CERTIFICATION OF AIRPORTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR)

FIFTH CAPSCA - AMERICAS MEETING AND TRAINING

Barbados, 2 – 6 September 2013
Why Certificate Airports?

- Ownership and management of aerodromes differs between States.
- More aerodromes being privatized.
- Standardization of procedures and technical aerodrome elements is critical; without it the necessary level of standardization is less likely.
- Certification facilitates standardization; and standardization enhances safety.
- ICAO Chicago Convention Article 15 and Annex SARPs.
All aerodromes open to public use under the jurisdiction of a Contracting State should provide **uniform conditions** for the aircraft of all other Contracting States.

Oblige each State to provide, in its territory, airports and other air navigation facilities and services in accordance with the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs).
“1.4 Certification of aerodromes”

1.4.1 States shall certify aerodromes used for international operations in accordance with the specifications contained in this Annex as well as other relevant ICAO specifications (such as Annex 9) through an appropriate regulatory framework.

1.4.3 “The regulatory framework shall include the establishment of criteria and procedures for the certification of aerodromes.”
E. Implementation of international health regulations and related provisions

8.12 Contracting States shall comply with the pertinent provisions of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization.

8.13 Contracting States shall take all possible measures to have vaccinators use the Model International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis, in accordance with Article 36 and Annex 6 of the International Health Regulations (2005), in order to assure uniform acceptance.
8.14 Each Contracting State shall make arrangements to enable all aircraft operators and agencies concerned to make available to passengers, sufficiently in advance of departure, information concerning the vaccination requirements of the countries of destination, as well as the Model International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis conforming to Article 36 and Annex 6 of the International Health Regulations (2005).
8.15 The pilot-in-command of an aircraft shall ensure that a suspected communicable disease is reported promptly to air traffic control, in order to facilitate provision for the presence of any special medical personnel and equipment necessary for the management of public health risks on arrival.
8.15.1 Recommended Practice.— When a public health threat has been identified, and when the public health authorities of a Contracting State require information concerning passengers’ and/or crews’ travel itineraries or contact information for the purposes of tracing persons who may have been exposed to a communicable disease, that Contracting State should accept the “Public Health Passenger Locator Form” reproduced in Appendix 13 as the sole document for this purpose.
F. Communicable disease outbreak national aviation plan

8.16 A Contracting State shall establish a national aviation plan in preparation for an outbreak of a communicable disease posing a public health risk or public health emergency of international concern.

Note 1.— Guidance in developing a national aviation plan may be found on the ICAO website on the Aviation Medicine page.

Note 2.— Annex 11 — Air Traffic Services and Annex 14 — Aerodromes, Volume I — Aerodrome Design and Operations require air traffic services and aerodromes to establish contingency planning or aerodrome emergency plans, respectively, for public health emergencies of international concern.
ICAO mandates certification of airports by the State CAA, under Annex 14

Annex 14 indicates that this certification shall be done in accordance with the specifications contained in Annex 14 as well as “other relevant ICAO specifications”

“Other relevant ICAO specifications” includes Annex 9.

Annex 9 has a requirement for Contracting States to comply with the pertinent provisions of the International Health Regulations (2005)
As part of the mandatory certification process, the State CAA can, with the involvement of the State Public Health Authority, ensure that the IHR requirements are met. (CAPSCA, as part of the AV to States, can facilitate this process (WHO participates in all AV)

WHO recognizes this certification by the State CAA and the State Public Health Authority

No need for States to request WHO for separate certification of airports

WHO can focus efforts on implementation of IHR at Sea Ports
Thank you!