

# IATA-UPU-ICAO WEBINAR

**Enhancing airmail  
safety and security**

27 MAY 2025,  
13.00-15.00 CEST (UTC+2)  
Online via Zoom (in English)



ICAO





ICAO



## IATA-UPU-ICAO WEBINAR



**SONIA  
HIFDI**

Chief of the Aviation  
Security Policy Section,  
ICAO



**JACOB  
GHOLSON**

Operations and Safety  
Expert, UPU International  
Bureau



**NICHOLAS  
LAWRENCE-TAYLOR**

Senior Manager for Cargo  
Security, IATA



**VIRGILIO  
ALEGRIA**

Technical Officer in the Cargo  
Safety Section, ICAO



**KIRSTINE  
PEDERSEN**

Coordinator of the INTERPOL  
Global Academy and Head of  
the International IP Crime  
Investigators College (IIPCI),  
INTERPOL General Secretariat

27 MAY 2025,  
13.00-15.00 CEST (UTC+2)

Online via Zoom (in English)



# IATA-UPU-ICAO WEBINAR



Opening remarks

Mr **Marjan Osvald**, Deputy Director General, UPU International Bureau

Enhancing aviation safety and security in cargo and mail

Ms **Sonia Hifdi**, Chief of the Aviation Security Policy Section, ICAO, and Mr **Virgilio Alegría**, Technical Officer in the Cargo Safety Section, ICAO

Ensuring postal security – an overview of UPU regulations and training programmes

Mr **Jacob Gholson**, Operations and Safety Expert, UPU International Bureau

Security in airmail

Mr **Nicholas Lawrence-Taylor**, Senior Manager for Cargo Security, IATA

Law enforcement training to reduce risks relating to hazardous goods

Ms **Kirstine Pedersen**, Coordinator of the INTERPOL Global Academy and Head of the International IP Crime Investigators College (IIPCIC), INTERPOL General Secretariat

Closing remarks

Mr **Ján Bojnanský**, Coordinator of the Postal Supply Chain, UPU International Bureau, and Mr **Matthew Tang**, Senior Manager for E-Commerce & Cargo Operations, IATA

Moderator

Mr **Zoran Stevanović**, Alternative Transport Solutions Expert, UPU International Bureau



SAFE SKIES.  
**SUSTAINABLE  
FUTURE.**



| ICAO



# Air Mail and Cargo Supply Chain: ICAO's Role in Aviation Security and Safety

---

Sonia HIFDI, Chief of Section, Aviation Security Policy (ASP)  
Virgilio ALEGRIA, Technical Officer, Cargo Safety Section (CSS)

International Civil Aviation Organization

IATA-UPU-ICAO webinar  
27 May 2025



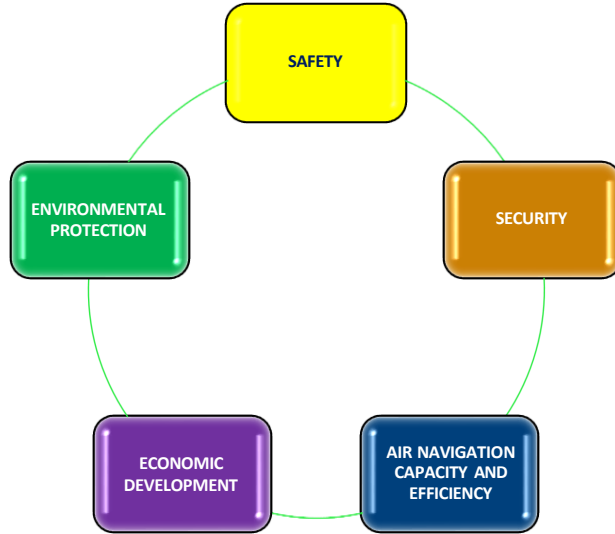
# Air Mail and Cargo Supply Chain: ICAO's Role in Aviation Safety

## Dangerous Goods in Air Mail



Virgilio Alegría  
Technical Officer,  
Cargo Safety  
ICAO

- ➔ ICAO regulations governing postal safety and DGs
- ➔ The need for DPOs to receive approval from their respective CAAs for ECLB carriage
- ➔ Variations in DPO approval procedures across different states (general guidance to be provided)
- ➔ Building relationships between DPOs and CAAs
- ➔ Results and statistics from the safety survey
- ➔ What's next (current challenges and ongoing initiatives)



# ICAO and its Role

The **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** is a UN specialized agency, created in 1944 upon the signing of the *Convention on International Civil Aviation* (Chicago Convention) by 52 States (currently 193).





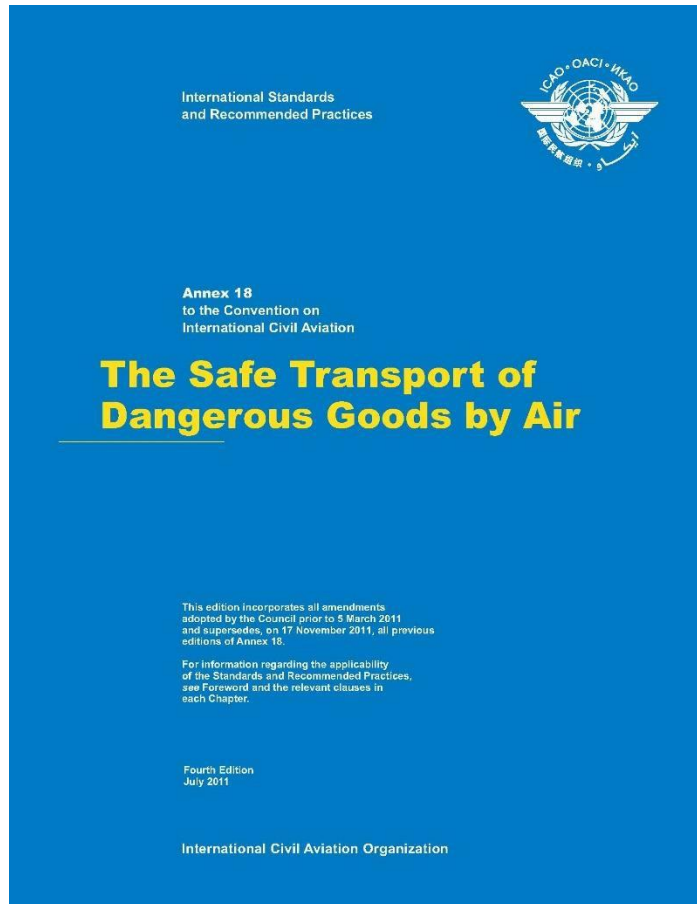
# Nineteen Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation

- Annex 1 — *Personnel Licensing*
- Annex 2 — *Rules of the Air*
- Annex 3 — *Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation*
- Annex 4 — *Aeronautical Charts*
- Annex 5 — *Units of Measurement to be Used in Air and Ground Operations*
- Annex 6 — *Operation of Aircraft*
- Annex 7 — *Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks*
- Annex 8 — *Airworthiness of Aircraft*
- Annex 9 — *Facilitation*
- Annex 10 — *Aeronautical Telecommunications*
- Annex 11 — *Air Traffic Services*
- Annex 12 — *Search and Rescue*
- Annex 13 — *Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation*
- Annex 14 — *Aerodromes*
- Annex 15 — *Aeronautical Information Services*
- Annex 16 — *Environmental Protection*
- **Annex 17 — *Aviation Security***
- **Annex 18 — *The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air***
- Annex 19 — *Safety Management*



# Annex 18

## The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air



# Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air



# Annex 18

## The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air



**10.2** Approval of training programmes

**11.4** Dangerous goods by mail

# Amendment of Annex 18

## The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air

An amendment to Annex 18 is currently being developed, which will include a new chapter on the transport of dangerous goods by post (Chapter 8).





# Transport of Dangerous Goods By Post

10



1-2-2

Part 1

## 2.3 TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY POST

2.3.1 In accordance with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Convention, dangerous goods as defined in these Instructions, with the exception of those listed below, are not permitted in mail. Appropriate national authorities should ensure that the provisions are complied with in relation to the transport of dangerous goods by air.

