Security Culture Initiatives by ICAO Regional Offices, States, Industry and other Organizations during the ICAO *Year of Security Culture* (YOSC) 2021

This Summary Document highlights the various global security culture initiatives, developments and events promoting the YOSC. It is by no means an exhaustive list of every initiative developed – this would be far greater a task – but rather, wishes to give an illustration of the worldwide achievements, based on materials and details shared with ICAO throughout the year.

The document also underlines the essential contributions from the ICAO Regional Offices in promoting the YOSC and the pivotal role they played in its success.

Asia and Pacific (APAC) Region

➢ 24-26 February 2021: the **APAC Regional Office** presented and joined workshop discussions on security culture during Part 1 of the **United States**-led, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) AVSEC Workshop on *Building Randomness and Unpredictability into Aviation Security Countermeasure Development and Implementation*;

➢ 25-26 February 2021: the virtual *13th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Japan **AVSEC Experts Meeting*** held discussions on security culture and the broader field of AVSEC;

➢ **Australia** developed and shared a Guide to Developing and Implementing a Suspicious Activity Identification Program at Airports;

➢ **China** produced educational videos promoting airport security;

➢ **Fiji** launched a YOSC Campaign, which included **posters**, an **article** and a promotional video;
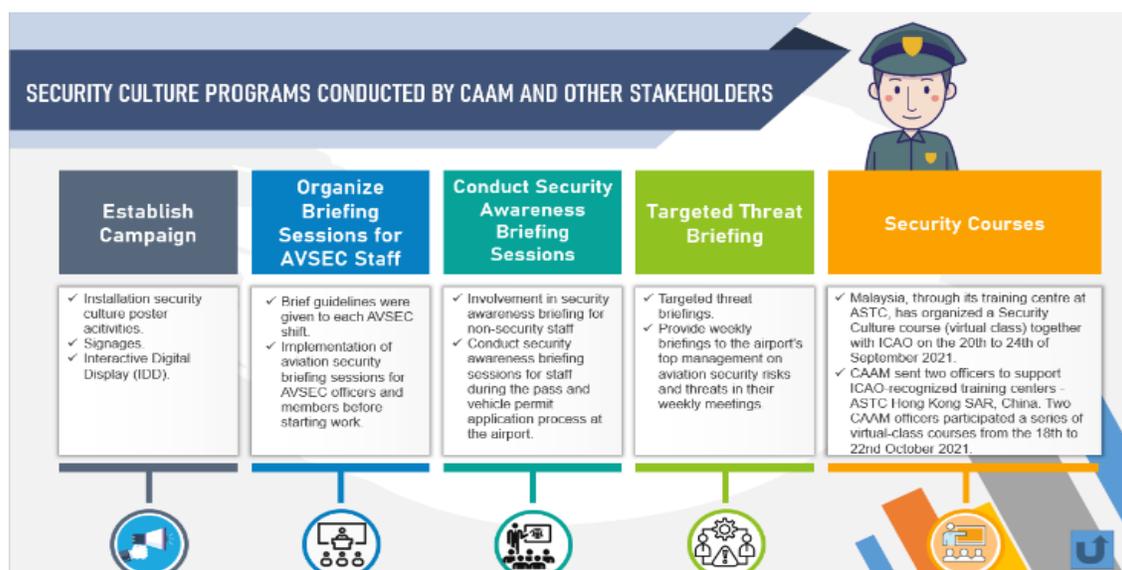
Promotion of Security Culture

➤ **Hong Kong, SAR, China**, implemented a series of **security culture initiatives** involving all aviation stakeholders;

➤ **Indonesia** launched a **YOSC campaign**, which included airport events, various communications and instructional videos;

➤ **India** developed a **Road Map** which laid the foundation for a series of YOSC events, activities, workshops and seminars organized and conducted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and other stakeholders, throughout 2021;

➤ **Japan** produced a short video promoting the YOSC and also its efforts in enhancing security awareness to all aviation stakeholders;

➤ 16-17 June 2021: the **APAC Regional Office** presented and joined workshop discussions during Part 1 of the **United States**-led, APEC Workshop on *Building a Culture of Security and Countering the Insider Risk*;

