

Welcome and Opening



Matthew Tang
Senior Manager E-Commerce and
Cargo Operations
IATA



Jan BojnanskySupply Chain Coordinator
UPU



Before we take off.....

- ☐ Only Speakers will speak during the webinar; all participants will be muted.
- ☐ Please submit questions in the Q&A box (not the chat box); we will follow up accordingly.
- ☐ A survey link will be shared with all participants after the webinar.
- ☐ Presentation materials and video recording will be uploaded to IATA, UPU, and ICAO webpages after the webinar.
- ☐ Competition Law Guidelines





Competition Law Guidelines

Prohibited Agreements and Activities

- 1. The following types of agreements, whether express or implied, are STRICTLY PROHIBITED:
 - a. Any collective agreement concerning prices to be charged for airline services;
 - b. Any collective agreement allocating markets, territories, customers, suppliers or agents;
 - c. Any collective agreement relating to prices to be paid to suppliers, and any other agreement that is intended to, or that in operation is likely to, harm non-participants, including without limitation any agreement that is intended to, or in operation is likely to, exclude a non-participant from any market; and
 - d. Any agreement that is intended to, or in operation is likely to induce airlines or their suppliers or agents to engage in collective anticompetitive behaviour, or to collectively punish any business enterprise for its exercise of independent business judgment.
- 2. Recognizing that the existence of an unlawful agreement or concerted practice may be inferred from circumstances, including the exchange of information by competitors, discussions or disclosures of the following types of information, are also PROHIBITED, except when such information has otherwise been made public or IATA competition counsel advises that such discussions are legally permissible:
 - a. Individual airline fares, rates, charges or surcharges;
 - b. Individual airline costs;
 - c. An individual airline's intentions regarding increasing, reducing or reallocating aircraft capacity (including entering or exiting routes);
 - d. Information on individual airlines customers; and
 - e. Any other sensitive commercial or proprietary information that the company would not disclose in the absence of an express or implied agreement to exchange such information for the purpose of reducing or restricting competition in the airline industry.



Agenda 3 December 2025 13:00 – 14:30

Topics	Speakers	Time
Welcome and opening	Matthew Tang (IATA)	13:00
	Jan Bojnansky (UPU)	
Postal and Customs	Javier Garcia (UPU)	13:10
perspective	Carlos Eduardo Gomes Lontra Pires (Brazilian post)	
	Bat-Erdene Gungaa (Mongolian Customs)	
Carrier's perspective	Sharon Rodrigo (Qatar Airways)	13:35
	Bernard Heuzeveldt (KLM)	
Cooperation between relevant	Sonia Hifdi (ICAO)	14:00
authorities and industry	Yves Mabbe (Cargolux)	
Q&A / Closing	IATA / UPU / ICAO	14:25



Speakers



Matthew Tang Senior Manager E-Commerce and Cargo Operations IATA



Jan Bojnansky Supply Chain Coordinator UPU



Javier Garcia Customs Facilitation & Standards Programme Manager UPU



Carlos Gomes Lontra Pires EAD and Supply Chain Project Expert **Brazilian Post**



Bat-erdene Gungaa Customs officer of Anti-Drug Anti-money laundering division of CGAM Mongolia Customs



Sharon Rodrigo Mail & Product Development Manager **Qatar Airways Cargo**



Bernard Heuzeveldt KLM Business Program Manager KLM



Sonia Hifdi **Deputy Director Aviation** Security, Cybersecurity and Facilitation **ICAO**



Yves Mabbe Chief Aviation Security Policy Section Cargolux



Postal and Customs perspective



Javier Garcia
Customs Facilitation &
Standards Programme Manager
UPU



Carlos Gomes Lontra Pires
EAD and Supply Chain Project
Expert
Brazilian Post



Bat-erdene Gungaa
Customs officer of AntiDrug Anti-money
laundering division of
CGAM
Mongolia Customs