2.3.2 The following dangerous goods may be acceptable in mail for air carriage subject to the provisions of the appropriate national authorities concerned and these Instructions:

- a) patient specimens as defined in 2;6.3.1.4 provided that they are classified, packed and marked as required by 2;6.3.2.3.8 a), b), c) and d);
- b) infectious substances assigned to category B (UN 3373) only, when packed in accordance with the requirements of Packing Instruction 650, and solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) when used as a refrigerant for UN 3373. Where dry ice is used as a refrigerant for UN 3373, all applicable requirements of Packing Instruction 954 must be met. Mail containing dry ice as a refrigerant for UN 3373 must be offered separately to the operator by the designated postal operator so that the operator can comply with all applicable requirements of Part 7;
- c) radioactive material in an excepted package, UN Nos. 2910 and 2911 only, the activity of which does not exceed one-tenth of that listed in Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 2-14, and that does not meet the definitions and criteria of classes, other than Class 7, or divisions, as defined in Part 2. The package must be marked with the name of the shipper and the consignee, the package must be marked "radioactive material – quantities permitted for movement by post" and must bear the radioactive material, excepted package label (Figure 5-33);
- d) lithium ion batteries contained in equipment (UN 3481) meeting the provisions of Section II of Packing Instruction 967. No more than four cells or two batteries may be mailed in any single package; and
- e) lithium metal batteries contained in equipment (UN 3091) meeting the provisions of Section II of Packing Instruction 970. No more than four cells or two batteries may be mailed in any single package.

2.3.3 The procedures of designated postal operators (DPOs) for controlling the introduction of dangerous goods in mail into air transport are subject to review and approval by the Civil Aviation Authority of the State where the mail is accepted.

2.3.4 The DPO must have received specific approval from the Civil Aviation Authority before the DPO can introduce the acceptance of lithium batteries as identified in 2.3.2 d) and e).

*Note 1.— Designated postal operators may accept the dangerous goods identified in 2.3.2 a), b) and c) without receiving specific approval from the Civil Aviation Authority.*

*Note 2.— Guidelines for appropriate national authorities and civil aviation authorities are contained in the Supplement to these Instructions (S-1;3).*



# Supplement to the Technical Instructions

11



## Guidance for States:

- Limitation of dangerous goods on aircraft
- Transport of dangerous goods by post
- Approvals and exemptions related to the transport of lithium batteries as cargo
- Training for personnel involved in the management of the transport of dangerous goods by air

# Building relationships between DPOs and CAAs

## ICAO - National Authorities for Dangerous Goods Transport by Air

<https://www.icao.int/safety/DangerousGoods/Pages/Dangerous-Goods-National-Authority.aspx>

## Survey for CAAs granting specific approval for DPOs accepting ECLB in mail for international air transportation

- (1) 46 out of 192 UPU countries answered the survey (24%).
- (2) 35 DPOs have procedures in place for preventing the introduction of dangerous goods not permitted in air mail.
- (3) 26 DPOs accept dangerous goods permitted in accordance with the ICAO Technical Instructions
- (4) 25 CAAs have reviewed and approved the procedures of their DPO(s) to control the introduction of dangerous goods in air mail.
- (5) 20 Countries require incidents/occurrences involving mail containing dangerous goods in air transportation to be reported.
- 6) 24 DPOs currently accept lithium batteries contained in equipment for transport in international mail. 22 DPOs have sought the specific approval of the State CAA before the DPO can introduce the acceptance of lithium batteries.

## What's next

- ✈ Increase awareness of regulations
- ✈ Reduce the number of incidents/occurrences involving mail containing dangerous goods in air transportation
- ✈ Increase collaboration between CAAs and DPOs

# Air Mail and Cargo Supply Chain: ICAO's Role in Aviation Security

---

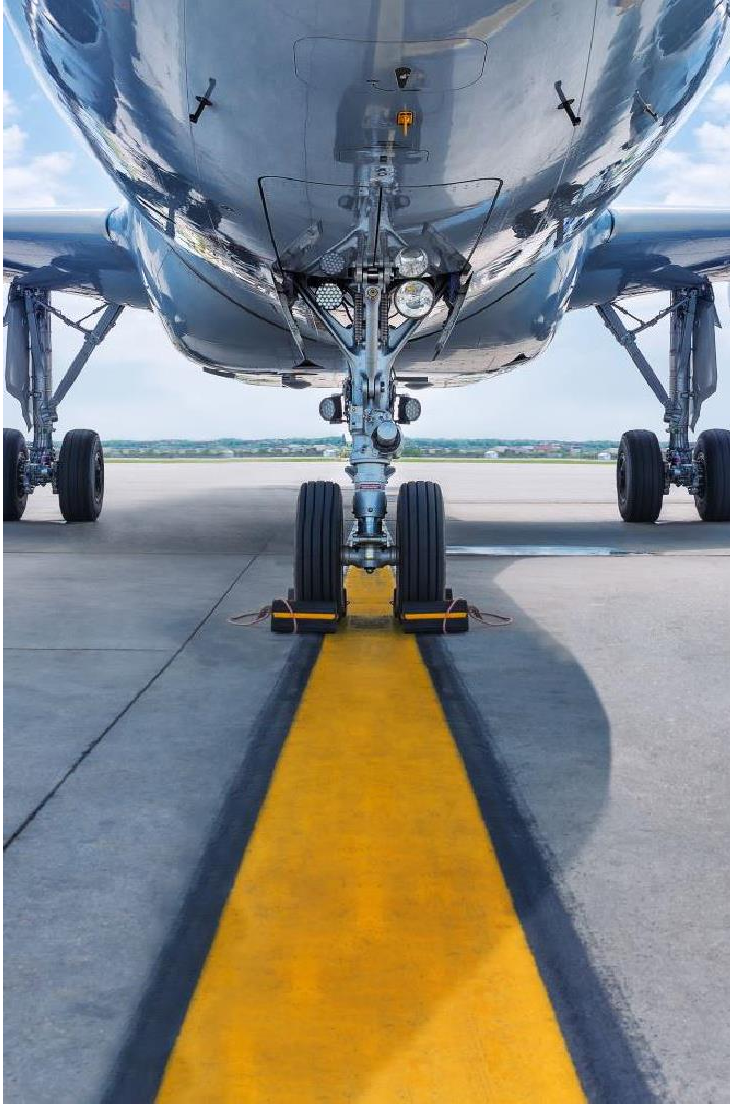
Sonia HIFDI, Chief of Section, Aviation Security Policy (ASP)

International Civil Aviation Organization

IATA-UPU-ICAO webinar

27 May 2025





## International Civil Aviation Organization

**UN Specialized Agency**, established by the Chicago convention (1944), now counts **193** Member States:

- **issuing** legal instruments: conventions, protocols, resolutions, standards and recommended practices (SARPs) addressed **to States** contained in 19 Annexes to the Chicago Convention (1944),
- **auditing** States, and
- **assisting** them in implementation of SARPs

# ICAO CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS

## Chicago Convention (1944)

Annexes 9 - Facilitation (1949) &  
17 - Aviation Security (1974)

## Tokyo Convention (1963)

offences and certain other  
acts committed onboard  
aircrafts

## The Hague Convention (1970)

suppression of unlawful seizure  
of aircraft

## Montreal Convention (1971)

suppression of unlawful acts  
against the safety of civil aviation

## Montreal Protocol (1984)

suppl. Chicago Convention (1944)  
non-use of weapons against civil  
aircraft in flight

## Montreal Protocol (2014)

suppl. Tokyo Convention (1963): offences and  
other acts committed on board aircraft

## Beijing Protocol (2010)

suppl. The Hague Convention (1970):  
suppression of unlawful seizure of aircrafts

