    | importance of good information security, pointing out potential consequences of an information  |  |

|                                  | breach.   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Lost/stolen items such as        | Wallet card/quick reference intranet page - containing an easy to follow information on                 |
| laptops, phones or papers are    | actions to take when company items have been lost or stolen.  |
| reported immediately.            |   |
|                                  | MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS   |
| DESIRED OUTCOME                  | TOOLS   |
|                                  | Breach records - record the number of security incidents reported and allow an element of               |
|                                  | analysis to improve areas of weakness.  |
| Improvements in security culture | <b>Inspection results</b> – record compliance rates with security policy e.g. number of staff correctly |
| are being made.                  | displaying their pass during inspections.   |
|                                  | Staff surveys/focus groups – carry out surveys to find out how staff feel about security and the        |
|                                  | culture.  |