➤ 17-18 November 2021: the **APAC Regional Office** delivered security culture presentations at the **United States**, **Indonesia**, and **Republic of Korea** co-sponsored, ASEAN Workshops on *Aviation Security: Insider Threat and Cargo Security*;

➤ 23-24 November 2021: during the *9th APAC Regional AVSEC Coordination Forum* (**APAC RASCF/9**), the ICAO Secretariat and various States/Administrations (Hong Kong SAR, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, New Zealand and the United States) shared **initiatives, updates** and **good practices** to promote and enhance security culture within their organizations and beyond. The Forum was encouraged by all the efforts and initiatives presented on the criticality of the development of a strong security culture in aviation;

➤ **Malaysia** led a series of **security culture-related programmes** with its aviation stakeholders in support of the YOSC;

➤ **New Zealand** promoted security culture to its aviation community throughout 2021. This took the form of [newsletters] and **printed collateral** (posters, banners) using ground personnel from various aviation organizations;

➤ **Pakistan** launched a phase-wise focused **YOSC campaign;**

➤ The **Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority** (PCAA) YOSC Campaign was aimed at involving all aviation stake holders in raising security awareness and promoting an effective and sustainable security culture. It was completed in 5 phases, initially at PCAA Headquarters and subsequently with the focus on all International Airports in Pakistan;

➢ **The Philippines** delivered a **symposium** aiming to raise security awareness and focussing on the principle that security is everyone's responsibility;

➢ **Singapore** implemented initiatives aimed at developing a **security culture mind set**;

➢ **Air Macau Limited** produced a [best practice guide](#) pertaining to security culture; and

➢ **Solomon Airlines** ran a [security culture campaign](#) using YOSC posters to increase awareness, as well delivering a **Security Culture Workshop** aiming to enhance implementation of a positive security culture within the airline.

Eastern and Southern African (ESAF) Region

➢ 13 April 2021: the **ESAF** and **WACAF Regional Offices** jointly held [regional webinars](#) on security culture;

➢ **Comoros** held a [Security Week](#) 21-28 October 2021 to highlight the importance of instilling a strong security culture in aviation;

➢ **Kenya** promoted security culture at Jomo Kenyatta International *Airport* in *Nairobi* through security awareness **training** for airport workers; incorporating security messaging in outdoor **advertising**; procuring additional **signage** to enhance perimeter security; introducing security **information** on passenger flight display systems; discussing security culture during Airport AVSEC Committee **meetings** (where it is a permanent agenda item); and nominating a **security culture champion**;

➢ **Mauritius** developed and launched a [poster campaign](#) pertaining to airport security control and security awareness;

➢ **South Africa** held a **Security Culture Day** on 31 May 2021 for South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) staff. SACAA also organized a series of **Roundtable Discussions** with various leaders in AVSEC on the importance of promoting a strong security culture on 4 June 2021;

➢ The **ESAF Regional Office** also coordinated a **YOSC Virtual Launch** on 30 July 2021 with SACAA;

➢ **South Africa** held **YOSC Workshops** for Screeners and Instructors between 6 - 7 September 2021 and for Cargo Security and Dangerous Goods staff on 29 September 2021. All of these key stakeholders also undertook a security culture survey (self-assessment). A YOSC presentation was delivered at the **Aviation Security Managers Forum** for South African airports and airlines on 27 September 2021. A **Security Culture Symposium** also took place 6 October 2021 organized by SACAA;

➢ **Tanzania** commemorated the YOSC at state level with a **Ministerial call** for stakeholders to collaborate to develop a positive security culture to safeguard aviation;

➢ Local **TV** and **radio stations** in Tanzania ran programmes to sensitize the public to aviation security and the importance of an effective security culture. Security awareness posters and signage were also created for airports and digital materials were shared on websites and on social media;

➢ **Tanzania** also conducted a security awareness **workshop** for over 150 participants from 70 airports. This include airport administrators, security managers, ground handlers, caterers, air traffic service providers and airline representatives;

➢ Six airports conducted **YOSC campaigns** in the region. This included an **AVSEC Week** at Kilimanjaro International Airport in **Tanzania**; security awareness campaigns throughout November 2021 at O.R. Tambo International Airport in **South Africa**; and a 1 December 2021 security culture event at the King Shaka International Airport in **South Africa**; and

➢ **Zimbabwe** produced an **article** detailing their experience in setting up their YOSC for the ICAO Security Culture website. The Minister of Transport and Infrastructure in Zimbabwe also launched the YOSC on 29 September 2021 and encouraged all stakeholders to take necessary steps in ensuring prioritisation of aviation security in the year 2021 and beyond.