## Beijing Convention (2010)

suppression of unlawful acts relating  
to international civil aviation

## Montreal Convention (2009)

unlawful interference  
compensation of damages

## Montreal Convention (1991)

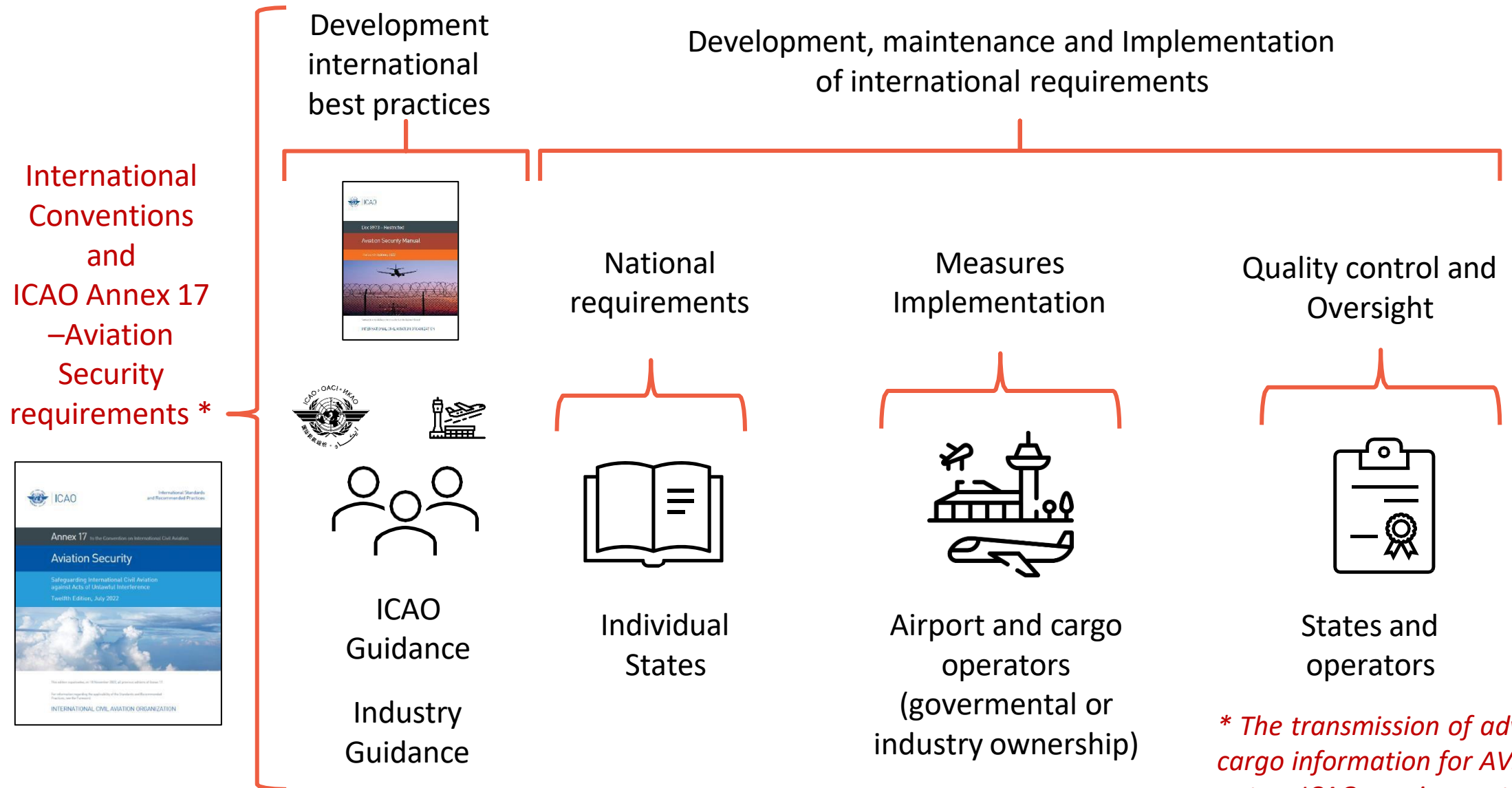
marking of plastic explosives  
for purpose of detection

## Montreal Protocol (1988)

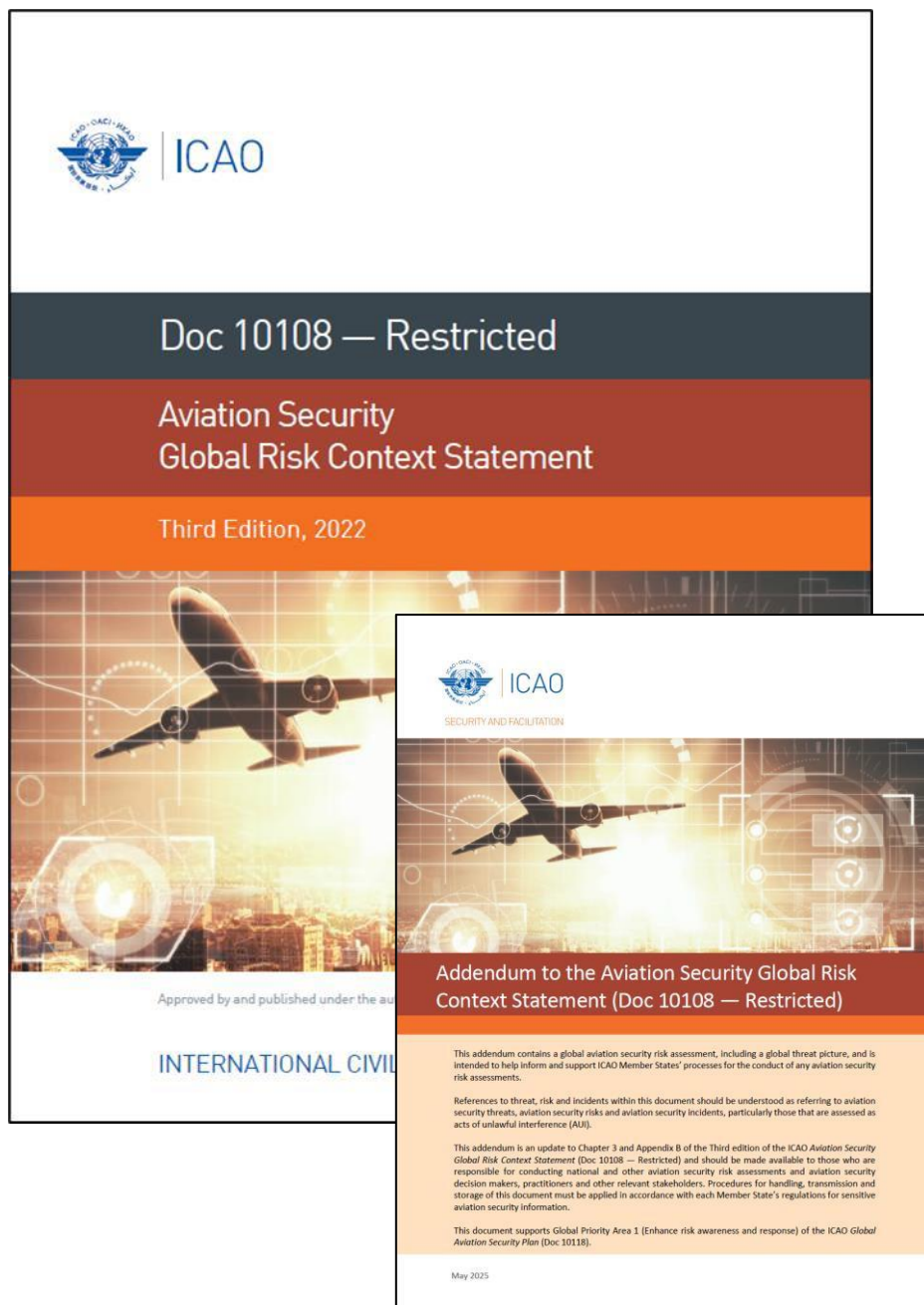
suppl. Montreal Convention  
(1971): acts of violence at airports

# Governance of Annex 17

19



*\* The transmission of advance cargo information for AVSEC is not an ICAO requirement.*



## Risks identified:

- **Attacks using cargo and mail consignments**
- Attacks at a distance, especially in conflict zones
- Attacks using unmanned aircraft systems (UAS)
- Threat posed by insiders
- Violent extremism, which may include politically motivated acts
- Cyber-attacks
- Acts attributed to unrest and attacks in, or near, conflict zones
- Attacks at airport landside areas
- Communication of false information

## Risks under in-depth assessment:

- Liquids, Aerosols and Gels (LAGs)
- **Cargo and Mail**
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)

# Improvised Incendiary/Explosive Devices (IIDs/IEDs) – Context reminder

21

## Incidents

July 2024

Few parcels sent via express services within Europe, subsequently combusted and resulted in fires during transit.

## Point of contact Network

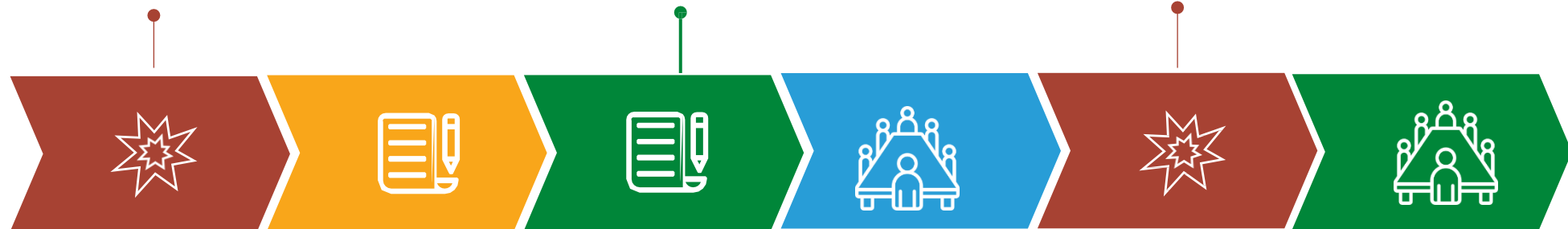
3 October 2024

ICAO Message to raise awareness of all stakeholders and called on their heightened vigilance.

