Comparison of ICAO and WHO documents

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Acknowledgement – Dr Roberta Andreghetti, PAHO
ICAO HQ – Montreal, Canada
‘Chicago’ Convention (1944) – 191 signatories

Convention on International Civil Aviation
Convention relative à l’aviation civile internationale
Convenio sobre Aviación Civil Internacional
Конвенция о международной гражданской авиации

96 Articles

18 Annexes to the Convention - ‘Standards and Recommended Practices’ SARPs

- Governments – implement ICAO SARPs through national laws

  Regulatory Aviation Authorities
  e.g.
  Federal Aviation Administration (US)
  • Swiss CAA
  • Transport Canada
'Each contracting State agrees to take effective measures to prevent the spread by means of air navigation of cholera, typhus (epidemic), smallpox, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable diseases as the contracting States shall from time to time decide to designate....
18 ICAO Annexes to the Convention - contain Standards and Recommended Practices ('SARPs')

- 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**
  - Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management (PANS-ATM)
- 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 Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation Against Acts of Unlawful Interference
- **Annex 18 The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air**
- Annex 19 Safety Management
Aerodrome certification (ICAO)

- States are mandated to implement SARPs (signed Chicago Convention)
- **States** are therefore responsible for implementation of SARPs through civil aviation authorities
- States must develop *national* rules/regulations/laws to ensure SARPs are implemented
- ICAO *audits States oversight capability* (**not** individual aerodromes/airlines) to ensure compliance with ICAO SARPs
- An ICAO (mandatory) Standard requires States to ensure compliance with their *national* regulations and issue a *certificate* to each aerodrome/aerodrome operator accordingly.
Compare aviation and public health

- Legal requirements
- Standards
- Competent Authority
- Recommendations
- Guidance
- Assistance Visits
WHO

- International Health Regulations
- Legally binding on States
- IHR (2005) Article 2:
The purpose and scope of these Regulations are to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease.....

ICAO

- Convention on International Civil Aviation
- Legally binding on States
- Convention, Article 14 - Prevention of spread of disease
Each contracting State agrees to take effective measures to prevent the spread by means of air navigation of cholera, typhus (epidemic), smallpox, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable diseases......
Implementing Requirements

**WHO**
- Articles in IHR (2005)
- No mandatory audit process

**ICAO**
- Standards (mandatory) and Recommended Practices (desirable) (SARPs) contained in 18 Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
- States are formally audited for compliance with SARPs
- ICAO does not audit individual aerodromes/airlines
WHO

• “competent authority” means an authority responsible for the implementation and application of health measures under these Regulations;

ICAO

No equivalent definition
• **Article 27 Affected conveyances**

1. If clinical signs or symptoms and information based on fact or evidence of a public health risk, including sources of infection and contamination, are found on board a conveyance, the competent authority shall consider the conveyance as affected and may:

(a) disinfect, decontaminate, disinsect or derat the conveyance, as appropriate, or cause these measures to be carried out under its supervision; and
Guidance Material

**WHO**
- All documents available in print
- WHO Technical Advice for Management of Public Health Events in Air Transport
- Guide to Hygiene and Sanitation in Aviation
- Assessment tool for Core Capacity at Designated Airports
- Guidance requires peer review and legal clearance

**ICAO**
- Documents not available in print – web-based
- ICAO Guidelines for States
- IATA Guidelines for Airlines
- ACI Guidelines for airports
- Guidance does not require peer review or legal clearance
Airport Visit

**WHO**
- On request
- Designated airports only
- Formal certificate issued if compliant with IHR (2005) Annex 1
- Considers routine core capacities and emergency response
- Detailed assessment tool: ports; airports and ground crossings

**ICAO**
- On request
- Any international airport
- No certificate issued: a confidential report provided, action plan requested
- Considers only emergency response
- Relatively simple checklist: airports only
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