European and North Atlantic (EURNAT) Region

➢ The **EURNAT Regional Office** created a **Regional Security Culture Website** to support the YOSC;

➢ 3 March and 15 June 2021: the **EURNAT Regional Office** delivered YOSC presentations at the *NATO Eurocontrol ATM security meeting* (NEASCOG);

➢ 17 March 2021: the **EURNAT Regional Office** delivered a YOSC presentation at the *European Union's Stakeholders' Advisory Group on Aviation Security*;

➢ 30 June - 1 July 2021: the EURNAT Regional Office held a **Regional Security Culture Seminar**;

➢ 28 September 2021: the **EURNAT Regional Office** shared developments and initiatives on security culture at the *TAIEX Multi-country Virtual Workshop on Aviation Security Culture for Western Balkans and Turkey*;

➢ 7 - 10 December 2021: the **EURNAT Regional Office** conducted the *Ninth Meeting of the European and North Atlantic Aviation Security Group* (ENAVSECG) with one of the agenda items dedicated to the YOSC;

➢ **Algeria** produced an **article** for the ICAO Security Culture website studying the strategies, challenges and perspectives in implementing a positive security culture;

➢ **France** launched a **security awareness campaign** at its airports to help the travelling public and landside staff identify threats and react accordingly, and produced a **short animated video** to be displayed on landside screens;

➢ **Germany** developed **security culture training** content for AVSEC personnel at all levels. In addition, Germany established official **requirements for AVSEC programmes** to implement an effective security culture, and produced a **security culture awareness video**;

➢ **Hungary** published an **article** on the YOSC. **Budapest Airport** conducted a **security awareness campaign** that included **social media** alerts; an **Airport Guide** for airline and tourism partners; and **security awareness posters** throughout the airport;

➢ **Italy** ENAC implemented **initiatives** to improve security culture awareness, including **training** on insider risk and security culture. ENAC also highlighted the importance of a strong security culture in aviation through **social media** posts;

➢ **Luxembourg** offered security and security culture **training** to a wide range of AVSEC personnel. A dedicated Security Culture webpage was created and the existing security awareness course for all staff was adapted to include broader notions pertaining to security culture;

➢ **Kazakhstan** produced a short **video** promoting a strong security culture;

➢ **Kyrgyzstan** conducted a **Regional Security Culture Seminar** in September 2021 for all national entities and other States in the region;

➢ The **Netherlands** held an online **information session** in November 2021 to inform Dutch aviation security stakeholders of the importance of security culture. The session was virtually attended by over than 300 participants;

➢ **Poland** adopted important amendments to **national legal acts**, which set common ground for the creation of harmonized security culture mechanisms within aviation entities. The Polish CAA also established substantive cooperation with the **academic community** to promote the long-term viability of security culture programs. There was also closer **cooperation** with the Terrorism Prevention Centre of Excellence (a branch of the Internal Security Agency responsible for building counterterrorism awareness in society) with **workshops** and **conferences** organized;

IATA - Quadro para um Sistema de Gestão de Segurança da Aviação (SeMS)
1 CAAP CAP 1223- Framework for Aviation Security Management System (SeMS)

ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal, S. A., Security Newsletter 2021

➢ **Portugal** produced a variety of guidance documents, **newsletters**, **articles** and videos on security culture. And participated in multiple security culture **projects**, **workshops** and **webinars** at a regional and international level;
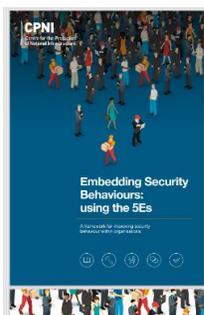
➢ **Swedavia Airports** in **Sweden** produced a **video** promoting the implementation of an effective security culture, as well as an **article** highlighting best practices to implement a robust security culture for the ICAO Security Culture website;