Supporting Posts and Customs Collaboration for safe and secure transport

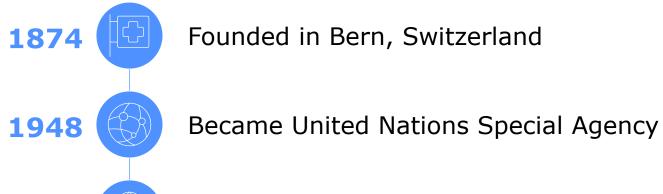
IATA-UPU-ICAO Webinar 3 December, 2025



Universal Postal Union

UPU is the primary forum for cooperation among postal sector players







2024 150th anniversary







Collaboration with Customs

WCO-UPU Cooperation

- Long-standing partnership: WCO-UPU Contact Committee Established in 1964
- **Shared objectives**: secure and facilitate the global postal supply chain, support compliant and efficient cross-border e-commerce, align regulatory and operational requirements for Posts and Customs (e.g. HS and tariff codes, country of origin, etc.)
- Operational & Technical Cooperation, harmonizing standards and regulations
- Joint capacity building and regional engagement (workshops, webinars, guidelines)
- Joint Risk Management, Safety and Security Initiatives and Tools









Regional engagement



Recent Post – Customs workshops / projects

- 2025: Albania for **Europe** and **CIS region**, Argentina for the **Latin American** region
- Aimed at enhancing **security and safety in the postal supply chain**, identifying challenges and opportunities, providing training on joint instruments and tools
- Joint INCB-WCO-UPU Synthetic Drugs Detection initiative (Mail Channel Project)
- Joint participation at **African Star**, capacity building project to identify sources of falsified, substandard, unauthorized or otherwise illicitly manufactured pharmaceuticals bound for East Africa (focus on Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda)









UPU S58/S59 Security Standards

S58

General security measures the Postal Infrastructure

- Risk assessment and security plans
- General physical security measures (perimeter security, lighting, etc.)
- Personnel security and hiring processes/contractor security
- Transportation and conveyance security requirements
- Compliance audit programme and oversight
 - Postal security unit

S59

Office of exchange and international airmail supply chain security

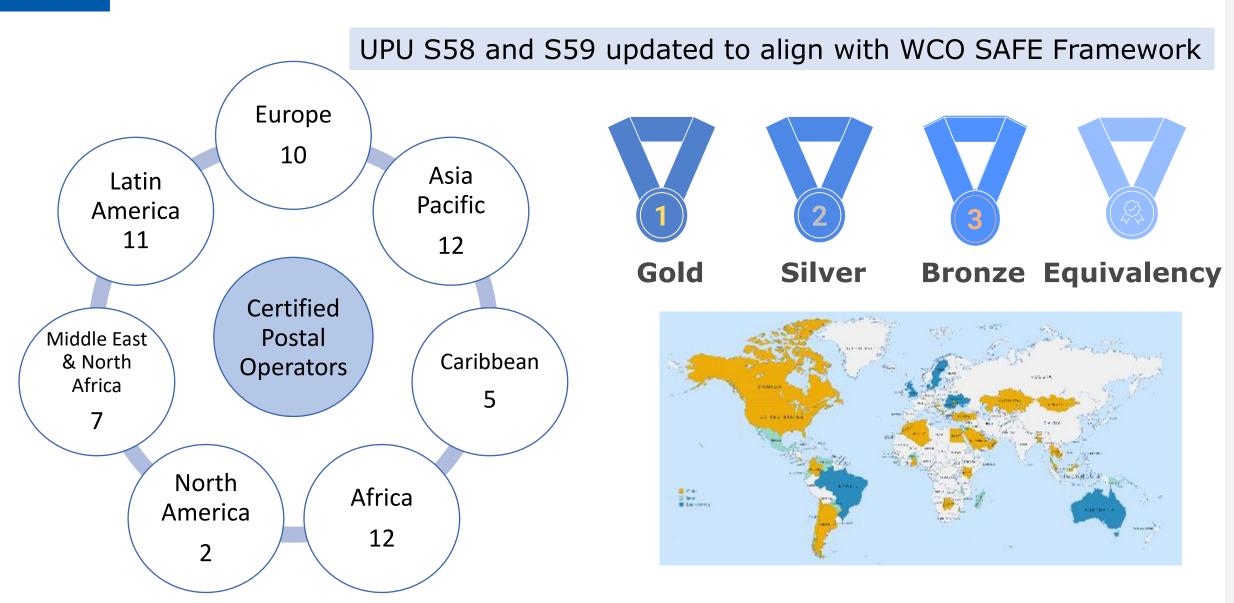
- General physical custody of international airmail
- Items exempt from screening and items to be screened
- High-risk items
- Screening procedures for mail receptacles/bags
- Alarm resolution of suspicious items and notification procedures
- Measures for mail accepted for carriage on commercial aircraft