## Incidents

January 2025

ICAO informed of two incidents on packages sent via mail



## Declaration to ICAO

12 September 2024

ICAO was notified of an Act of Unlawful Interference by a European Member State.

## AVSEC Panel groups

November/December 2024

AVSEC Panel meeting  
AVSECP WG meetings

## AVSECP/36

7-11 April 2025

Risk assessment  
Principles to deal with IIDs  
Work Programme



# IID in cargo and mail

22

## What can be done?

- Train relevant personnel on suspicious indicators in mail and cargo.
- Coordinate with aviation and postal authorities on secure supply chain measures.
- Support efforts to develop global guidance on IID prevention and response.
- Ensure occurrence and incident reporting procedures are implemented.

## What next?

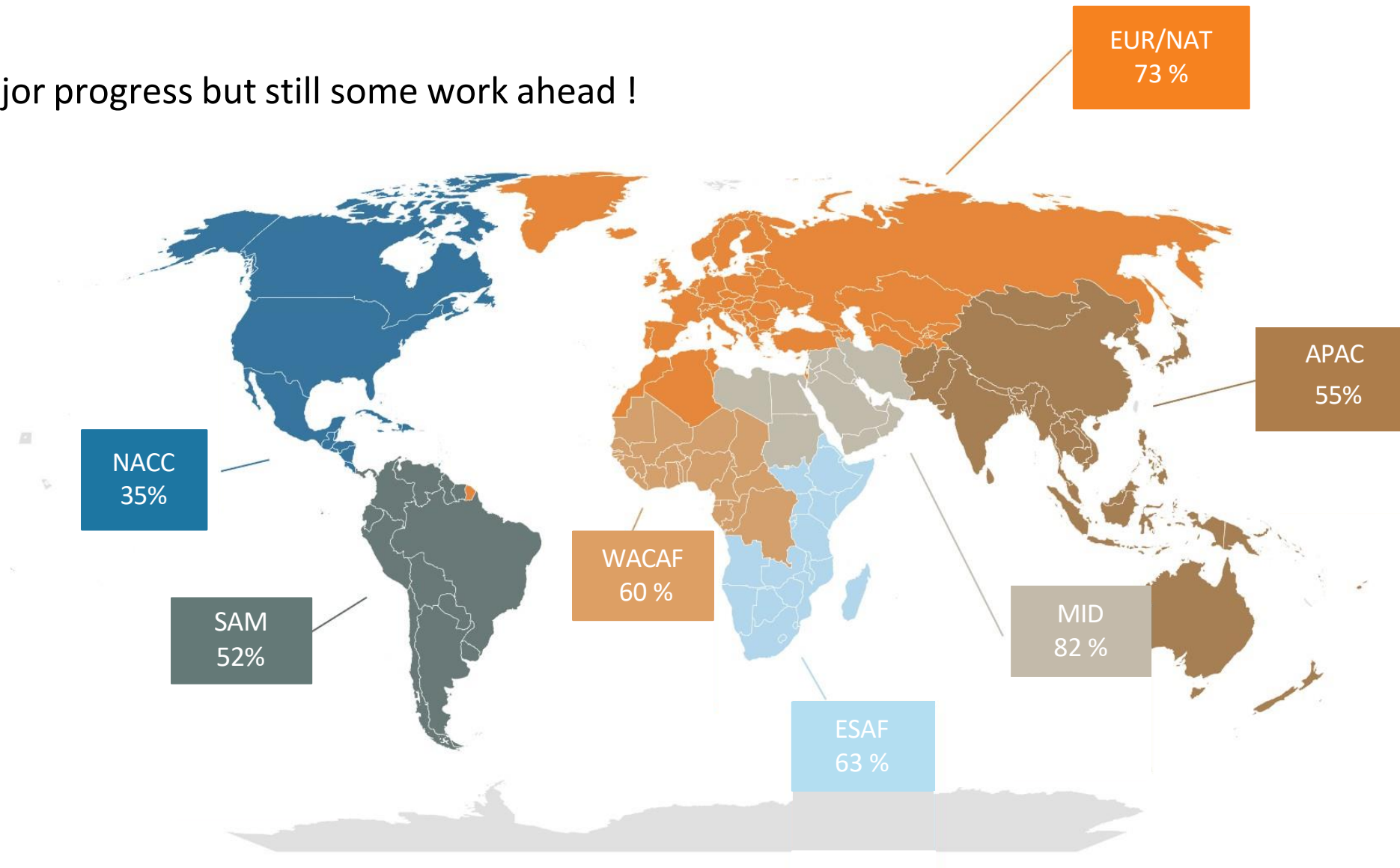
- Further work to develop guidance material
- Strengthening of coordination with aviation safety, UPU and WCO
- Assessment of technological solutions to further detect Dangerous Goods
- Promotion of principles of international cooperation and information sharing



# Global Compliance with Air Cargo and Mail Standards – Data 2025



Major progress but still some work ahead !





## On-Going Developments

- ❑ ICAO Security Survey on “Other Approved Entities” in the Secure Supply Chain (Annex17) and on Designated Operators
- ❑ ICAO-UPU Joint Statement
- ❑ Development of an ICAO “IID Guidance” with AVSEC Panel experts from States and the industry
- ❑ ICAO Aviation Security Manual (Doc 8973 - Restricted) to be updated (CHP13 on Cargo and Mail)
- ❑ Close cooperation with IATA, WCO and UPU

---

# Thank You





# **Ensuring postal security – an overview of UPU regulations and training programmes**

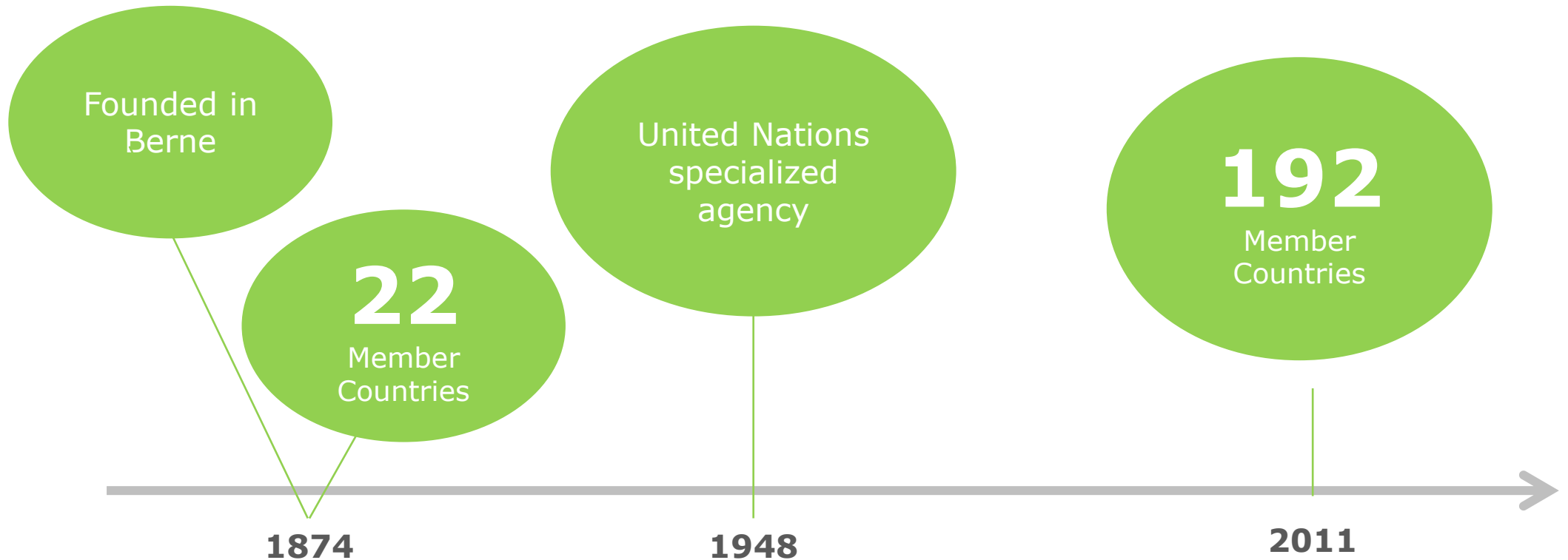
Presentation by Jacob Gholson  
Operations and Safety Expert  
UPU International Bureau





