

**55th CONFERENCE OF
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION
ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONS**

*Denarau Island, Nadi, Fiji
22 — 26 October 2018*

AGENDA ITEM 8 : TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL
COOPERATION

**STRENGTHENING OF SHARING THREAT AND RISK
ASSESSMENT INFORMATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES**

Presented by India

SUMMARY

This paper is submitted for strengthening the Security cooperation among the state within the region for strengthening better security measures to mitigate any type of unlawful interference in Civil Aviation sector. This would be achieved only when we share the information about threat and risk assessment to other member states.

STRENGTHENING OF SHARING THREAT AND RISK ASSESSMENT INFORMATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This paper provides advice the importance of sharing threat and risk information as an essential component of understanding and managing the risks to aviation security. All States do not have access to the same levels of information about the known intent and capabilities of terrorist groups and their adherents. For these reasons international cooperation in sharing information on threats and risks between States has a vital part to play in delivering effective aviation security at the Global/Regional level. All States to keep the level and nature of threats to civil aviation under constant review, and to implement and adjust policies and measures accordingly based on security risk assessments. Effective of aviation security measures at the global and Regional level is directly dependent on the availability of reliable and up-to-date information about threats to civil aviation. It is also then important that such information received from other state is disseminated appropriately to all relevant agencies within State, including to the appropriate authorities responsible for developing and implementing aviation security measures.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 Attention is invited to strengthening the cooperation among the state within the region. This would be achieved only when we share the information about threat and risk assessed by member state, such as procedures for responding to unlawful interference against civil aviation, assessment and dissemination of threat information, and the nature and extent of security controls for passengers, cabin baggage, hold baggage, cargo and mail. This can be accomplished either by an inter-governmental agreement or through an exchange of letters.

2.2 Standard 3.1.3 of Annex 17 requires “Each Contracting State shall keep under constant review the level and nature of threat to civil aviation within its territory and airspace above it, and establish and implement policies and procedures to adjust relevant elements of its national civil aviation security programme accordingly, based upon a security risk assessment carried out by the relevant national authorities.”

2.3 detailed guideline is available in ICAO Doc 8973. However, member states shall strengthen their commitments towards other state on sharing the information on aviation security threat and result of risk assessment. Criminals and terrorists use all modes of transportation, including commercial aviation, to travel across nations and internationally across borders and to carry out their missions. Criminal activity may provide funding and/or financing for terrorist groups and activities. As States continue to seize terrorist assets worldwide, terrorist groups resort to criminal activities to fund their operations

2.4 The increasing globalization of travel and of the airline industry means that a successful attack on any aircraft is likely to involve the citizens of many different countries. And beyond that, the economic consequences of terrorist attacks on the global aviation system mean that an attack upon the aviation interests of even one State is effectively an attack upon the aviation interests of all. This further reinforces the need for all States and aviation organizations to pay close attention to threats to aviation, even if they do not consider themselves to be directly threatened by a terrorist attack.

2.5 Valid risk assessments and threat analysis may be best achieved by instituting a systematic and continual process consisting of collecting intelligence information and evaluating associated data. This is typically done by a relevant national authority and requires coordination at the national level among all responsible entities as well as close cooperation with the international and regional intelligence community.

2.6 States should obtain information about the threat, particularly possible targets and modus operandi. Such information may come from a variety of sources within state which required to disseminate to other state immediately for taking necessary mitigation measures.

2.7 States should assist each other's in the rapid exchange of information, including any change in the threat level or the nature of the threat. States should also exchange information on techniques used to try to breach security, experience with security equipment, and operational practices.

2.8 States should include a clause on sharing of information on threat and risk assessment on aviation security in regional agreements on air services.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The Conference is invited to note:

- a) note the discussed subjects for improve the sharing of threat and risk information to all States in region as an essential component of understanding and managing the risk to aviation security;
- b) encourage States to continue to report all Acts of Unlawful Interference to other state in order to help identify trends and better risk assessments.

—END—