



**CEIV**  
Center of Excellence  
for Independent Validators

## Pharmaceutical Handling

HOW TO BECOME  
**CEIV PHARMA**  
**CERTIFIED**

Q1 2016



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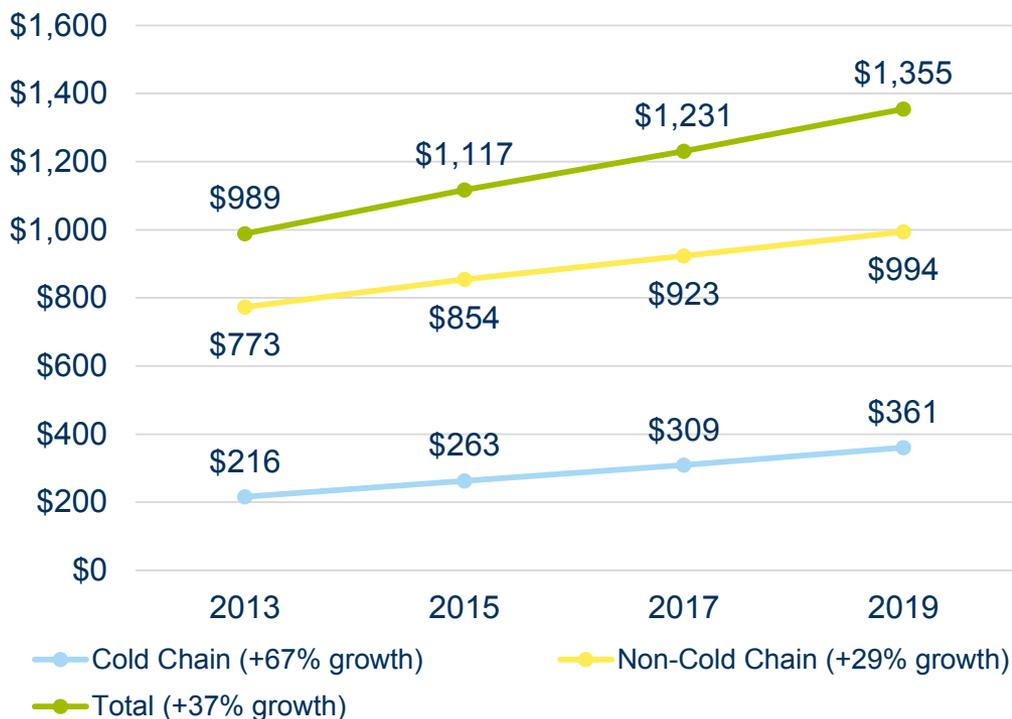
## Content

- 1.0 **Introduction:** Pharma logistical market growing but air cargo losing market share to other modes of transportation
- 2.0 Standards + Regulations: The nature of the industry requires strong cooperation and IATA as a standard setting organization
- 3.0 Objective: CEIV Pharma is a concerted effort to improve the level of competency, operational and technical preparedness
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- 5.0 CEIV Pharma approach, governance, and organization: A partnership model and approach tailored to the needs of the different stakeholders in the value chain with qualified experts
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## Background: Pharmaceutical Market Development

The global biopharma sales trend is projected to go upwards through 2019: A promising forecast

**Global Biopharma Sales Trend 2013 - 2019**  
(\$ Billions)



Source: Pharmaceutical Commerce

- The outlook is for continued expansion through 2019, at an average growth rate of about **6% per year**, about the same as the 6% uptrend in the 2012–2018 forecast last year.
- **An expansive future for cold chain logistics is expected**, driven by introductions of new biotech therapies and even more by the expanding usage of cold chain products in developing countries.

## Background: Pharmaceutical Market Development

Spending in biopharma logistics will continue to rise to meet the demand: An encouraging outlook

**Global Biopharma Logistics Spending**  
(\$ Billions)



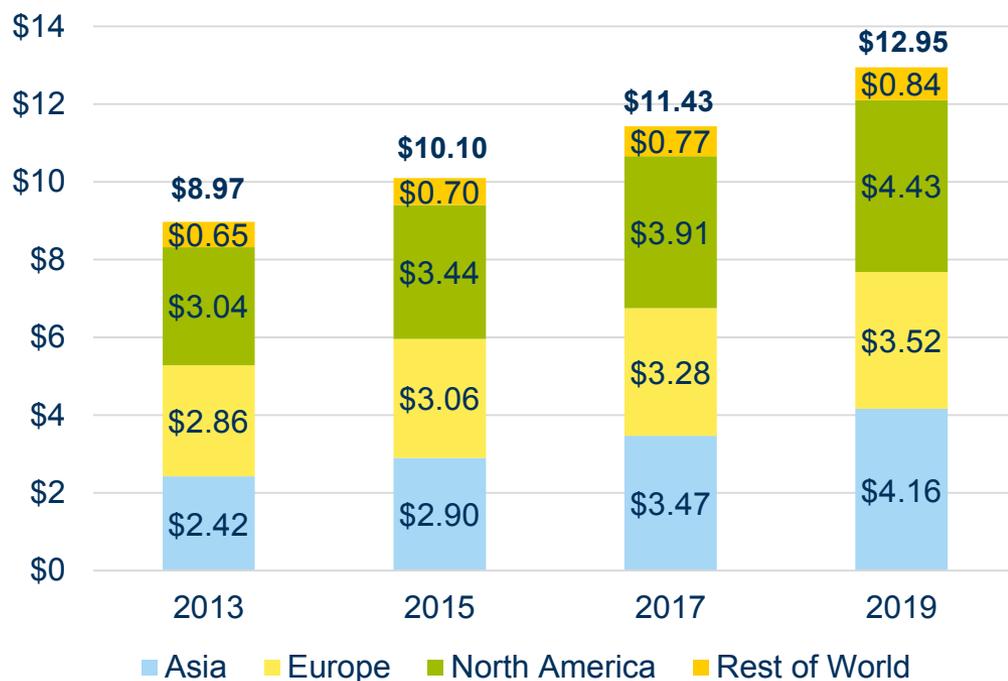
Source: Pharmaceutical Commerce

- **By 2019**, world sales of cold-chain drugs and of biologics such as **vaccines and blood plasma products will likely top \$361 billion**, in a **global biopharma market exceeding \$1.3 trillion**.
- It is estimated cold-chain logistics spending in 2015 will be about **\$10.1 billion worldwide** in a \$58 billion overall pharma logistics market.
- Clinical trial logistics, a substantial market for temperature-assured transport, is forecasted to grow at 2.5%/yr

## Background: Pharmaceutical Market Development

Cold chain logistics spending is expected to be fastest in Asia and in North America

**Global Biopharma Sales Trend 2013 - 2019**  
(\$ Billions)



- With 20% of world's population, **Europe and North America consume more than 60% of the total pharmaceutical products** (in dollar terms).
- If Asia and the rest of the world used pharmaceuticals at the same level as Europe and North America, the global market would be **3x as large**.
- **Asia is expected to account for the largest regional share growth** with more than \$1.2 billion of cold-chain growth through 2019.

Source: Pharmaceutical Commerce

## A variety of forces are driving cold-chain spending growth

### *A sustained advance*

#### DRIVERS

- The biggest drivers of cold-chain logistics over the next few years will be
  - **continued development;**
  - **approval and market penetration of biotechnology-derived drugs;** and
  - expansion in both usage and production of these drugs and other cold-chain products in **emerging markets.**

#### % GROWTH

- **Unit demand of insulin, the largest cold-chain drug in volume, are growing 6% per year globally** with much faster growth in emerging markets
- A good example is China, which as of 2014 had about one-quarter of the world's diabetic population but used only 6% of the world's insulin.

#### DEVELOPMENT

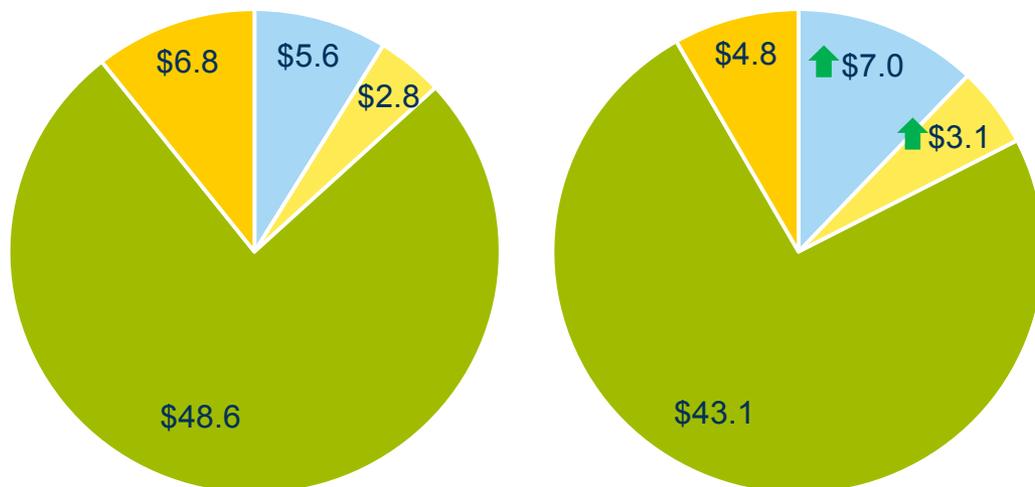
- Pharma companies and their logistics providers have risen to the task of following all applicable regulations, particularly for high-value cold-chain products.
- They have also taken on challenges of operating efficiently worldwide, aided in some cases by strategic regional investments and acquisitions.

## Background: Pharmaceutical Market Development

Global Industry will spend \$10.1 billion on cold chain logistics in 2015, up from \$8.4 billion in 2014

Estimated Breakdown of Cold-Chain Logistics Costs - 2014 vs 2015

(\$ Billions)



2014

2015

- Cold Chain Transport
- Cold Chain Packaging
- Non-Cold Chain Transport
- Non-Cold Chain Packaging

➤ **\$7.0 billion will be in cold chain transportation**

➤ **\$3.1 billion will be in specialized tertiary packaging and instrumentation such as:**

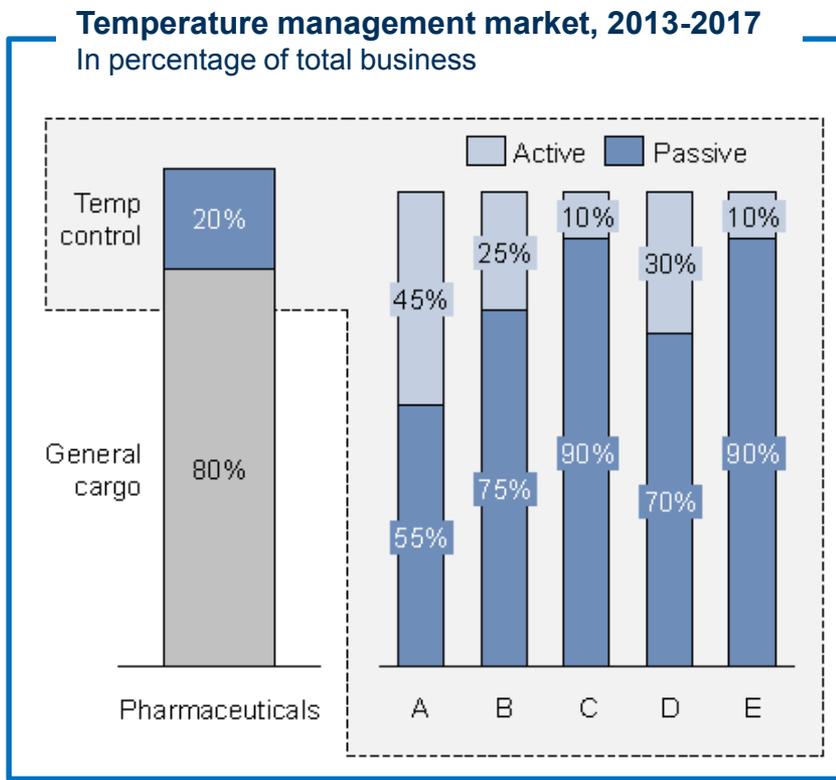
- insulated boxes;
- blankets;
- phase-change materials;
- active temperature-control shipping containers; and
- various temperature sensors and recorders.

➤ Although non-cold chain transport and packaging significantly decreased, **cold chain transport and packaging spending increased by 20%**

Source: Pharmaceutical Commerce

## Background: Pharmaceutical Product Logistics

### Temperature control share of pharma



➤ A big share of pharmaceutical shipments in the 15-25°C segment are shipped as general cargo.

➤ A **significant part** of pharmaceutical shipments requires **temperature controlled** transport.

➤ 75% of shipments require **passive cooling solutions**, and

➤ 20% **require active temperature control**.

➤ Active temperature control solutions demand a yield premium due to complex requirements.

➤ Passive solutions drive volume and are less costly to implement.

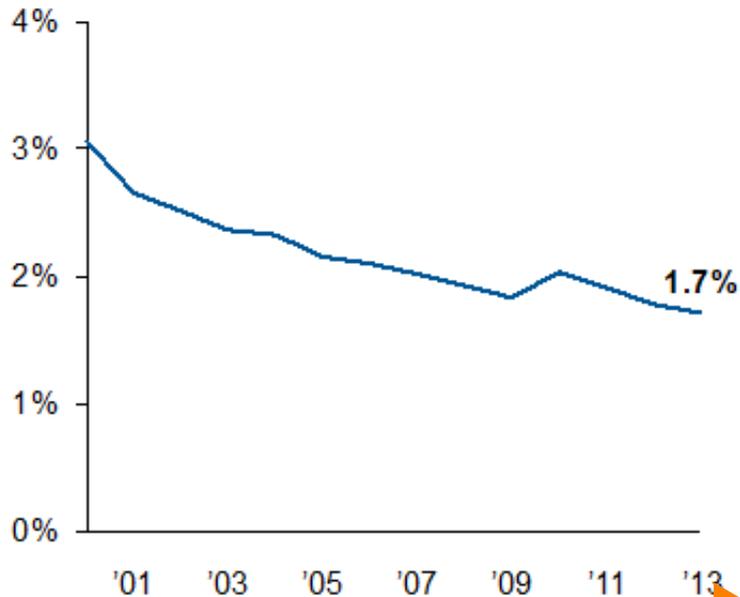
Source: Seabury, BRU Cargo

## Background: Air freight has lost “market share” to ocean freight

*Air trade represents ~1.7% of containerized trade weight, after having lost more than 1 point over the last 13 years; average growth in ocean trade far exceeds expansion in air trade*

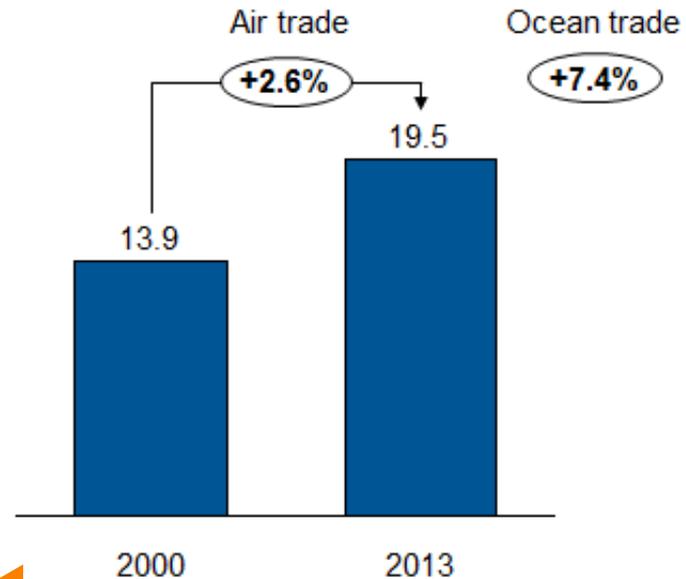
**Air weight share, 2000-2013**

% of air + ocean



**Air trade growth, 2000-2013**

Million tonnes and 13-year CAGR (%)

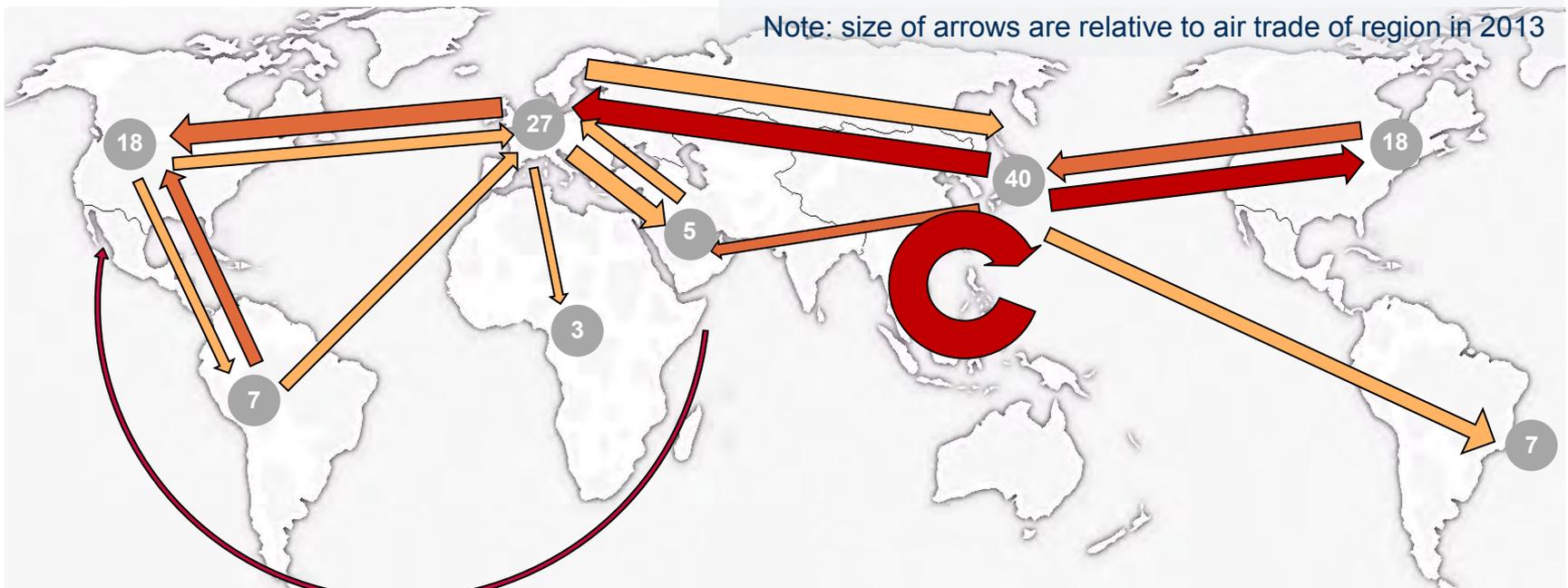


**Modal shift of 5.4 million tonnes over 13 years corresponds to an average of ~413,000 tonnes shifting to ocean every year**