➢ **Switzerland** shared training slides and guidance on the development and expansion of security culture and awareness;

➢ The **Russian Federation** held various campaigns on security awareness in airports and produced a short video about aviation security systems. A dedicated security culture webpage, **posters**, as well as a **Mission Statement** for the "*Implementation of an effective and sustainable security culture in the transport sector of the Russian Federation*" were also developed;

➢ **Ukraine** created a webpage dedicated to security culture to inform stakeholders and the general aviation community about CAA initiatives. During the YOSC, the CAA held a conference for the top-management of civil aviation entities with the purpose of identifying security culture as a priority for the civil aviation industry;

➢ The **United Kingdom** (UK) hosted several **workshops** where security culture was a key focus. This included a UK **Security Culture Forum** for domestic industry; a joint workshop between UK and Irish aviation authorities for their respective industries; and a global aviation security **seminar** for the appropriate authorities of some of the UK's international partners. During 2021, the UK also developed a series of additional security culture **guidance documents**, notes, and **videos** for use by the aviation industry;

➢ The **European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)** organized various **capacity building activities** to promote security culture within the ECAC Region (and beyond) to support States in establishing and improving security culture. ECAC also produced an article for the ICAO Security Culture website; and

- The **European Commission** shared their online awareness training [Help2Protect Insider Threat Program](#) to help address the insider threat, along with their [Cyber-security toolkit](#) to improve digital skills and cyber-awareness to help address the cyber security threat. Finally, to strengthen security culture through capacity building initiatives, the EU funded ECAC implemented **CASEII project** made the promotion of an effective and sustainable security culture one of its core objectives.

Middle East (MID) Region

- 23-25 June 2021: an online **Security Culture Workshop** for managers was attended by 25 participants from **Saudi Arabia**. Security Culture Workshops were also held for participants from Jordan and Iraq (*see page 16*);

- The **Arab Week of Security Culture**, which regrouped ten countries, covered topics such as airport crisis management, AVSEC awareness and AVSEC risk assessment;

- 3-5 October 2021: the *5th AVSEC Global Symposium*, held in the **United Arab Emirates** (UAE), included presentations on the YOSC from the MID Regional Office;

- 24-25 November 2021: The **MID Regional Office** held a [Regional Security Culture Webinar](#), attended by over 90 participants;

- The **UAE** launched a **security culture campaign** to highlight the importance of an effective security culture and to provide security culture guidance, advice and best practices. The UAE also held a **security culture webinar** and **security culture workshops** throughout 2021 involving global experts. A [Security Culture webpage](#) was also developed;

- **Saudi Arabia** developed a **Security Reporting System Project** to monitor, process, and analyze security reports. A **Traveler Awareness Initiative** to increase security awareness of travellers was also implemented, along with a [Cybersecurity Awareness Initiative](#). A **Security Culture Week**, aiming to share experiences, outcomes and best practices and to increase security awareness took place. Various YOSC articles were also issued in the **GACA Quarterly Magazine**; and

- **Oman** implemented various initiatives to enhance compliance with security culture principles. A 3-day **Security Culture Workshop** was developed and presented twice under the Arab Civil Aviation Organization umbrella. The **"Hemam2 2021"** security culture campaign was launched (a sequel to the campaign launched in 2019). [Experiences](#) implementing a strong security culture in aviation were also shared by **Salalah Airport**.

