



International Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Best Practices (ICATBP) Program

ICATBP program was initiated at the Second Chemical Safety and Security Summit – CHEMSS2017 (www.chemss2017.org). Coordinated internationally by the International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security (ICSSS) in Warsaw, Poland (www.icss.eu), ICATBP program assists to identify high-risk chemical facilities and promotes the development and introduction of voluntary security measures (VSM) at high-risk chemical facilities. VSM are designated to reduce risks of release of toxic chemicals, theft or diversion of chemicals and energy carriers, and chemicals that can be used for sabotage or contamination.

International Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Best Practices (ICATBP) development and worldwide promotion is based on the US developed and implemented Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program which identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks associated with toxic chemicals.

ICATBP is not a regulation or standard but **program of developing, sharing and implementing best practices and capacity building**.

ICATBP is addressed to facilities that are related to the group of highly dangerous to the population or environment in case of a terrorist or malicious attack. Facilities are invited to make a preliminary risk assessment, based on the possession of dangerous Chemicals or energy carriers /Chemicals Interest – **COI**/

Facilities which meet the criterion of a “high-risk” will be offered assistance to develop a **Site Security Plan** that addresses risk-based performance standards (RBPS).

What are the International Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Best Practices (ICATBP)?

The International Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Best Practices (ICATBP) program assist to identify and support high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks associated with these chemicals. It is not a regulation but a set of voluntary measures.

ICATBP is an offer for facilities that are related to the group of highly dangerous to the population and environment in case of a terrorist attack. Every facility has an initial risk-profile by requiring facilities to complete a preliminary risk assessment, known as a Top Screen, if the facility is in possession of specific quantities of specific Chemicals of Interest (COI) that give rise to one or more security issues to include: release of toxic chemicals, theft or diversion of chemicals, and chemicals that can be used for sabotage or contamination. Facilities determined as a “high-risk” are advised to introduce a Site Security Plan that addresses risk-based performance standards (RBPS). Affected industry sectors include: Chemical manufacturing, storage, and distribution; Petrochemical Industry; LNG operations; Plastics; Universities and research; Paint and coatings; Healthcare; Energy and utilities; Agriculture and food; Explosives; Electronics.

What are Chemicals of Interest?

ICATBP proposes to define security requirements for a particular type of facilities that are working with (store, manufacture, handle) chemicals that are identified as being extremely dangerous. These chemicals will be called **"Chemicals of Interest"** (COI). Their list is under development. If a chemical facility works with any

chemicals that are recognized as extremely dangerous and are included into the list, they should complete a voluntary **Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)**.

What is Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)?

The next step for understanding and introducing **ICATBP** program is called Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA). The SVA seeks to determine the likelihood that the unwanted consequences can be prevented based on the security posture of the facility. It is designed to help facility personnel understand their current security posture and identify gaps in current security. Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) include:

- 1) Asset Characterization, which includes the identification and characterization of potential critical assets;
- 2) Threat Assessment, which includes a description of possible threats;
- 3) Security Vulnerability Analysis, which includes the identification of potential security vulnerabilities;
- 4) Risk Assessment, including a determination of the relative degree of risk to the facility in terms of the expected effect on each critical asset and the likelihood of a success of an attack;
- 5) Countermeasures Analysis, including strategies that reduce the probability of a successful attack or reduce the probable degree of success.

It is the intention to provide software which enables a give facility to identify critical assets. Also, the SVA will support the facility with an inventory of security equipment, their access control procedures and equipment, shipping and receiving procedures. The facility will be invited to evaluate the response and consequence of each critical asset.

What is Site – Security Plan?

The security plan assist to guarantee the development of objects and implements a plan that ensures safety that meets their risk. In the case of the need to develop a **Site – Security Plan -SSP**, a manual will be offered that describes how to develop that plan , this document is "Risk-Based Performance Standards - RBPS."

There are several main Risk-Based Performance Standards, which include Restrict Area Perimeter; Secure Site Assets; Screen and Control Access; Deter, Detect and Delay; Shipping, Receipt and Storage; Theft or Diversion; Sabotage; Cyber; Response; Monitoring; Training; Specific Threats, Vulnerabilities or Risks; Reporting of Significant Security Incidents; Significant Security Incidents and Suspicious Activities; Officials and Organization.

How to implement and inspect the Site Security plan?

When the Site Security plan of a facility has been developed and agreed the facility has a set time within which it must implement its plan. According to the RBPS requirements, the emphasis on the implementation of VSM is made on training and exercises, including Table Top Exercises (TTX).