Source: Seabury Global Trade Database

**Background: Trade lanes originating in Asia have seen the strongest shifts**  
*Intra-Asia, Transpacific and Asia-Europe have seen substantial volumes shifting to ocean;*  
*emerging trade lanes such as LATAM or M. East & S. Asia are relatively less affected*

**Total mode shift since 2000 by weight**



**Intensity of mode shift (average shift per year):**

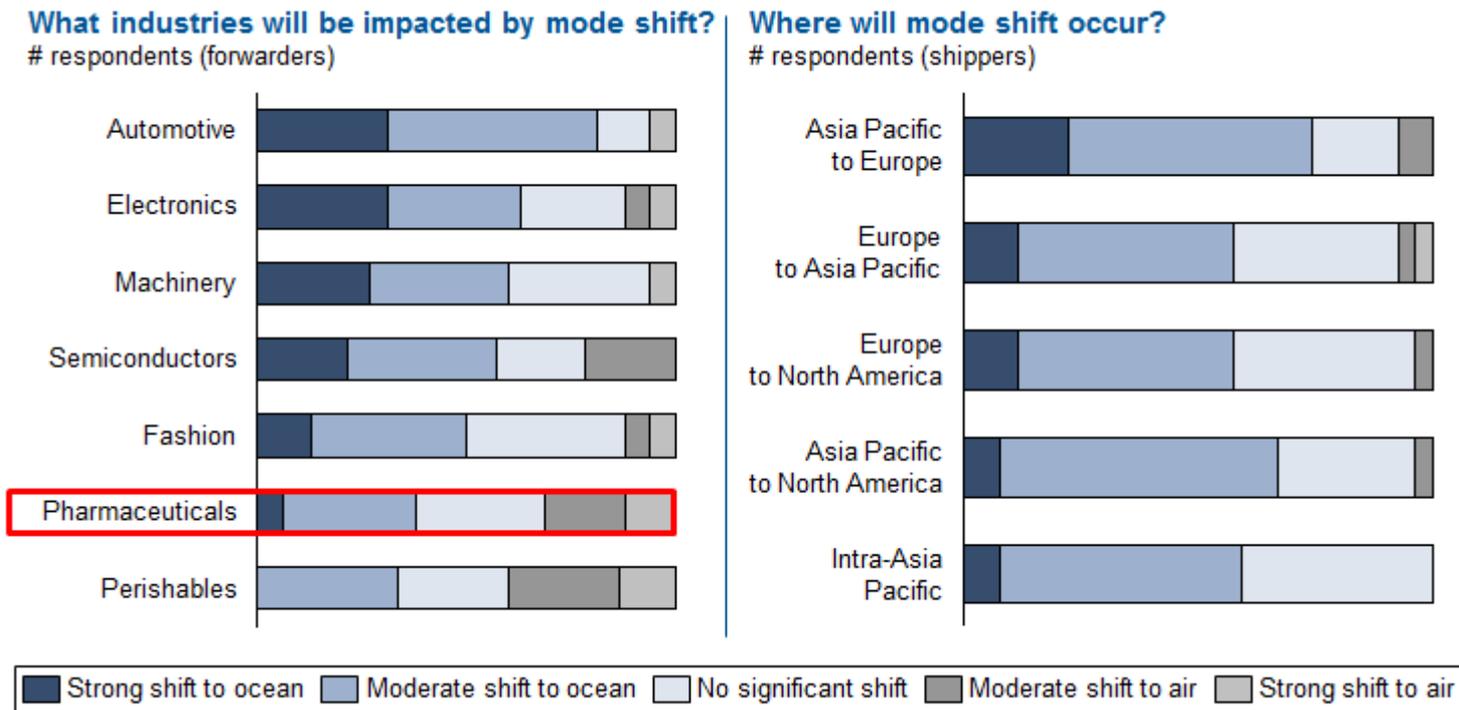
- Strong shift to Ocean** (More than 400,000 tonnes since 2000)
- Moderate shift to Ocean** (200,000 to 400,000 tonnes since 2000)
- Low shift to Ocean** (less than 200,000 tonnes since 2000)

**%** Regional Share of Total Air Trade

Source: Seabury Global Trade Database

## Background: What is the future of mode shift?

Industry expects a moderate shift to ocean, on no specific trade lane; impact of mode shift is expected to be higher for automotive, electronics and machinery goods



**While perishables have largely shifted to Ocean over the past decade, forwarders do not expect this trend to continue but Pharma will**

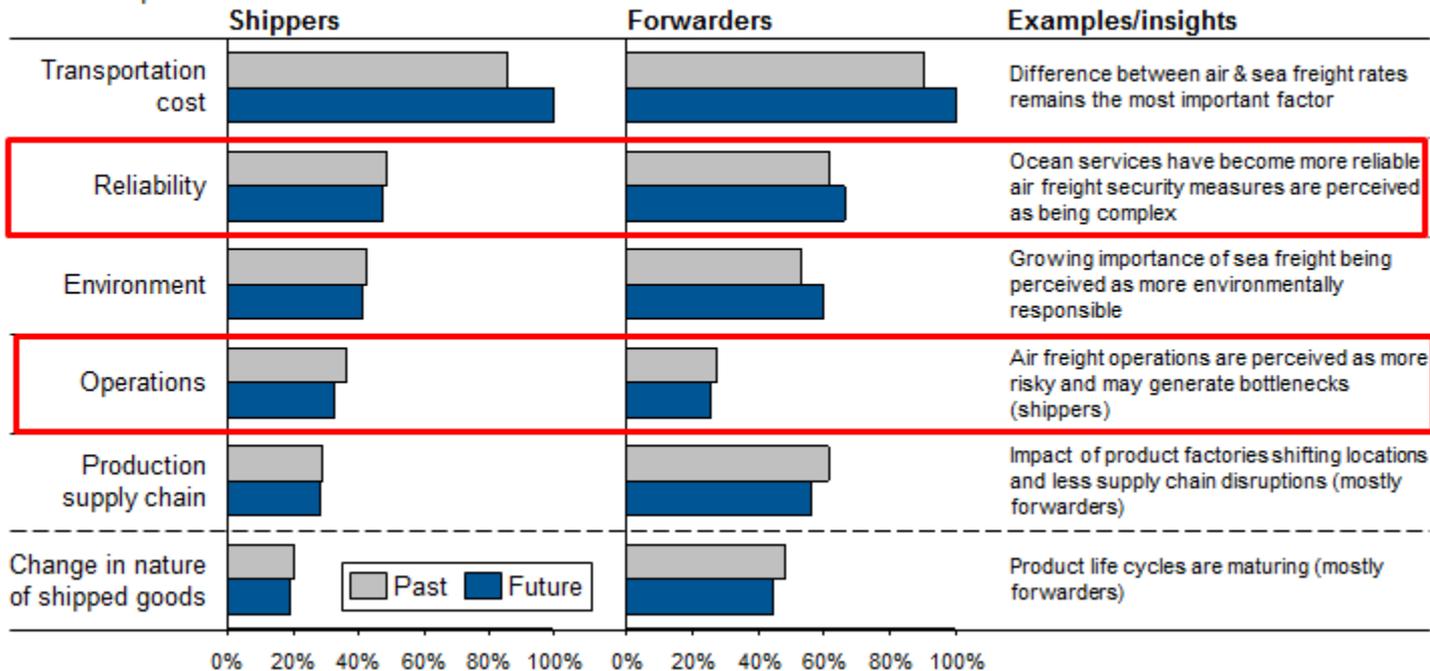
Source: Seabury Global Trade Database

## Background: What factors will be driving mode shift?

Industry believes transportation cost has been and will remain the number one factor; shippers and forwarders alike place reliability and environment next in importance

What factors have caused/will cause a mode shift to ocean?

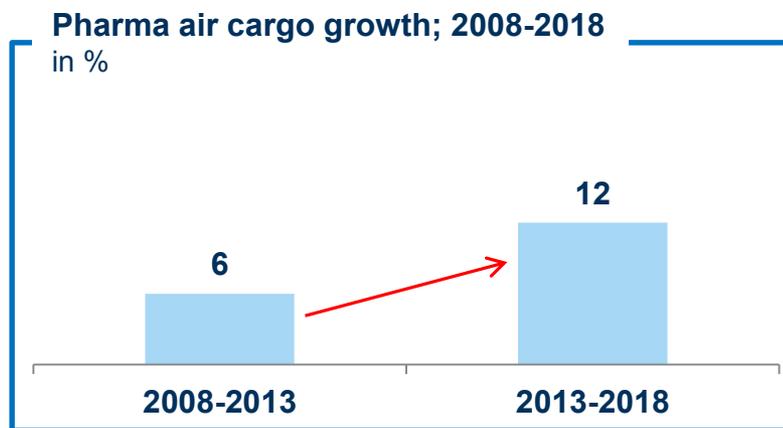
Relative importance<sup>1</sup>



Reliability and Operations becomes two important deciding factors to shift mode after Transportation cost for both shippers and forwarder

## Background: The impact of mode shift on pharmaceutical logistics

The pharmaceutical industry has relied heavily on the airline industry for its speed and efficiency but air cargo's share of global pharmaceutical products transport has dropped



Over the past 10 years, air carriers, handlers and freight forwarders have responded with branded products and services to grab a share of this lucrative and niche market.

# HOWEVER



Source: Pharmaceutical Commerce

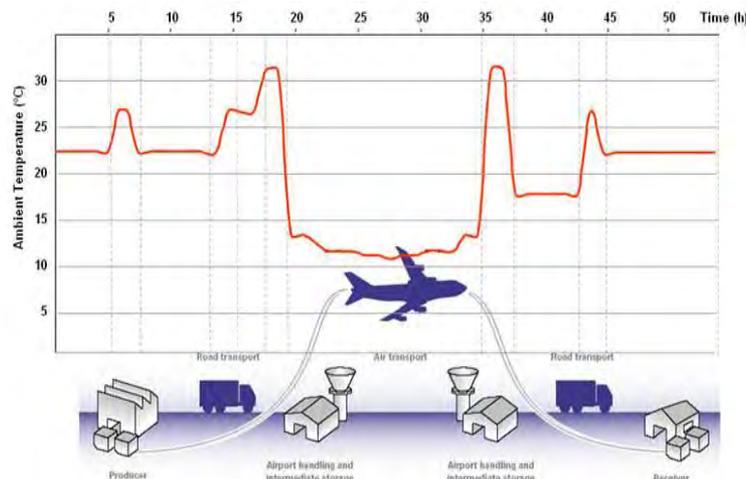
## Background: Critical Issues Raised by the Shippers

Increasing shift in pharmaceuticals transported by sea due to air cargo challenges

- More than 50% of all temperature excursions occur while the package is in the hands of airlines/airports
- Temperature deviation denature the product, render it worthless and be harmful to the health of the patient
- Products can be lost, scrapped, returned leading to significant costs



- Annual product losses between US\$2.5-12.5 billion due to various reasons including temperature excursions during transport and shipping.

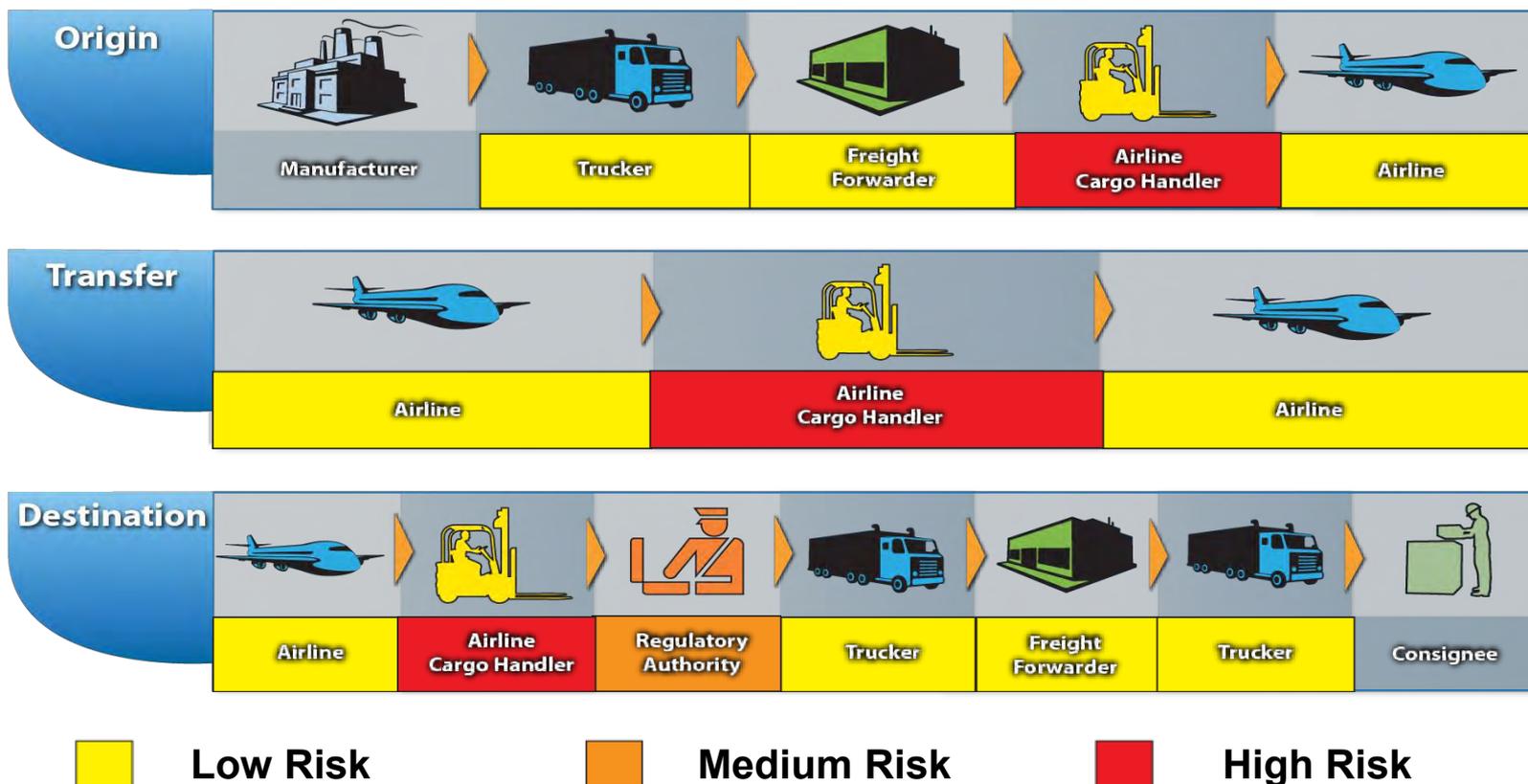


**Due to a lack of compliance, standardization, accountability and transparency across the air transport supply chain**

**The use of air-mode transportation is re-considered unless industry partners ensure quality services**

# Background: Air Cargo Industry Concerns and Challenges

## Temperature Excursions – Where do they occur?



Source: Expeditors

# Background: Air Cargo Industry Concerns and Challenges

## Heavily regulated industry with no global standards and certification for handling of pharmaceutical products

**Regulations for transporting pharmaceutical products vary around the world**

www.coldchainiq.com

**A ONE PAGE GUIDE TO GLOBAL GDP GUIDELINES**

Good Distribution Practice (GDP) is the part of quality assurance which ensures that products are consistently stored, transported and handled under suitable condition as required by the marketing authorisation (MA) or product specification. There is no single global GDP standard. Cold Chain IQ has created this easy-to-assimilate Summary of GDP requirements around the world, enabling you to navigate the landscape. You can keep it as a handy reference, share it around your colleagues or even stick it on your wall!