# The Universal Postal Union

**UPU sets the rules for International Mail Exchanges**





# Postal Supply Chain

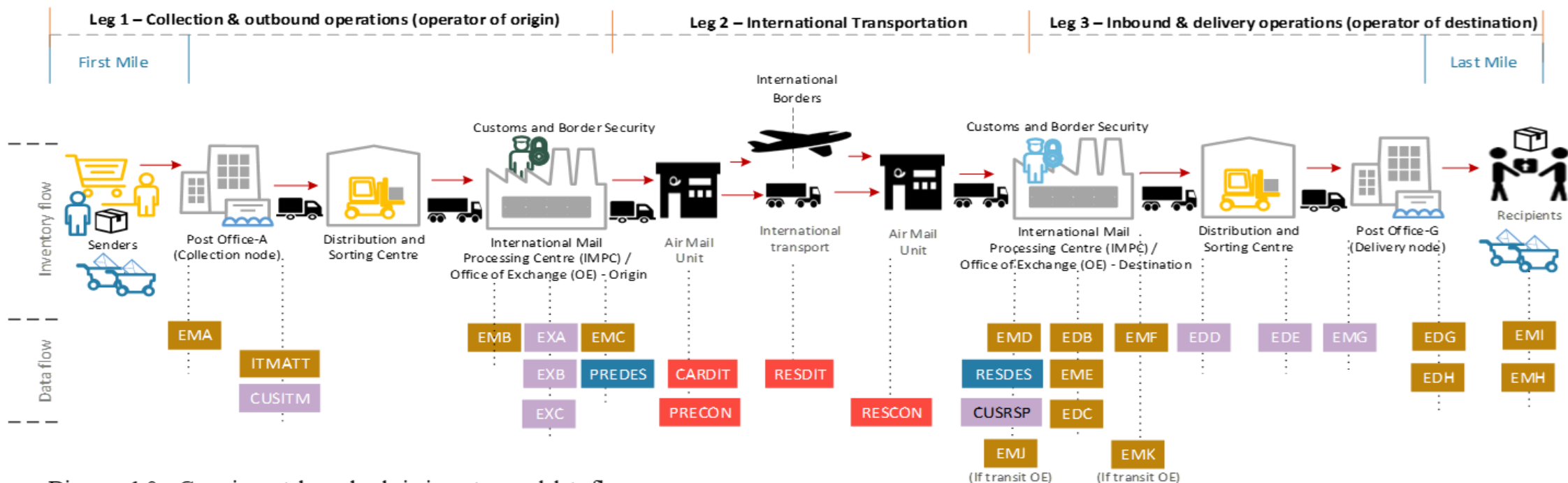


Diagram 1.0 – Generic postal supply chain inventory and data flows

Key: (based on scanning requirements for parcel)

- Mandatory item event messages
- Optional item level messages
- Mandatory receptacle / despatch messages
- Optional receptacle / despatch messages



# Collaboration is key



United  
Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime



ICAO



# UPU Convention Manual

## **Article 8 – Postal Security**

- 1 Member countries and their designated operators shall observe the security requirements defined in the UPU security standards and shall adopt and implement a proactive security strategy at all levels of postal operations to maintain and enhance the confidence of the general public in the postal services provided by designated operators, in the interests of all officials involved...
- 2 Any security measures applied in the international postal transport chain must be commensurate with the risks or threats that they seek to address, and must be implemented without hampering worldwide mail flows or trade by taking into consideration the specificities of the mail network. Security measures that have a potential global impact on postal operations must be implemented in an internationally coordinated and balanced manner, with the involvement of the relevant stakeholders.



# UPU Convention Manual – Article 19

## Article 19-002

Controlling the introduction of dangerous goods

1 Each designated operator shall establish procedures and training programs with a view to controlling the introduction of admissible dangerous goods into its postal services, in compliance with national and international rules and regulations.

2 Each designated operator wishing to accept equipment containing admissible lithium cells or lithium batteries into international airmail may do so, provided it has received specific prior approval in accordance with the ICAO Technical

Instructions. The International Bureau shall be notified when this approval has been granted to a designated operator.

3 Any designated operator can receive and deliver international airmail items whose contents include equipment containing admissible lithium cells and lithium batteries without approval from its national civil aviation authority. However, the designated operator which accepts and sends these items must have met the requirements set out under 2 and must take into consideration any prohibitions or operational requirements of the country of destination and/or countries through which the items may transit.





# Benefits of UPU Security Certification

## **Improved Safety and Trust:**

By adhering to the UPU's security standards, postal operators can significantly reduce the risk of transporting dangerous or illicit items.

## **Enhanced Operational Efficiency:**

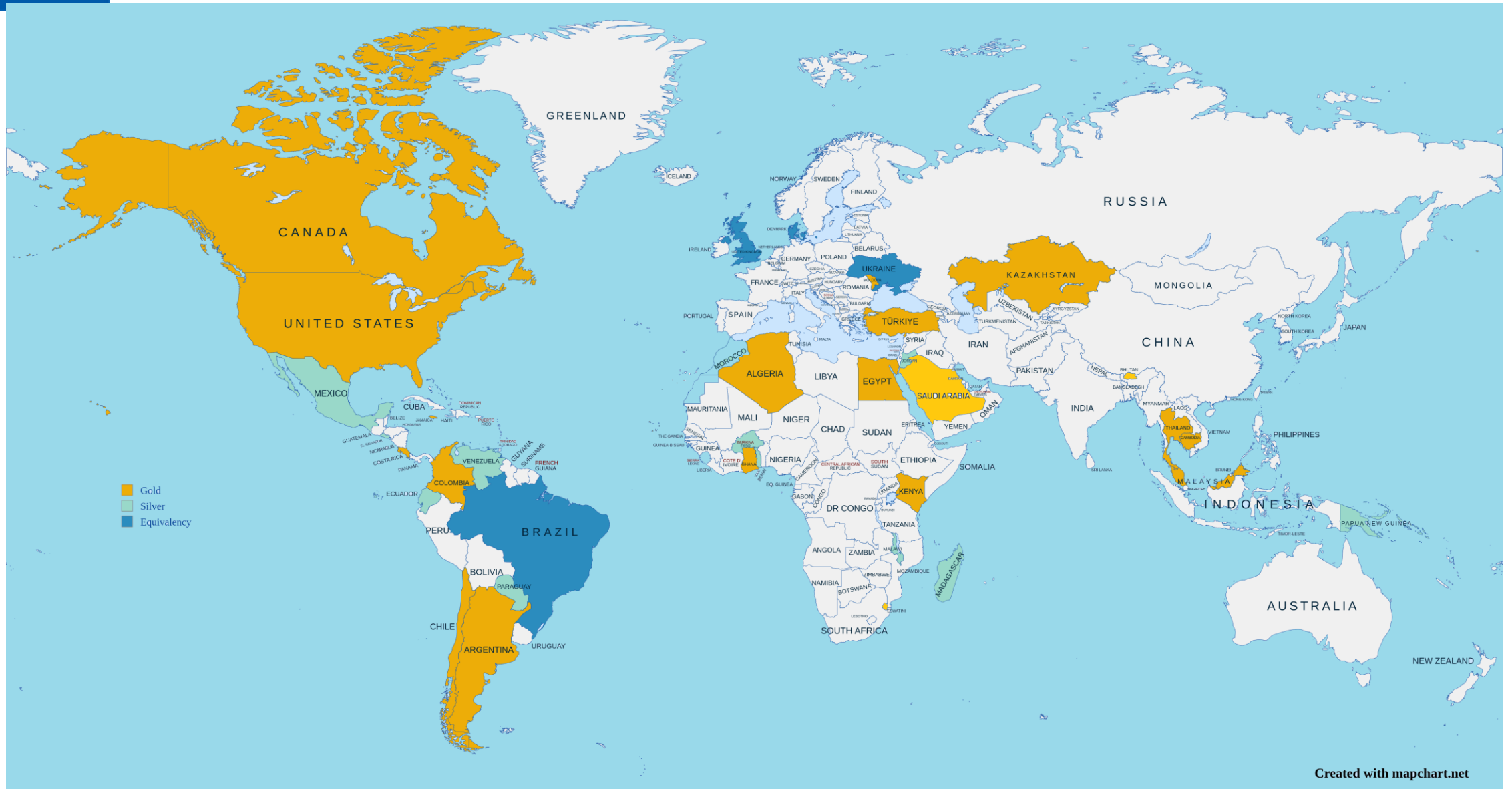
The security standards promote streamlined procedures and clear guidelines for handling and processing mail.

## **Reduced Incidents of Loss and Theft:**

Implementing robust security measures, such as those outlined in the S58 and S59 standards, helps prevent loss and theft of mail.