North American, Central American and Caribbean (NACC) Region

➢ **Belize** held a **Security Culture Awareness Session** on 10 November 2021;

➢ **Canada** shared a series of **best practices** pertaining to AVSEC and airport security;

➢ **Costa Rica** conducted an **AVSEC Training Week** at Juan Santamaría International Airport;

➢ **El Salvador** held three **Aviation Security Awareness** sessions between September to December 2021;

➢ **Guatemala** held a **Security Culture Awareness Session** on 4 November 2021;

➢ **Jamaica** published the [Risk Insights Digital Magazine](#) in July 2021 with a focus on the YOSC and "*security being everyone's responsibility*";

➢ 22-24 March 2021: The *Virtual Security Symposium,* organized by the Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacifico, was held in **Mexico** where the importance of a strong security culture in aviation was emphasized;

➢ 23 September 2021: The *VII International Aviation Security Forum*, organized by AFAC **Mexico** promoted the YOSC;

TALLER VIRTUAL SOBRE CULTURA DE LA SEGURIDAD DE LA AVIACIÓN
(18-22 October 2021) CIIASA, Mexico City

➢ An **AVSEC event** was held at Felipe Ángeles International Airport, the new airport in Mexico City, on 3 December 2021 to prepare SEDENA staff for their AVSEC tasks and to brief all on the YOSC;

➢ The **United States** (U.S.) Transportation Security Administration (TSA) focused a portion of its virtual **Regional Industry Summits** for the Asia Pacific (25 January 2021), Europe (13 July 2021), and Western Hemisphere (10 November 2021) regions on security culture, to include briefings on current aviation threats and reaffirming that "security is everyone's responsibility";

➢ 27-28 January 2021: The **U.S.** led a virtual APEC Workshop on Aviation Security: *Soft Target Protection in an Aviation Ecosystem*. This workshop led participants through **APEC Recommendations for Soft Target Protection**. The APEC Recommendations employ overlapping principles to the **[ICAO Security Culture Toolkit](#)**, such as understanding the threat, information sharing, vigilance, reporting systems, and incident response, ensuring security culture is embedded in soft target protections;

➢ 31 May – 4 June 2021: The **U.S.** provided an **Information Paper** to the **32nd AVSEC Panel** on *Aviation Security Culture in the United States*. Additionally, the U.S. presented the paper's information in **ICAO regional fora**, to include the EUR/NAT Security Culture Seminar (30 June – 1 July 2021), the Ninth Regional Aviation Security Coordination Forum – Asia and

Pacific Regions (23-24 November 2021), and MID Regional Security Culture Seminar (24 November 2021);

➢ **11 September 2021**: The **U.S.** TSA solemnly commemorated the [20ᵗʰ anniversary of the events of September 11, 2021](#), the deadliest terrorist attack on American soil, which also impacted aviation security worldwide. This annual ceremony serves as a reminder to employees and stakeholders of why TSA was created, the importance of its mission, and how a strong security culture serves as the foundation for the agency; and

➢ The **U.S.** provided a security culture [article](#) for the ICAO Security Culture website. The article presented a look at one U.S. airport's security awareness program and how it encourages and promotes everyday acts of security culture through its employee recognition program.

South American (SAM) Region

➢ 18-19 November 2021: a Symposium on "*Aviation Security Culture in the new era*" was held at the **Panama** Higher Institute of Aeronautical Professional Training;

➢ 23-25 November 2021: the *"IX AVSEC Journey"* **Roundtable** explored AVSEC Culture with experts from across South America;

➢ The **SAM Regional Office** assisted six States (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay & Uruguay) in conducting a [self-assessment](#) of their security culture;

➢ **Argentina** developed and produced a security culture [video](#) to improve security awareness, along with [best practices](#) in implementing a strong security culture;

➢ **Bolivia** organized a series of **webinars** pertaining to AVSEC and security culture, notably, [Protection of Civil Security](#) on 6 December 2021 and [Aviation Security Culture](#) on 9-10 December 2021;

➢ **Brazil** developed a dedicated [security culture webpage](#) to highlight their YOSC activities. An [article](#) studying the link between security culture and human factors was also published on the ICAO Security Culture website; and

➢ **Uruguay** organized a **Safety and Security Week** held jointly with Puerta del Sur (Carrasco International Airport, Montevideo) from 6-10 December 2021, which focused namely on the development of a strong security culture within the region.