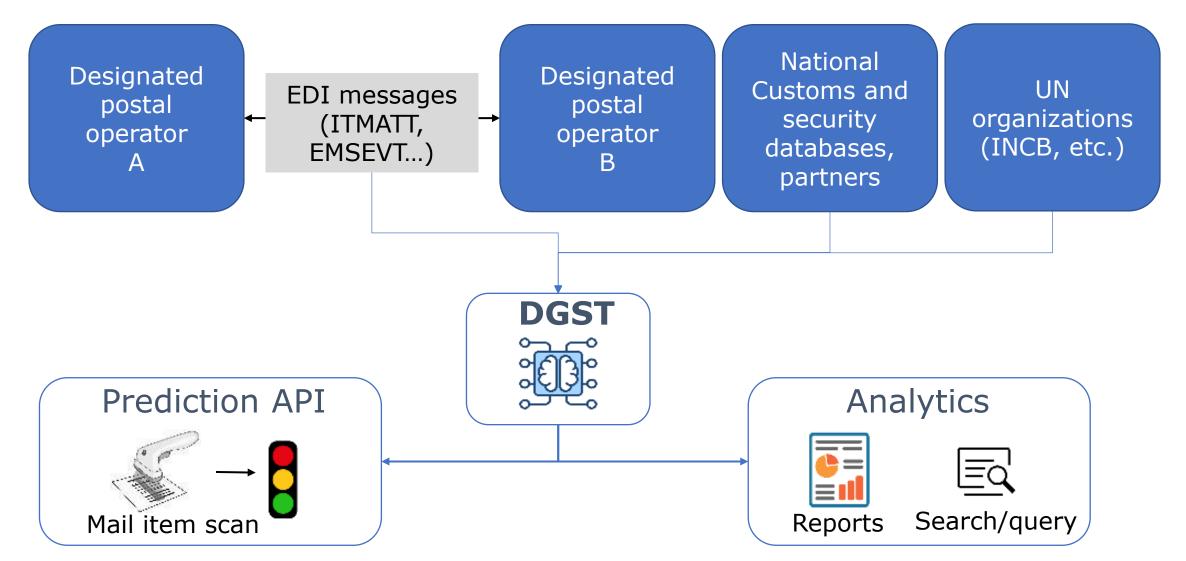


S58-S59 Certified postal operators per region





Example: Dangerous Goods Search Tool





Thank you

customs@upu.int

Postal and Customs perspective



Javier Garcia Customs Facilitation & Standards Programme Manager UPU



Carlos Gomes Lontra Pires
EAD and Supply Chain Project
Expert
Brazilian Post



Customs officer of Anti-Drug Anti-money laundering division of CGAM





Civil Aviation Security in Brazil

Overview of the principles and authorities responsible for civil aviation security

Presentation by Postal member BRAZIL



Security objectives

Prevent unlawful interference acts and protect passengers, crew members, aircraft, and cargo.







