



## BASELINE CARGO SECURITY

### Introduction

The Air Carrier's Cargo Security Programme should contain procedures for cargo operations, which are compliant with the requirements set out in the applicable National Civil Aviation Security Programme. This Programme is approved by the Appropriate Authority of the State of the Operator in States where cargo operations are conducted.

### Framework for baseline security

To counter the threat to air cargo operations, cost-effective and pragmatic security controls entailing both administrative and screening procedures for the Operator can be found in the following documentation:

- The IATA Cargo Services Conference Recommended Practice 1630
- The IATA Security Manual
- The IATA Security Management System (SeMS) for Air Transport Operators
- The IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) Security Standards and Recommended Practices (ISARPs)
- The IATA Safety Audit for Ground Operations (ISAGO)
- The IATA Cargo Security Training Course

### Key Features

- Cargo should always be secure before being loaded onto a commercial aircraft thereby either coming from a secure supply chain or be subjected to screening. Screening methods can vary but may include; the proper application of the regulated agent and known shipper programmes, alongside, but not in addition to, conventional x-ray, metal detectors, physical hand search, Explosive Detection Systems including canine, Explosive Trace Detection, full flight simulation and decompression.
- Cargo which has been secured must be protected from interference prior to being uplifted on to the aircraft.
- Operators carrying air cargo must operate from within a secure environment, ensuring that the cargo terminal buildings and air cargo infrastructure are access controlled and protected.