Western and Central African (WACAF) Region

➢ 13 April 2021: the **WACAF** and **ESAF Regional Offices** jointly held regional webinars on security culture;

➢ The **WACAF Regional Office** assisted seven States (Cabo Verde, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) in conducting a self-assessment of their security culture;

➢ **Ghana** also produced an article focussing on security culture for the ICAO Security Culture website;

➢ **Nigeria**, **Senegal** and **Togo** ran security awareness campaigns at their airports in an effort to increase security awareness;

➢ **Nigeria** ran an **AVSEC Week** 25-29 October 2021. Security awareness **posters** and **training guidance material** were also developed;

➢ **Mauritania** ran a national **security culture campaign** that resulted in improved security awareness at a National and airport level. Mauritania also celebrated a **Security Culture Day**;

➢ **Senegal** conducted a **Security Culture Awareness Day** and delivered a presentation on implementing a durable security culture during the International Civil Aviation Day on 7 December 2021;

➢ **Togo** developed a dedicated security culture webpage to highlight their YOSC activities and promoted their Security Culture Day on local radio. Togo also produced an article on the implementation of a positive security culture for the ICAO Security Culture website;

➢ **Ghana**, **Nigeria** and **Togo** developed a **Mission Statement** on security culture and promoted it at all levels within their respective aviation organizations; and
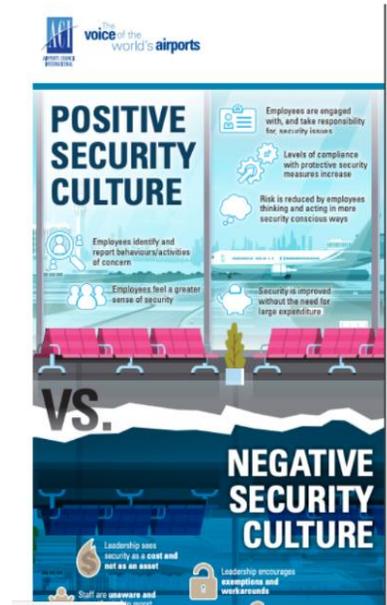

➢ Murtala Muhammed Airport in **Nigeria** and Gnassingbe Eyadema International Airport in **Togo** produced and displayed **posters** highlighting the importance of a strong security culture for staff and the travelling public. This resulted in increased security awareness at the airports for all users and stakeholders.

Aviation Industry

➢ **Airports Council International** (ACI), in collaboration with ICAO, held the YOSC Video Challenge in which 14 videos were submitted from the civil aviation community. In addition, ACI produced a series of short security culture videos, pamphlets, and articles throughout 2021 and, along with its members, were involved in multiple **security culture events**. ACI also offered various **training** pertaining to security culture and to AVSEC more generally throughout the YOSC;

➢ **The International Air Transport Association** (IATA) contributed an article on improving performance through security culture and shared their See It Report It videos; and

➢ The **European Cockpit Association** published an article on the important role of crew in contributing to security by following the established security protocols, nurturing awareness and establishing a robust security culture.

The ICAO Security Culture Workshop – Regional Delivery (2021)

Region	ASTC or State	Language	2021 Dates	Participants
APAC	Kuala Lumpur	EN	20 Sep – 24 Sep	18
APAC	Hong Kong	EN	18 Oct – 22 Oct	12
APAC	Singapore	EN	15 – 19 Nov	18
APAC	Kunming	EN	6 – 10 Dec	17
ESAF	RO-ESAF (1st session)	EN	13 Sep – 17 Sep	16
ESAF	RO-ESAF (2nd session)	EN	13 Sep – 17 Sep	16
EURNAT	Doncaster	EN	4 Oct – 8 Oct	8
EURNAT	NAU - Kyiv	RU	15 Nov – 19 Nov	10
EURNAT	Casablanca	FR	6 Dec – 10 Dec	16
MID	Iraq	EN	25 Jul – 29 Jul	8
MID	CASP-MID	AR	17 Oct – 21 Oct	16
NACC	RO-NACC	EN	23 Aug – 27 Aug	20
NACC	Mexico City	SP	18 Oct – 22 Oct	10
SAM	Buenos Aires	SP	06 Dec – 10 Dec	8
SAM	Quito	SP	13 Dec – 17 Dec	12
WACAF	RO-WACAF	EN	23 Aug – 27 Aug	16
Total Participants				**221**

For edits and updates to this document please contact: yosc@icao.int