**KEY**  
Click for more information

**CANADA**  
#Guidelines for Temperature Control of Drug Products during Storage and Transportation (2016-2018)  
Health Canada

**UNITED STATES**  
#USP General Chapter <math>\langle 1079 \rangle</math>- Good Storage and Shipping Practices  
#USP General Chapter <math>\langle 1079 \rangle</math>- Good Distribution Practices- Supply Chain Integrity  
United States Pharmacopeia (USP)

**BRAZIL**  
#GDPs public consultation on GDP and GDP Requirements on January 15. Deadline for comments March 12, 2018  
The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA)

**ARGENTINA**  
#ANMAT Ley 26.463, Regulatorio de la Cadena de Frío de los Medicamentos, 2010  
National Administration of Food, Drugs and Medical Devices (ANMAT)

**IRELAND**  
#Ireland - Medicinal Products (Wholesale and Supply) (Requirements) Regulations 2017 (SI 401 of 2017)  
#Ireland - Guidelines on the handling of human and veterinary medicinal products (wholesale) for Human Products and Active Substances  
#Medicine, August 2016

**UK**  
#Guidance in the Transportation of Medicinal Products, ambient and refrigerated Medicines and biological products- Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
#EU Good Distribution Practice (GDP) for medicinal products in the EU  
#The principles of GDP are stated in Directive 92/25/EEC  
European Medicines Agency (EMA)

**DENMARK**  
#Danish Order No. 823 (DHAC 140448), Distribution of Medicinal Products, August 2012  
Danish Health and Medicines Agency

**INDIA**  
#Guidelines on Good Distribution Practices for Biological Products  
#GMPAT- Guidelines on Good Distribution Practices for Pharmaceutical Products  
Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)

**SINGAPORE**  
#SINGAPORE Guidelines on Good Distribution Practice  
Health Sciences Authority (HSA)

**AUSTRALIA**  
#Australian code of good wholesaling practices for therapeutic goods for human use  
The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)

**WORLDWIDE (WHO)**  
#Good Distribution Practices for pharmaceutical products TRS No. 917, Annex 5 (2010)  
#Model requirements for the storage and transport of time and temperature sensitive pharmaceutical products TRS No. 961, Annex 9 (2011)  
World Health Organization (WHO)

**THE IPEC - Europe Good Distribution Practices Audit Guideline FOR PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTERS 2011**  
International Pharmaceutical Exports Council (IPEC)

**USA &**  
#PDA Technical Report TR 52 (Aug 2011) Guidance for Good Distribution Practices (GDPs) for the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain  
#PDA Technical Report TR 53 Guidance for Industry- Stability Testing to Support Distribution of New Drug Products  
#PDA Technical Report TR 58 Risk Management for Temperature-Controlled Distribution  
Parenteral Drug Association (PDA)

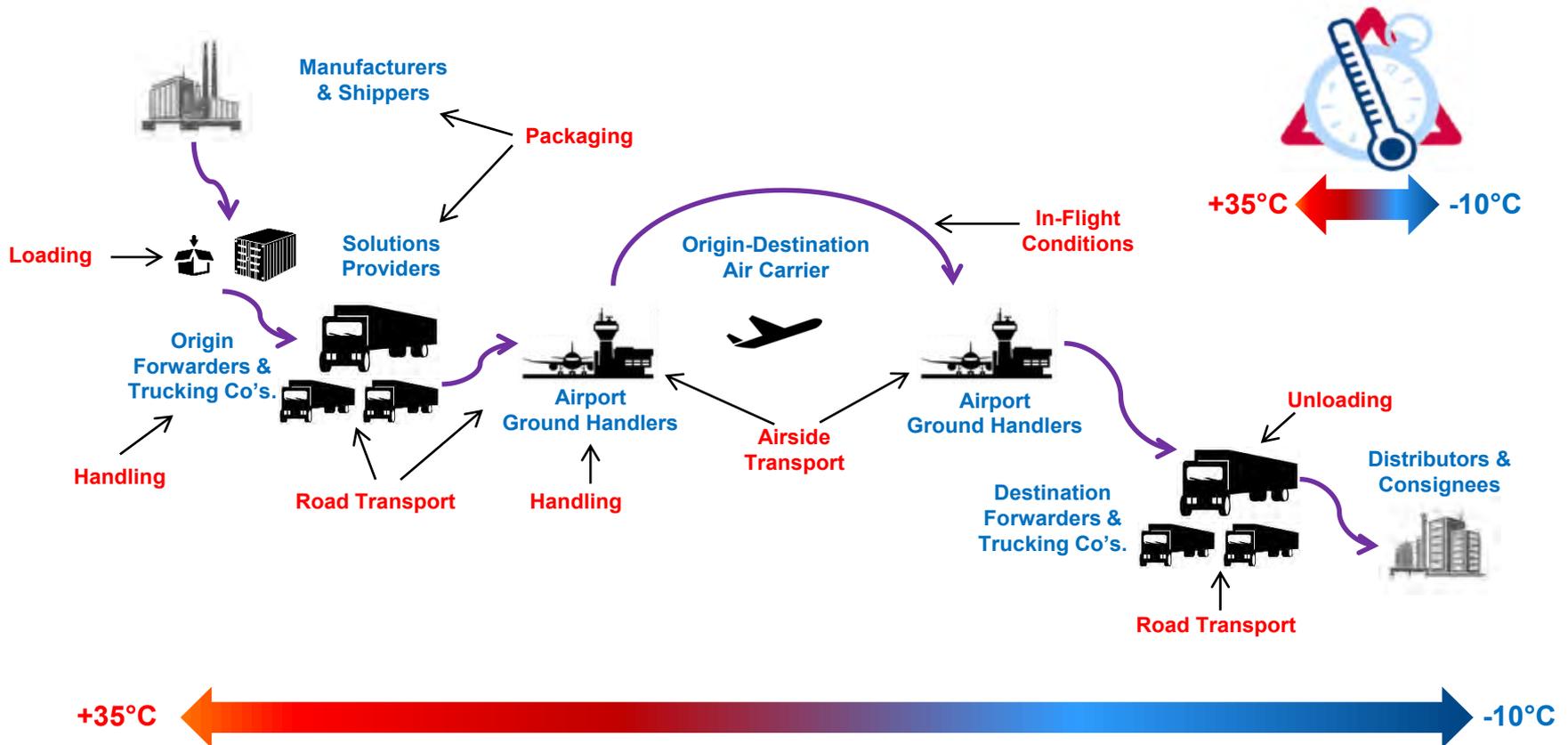
**CONNECT TO A COLD CHAIN IQ SOCIAL NETWORK**

This information is compiled on the basis of the respondents' knowledge at that time, and may subsequently be changed. Cold Chain IQ cannot take responsibility for the accuracy of this information. Reference: Global Supply Chain Management - Good Distribution Practices (GDP) & Wholesaler Supply Chain Management - the 2016 WHO Pharmaceutical Cold Chain Management Conference

- Increasing number of regulations around the world to implement and comply with.
- Increasing number of audits.
- Airlines, GHAs and forwarders subjected to multiple audits for handling, transportation and distribution (e.g. WHO Appendix 5, EU 92/25/EEC, IATA PCR Chapter 17 & TCR).
- No global certification for handling of pharmaceutical products.

## Background: Air Cargo Supply Chain Challenges

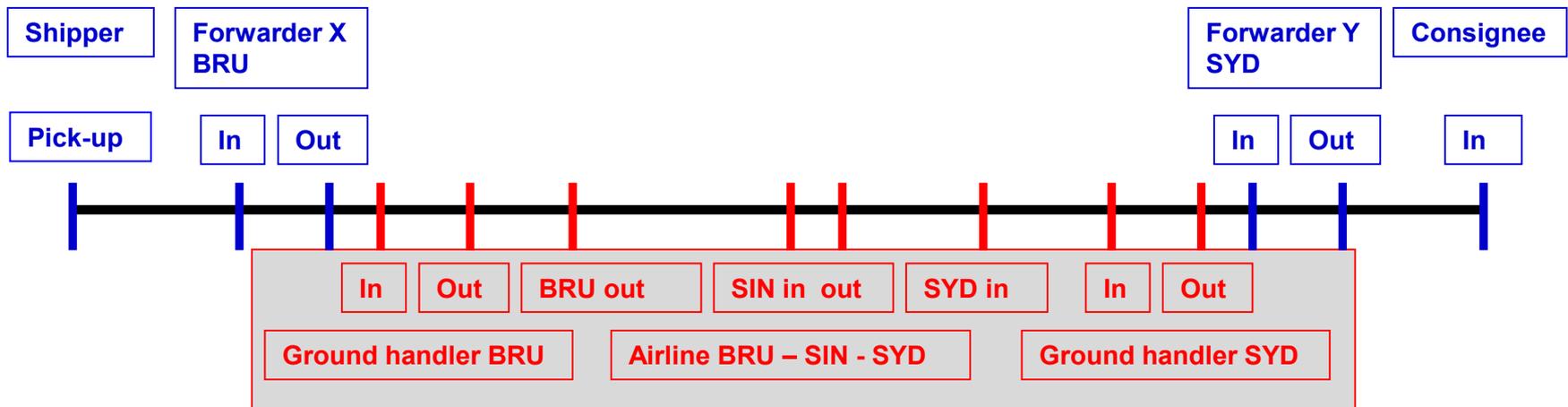
From origin to destination pharmaceutical products can be exposed to different climates



## Background: Transparency in pharmaceutical logistics

Shippers have difficulties identifying industry stakeholders that meet standards and regulations at origin and destination

### Example of Flow from BRU to SYD



14 milestones from start to end.

**HOW CAN YOU MANAGE THIS ?**

## Background: Shippers Expectations in Cold Chain

Shippers need service providers that maintain product integrity and efficacy during transportation

- **Compliance, standardization, accountability and transparency** across the supply chain
- **Properly trained stakeholders** on regulations and standards
- **Adequately equipped facilities** throughout the supply chain
- **Global certification** for handling of pharmaceutical cargo
- **Common audit format** to minimize the disruptions and increase effectiveness
- Ability to **easily search and identify stakeholders that meet requirements**



## Content

- 1.0 Introduction: Pharma logistical market growing but air cargo losing market share to other modes of transportation
- 2.0 **Standards + Regulations: The nature of the industry requires strong cooperation and IATA as a standard setting organization**
- 3.0 Objective: CEIV Pharma is a concerted effort to improve the level of competency, operational and technical preparedness
- 4.0 Approach and methodology: Validate knowledge, facilities, as well as processes, train stakeholders and recognize compliance
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- 7.0 CEIV Pharma: Update of activities

## Industry Cooperation in Air Cargo

The nature of the business requires strong industry cooperation – Strong stakeholder management is required



## Background: Industry Cooperation in Air Cargo

The Time and Temperature sensitive goods play an important role in air cargo



- With the **healthcare market becoming a key engine of the global economy**, pharmaceutical and biomedical industries are facing new challenges in adapting to globalization.
- **Speed to market is therefore essential** and the healthcare industry is increasingly dependent upon air cargo.

## Background: Industry Cooperation

Why is air cargo so important?

Temperature  
Sensitive  
Products



- **Immunization prevents 2.5 million deaths every year**
- **Air cargo is critical** in flying vaccines to their destination in time to be effective.

## IATA a Standard Setting Organization

Over the years, IATA has successfully implemented and disseminated of standards

### Step 1: Implementation

Industry feedback driving improvements:

- Need for standardization in the handling of pharmaceutical products in air cargo environment
- Need to enhance partnership and communication
- Need to ensure appropriate training in the supply chain



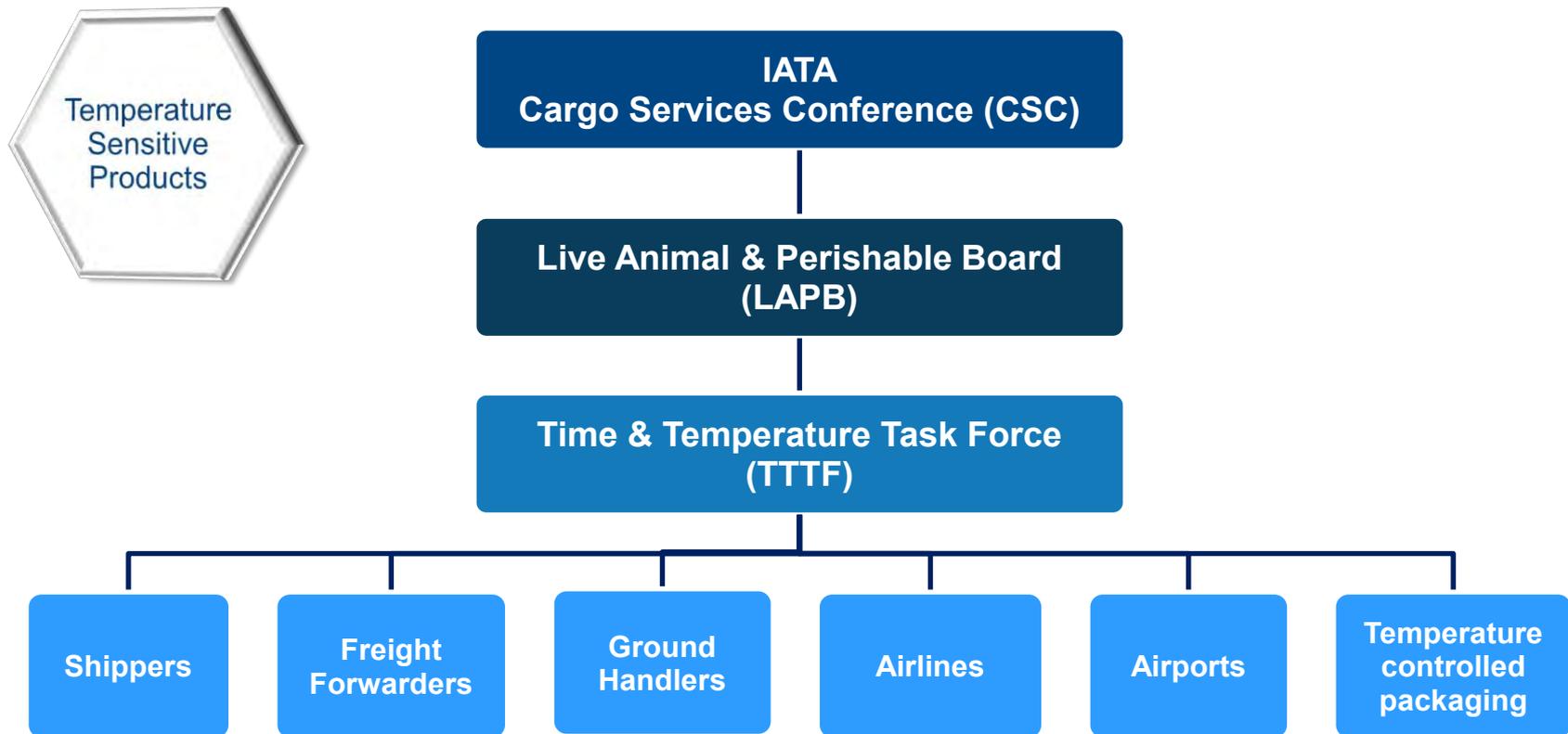
### Step 2: Dissemination



**The industry usually asks IATA to address their needs to ensure compliance and quality services**

## IATA a standard setting organization

IATA uses a supply chain approach for developing and disseminating time and temperature sensitive standards



## IATA a Standard Setting Organization

Since 2007 IATA and its industry stakeholders have developed a number of temperature sensitive standards



## IATA a Standard Setting Organization

IATA uses different means for dissemination of standards in the industry



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## CEIV Pharma

To ensure the integrity of the product throughout the supply chain

# »» OBJECTIVES



**Prevent sanitary issues** caused by temperature excursions during transportation.

**Improve handling** of pharmaceutical products and compliance with existing regulations + standards.

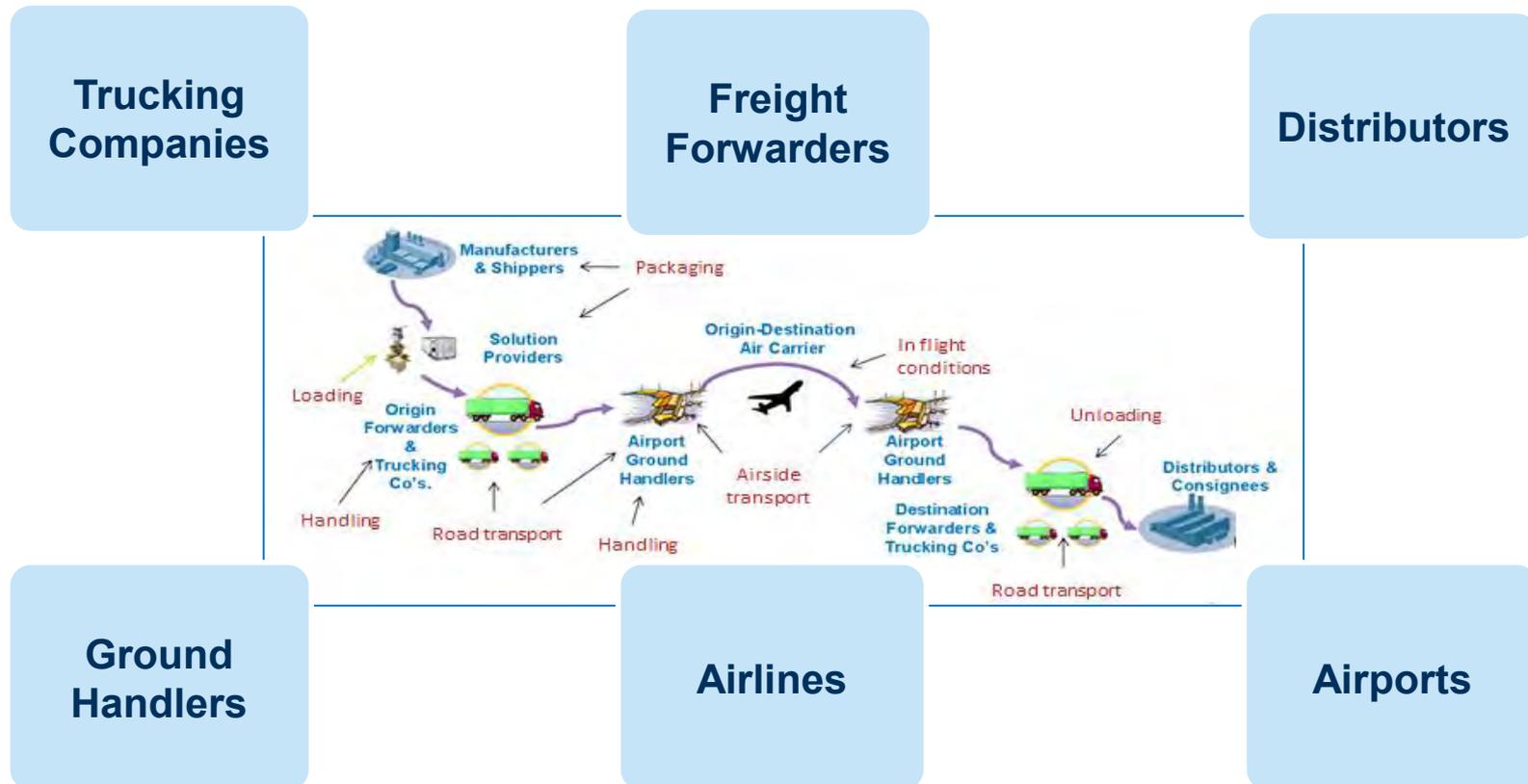
**Ensure product integrity**

**Elevate level staff competency** through efficient and robust training program.

**Create a global and consistent certification** that industry can rely on.

## CEIV Pharma targets

Who does CEIV Pharma target? The supply chain



## Center of Excellence for Independent Validators

Improve together to protect and grow our industry



### The Need

- ... for more safety, security and efficiency
- ... to raise the bar to (re)gain confidence
- ... to improve compliance to standards/regulations
- ... for independent assessments vs. self-assessments
- ... to identify and recognize the best players
- ... to harmonize and reduce the number of audits