Security against acts of unlawful interference

- Regulatory framework: ICAO Annex 17; ANAC National Civil Aviation Security Program (PNAVSEC)
- Protecting people & property: Safeguard passengers, crew, employees, and airport facilities
- Preventing threats: Stop hijackings, hostage situations, and introduction of weapons or hazardous materials
- Access control: Limit sensitive area access to authorized personnel
- Inspections: Screen passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, and vehicles to remove prohibited items
- Operational safety:
 - Reduce accidents and incidents, improve safety performance
 - Monitor risks, identify systemic deficiencies
 - Prepare emergency response plans to save lives and minimize damage





Air Cargo Transportation Security

Specific processes aimed at inspection, storage, and safe transportation of air cargo.



Security Measures

Cargo inspection, documentation verification, automated screening, and access control.





Technologies Used

X-ray systems, canine detection, advanced scanners, risk analysis, and real-time monitoring.



Secure Cargo Chain

Registered shippers, freight forwarders, and carriers certified by ANAC.





Data On Brazilian Postal Security

- > 4 International Operational Centers;
- > 36 National Operational Centers;
- > 205 X-ray machines;
- > 860 Operators of non-invasive inspection equipment;
- > 350 Postal Inspectors;
- 100% of Operational Centers with access control implemented;
- ➤ 100% of Postal Agencies, Operational Centers, Cargo Terminals and Home Delivery Distribution Centers with Closed Circuit Television TFTV;



Accredited Air Cargo Agents

Requirement 108.1 (a)(6) of the Brazilian Civil Aviation Regulation (RBAC) No. 108, amendment No. 07, defines cargo or mail known as that which is subject to security controls, either from its security inspection or from its origin, in the latter case being cargo handled by (or under the responsibility of) a recognized shipper, accredited shipper or accredited air freight agent.

Accredited Shipper means the legal entity that ships cargo or other shipments and provides security control approved by the accredited air freight agent, with respect to cargo, parcels and mail.





PORTARIA Nº 1.528 DE 9 DE MAIO DE 2019

Article 1. To grant the Brazilian Post and Telegraph Company (ECT) the status of Accredited Air Cargo Agent, specifically regarding the export of cargo and mail by air from its facilities at the International Mail Center. The security procedures implemented by ECT for the acceptance of international cargo and mail are recognized as equivalent to the requirements and procedures established by Brazilian Civil Aviation Regulation No. 108 (RBAC No. 108) and by Supplementary Instruction No. 108-001, revision C (IS No. 108-001C).

Article 2. At least annually, ANAC will conduct an audit of ECT's facilities, materials, equipment, documents, and procedures related to the dispatch of air cargo and international mail.

Article 3. ECT must notify ANAC of any changes in structures and procedures that impact the security of the air cargo and international mail dispatch process.



PORTARIA Nº 1.528/SIA. DE 9 DE MAIO DE 2019.

Outorga à Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos (ECT) a condição de Agente de Carga Aérea Acreditado.

O SUPERINTENDENTE DE INFRAESTRUTURA AEROPORTUÁRIA, no uso da atribuição que lhe confere o art. 33 do Regimento Interno, aprovado pela Resolução nº 381, de 14 de junho de 2016, tendo em vista o disposto no Regulamento Brasileiro de Aviação Civil nº 108, parágrafo 108.275(a), e considerando o que consta do processo nº 00058.016713/2019-48,

RESOLVE:

Art. 1º Outorgar à Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos (ECT) a condição de Agente de Carga Aérea Acreditado, especificamente no que tange às operações de exportação de carga e mala postal por modal aéreo a partir de suas instalações do Centro de Correio Internacional - São Paulo Metropolitana (CEINT/SPM), localizado na Rua Mergenthaler, 592, Vila Leopoldina, São Paulo/SP.

