



International Civil Aviation Organization

SECFAL Plan Development Group

First Meeting (SECFAL PDG/1)

(Cairo, Egypt, 31 January – 02 February 2017)

Agenda Item 3: Development of the ACAC/MID SECFAL Plan

ENHANCE AVIATION SECURITY BY INFORMATION SHARING

(Presented by the I.R of Iran Civil Aviation Organization)

SUMMARY

This information paper contains provisions and statements that are common to all MID States on management, protection and sharing sensitive aviation security information. Some States have developed good legislations, experience and best practices in order to overcome potential barriers posed in order to protect information.

Action by the meeting is at paragraph 4.

Financial Implications	Not required
------------------------	--------------

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Information Paper aims to promote the performance of aviation security entities within the State and among States by sharing relevant sensitive aviation security information of mutual interest to enhance regional and global aviation security. Best practices in safety sharing and reporting mechanisms could be a good example to follow.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 Nowadays security information sharing with other international allies and stakeholders requires excessive information sharing strategy development, however, this issue addresses some barriers that hinder States from fully realizing the value of the current and future information sharing infrastructure.

2.2 In order to cope with the security threats, number of layers should be implemented in a consistent and coordinated manner.

2.3 We may consider number of aviation security elements such as the following:

- a) Security information sharing;
- b) Intelligence support;
- c) INFoSEc (cyber defense);
- d) Airspace security incident management; and
- e) Physical and personal security information.

2.4 Every State recognizes the need for providing other States with certain security threats and incident information and notices, which may contain or include protected, confidential, privileged, classified, documents and plans. All kind of security sensitive information should be dealt with on a need to know and/or an as-needed basis and every State having access to protected information has the obligation and the responsibility to properly safeguard such protected information and prevent its unauthorized disclosure or release.

2.5 One of the acceptable means of compliance maybe signing a Non-Disclosure and confidentiality agreement between related contracting States, but there are some restrictions which require such agreements to be compatible with the State laws. A process that would involve the decision maker and its related entities, including but not limited to, parliamentary, governmental and judiciary bodies.

2.6 Sometimes legislations protecting the privacy of information and availability of information impact on the way information is dealt with in the aviation sector.

3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 In some States there will be a necessity to make substantive legislation and other charges to ensure that security related information in aviation system can be freely and openly shared with other contracting States. Some funds are needed for the regulator to be able to ensure adequate and efficient measures to protect the information provided.

3.2 There are some States which are willing to work through these challenges and wish to achieve open and sincere discussion with other States and the aviation industry.

3.3 Iran would welcome the discussion on other Contracting States experience on similar challenges that it faced, and, if so, what has been done to overcome such challenges.

4. ACTION BY THE MEETING

4.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) note the information contained in this Information Paper; and
- b) discuss how to manage the security information exchange.