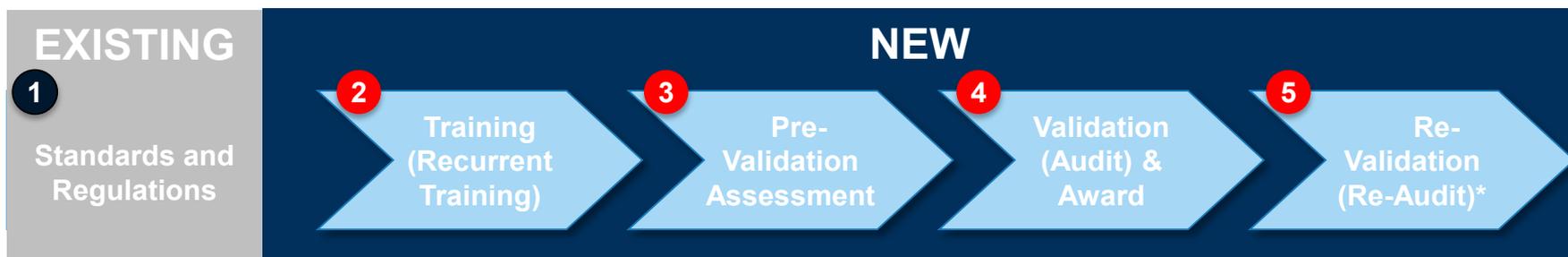


### The solution

- **Develop standards with regulators**
- **Train industry stakeholders on standards and regulation**
- **Assess operations against standard check list**
- **Train independent validators on standards and regulations**
- **Certify and then register best players on a publicly website**
- **Get States recognition to ensure audits are valid for all**

## Center of Excellence for Independent Validators

### Approach of the CEIV



- **Advocate** for globally accepted standards and regulations
- **Train instructors** on behalf of the airlines, cargo and ground handlers
- **Manage** the pool of qualified instructors
- **Train the Independent Validators** to a common standard and validation methodology
- **Train operational staff**
- Run on-site **pre-audits** to prepare for validation
- **Conduct the validations**
- **Manage the database of Independent validators**
- **Manage the database of certified companies**



## CEIV ACC3 – Example

All affected air cargo and mail carriers operating into EU and EEA from third countries (ACC3) must obtain an independent validation of their security program

### SITUATION

- **July 2014 deadline** for compliance with new EU regulation is fast approaching.
- **Airlines** and other entities (non-EU governments) have **requested for assistance**.
- **Some airlines are not prepared**.
- **Carriers risk the loss of cargo revenues**.



### IATA RESPONSE

- **IATA** has been **encouraged** by its member airlines and European Regulators **to help prepare air carriers** for the ACC3 EU Security Validation process.
- **Center of Excellence for Independent Validators (CEIV)** to train, advice and support industry stakeholders.
- **CEIV offers a comprehensive solution** in an effort to assist both the aviation industry and its regulators.

### OBJECTIVES OF CEIV

- **Provide** Pre-validation assessment **guidelines**.
- **Provide** standard **validation methodology** and self-assessment **tools**.
- **Scope of countries and stations that need validation**.
- **Training courses** to prepare validators and airlines.
- **EU ACC3 Readiness Workshop**.
- **Aviation Security Independent Validators Training**.

### PRE-ASSESSMENT APPROACH



## Proposed Solution for Pharma

The CEIV Pharma aims to ensure a higher and more consistent level of pharmaceutical handling through validations with registered independent validators and instructors



- Advocate for globally accepted standards and regulations
- Establish validation checklist with industry
- Establish industry steering group

- Develop training contents
- Develop assessment criteria for instructors and validators exam
- Train instructors, validators and industry stakeholders
- Manage database of certified instructors and validators

- Develop pre-validation assessment toolkit
- Develop a standard validation methodology and assessment tool

- Manage deployment of validators
- Audit documentation, processes and operations consistently
- Manage quality of validations
- Follow-up
- Award and recognize operators and locations as "CEIV Pharma certified"

- Manage database of validated locations and operators
- Manage re-validation schedule

## Objectives of CEIV Pharma Services

Global certification for handling of pharmaceutical products...

Pharmaceutical companies have auditors who audit the industry to ensure that relevant regulations are followed and services rendered according to SLAs



IATA seeks to **improve** the **handling of pharmaceutical cargo** in line with existing regulations and standards:

- **Operations will be audited**, and certified by IATA against regulations and standards.
- **Locations** that complete and pass the validation will be **awarded and recognized as “CEIV Pharma Certified”**.



Such a qualification performed by a **neutral organization** is required by the shippers (pharmaceutical companies) that require high standards in quality of their products.



Organizations that undergo such a validation would **simplify the audits** conducted by various pharmaceutical companies and would be in a position to market the receipt of the award.

## CEIV Pharma standard

... by applying the newly developed CEIV Pharma standard that focuses on global coverage and universality...

### IATA GUIDELINES



### GOOD DISTRIBUTION PRACTICES



### LOCAL + REGIONAL GUIDELINES



### CEIV Pharma:

- encompasses various regulations and standards e.g. EU GDP.
- covers GDP requirements.
- aims at covering international standards and country-specific requirements.
- aims at reducing the number of audits or simplifying them.
- aims to align air cargo stakeholders needs.



## CEIV Pharma standard

Review, compare against best practice, offer recommendations for change, identify and mitigate risks, develop implementation plan

### Criteria applied

- Quality management
- Personnel
- Training
- Documentation
- Infrastructure + equipment
- Operations
- Complaints, returns and counterfeit
- Supplier management
- Self-inspections
- Transportation
- Specific provisions for brokers

### Issues tackled

- Content of manuals and guidelines
- Procedures for Audits
- Procedures for describing packaging systems
- Acceptance checklist quality and operating agreements
- Packaging requirements
- Documentation & labeling
- Acceptance & control
- Facilities and equipment
- Staff training requirements
- Training adequacy and currency

Not exhaustive

# CEIV Pharma standard

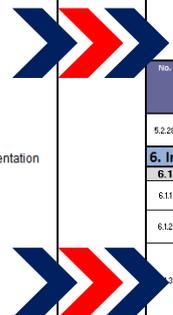
## Snapshot of the IATA Standard Check List

### Table of Content

IATA Change History					
IATA Center of Excellence for Independent Validators (CEIV) - Pharmaceutical Handling					
IATA Temperature Control Audit Checklist					
File Name	Version	Date	Changes	Owner	By
IATA_TC_Audit_Checklist	3.10	05-Aug-2014	Final release		

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8. Complaints, returns, suspected falsified medicinal products
9. Supplier Management
10. Self-inspections
11. Transportation
12. Specific provisions for brokers



### Example of Questions



No.	ITEMS	COMPLIANCE			COMMENTS / OBSERVATIONS	NON COMPLIANCE		POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	CAPA ITEM	RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	DUE DATE	STATUS (open, closed, in progress)	Standard or Regulatory Reference								
		YES	NO	N/A		Major	Minor							IATA	WHO	EU GDP Guideline	SIN	Others	Shipper	Forwarder	Airline	Ground Handling Agents
5.2.29	For container loading/unloading is there a checklist for final inspection?													9.3			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>6. Infrastructure and equipment</b>																						
<b>6.1 Premises &amp; Equipment</b>																						
6.1.1	Are there different temperature controlled storage rooms?													2.21			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.1.2	Is there a physical segregated storage area provided for pharmaceutical products?													3.2			Y	N	N	N	N	N
6.1.3	Are areas where pharmaceutical materials are handled designed and operated in a way to ensure cleanliness, appropriate hygiene and a minimization of cross-contamination risks?													3.2								
6.1.4	Are premises well-ventilated and in visible?													3.2			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.1.5	Are appropriate laboratory facilities available?													3.2			Y	N	N	N	N	N
	Has the site implemented security measures to control																					

## CEIV Pharma standard

### IMPORTANT

#### Non-Conformance Ratings:

**MINOR non-conformance** – minor or less serious non-conformance which is unlikely to pose a risk to product quality;

**MAJOR non-conformance** – failure to satisfy a key or mandatory requirement and/or one which may pose a risk to product quality;

**CRITICAL non-conformance** – a major non-conformance which poses a risk to users and must be corrected immediately.

## EU GDP – CEIV Pharma Comparison

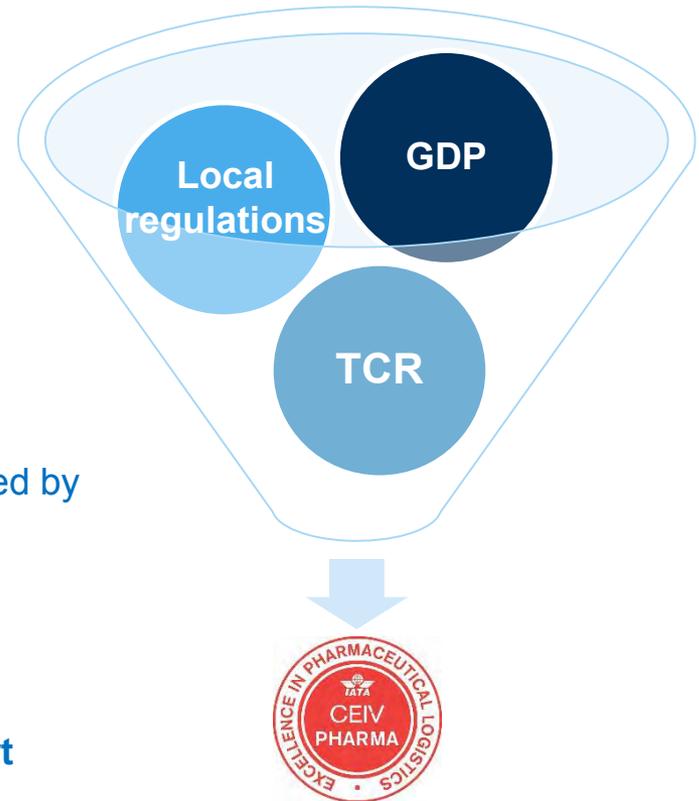
CEIV Pharma aims at global and consistent assessments specific to air transport

### GDP's are:

- in some cases very region centric
- not consistent and not transparent
- not supported by shippers for air cargo industry
- focused on storage of pharma, not transportation
- not aligning stakeholders in the supply chain
- ignoring transport in areas such as such as ground/tarmac transportation and aircraft (un)loading which are not covered by existing GDPs.



- **CEIV Pharma focus is placed on unique handling and storage circumstances that apply to air cargo transport**



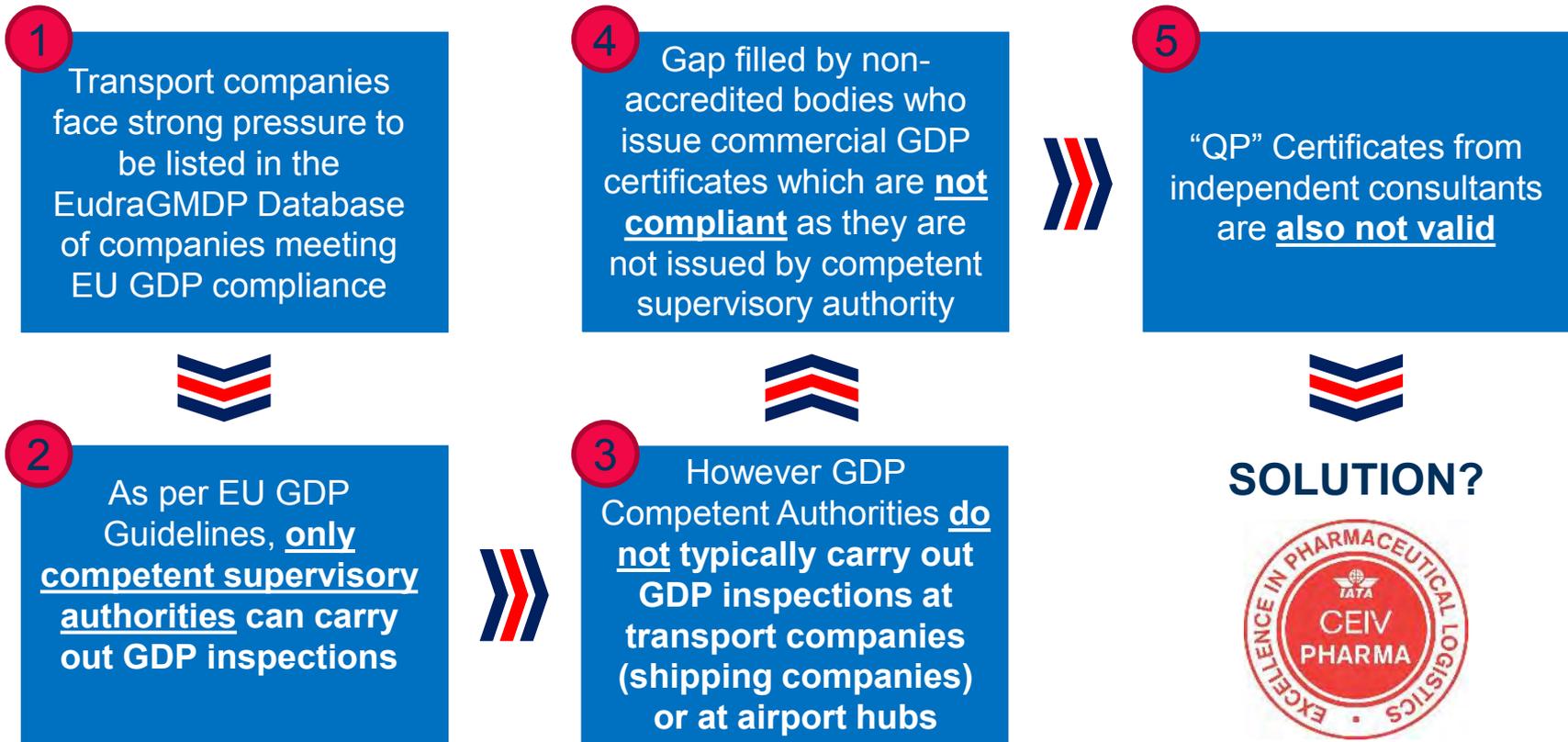
## EU GDP – CEIV Pharma Comparison

GDPs assist wholesale distributors in procuring, holding, supplying or exporting medicinal products, CEIV Pharma focuses on airfreight and temporary storage

EU GDP		IATA CEIV Pharma
Wholesale Distribution Authorization	↔	CEIV Certification
Wholesalers, 3PL's with storage activities	↔	Supply Chain Stakeholders
Procuring, holding, supplying or exporting medicinal products	↔	Handling and transporting pharmaceutical products by air
EU Guidelines	↔	International Regulatory requirements, Regulations and air freight standards
Encompasses storage and distribution requirements	↔	Focuses on air freight and temporary storage
Applied interpreted by each Member States (e.g. warehousing rules)	↔	Globally harmonized with consistent requirements
Accredited service providers will carry out GDP inspections at transport companies or at airport hubs	↔	Validation also on air freight operations (e.g. ground/tarmac transportation and aircraft (un)loading)
Country specific auditing tools	↔	Same Audit Checklist everywhere
Considered as a reference globally	↔	Recognition is increasing in the industry

## EU GDP – CEIV Pharma Comparison

CEIV Pharma aims to avoid one of the most “dangerous misunderstandings” of GDP certification



Source: GDP Group, 14/10/2015

## EU GDP – CEIV Pharma Comparison

Which compliance recognition program to choose from?