Parágrafo único. É reconhecida a equiparação dos procedimentos de segurança implementados pela ECT no CEINT/SPM para a aceitação de carga e mala postal internacional aos requisitos e procedimentos estabelecidos pelo Regulamento Brasileiro de Aviação Civil nº 108 (RBAC nº 108) e pela Instrução Suplementar nº 108-001, revisão C (IS nº 108-001C).

Art. 2º No mínimo anualmente, a ANAC realizará atividade de auditoria das instalações, materiais, equipamentos, documentos e procedimentos da ECT relacionados à expedição de carga aérea e mala postal internacional.

Art. 3º A ECT deverá comunicar à ANAC qualquer alteração em estruturas e procedimentos que impactem na segurança do processo de expedição de carga aérea e mala postal internacional.

Art. 4º A presente outorga fica condicionada ao cumprimento dos requisitos normativos de segurança da aviação civil contra atos de interferência ilícita - AVSEC e à manutenção dos aspectos avaliados no âmbito do processo administrativo por meio do qual a outorga foi concedida.

Art. 5º Esta Portaria entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.





Cooperation with other bodies

- Formal cooperation instruments:
 - Correios maintains technical cooperation agreements, memoranda, and joint-operation frameworks with federal enforcement bodies such as Polícia Federal and Receita Federal for inspection, seizure, and investigation support
 - 2023–2024: Expansion of agreements with state publicsecurity authorities (e.g., Piauí, Ceará) to strengthen information exchange and combat illicit postal flows
 - Documented regulatory cooperation with ANVISA and MAPA, including formal authorizations and coordinated control of health-restricted and agro-sanitary commodities





Multi-agency cooperation in postal air supply chain

- Integrated operational model (CECIC Curitiba):
 - Joint presence of Customs (RFB), ANVISA, MAPA, Polícia Federal, and when required Exército Brasileiro, working together with Correios
 - Parallel regulatory checks, shared risk-analysis, and coordinated interdictions
 - Use of advance electronic data (ITMATT/CARDIT) to support pre-arrival targeting and accelerate clearance
 - Impact on the air supply chain:
 - Increased security and detection of DG/prohibited items
 - More predictable processing and reduced delays
 - Stronger compliance and improved stakeholder coordination across postal and aviation sectors



Key message on strengthening cooperation

- Collaboration is essential as effective international mail requires joint action among postal operators, customs, regulatory authorities, law enforcement, and aviation partners
- Brazil demonstrates success in multi-agency coordination, formal cooperation agreements, and parallel inspections improve compliance, security, and efficiency
- Advance data is key and timely exchange of all EDI enables targeted inspections and faster clearance
- Compliance ensures safety with following DG, sanitary, and agro-sanitary rules protects passengers, crew, and infrastructure

Takeaway for all stakeholders

Clear roles, structured cooperation, and robust agreements strengthen air supply chain reliability, security, and predictability





THANK YOU

Postal and Customs perspective



Javier Garcia
Customs Facilitation &
Standards Programme Manager
UPU



Carlos Gomes Lontra Pires
EAD and Supply Chain Project
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Bat-erdene Gungaa
Customs officer of AntiDrug Anti-money
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Mongolia Customs





THE WEBINAR "STRENGTHENING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SAFE AND SECURE AIRMAIL TRANSPORT"

MONGOLIAN CUSTOMS EXPERIENCE

BAT-ERDENE GUNGAA ANTI-DRUG AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DIVISION



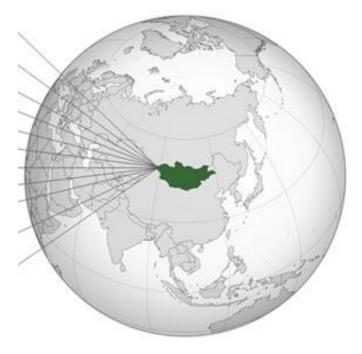
Mongolia is fully committed to the implementation of the all three international drug-control Conventions. Therefore, the Government is resolved and has been making its every effort to counter drug abuse.