# Security Certifications and Capacity Building Workshops





# PROCESS REVIEW CONSULTANTS



7 Regional Postal Security Managers from 7 Countries – November 2021 to November 2024  
25 Process Review Consultants from 21 Countries - May 2023 to December 2025



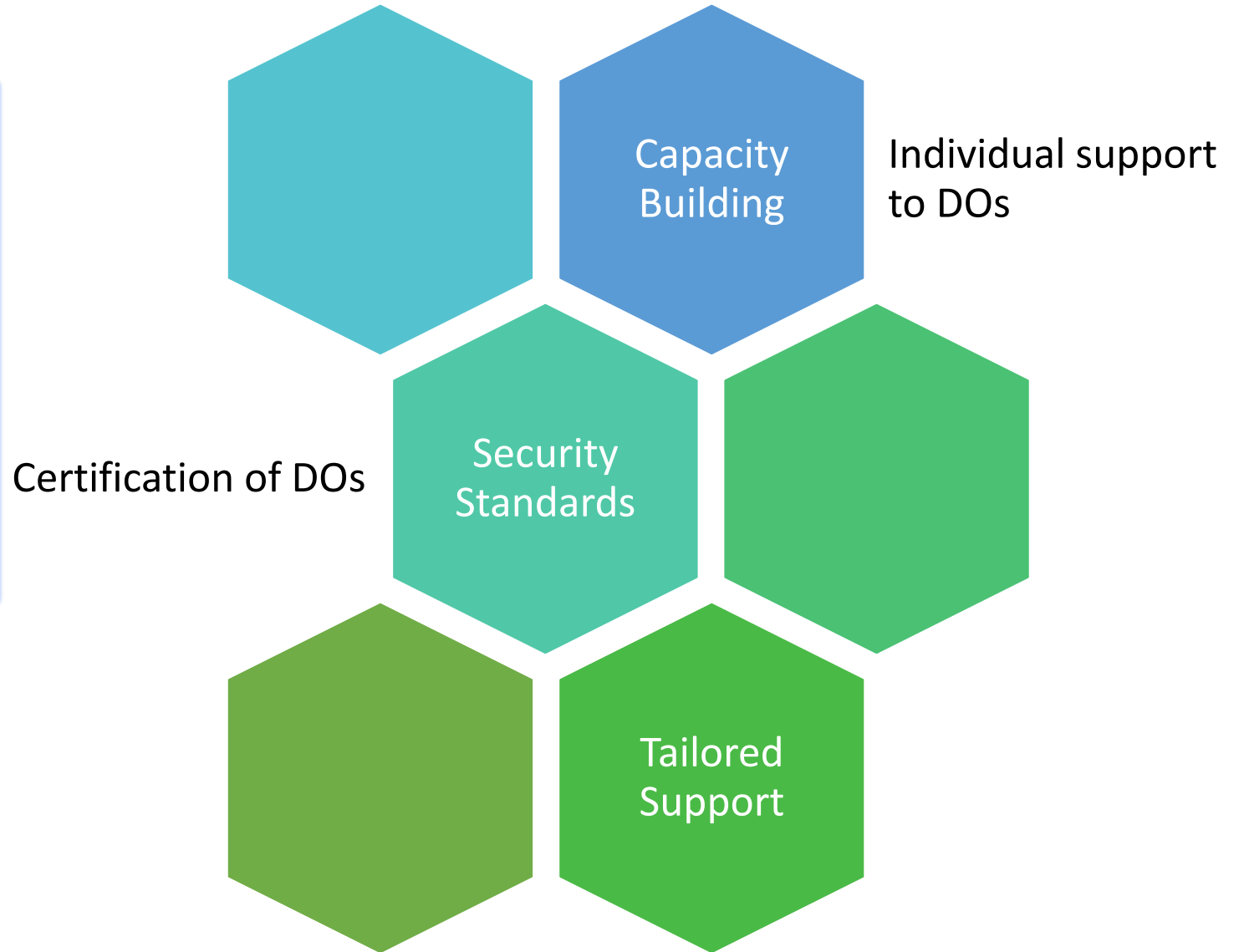
# UPU – INCB GRIDS | FIELD COORDINATION





## Regional Security Groups:

- Latin America Postal Security Group
- Caribbean Security Team
- Pan African Postal Union Postal Security Action Group

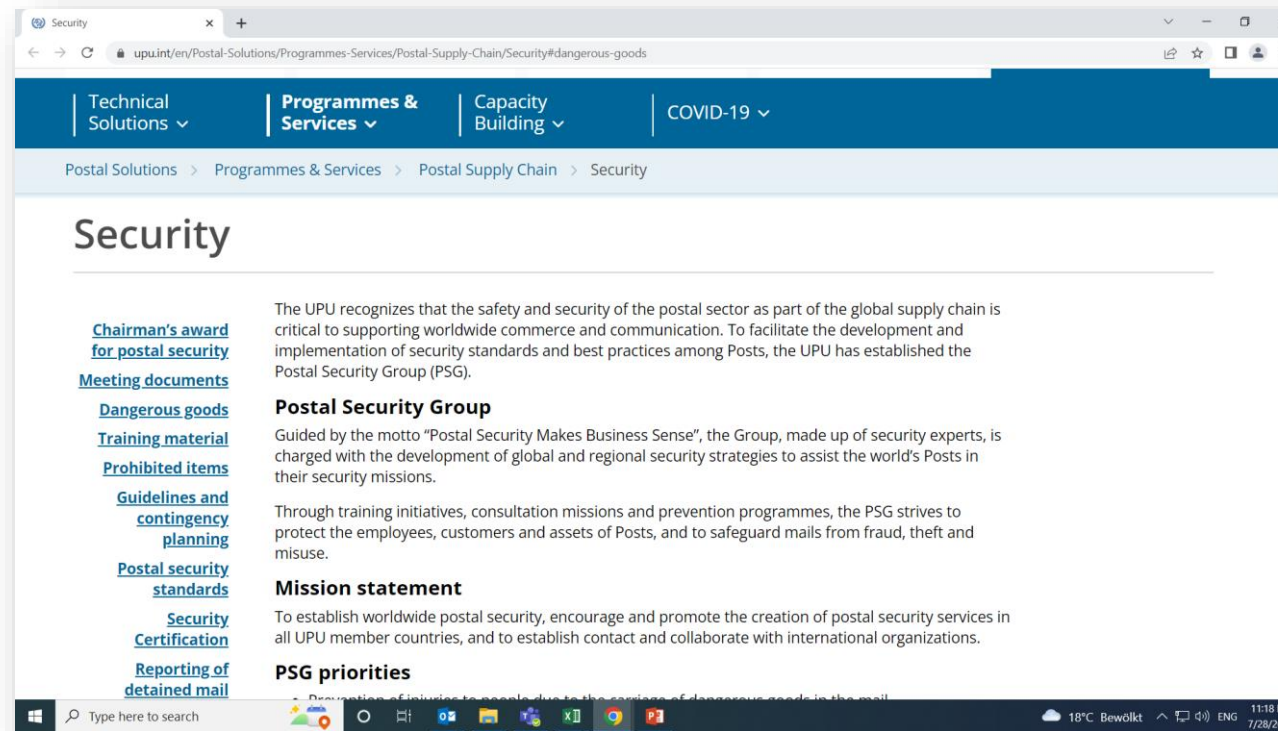






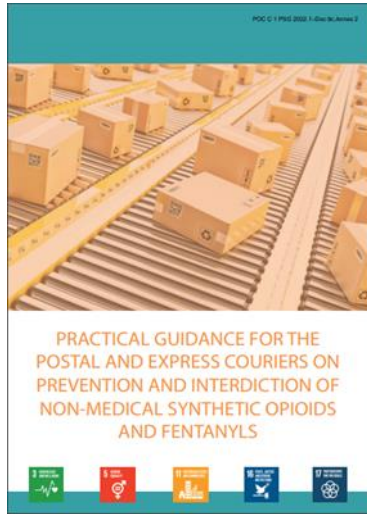
# UPU'S WEBSITE

- The UPU's website is a great tool for DOs and PSGs to gather information, materials and stay up to date