 **...The one that best meets your needs and requirements!**

- Does your company comply with the required regulations?
- Does your company need a level of recognition?
- Does your company need a WDA?
- Where in the supply chain is your company?
- Are the activities out of Europe, international, global?
- .....?

**Keeping in mind that the industry  
is following the same objective...**

## EU GDP – CEIV Pharma Comparison

A collaborative approach is vital



## Content

- 1.0 Introduction: Pharma logistical market growing but air cargo losing market share to other modes of transportation
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- 4.0 **Approach and methodology**: Validate knowledge, facilities, as well as processes, train stakeholders and recognize compliance
- 5.0 CEIV Pharma approach, governance, and organization: A partnership model and approach tailored to the needs of the different stakeholders in the value chain with qualified experts
- 6.0 Benefits: A win-win opportunity for all stakeholders
- 7.0 CEIV Pharma: Update of activities

## Approach of CEIV Pharma Services

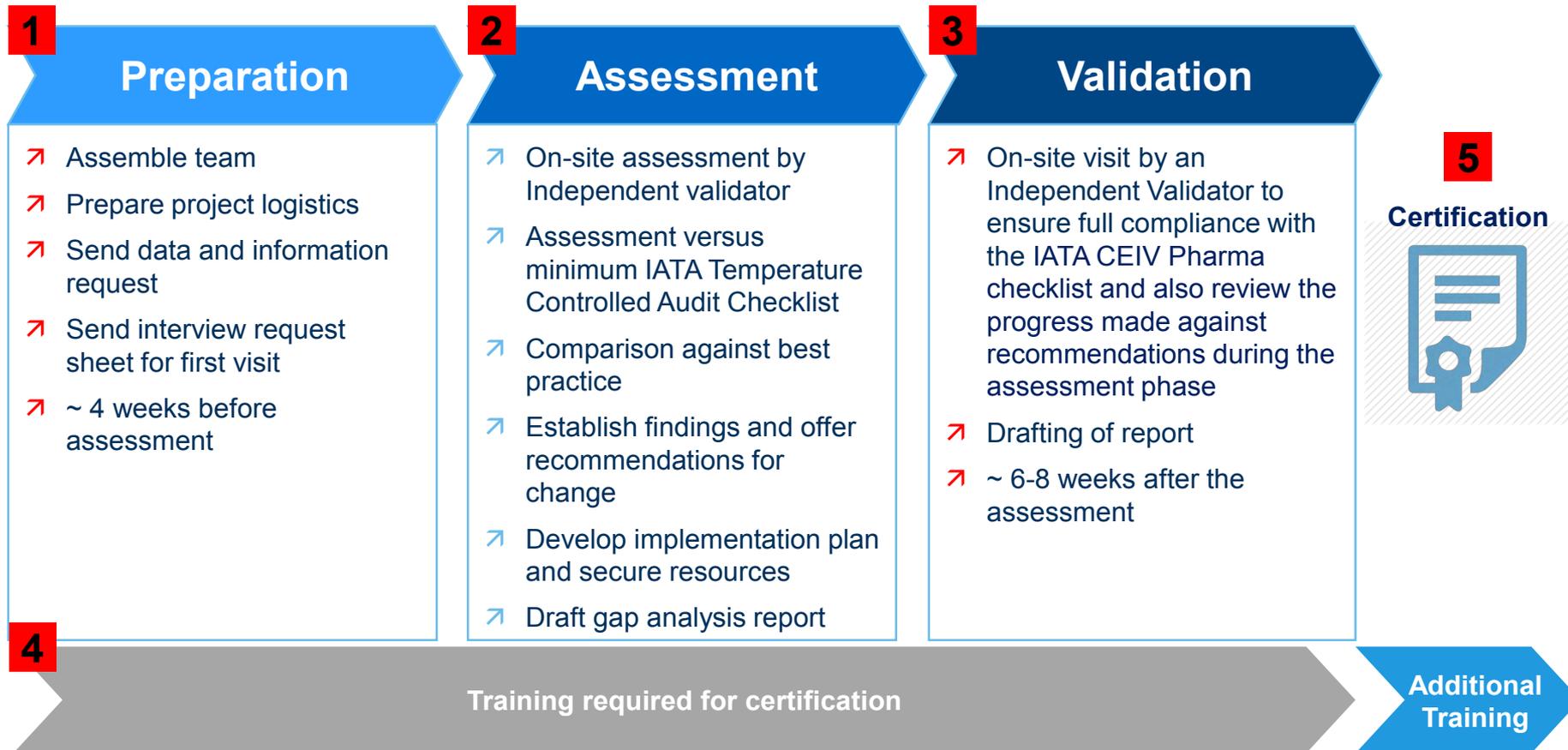
The newly established CEIV Pharma offers a comprehensive solution in an effort to assist both the aviation industry and its regulators

- **Pre-validation assessment** guidelines.
- Standard validation methodology and self-assessment tools: to help airlines and other entities test their state of readiness.
- **Training courses** to prepare ground handlers, cargo operators and airlines.



## Certification Approach and Methodology

IATA will certify companies in several steps



## Assessment

Focus is on preparing the organization for validation and creating awareness

### Assessment

**Raise awareness...**

...on Pharma handling requirements

**Assess client...**

...to identify potential gaps using the IATA CEIV Pharma checklists

**Conduct on-site observation...**

...of facilities, staff, equipment, processes, practices, and systems

**Prepare client...**

...for the subsequent validation exercise

**Capture and convey 'lessons learned' and suggest 'best practice...'**

...to assist client in achieving "CEIV Pharma Certified" status

**Analyze observations and produce report...**

...to highlight findings and provide recommendations

**Collaborative work...**

...by helping creating an action plan and project plan

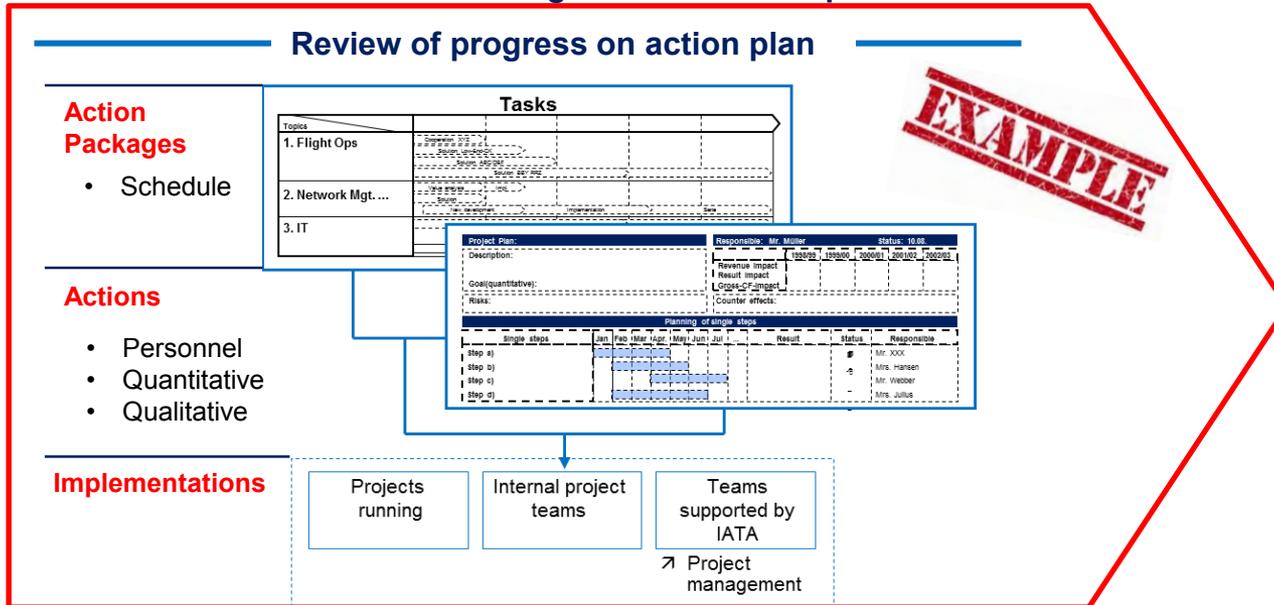
# Validation

Validate to ensure all requirements are in compliance, gaps and recommendations have been implemented



During the validation the independent validator will go through the checklist one more time and also review the progress made against recommendations during the assessment phase

At the end of validation decision on whether all requirements have been fulfilled.



## Assessment and Validation Deliverables

### Step 1: Assessment

- **Pharma handling criteria checklist.**
- **Report** covering the **findings and recommendations** based on the assessment.
- **Implementation plan.**
- Report and implementation plan will set out assumptions, findings, results, conclusions and recommendations and will specifically:
  - Identify **critical elements** that are not compliant with national and international Regulations and the defined CEIV Pharma Handling criteria (e.g. TCR);
  - Outline the **impact of non-compliance**; and
  - Identify **elements that are inefficient**.
- **Presentation to Senior Management.**

### Step 2: Validation

- **Progress report** to review the progress made against recommendations during the assessment phase.
- **Implementation plan update.**
- **Recommendation to award certification as "CEIV Pharma certified"** based on satisfactory compliance of CEIV criteria.
- **Presentation** of the validation findings to Senior Management.

# Training

## Annex 5: WHO Good Distribution Practices for pharmaceutical products

Training required for certification

Additional Training



### Section 6. Organization and Management

- **Section 6.1** “There should be an adequate organizational structure for each entity defined with the aid of an organizational chart. The responsibility, authority and interrelationships of all personnel should be clearly indicated.”
- **Section 6.2** “Duties and responsibilities should be clearly defined and understood by the individual concerned and recorded as written job description. Certain activities may require special attention, such as supervision of performance activities, in accordance with local legislation. At every level of the supply chain, employees should be fully informed and trained in their duties and responsibilities.”

### Section 7. Personnel

- **Section 7.1** “All personnel involved in distribution activities should be trained and qualified in the requirements of GDP, as applicable.”
- **Section 7.2** “Key personnel involved in the distribution of pharmaceutical products should have the ability and experience appropriate to their responsibility for ensuring that pharmaceutical products are distributed properly.”
- **Section 7.3** “There should be an adequate number of competent personnel involved in all stages of the distribution of pharmaceutical products in order to ensure that quality of the product is maintained.”

## Training required for certification

Successful completion of the courses is essential for certification

Training required for certification



**Temperature Controlled Cargo Operations (3 day class room)**



**Temperature Controlled Cargo Operations (Distance Learning)**



**Audit, Quality and Risk Management for Temperature Controlled Cargo (5 days class room)**

Who?

- **Competent personnel, e.g.**
- Operations manager
- Ramp supervisors
- ...

- **Key personnel, e.g.**
- Quality manager
- Station manager
- Trainer
- ...

## Training

### Temperature Controlled Cargo Operations

Delivery Method(s): Classroom, 3 days and Distance Learning

Training required for  
certification

#### Key topics:

- The regulatory environment
- Overview of the global pharmaceutical industry
- The differences between “ordinary” perishables and healthcare products
- Packaging Technology
- Documentation and Labelling
- Handling Procedures and Acceptance Control
- Temperature Management in the supply chain
- The critical control points and associated risk factors
- Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs)
- Quality Management

- ✓ **2 competent personnel per station should be trained on the Classroom course**
- ✓ **2 key personnel per station should be trained on the Distance Learning course**

## Training

### Audit, Quality and Risk Management for Temperature Controlled Cargo

Delivery Method(s): Classroom, 5 days

Training required for  
certification

#### Key topics:

- The Regulatory framework
- Quality Management System (QMS)
- Audit and Quality Control Principles
- Self assessment and validation
- IATA Time and Temperature Sensitive Audit Checklist
- Effectiveness of risk management control
- Trigger corrective and preventive measures
- Quality Risk Management (QRM)
- Risk assessment, control and management methodology
- Root Cause Analysis and Lean Basics

✓ 2 key personnel per station should be trained on the Classroom course

## Training

Training required for certification

Who should be trained	Temperature Controlled Cargo Operations	Audit, Quality and Risk Management For Temperature Controlled Cargo
2 key personnel involved in handling pharmaceutical products activities	Distance Learning	Classroom (5 days)
2 competent personnel involved in handling pharmaceutical products activities	Classroom (3 days)	N/A

# Training

Two methods of delivery: Classroom and Distance Learning

## DISTANCE LEARNING



- **Self-study:** Manage learning to fit own schedule.
- **Study at own pace** using a manual, e-book or both
- **Write exam** at one of IATA's 60 examination locations worldwide.
- **E-learning:** Get the complete learning experience from your computer. Learn from fun, interactive materials and write your exam online.

## CLASSROOM

### Training Center

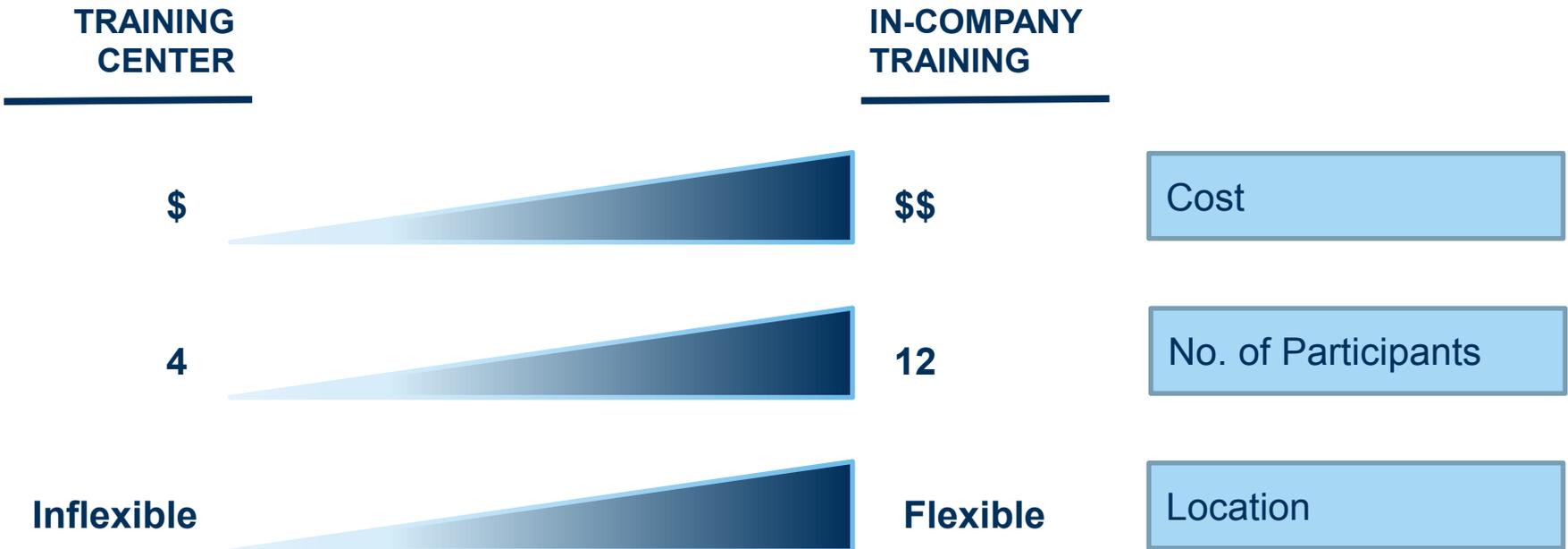
- All classroom courses are developed and delivered by IATA Instructors or staff members.
- At IATA Training Center (scheduled classes)
- Class room setting
- Exam at the end of class

### In-Company

- IATA Training at workplace. All in-company courses are developed and delivered by IATA Instructors
- Trainings can be customized to fit your company's training needs
- Class room setting
- Exam at the end of class

# Training Options

## In-Company vs Training Center



## Additional Training

### Introduction to Time and Temperature Pharmaceutical Products



#### Additional Training

#### 4-6 hours training. Key topics:

- Pharmaceutical products
- Processes & procedures related to job functions
- Identification and labelling
- Effect of temperature on pharmaceutical products
- Avoidance of counterfeits
- Passive and active packing
- Product security