With a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and wellbeing of our people, national authorities have been undertaking a host of policy measures, including through increased outreach and awareness programs:

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
- ➤ United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Since the adoption of its first Law on the Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 2002, Mongolia has made significant strides in improving the national legislative and regulatory frameworks. In 2017, the Government adopted the National Action Plan on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.











Thanks to the valuable recommendations and guidance provided during the regional workshops organized within the framework of the Synthetic Drug Detection Project, as well as the scoping mission conducted in Mongolia, from 5-9 august 2024, the support has played a crucial role in helping us make meaningful progress in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Joint force action plan was adoped on 8 January 2025. Till date, implemented 7 joint operations.

GENERAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Joint force action plan was adoped on 24 February 2025. Till date, implemented 2 joint operations.

GENERAL POLICE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & MONGOL POST JSC

A trilateral MOU established on 10 March 2025 in an effort to combat and prevent smuggling of prohibited or restricted items, using international postal services















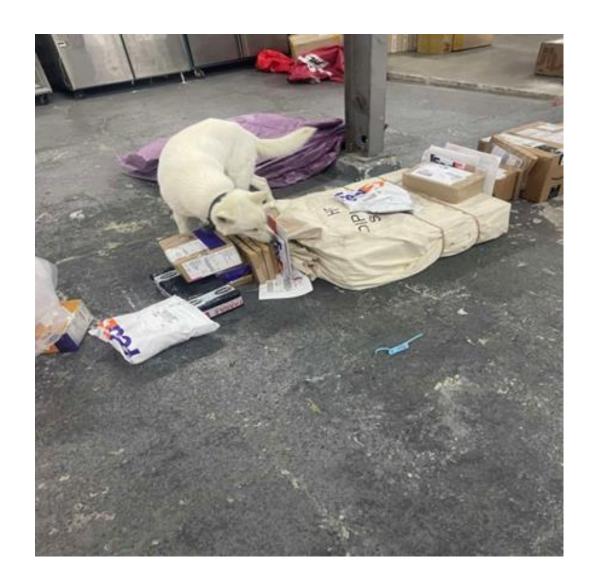




MONGOLPOST

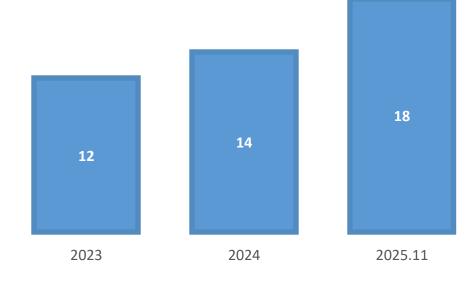


CUSTOMS





SEIZURE CASES





DRUG SEIZURES TILL DATE IN 2025

CASE SEIZURE IN 2025.06.09

Methamphetamine 1.2 kilogramm



1	PB (100mg) * 200 pcs	The seasons of the se
2	THC (36g) * 12 pcs	
3	THC (21g) * 7 pcs	rékatina a nankatik
4	THC (5ml) * 1 pcs	MILS NAME
5	Hash (100g)	
6	Hash (840g)	A GUIDH
7	Meth (510g)	10
8	Cann (0.39g)	
9	THC (250ml)	
10	Hash (180g)	
11	Meth (1.2kg)	
12	ADB Butinaca (100ml)	
13	THC (510g)	
14		



Vehicles inspection TECHNIQUES

Advanced Screening Equipment, X-ray scanners for scanning of items crossing the land border.



Air cargo – Mail center COMPLIANCE

Appropriate Customs control area organization,
Advance information of goods before arrival in
the customs control area.







Air passengers RISK ANALYSYS passenger surveillance & screening techniques.