# Training and Resources



Practical Guidance  
Materials

Dangerous Goods and  
Lithium Batteries

Basic and Advanced  
S58.S59 Certification

Transportation

Customs Operations

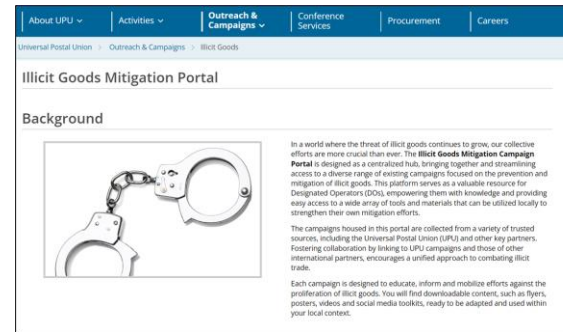


Dangerous Goods  
Enhancement

Mail Theft

Road Safety

Misuse of the Postal  
Supply Chain: Illicit  
Goods (Synthetic  
Opioids, Counterfeit  
Pharmaceuticals)



Online Resource Library



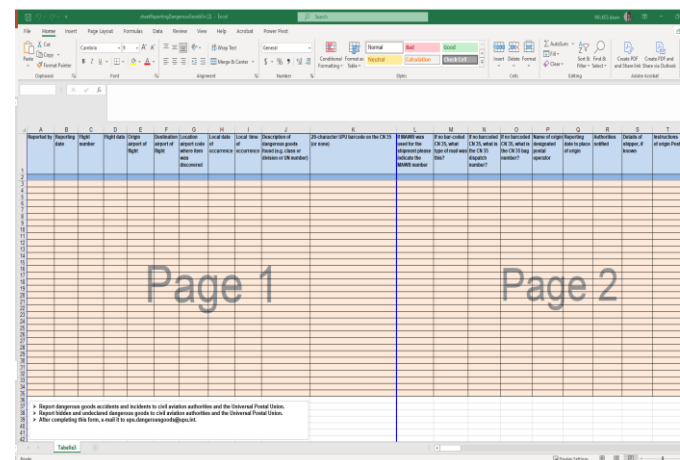
Security Experts  
Sharepoint/Expert  
Teams

Toolkits



# Tracking and Reporting Methodology

| Name Of Country/Territory | Designated Postal Operator                                      | Date authorized by CAA to accept equipment containing admissible lithium cells or batteries into air mail | Date acceptance of mail items comprised of equipment containing admissible lithium cells or batteries began |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| - Hong Kong               | Hongkong Post   |   |   |
| - Macao                   | Macao Post  |   |   |
| Colombia                  | Servicios Postales Nacionales SA                                |   |   |
| Comoros                   | Société nationale des postes et des services financiers (SNPSF) |   |   |
| Congo (Rep.)              | Société des postes et de l'épargne du Congo (SOPECO)            |   |   |
| Costa Rica                | Correos de Costa Rica SA  |   |   |
| Côte d'Ivoire (Rep.)      | La Poste de Côte d'Ivoire                                       |   |   |
| Croatia                   | Croatian Post Inc.  | 8 April 2015  | 1 May 2015  |



ECLB Certified DO's

[CaaApprovalForLithiumBatteriesWithProhibitedListFebruary 2025.pdf](#)

Dangerous Goods

Keep Me Safe Campaign

[https://youtu.be/u2\\_a0pg2E0s](https://youtu.be/u2_a0pg2E0s)

Reporting of Dangerous Goods via UPU spreadsheet or external stakeholders format

[security@upu.int](mailto:security@upu.int)





**LEARN MORE**



UPU\_UN



universalpostalunion



universalpostalunion



UPU\_UN



universal\_postal\_union



Universal Postal Union



**[www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int)**



# Introduction

## Airmail Security: Recent updates from IATA

Nick Lawrence-Taylor  
Senior Manager Cargo Security  
International Air Transport Association (IATA)



# Improvised Incendiary Device Incidents

- July 2024: Three parcels caught fire at European depots
- Devices were designed to cause **damage** and **disruption**
- Biggest event impacting air cargo since **2010**
- The devices were designed to circumvent existing security controls, revealing a **vulnerability** in the system
- **Mail system** may have been preferred means of carriage
- Additional incidents reported in January 2025
- Recent arrests in Poland and Germany



# Mail and IIDs: The Challenge for Industry



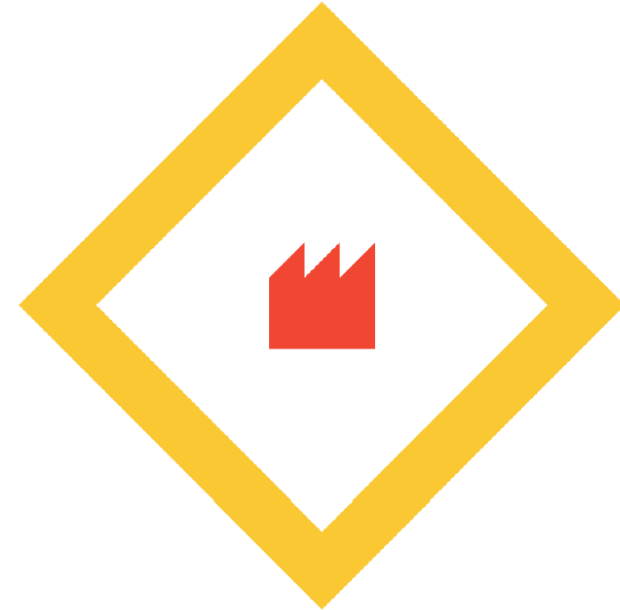
- Unidentified senders: Mail sent from unattended mailboxes
- Screening Methods: X-ray not used by all DOs
- Mail Receptacles:
  - No piece level screening
  - Operators not permitted to open mail receptacles (for alarm resolution/additional screening)
  - Mail bag density: Difficult to interpret x-ray image/separate goods
  - No ability to open mail or RTS
- Weight-based segregation
- **Disregard of existing UPU Convention/S58/S59**

# The Solution

- Pre-decisional consultation and harmonization!
  - The vulnerability is global!
- Adherence with existing international framework
- Feb 2025: IATA Released IID Guidance
  - Applies equally to cargo and mail
- April 2025: IID Workshop – Dubai
  - Revise IID guidance
  - Ensure international/coordinated approach
  - Targeted Regulator outreach

## Guidance Material

The Threat of Improvised Incendiary Devices to Aviation  
Version 1.0 – 10 February 2025



**Letter Post and Parcels:** Appropriate Authorities should work with Designated Operators (Postal Service) to apply appropriate enhanced security measures and protocols, commensurate with the IID threat, to letter post and parcels at the point of acceptance.

# CSD Workshop – Madrid

- Continue the ongoing CSD/eCSD reform initiative
- Purpose: Address ongoing adoption and implementation issues
- Agreed Priorities:
  - Modernize and digitize
  - Applicable to cargo and mail
  - Universal adoption
  - Objective: A17 4.6.8 and airline data





# Thank you!

## Questions?

Nick Lawrence-Taylor  
Senior Manager Cargo Security  
International Air Transport Association (IATA)  
[lawrencetn@iata.org](mailto:lawrencetn@iata.org)



# Law Enforcement Training to Reduce Risks Relating to Hazardous Goods





# What is the International IP Crime Investigators College?



VIRTUAL ACADEMY


**IIPCIC's Mission** is to educate global law enforcement and stakeholder groups to effectively combat transnational organized intellectual property (IP) crime.

“ This method of online learning is very effective for us, the police, as we can access the knowledge free of charge. ”

Head of Human Resources, Department of Economic and Financial Crimes, National Police of Paraguay,


# What online courses do we offer law enforcement?

## IIPCIC Core Curriculums




(1) IIPCIC Introductory Curriculum  
Curriculum

Completed ✓



(2) IIPCIC Intermediate Curriculum  
Curriculum


Completed ✓



(3) IIPCIC Advanced Curriculum  
Curriculum


Completed ✓

## Customs & Prosecutor Curriculums



(C) Specialized Curriculum for Customs  
Curriculum

Completed ✓




(P) Specialized Curriculum for IP Prosecutors  
Curriculum

Resume


7 - 10 hours

## Industry-Specific Courses



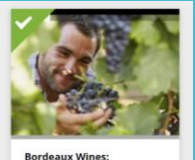
Pharmaceuticals: Understanding and...  
Online Course

Completed ✓




Lithium Batteries: Detection, Interdiction, a...  
Online Course

Start



Bordeaux Wines: Identifying and Addressin...  
Online Course

Completed ✓



Cryptocurrency: Understanding...  
Online Course

Resume

30 – 45 minutes


## Short Courses



Combating Illegal Pesticides  
Online Course


Start

## Webinars & Podcasts



I-SOP Webinar 4: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Digit...  
Online Course