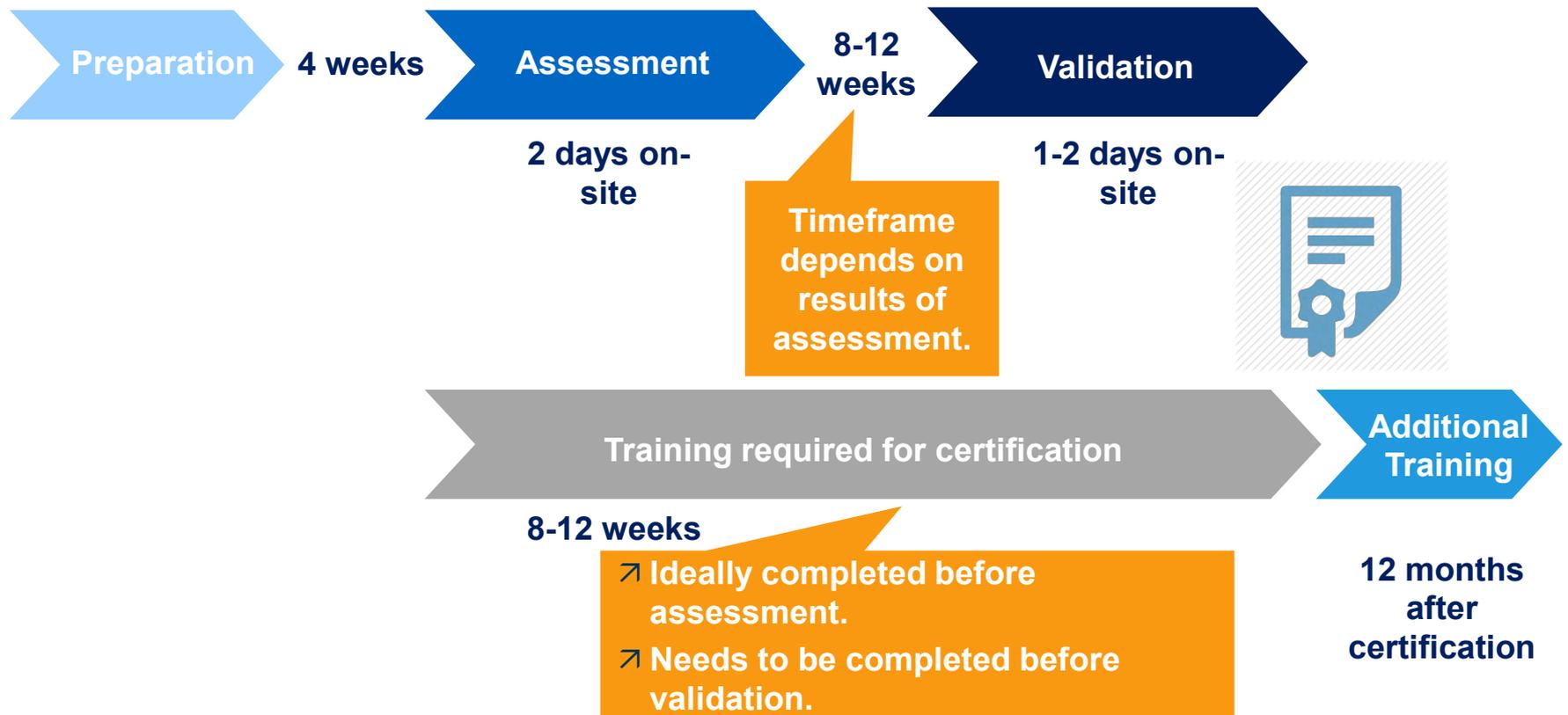
**All personnel** involved in handling pharmaceutical products activities per station should be trained on “IATA Introduction to Time and Temperature Pharmaceutical Products course“ (or equivalent) within period of 12 months after the “Certification”

## Path to certification

In a nutshell



## Certification Timeline (general approach)



## Certification

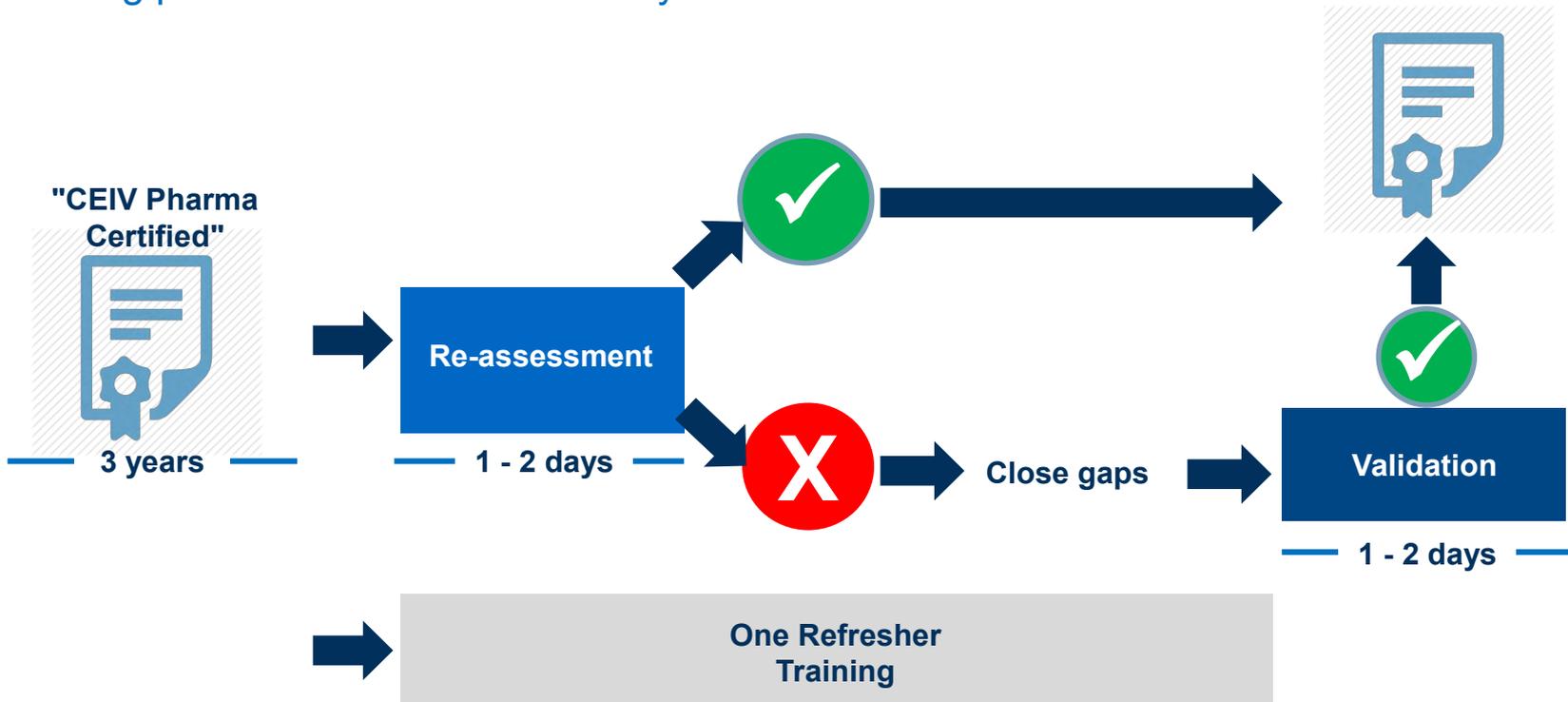
### Award Certificate "CEIV Pharma certified"

Example



## Recertification

Recertification will take place every three years – includes assessment and one refresher training plus a validation if necessary



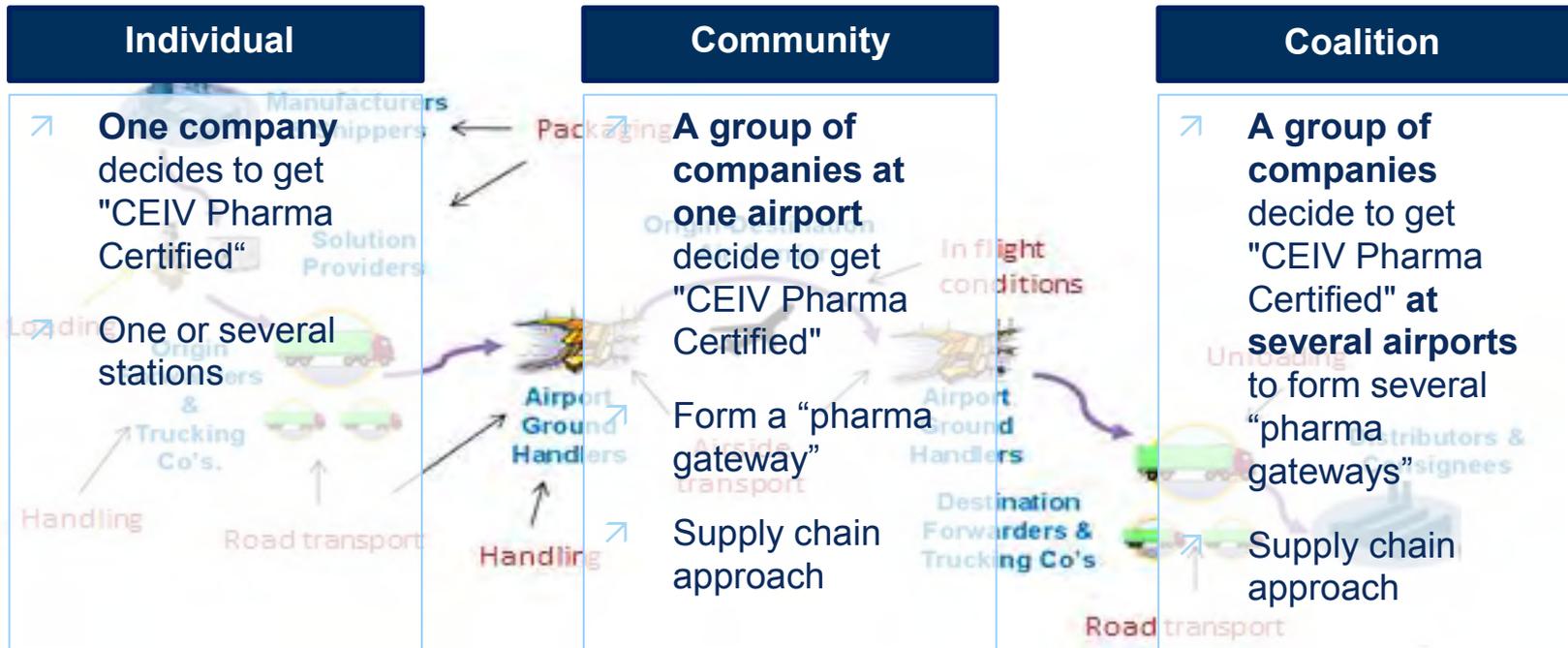
↗ e.g. update on new regulations, development on new standards, development of new containers, etc.

## Content

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## CEIV Pharma Certification Approach

There are different approaches to obtain certification



## Advocacy governance

Strong emphasis on engaging stakeholder and advocate for endorsement and recognition

	WHO?	TASK
<b>Industry</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time and Temperature Task Group – CEIV Pharma Steering Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve standards</li> <li>Approve trainings</li> </ul>
<b>Global</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO</li> <li>FIATA</li> <li>TIACA</li> <li>Global Shippers Forum (GSF)</li> <li>Cool Chain Association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endorse + recognize standards</li> </ul>
<b>Regional</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US GDP</li> <li>EU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endorse + recognize trainings</li> </ul>
<b>Local</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local stakeholder associations (Shippers, Freight Forwarders, Ground Handlers, Airlines)</li> <li>Local BARs</li> </ul>	

# Project structure – Who is involved and who can participate?

Everyone in the value chain can participate in the certification process

## Example (BRUCargo)

### Pharma shippers



### Forwarders with pharma focus



### Handlers



### Truckers



### Facilitators



### Airlines



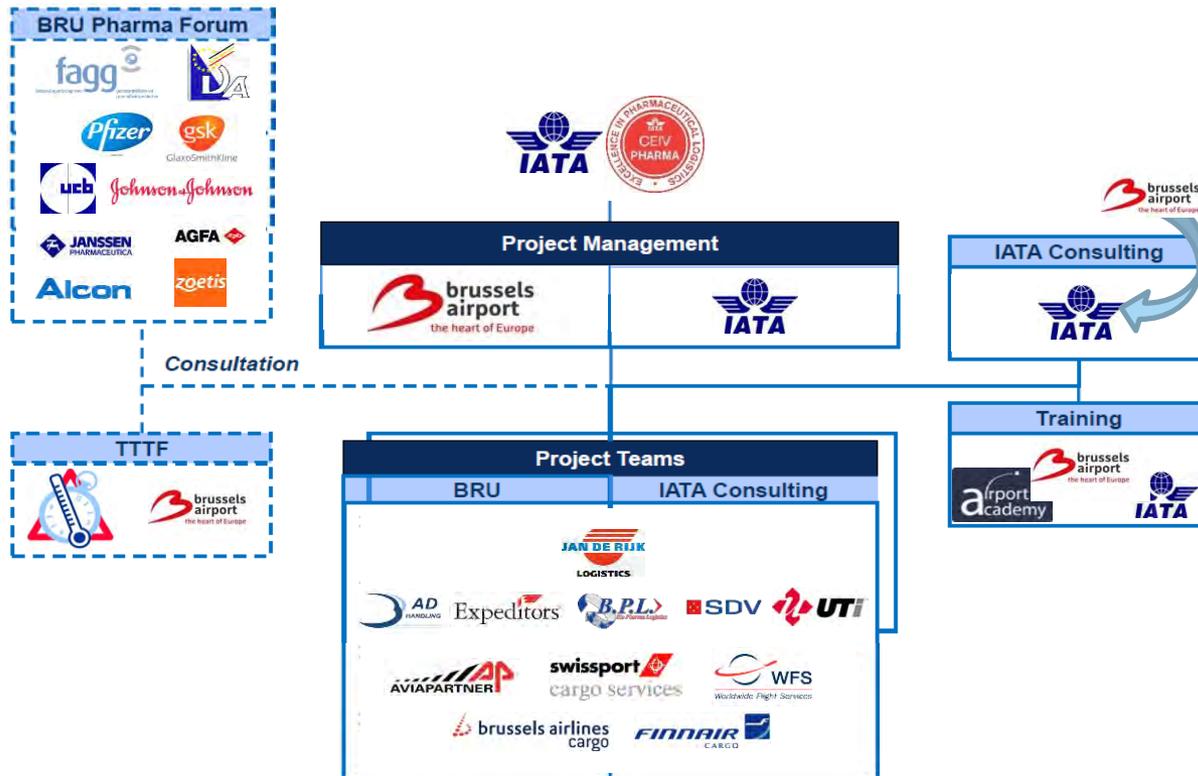
### Regulators



## Project structure

The project is conducted in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders

### Example (BRUCargo)



## CEIV Pharma – Who is auditing?

### Qualification and management of independent validators

#### Qualification

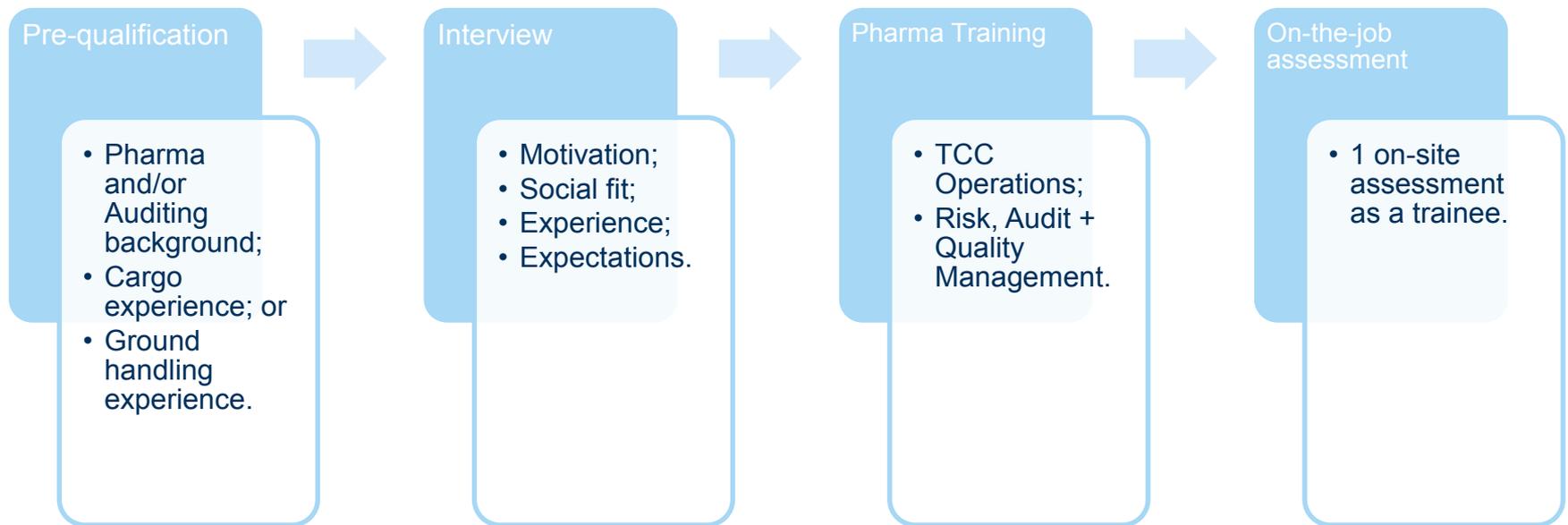
- IATA conducts **preliminary interview** with candidate to pre-qualify candidate for training
- IVs must undergo IATA training
- IVs need to **complete trainings within six months**
- **IV's can also become instructors but need to undergo the IATA Train-the-trainer course** (optional)



#### Management

- IVs are **registered** in IATA database and available to complete the assessments and validations
- **Coordination of IVs is managed by the IATA** team for assessments and validations
- **IV cannot have been in a commercial relationship** with entity to be validated **12 months prior to the engagement**