IONSCAN600



TRUNARC



TARGET-ID



CUSTOMS TARGETING CENTER





DETECTOR DOGS



CUSTOMS LABORATORY













Гаалийн албан хаагчдын мэдээлэл

солилцох албан ёсны групп

@ Private group - 1.5K members









01





Timely alerts on recent seizures of drugs on an official closed group on Facebook;

O2

Guidelines of proper use of tools & instruments (Target ID & TruNarc);

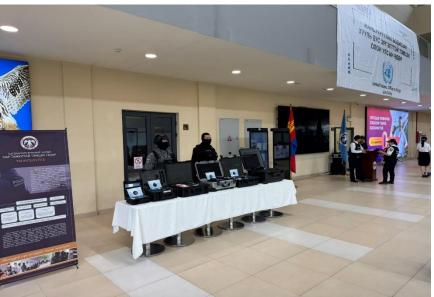
VR & video training modules;

Regular in-person trainings for the frontline officers;

PUBLIC AWARENESS & PREVENTION









Mongolian Customs developed and distributed educational materials, instructional videos, alerts and awareness campaigns aimed at preventing drug-related offences.



















Cooperation

The Revised Kyoto Convention

The Universal Postal Convention

- Customs organization facilitate legitimate trade and combating illicit drugs and other prohibited and restricted goods.
- Post organization facilitate communications and compliance with the law.















Experience

Tools & Resources





SOPs

Knowledge



Thank you for your attention

IATA WEBINAR

Carrier's perspective



Sharon Rodrigo
Mail & Product Development
Manager
Qatar Airways Cargo



Bernard HeuzeveldtKLM Business Program Manager
KLM



Data Accuracy - Risk Assessment





Data Accuracy - Risk Assessment

Adherence to Regulations

• Airfreight (Mail and Cargo) is very much regulated.

Efficiency in Supply Chain

 Good data quality enables all supply chain stakeholders to work faster and more efficiently.

Safety

- Correct documentation (e.g. dangerous goods) is essential for safety of staff, passengers, equipment and shipments.
- Incorrect or incomplete data can lead to dangerous situations.

Customer Satisfaction

Accurate data will make sure that consignment flows through journey as planned which will lead to better customer satisfaction even though the customer is initially responsible for supplying accurate data but also needs to know what is actually required.

Tracking and Traceability

 Complete and correct data will enable better shipment tracking during consignment journey.

Financials

Correct and accurate data prevents discussions on invoice, surcharges and claims

Assessment Complete (ASC)

 A number of regulators require filing of consignment before loading it to destination.

Digitalizing and Automation

 Complete and accurate data quality is fundamental for digital processes.



Collaboration







Collaboration

- Drives Seamless Operational Coordination
- Enhances Predictability Across the Journey
- Strengthens Mutual Trust & Transparency
- Enables Faster, Smarter Decision-Making
- Supports Regulatory & Compliance Alignment
- Enables Innovation & Digital Collaboration





If you have a magic wand.....



IATA WEBINAR

Cooperation between relevant authorities and industry



Sonia Hifdi
Deputy Director Aviation Security,
Cybersecurity and Facilitation
ICAO



Yves Mabbe
Chief Aviation Security Policy
Section
Cargolux





IATA-UPU-ICAO Webinar

Strengthening global partnerships

Cooperation between relevant Authorities and Industry

By Yves Mabbe Corporate Security Director







- Introduction
- Historical collaborations, lessons learned
- ➤ Airline Security: the myth and the reality
- Latest's risks and threats in cargo security
- Secured supply chain
- How to go forward?



Historical collaborations, lessons learned



2001, 2010, 2024.... How did we (Authorities, Industry) react?

The good example... 2010

- > The initial gatherings : Aviation Security and Industry
 - Analysis of event
 - New principles developed
 - Co-creation
- ➤ The Aviation Security initial answer = Redefinition and reinforcement of the secured supply chain
- ➤ The new security net collaboration between Aviation Security Authorities, Customs Authorities and Industry







Our role? Protecting people, assets, customer goods,.... In that order

Not everything is around cost...but it plays a role

- Effective security measure no discussions
- Administrative burden only can we talk?