Start



INTERPOL Virtual Academy Podcast Series  
Online Course

Start

30 - 45 minutes





# Where do we work?



**1,212**  
Agencies  
represented



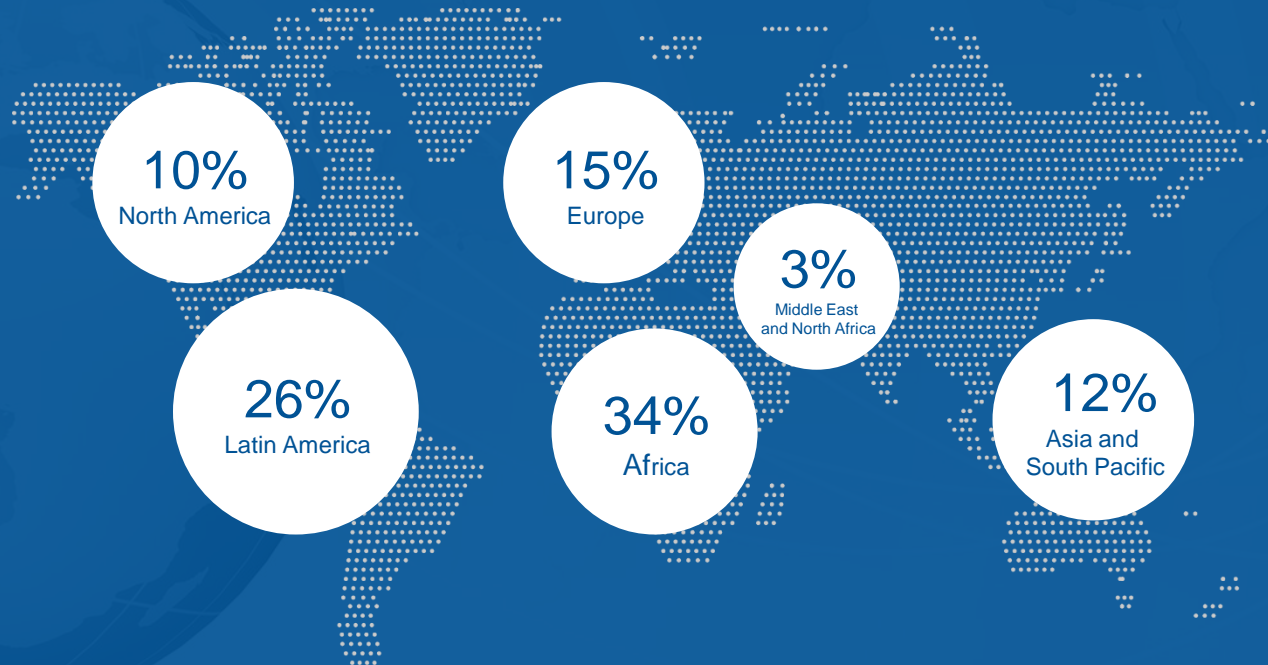
**39,000**  
Students enrolled



**207+**  
Countries represented



Compatible on  
multiple devices



**6**  
Languages  
supported

English  
French  
Arabic  
Spanish  
Portuguese  
Mandarin



# How to enroll in IIPCIC

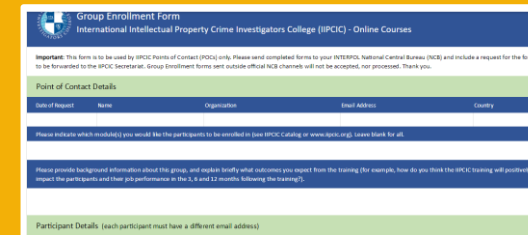
## Enroll Now

1. Visit [www.iipcc.org](http://www.iipcc.org)
2. Click "Request Access"
3. Download Enrollment Form



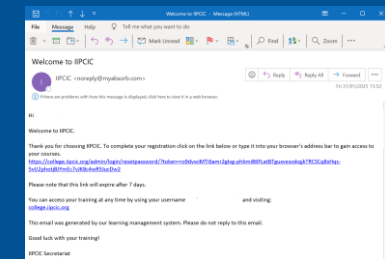
## Complete the Form

4. Fill in the Group Enrollment Form
5. Send to [iipccic@interpol.int](mailto:iipccic@interpol.int) via your National Central Bureau
6. Submit!

A screenshot of the "Group Enrollment Form" for the International Intellectual Property Crime Investigators College (IIPCIC) - Online Courses. The form includes a header with the IIPCIC logo and title. Below the header, there is a "Point of Contact Details" section with a table for "Date of Request", "Name", "Organization", "Email Address", and "Country". A note below the table states: "Please indicate which module(s) you would like the participants to be enrolled in (see IIPIC Catalogue at www.iipcc.org). Leave blank for all." There is also a section for "Participant Details" with a note: "Participant Details (each participant must have a different email address)".

## Final Step: Activate Your Account

7. Check your email for a message from [noreply@myabsorb.com](mailto:noreply@myabsorb.com)
8. Click the link to activate
9. Start your training!





## IIPCIC Commendation of Merit

This IIPCIC Award recognizes a law enforcement officer, team or unit for demonstrating outstanding leadership in designing or implementing a unique and innovative approach to an intellectual property crime investigation. The ideal nomination would involve a matter that crossed jurisdictions or countries and posed a risk to human health or public safety.



## IIPCIC Professional Service Award

This IIPCIC Award recognizes an individual's outstanding contribution to the IP community. The nominee would demonstrate the highest professional standards through innovative approaches related to training, technology, or other law enforcement capabilities.

# Immersive learning





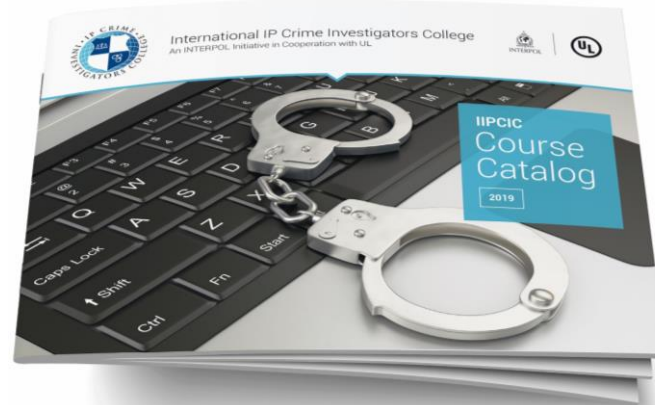
# Immersive learning





For more information,  
download IIPCIC's e-learning catalogue.

Visit [www.iipcic.org](http://www.iipcic.org) or scan the QR code







# Save the date!



## 18<sup>th</sup> International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference

**29 September – 3 October 2025**

Visit  
[www.iipcic.org](http://www.iipcic.org)  
or scan the QR  
code to learn  
more:





# Certificate in Intellectual Property Crime and Illicit Trade (CIPCIT) Online University Short Course

12 study weeks

**September 2025 intake!**



Why study Intellectual Property Crime? Watch later Share

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
CRIME AND ILLICIT TRADE  
SHORT COURSE**

Watch on YouTube

**Why study Intellectual Property crime?**

David Shepherd introduces the Certificate in Intellectual Property Crime and Illicit Trade (CIPCIT) short course, delivered in cooperation with INTERPOL.

UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH INTERPOL

**CERTIFICATE IN INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY CRIME AND  
ILLICIT TRADE (CIPCIT)**

**STUDY ONLINE**

**Recognised by INTERPOL**

port.ac.uk

<https://youtu.be/91de7RDJ9tg>



<https://www.iipccic.org/CIPCIT.php>





**Kirstine PEDERSEN**

Coordinator

INTERPOL Global Academy

Head of International IP Crime Investigators College

Thank you!

[k.pedersen@interpol.int](mailto:k.pedersen@interpol.int)

[iipccic@interpol.int](mailto:iipccic@interpol.int)

[www.iipccic.org](http://www.iipccic.org)

# IATA-UPU-ICAO WEBINAR



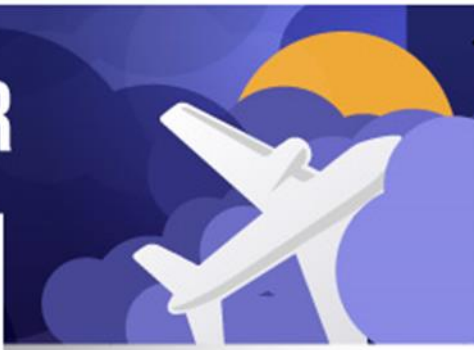
**Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.**  
**Your feedback is valuable.**

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/JWGCGDF>

Any question regarding the workshop? Please contact  
[Transport@upu.int](mailto:Transport@upu.int) / [tangm@iata.org](mailto:tangm@iata.org) / [valegria@icao.int](mailto:valegria@icao.int)



# IATA-UPU-ICAO WEBINAR



# Thank you