## Independent Validator Qualification and Recruitment Process



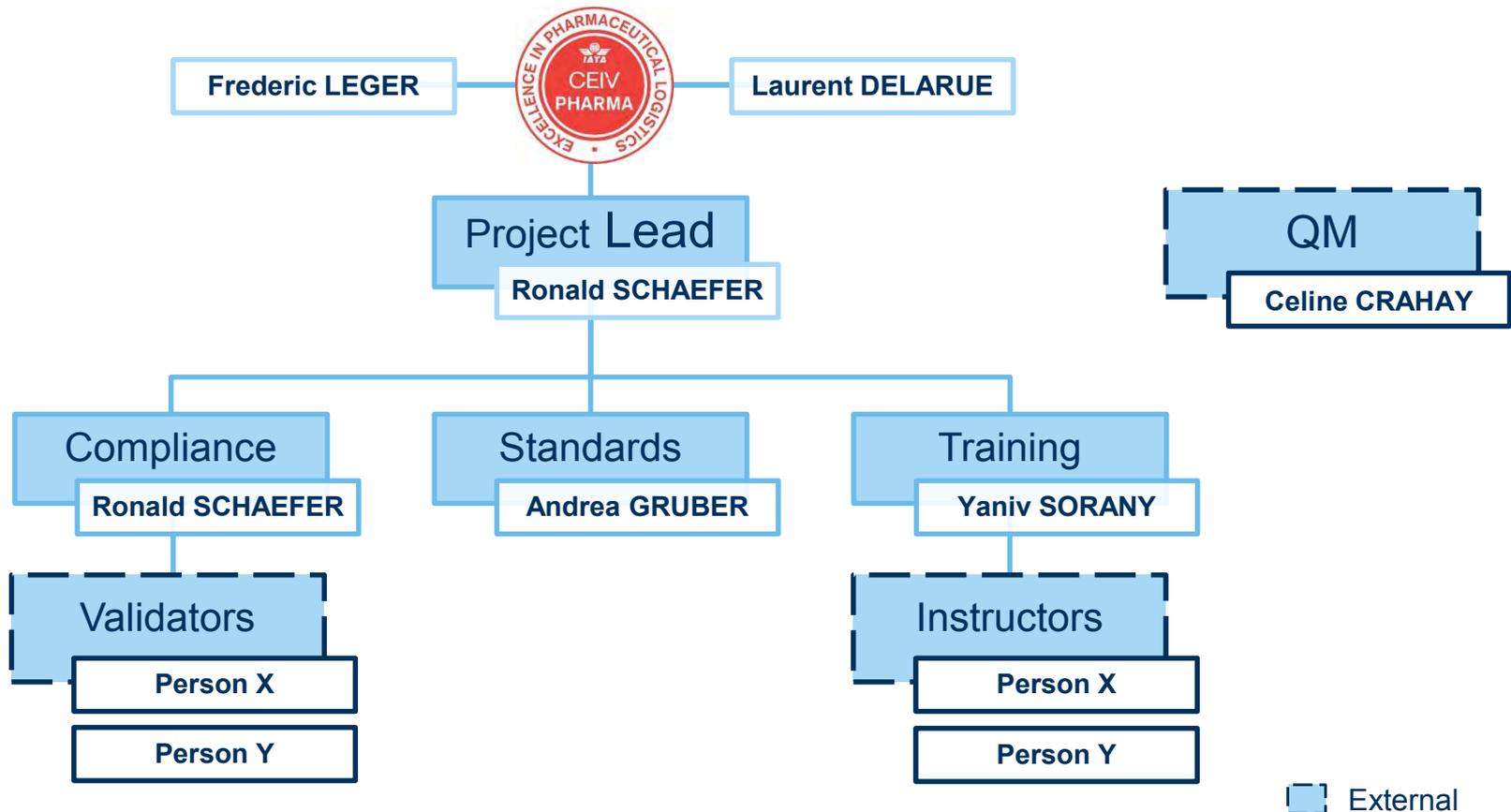
**Independent  
Validator**





# Organizational Chart

How is CEIV Pharma organized



## Content

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- 6.0 **Benefits: A win-win opportunity for all stakeholders**
- 7.0 CEIV Pharma: Update of activities

## CEIV Pharma – Key Benefits

The CEIV Pharma is a win-win situation for the industry

### Shippers

- Conduct simpler audits of operators
- Obtain guarantee that products would be handled in line with regulations
- Experience lower rate of damage and loss due to temperature excursions
- Be able to prepare their products ready for acceptance

### Airlines, GHAs, Forwarders, Airports

- Protect and grow revenues in fastest growing segment of air cargo
- Obtain recognition for operations, facilities and staff after meeting standards
- Experience simpler audits from various organizations
- Promote their best practices to the shipper's community

### Regulators

- Assured of safety of pharmaceutical products shipped by air
- Access structured and consistent training and registry of independent validators and assessed operators

### IATA

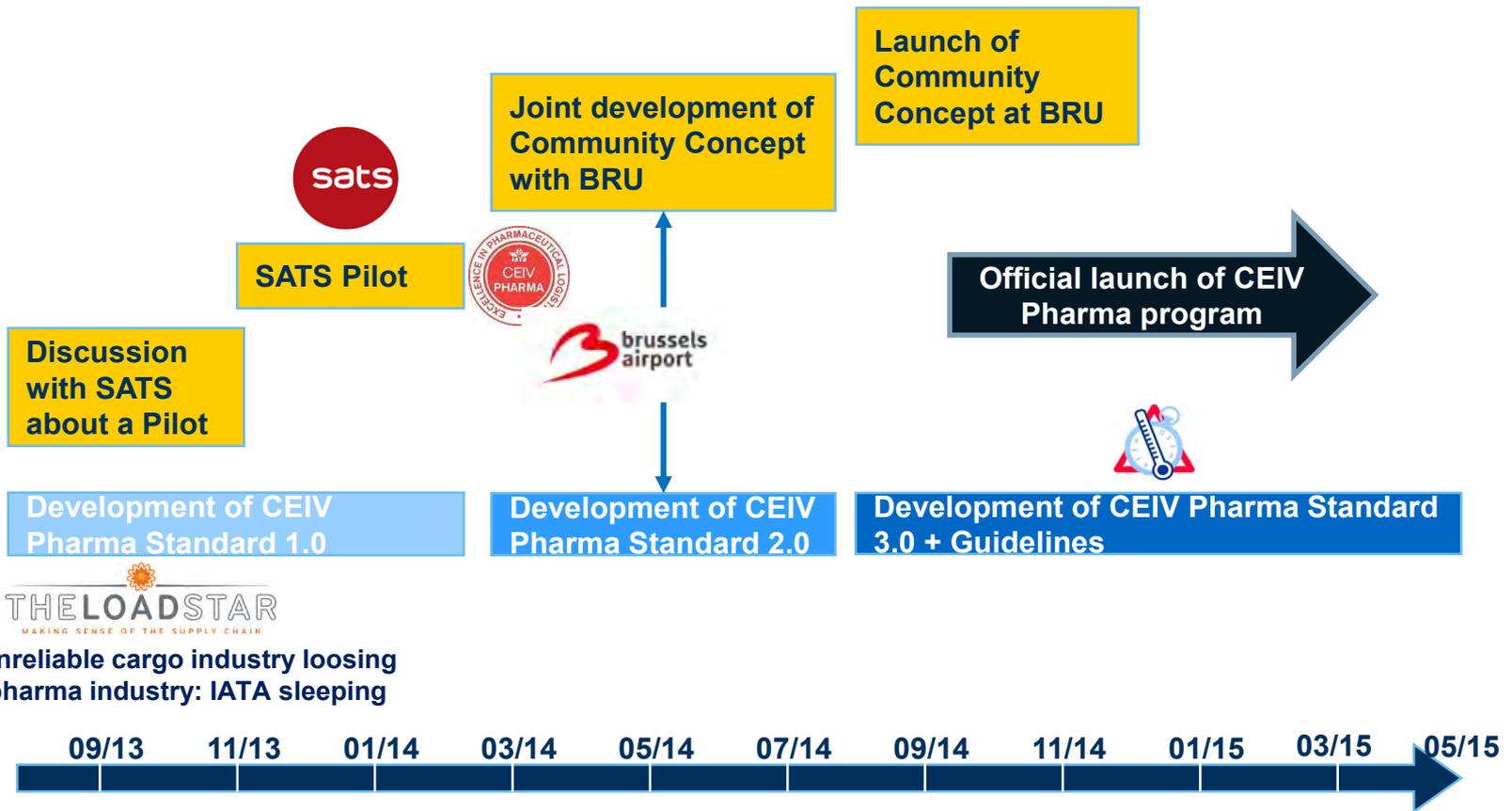
- Disseminated standards in the industry
- Common audit criteria and global certification
- Promote air transport and so limit the modal shift

## Content

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# CEIV Pharma Development

## From Pilot to Launch



**THELOADSTAR**  
MAKING SENSE OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN

Unreliable cargo industry losing  
pharma industry: IATA sleeping

# CEIV Pharma Checklist

CEIV Pharma checklist and guidelines will be included in IATA's Temperature Control Regulations as Annex

## CEIV Pharma Audit Checklist

**IATA STORAGE MODEL**

Document No. IATA/CEIV/Pharma/001 | Revision 01/2016

Document Owner: IATA/CEIV/Pharma/001

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4. Training
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8. Compliance, records, reports and statistical analysis
9. Supplier Management
10. Self-inspection
11. Transportation
12. Specific provisions for bio-pharma

Item	Req. No.	Req. Description	Req. Category	Req. Status	Req. Owner	Req. Start Date	Req. End Date	Req. Progress	Req. Comments
1.1	1.1	General Introduction	1	Completed	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-01-01	100%	
2.1	2.1	Organization and Management	2	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
2.2	2.2	Quality Management System	2	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
2.3	2.3	Management Review	2	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
3.1	3.1	General Requirements	3	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
3.2	3.2	Responsible Person	3	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
3.3	3.3	Other Personnel	3	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
4.1	4.1	Training	4	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
5.1	5.1	Organization & Equipment Documentation	5	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
5.2	5.2	Process Documentation	5	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.1	6.1	Premises & Equipment	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.2	6.2	Scope of Equipment	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.3	6.3	Training	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.4	6.4	Identification	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.5	6.5	Storage	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.6	6.6	Calibration	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
6.7	6.7	Maintenance	6	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.1	7.1	General	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.2	7.2	Processes	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.3	7.3	Production/operation	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.4	7.4	Storage	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.5	7.5	Handling	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.6	7.6	Return/Recall/Complaint	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.7	7.7	Safety/Transportation	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
7.8	7.8	Accidents/Incidents	7	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
8.1	8.1	Compliance, records, reports and statistical analysis	8	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
9.1	9.1	Supplier Management	9	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
10.1	10.1	Self-inspection	10	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
11.1	11.1	Transportation	11	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	
12.1	12.1	Specific provisions for bio-pharma	12	In Progress	IATA	2016-01-01	2016-03-31	75%	



## CEIV Pharma Audit Guidelines

**Guidelines**  
for  
Center of Excellence for Independent  
Validators (CEIV) for Pharmaceutical Logistics  
Audit Checklist

**DOCUMENT CONTROL & DISTRIBUTION:**

Doc. No.	Doc. Title	Rev.	Issued
01	Initial Draft	01/01/2016	01/01/2016
02	Working Draft 001	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
03	Working Draft 002	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
04	Working Draft 003	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
05	Working Draft 004	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
06	Working Draft 005	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
07	Working Draft 006	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
08	Working Draft 007	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
09	Working Draft 008	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
10	Working Draft 009	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
11	Working Draft 010	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
12	Working Draft 011	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
13	Working Draft 012	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
14	Working Draft 013	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
15	Working Draft 014	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
16	Working Draft 015	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
17	Working Draft 016	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
18	Working Draft 017	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
19	Working Draft 018	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
20	Working Draft 019	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
21	Working Draft 020	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
22	Working Draft 021	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
23	Working Draft 022	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
24	Working Draft 023	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
25	Working Draft 024	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
26	Working Draft 025	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
27	Working Draft 026	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
28	Working Draft 027	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
29	Working Draft 028	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
30	Working Draft 029	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
31	Working Draft 030	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
32	Working Draft 031	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
33	Working Draft 032	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
34	Working Draft 033	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
35	Working Draft 034	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
36	Working Draft 035	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
37	Working Draft 036	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
38	Working Draft 037	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
39	Working Draft 038	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
40	Working Draft 039	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
41	Working Draft 040	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
42	Working Draft 041	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
43	Working Draft 042	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
44	Working Draft 043	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
45	Working Draft 044	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
46	Working Draft 045	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
47	Working Draft 046	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
48	Working Draft 047	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
49	Working Draft 048	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
50	Working Draft 049	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
51	Working Draft 050	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
52	Working Draft 051	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
53	Working Draft 052	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
54	Working Draft 053	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
55	Working Draft 054	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
56	Working Draft 055	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
57	Working Draft 056	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
58	Working Draft 057	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
59	Working Draft 058	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
60	Working Draft 059	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
61	Working Draft 060	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
62	Working Draft 061	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
63	Working Draft 062	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
64	Working Draft 063	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
65	Working Draft 064	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
66	Working Draft 065	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
67	Working Draft 066	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
68	Working Draft 067	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
69	Working Draft 068	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
70	Working Draft 069	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
71	Working Draft 070	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
72	Working Draft 071	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
73	Working Draft 072	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
74	Working Draft 073	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
75	Working Draft 074	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
76	Working Draft 075	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
77	Working Draft 076	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
78	Working Draft 077	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
79	Working Draft 078	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
80	Working Draft 079	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
81	Working Draft 080	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
82	Working Draft 081	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
83	Working Draft 082	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
84	Working Draft 083	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
85	Working Draft 084	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
86	Working Draft 085	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
87	Working Draft 086	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
88	Working Draft 087	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
89	Working Draft 088	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
90	Working Draft 089	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
91	Working Draft 090	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
92	Working Draft 091	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
93	Working Draft 092	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
94	Working Draft 093	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
95	Working Draft 094	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
96	Working Draft 095	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
97	Working Draft 096	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
98	Working Draft 097	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
99	Working Draft 098	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
100	Working Draft 099	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution
101	Working Draft 100	01/01/2016	Final and Distribution No. Distribution



# CEIV Pharma Database

## Launched database to increase transparency for pharma shippers

### Independent Validator's Bulletin Board

The independent validator's bulletin board lists the Regulated Agents (RA3) and Known Consignors (KC3) which have been assessed as compliant with the regulation EU 185 2010 and its related amendments by Independent Validators. The board also lists all of the companies which have been [CEIV Pharma](#) certified by IATA, thus ensuring international and national compliance to safeguard pharmaceutical product integrity.

The information in this board originates from Independent Validators and has last been updated on the date shown above.

**Important:** Please note that IATA does not warrant that the information contained in the bulletin board is fully up-to-date. The board cannot be considered an official nor exhaustive list of the entities designated by Independent Validators. Please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

Access the [Bulletin Board User Guide](#) (pdf).

ADVERTISEMENT



### Please enter your search criteria

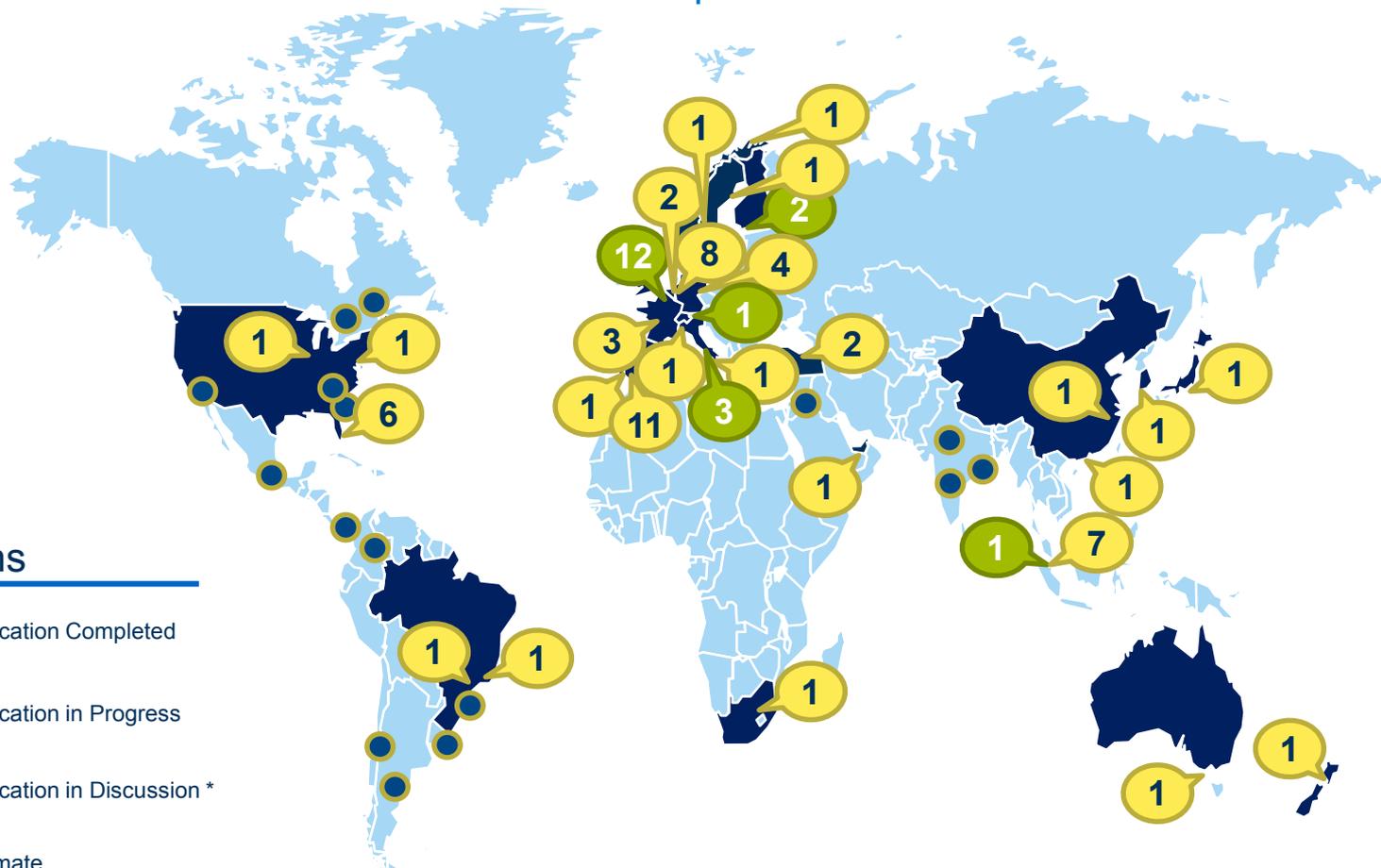
Activity	All	Geographic area	All
Company		Country	All
Designation	IATA CEIV Pharma	Area / City	All
Validator name	All	Airport	All
Updated since			
<a href="#">+ Submit</a>			

The search results list the first 30 entries matching your search criteria. You can refine the search criteria if needed.