One target = 100 percent of what we load on a plane must be secured but we know

- not every commodity can be screened
- Alternative = Known Consignors and
- Exemptions based on legacy regulations should be removed



cargolux you name it; We fly it!

Latest's risks and threats in cargo security

Incendiary devices... Lithium batteries and IIDs

Lithium batteries fire is a safety issue when:

- Triggered by wrong packaging
- Triggered by low quality in terms of production
- Triggered by wrong handling

BUT...

Could become a security issue

AND

Security screening (technical or procedural) could help identify this risk

IIDs is clearly a security issue that can be tackled if principles of 2010 are applied

- Data and status of real sender of shipment are known and checked
- If shipper is "new" or "unknown" = additional security checks to be performed

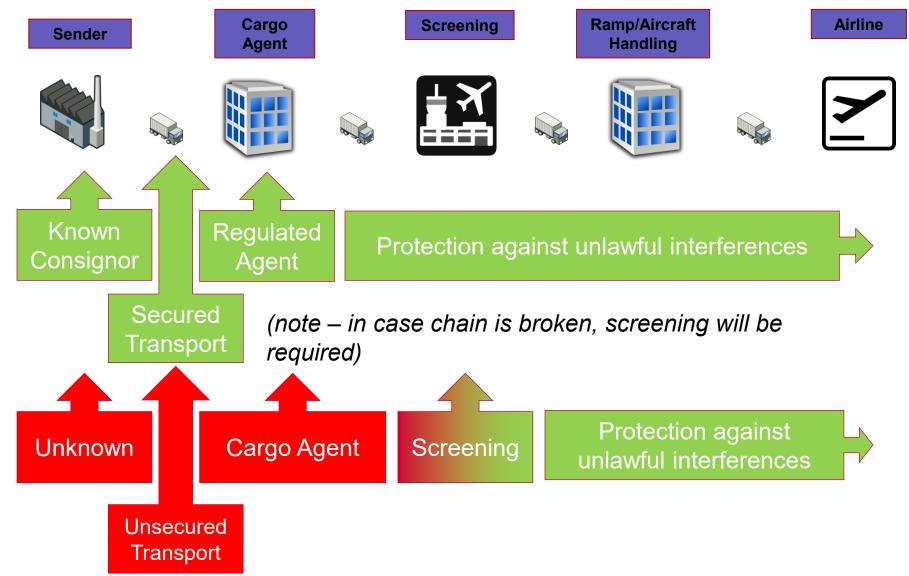
First attempts to produce rules failed due to lack of consultation with Industry (versus 2010)

Note: IATA IID document (public), including proposals on path forward within the different models including Postal model



Secured supply chain





Classification: Restricted distribution



How to go forward?



Sender

Cargo Agent Screening

Ramp/Aircraft Handling

Airline













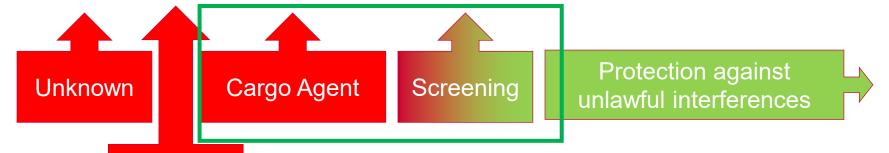








DPO cannot be considered as a Known Consignor as he is not "producing" the goods



Unsecured Transport

DPO could becoming a Regulated Agent if he screens mail (or get mail screened) before tendering it to the airlines

Benefit = Rules to become RA are known and are associated to Customs standards (AEO for example)



Thank you for your attention.

Yves Mabbe Corporate Security Director yves.mabbe@cargolux.com



Classification: Restricted distribution