Activity	Company	Airport	Area	Country	EU 185 / 2010	Designation valid through
	ALHA Group	MLP	Milan	Italy		15 Sep 2017

# CEIV Pharma

## Certified Pharmaceutical Trade Lanes Development



### Locations

- 19 Certification Completed
- 61 Certification in Progress
- +99 Certification in Discussion \*

\* Estimate

## List of companies CEIV Pharma certified

More companies will be added before the end of 2016



Name of the company	Category	Location	Date of Certification	Validity	No. of certificate
SATS Ltd. (Changi Airport)	Ground Handler	Changi Airport (SIN)	21-Nov-14	21-Nov-15	CEIV-PH-14-0002
Aviapartner Belgium NV (Brussels Airport)	Ground Handler	Brussels Airport (BRU)	8-Dec-14	8-Dec-16	CEIV-PH-14-0003
Expeditors International NV (Brussels Airport)	Freight Forwarder	Brussels Airport (BRU)	8-Dec-14	8-Dec-16	CEIV-PH-14-0004
SDV Belgium (Brussels Airport)	Freight Forwarder	Brussels Airport (BRU)	8-Dec-14	8-Dec-16	CEIV-PH-14-0005
UTi Belgium NV - Brussels Airport	Freight Forwarder	Brussels Airport (BRU)	8-Dec-14	8-Dec-16	CEIV-PH-14-0006
Bio Pharma Logistics - Brussels Airport	Freight Forwarder	Brussels Airport (BRU)	8-Dec-14	8-Dec-16	CEIV-PH-14-0007
Jan de Rijk	Transportation	Roosendaal	9-Mar-15	9-Mar-17	CEIV-PH-14-0008
Swissport Cargo - Brussels Airport	Ground Handler	Brussels Airport (BRU)	9-Mar-15	9-Mar-17	CEIV-PH-14-0009
Finnair - Airlines	Airlines	Helsinki HQ	30-Jun-15	30-Jun-17	CEIV-PH-14-0010
Finnair - Helsinki Airport	Ground Handler	Helsinki Airport (HEL)	30-Jun-15	30-Jun-17	CEIV-PH-14-0011
BCUBE - Fiumicino Airport	Ground Handler	Fiumicino Airport (FCO)	22-Jul-15	22-Jul-17	CEIV-PH-14-0012
Cargologic - Zurich Airport	Ground Handler	Zurich Airport (ZRH)	30-Sep-15	30-Sep-17	CEIV-PH-14-0013
CAL Cargo Airlines - Airline	Airlines	Liege Airport (LGG)	30-Sep-15	30-Sep-17	CEIV-PH-14-0014
ALHA Group - MXP Airport	Ground Handler	Milan Malpensa Airport (MXP)	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-17	CEIV-PH-14-0015
BCUBE - MXP Airport	Ground Handler	Milan Malpensa Airport (MXP)	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-17	CEIV-PH-14-0016
LACHS - Liege Airport	Ground Handler	Liege Airport (LGG)	8-Oct-15	30-Sep-17	CEIV-PH-14-0017
Swissport Cargo - Liege Airport	Ground Handler	Liege Airport (LGG)	15-Nov-15	15-Nov-17	CEIV-PH-14-0018
Van Dievel - Brussels Airport	Transportation	Brussels Airport (BRU)	30-Nov-15	30-Nov-17	CEIV-PH-14-0019

# CEIV Pharma – Entities Certified

## European Community

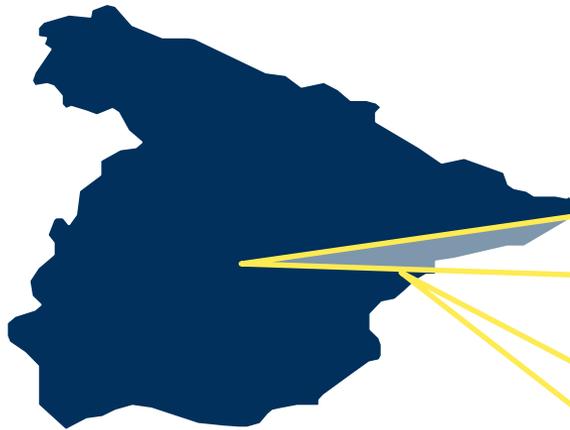


### Locations

18 Certification Completed

36 Certification in Progress

# CEIV Pharma (in process) Spain

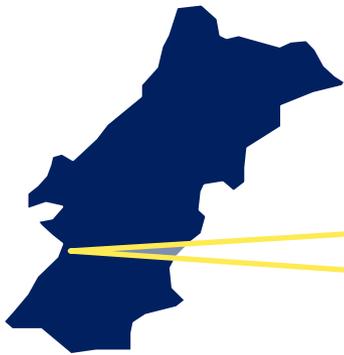


## Locations

0 Certification Completed

11 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Portugal



### Locations

0 Certification Completed

1 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) France



### Locations

- 0 Certification Completed
- 3 Certification in Progress: AFKLM (Air and Ground)

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Belgium



**brussels airport**  
the heart of Europe

---

**AD HANDLING** | **brussels airlines cargo** | **WFS**

**HAZGO** | **FB LOGISTICS** | **GEODIS wilson**

**NINA TRANS**  
the way of the

**LIEGE AIRPORT**

---

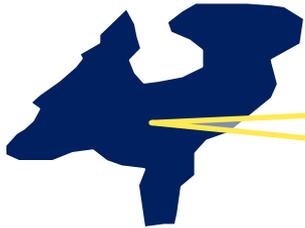
**AVIAPARTNER**

### Locations

**12** Certification Completed

**8** Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Netherlands



**Schiphol**  
Amsterdam Airport

**BOLLORE**  
LOGISTICS

**AIRFRANCE** / **KLM**  
Martinair CARGO

### Locations

0 Certification Completed

2 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Germany



Düsseldorf Airport **DUS**

---

Düsseldorf Airport Cargo **DUS**

Frankfurt Airport

---

**BOLLORE**  
LOGISTICS

 **Lufthansa Cargo**

### Locations

**0** Certification Completed

**4** Certification in Progress (1 undisclosed)

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Italy



**ADR** **Aeroporti di Roma**

**ALHA**  
group

### Locations

**3** Certification Completed

**1** Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Switzerland



FLUGHAFEN ZÜRICH

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### Locations

1 Certification Completed

1 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Sweden

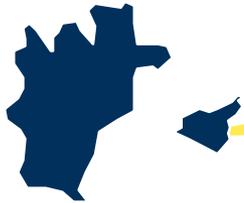


### Locations

0 Certification Completed

1 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Denmark



### Locations

0 Certification Completed

1 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process)

Norway

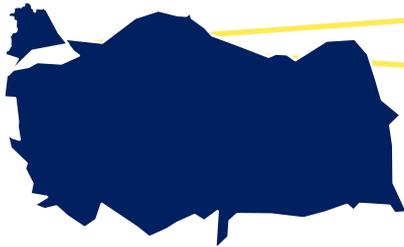


### Locations

0 Certification Completed

1 Certification in Progress

## CEIV Pharma (in process) Turkey



### Locations

0 Certification Completed

2 Certification in Progress

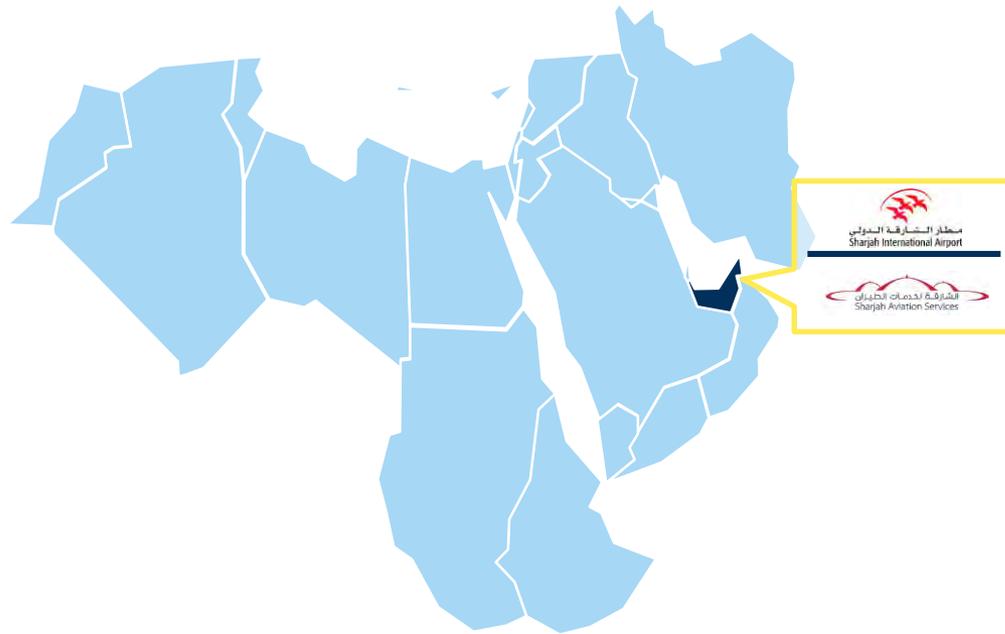
# CEIV Pharma Asian Community



## Locations

- 1** Certification Completed
- 13** Certification in Progress

# CEIV Pharma Middle East Community



## Locations

- 0 Certification Completed
- 1 Certification in Progress

# CEIV Pharma

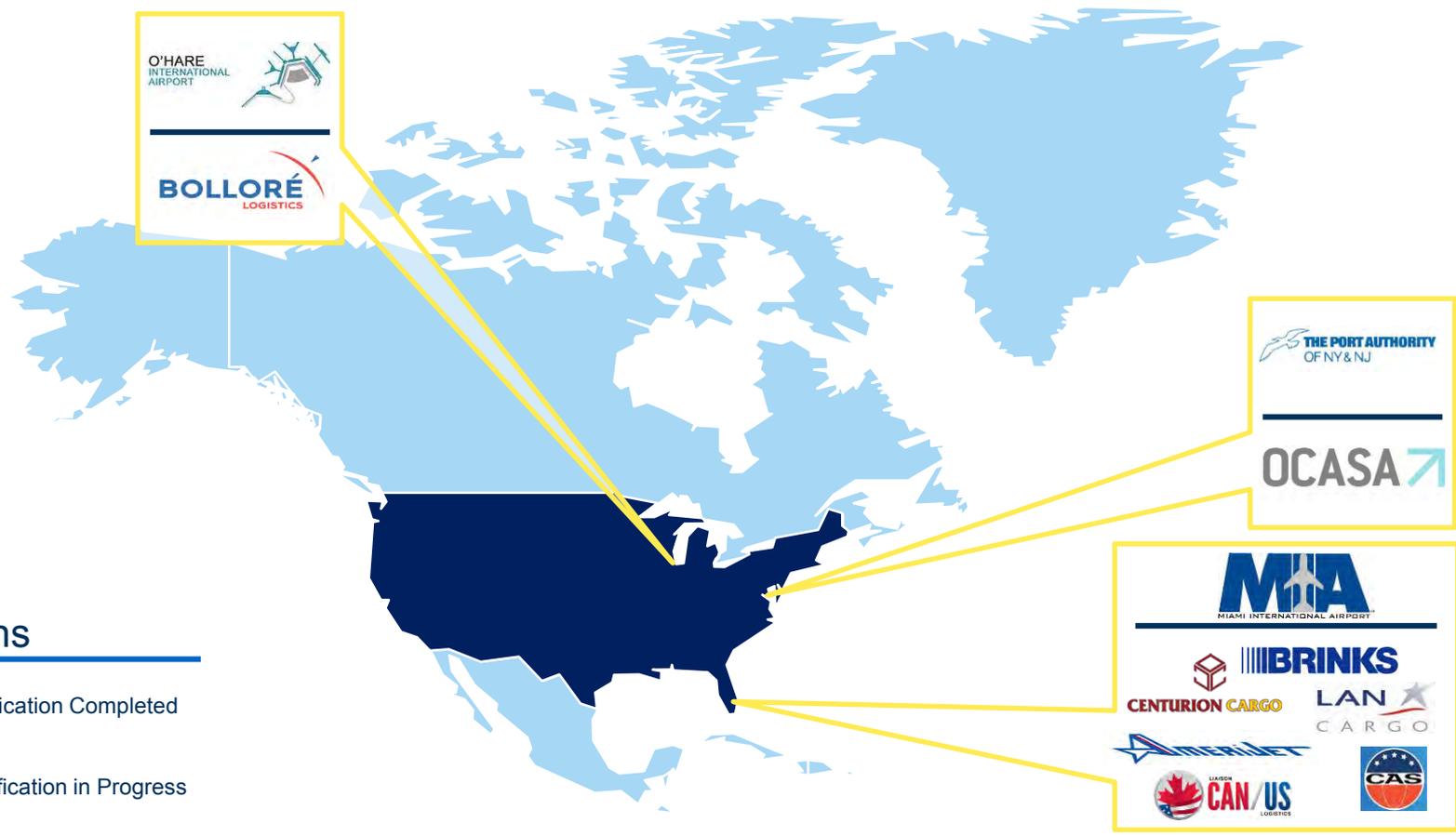
## Latin American Community



### Locations

- 0** Certification Completed
- 2** Certification in Progress

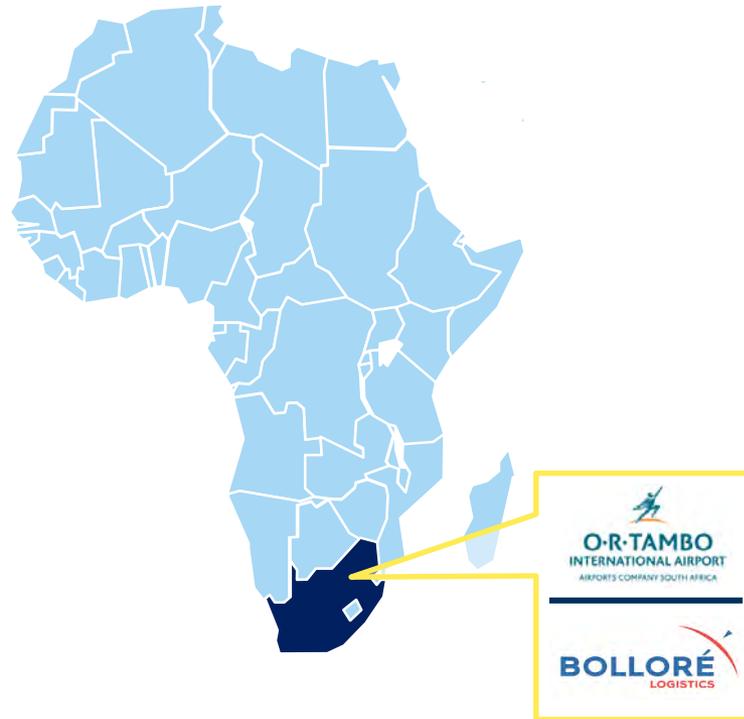
# CEIV Pharma North American Community



## Locations

- 0 Certification Completed
- 8 Certification in Progress

# CEIV Pharma African Community



## Locations

- 0 Certification Completed
- 1 Certification in Progress



## Endorsement from European Shipping Council



## Testimonials

Holistic/community approach is the competitive advantage vs other program. The fact that the program is industry specific is a key differentiator vs GDP.

*Frank van Gelder, Adelantex,  
Freight Forwarder*

The program helps reducing the scope of shipper audits. CEIV is good sales tool to promote our business to clients: it ensures a robust cold chain in every step in the supply chain through the airport for handling the pharma shipper' temperature sensitive products.

*Eric Veeckmans, UTi Brussels, Freight Forwarder*

This is not an IATA program. It was drawn up by the pharma shippers and ourselves and disseminated by IATA. The criteria are set by the shippers and ignoring this program is ignoring the interests of the pharmaceutical industry."

*Steven Polmans, Head of Cargo,  
Brussels Airport*

## Endorsement from Belgian Regulator

On November 25, 2014, the Belgian Regulator FAGG – AFMPS formally endorsed the CEIV Pharma Program

*The Belgian regulator, the federal agency for medicines and health products (famhp) is endorsing the IATA CEIV program. It has been involved in the BRUcargo community certification from the start of the program. Famhp Inspectors have also participated in the training sessions and workshops.*

*Josiane Van der Elst, Director General DG Inspection FAGG says “Although this type of IATA certification is not an authority-issued regulatory document, initiatives of structured control on transport are important and welcomed by famhp DG INSPECTION. The IATA certification gives more confidence that pharmaceutical air freight shipments are handled in accordance with EU GDP guidelines”.*

**fagg – afmps, November 25, 2014**

# THANK YOU

For further information, contact:

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Mob: + 1 305 586 4666