



Recently, when aircraft engines were fouled by ash from the eruptions of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, ICAO worked with WMO to coordinate a warning system for airlines that monitored weather and wind patterns and was able to predict the movement of the ash clouds.

A measure of the two Organizations' collaborative efforts is the meteorology Annex to ICAO's founding document. It is the same as WMO's technical regulations dealing with civil aviation. And any amendments to these texts are first agreed upon by the two bodies.

The WMO is just one of the several UN specialized agencies with which ICAO maintains close contact, through the exchange of documentation, personal liaison and by attending each other's meetings.

Other "technical brothers" with which ICAO maintains such links include the **International Telecommunications Union** on satellite navigation systems, as well

as the **International Maritime Organization** on harmonization of search and rescue activities.

ICAO has also collaborated with the **World Health Organization** (WHO) on such matters as smoking aboard aircraft, which it resolved to end completely at its Assembly in 1992.

This list of bodies collaborating with ICAO, or attending its Assembly as observers, is extremely varied. It ranges from the **World Travel and Tourism Council** to the **International Organization of Consumers Unions**. From the **Fédération aéronautique internationale** (FAI) to the **International Maritime Satellite Organization**.

When it comes to the transportation of dangerous goods, ICAO coordinates its work with the **International Atomic Agency** (IAA) to ensure the smooth introduction of updated regulations for the transport of radioactive materials. More recently, there has been coordination on warnings

regarding clouds of radioactive debris injected into the atmosphere following nuclear accidents.

Other international bodies working together in the civil aviation industry include **Airports Council International** (ACI), the **International Coordinating Council of Aerospace Industries Associations** (ICCAIA) and the **International Air Carriers Association**.

ICAO PROMOTES INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW

Within the more than 180 Contracting States of ICAO there are many legal philosophies and many different legal systems. There is need, therefore, for a unifying influence, for the development of international law. It is an important function of ICAO to facilitate the development and adoption of international air law instruments and to promote their general acceptance by States.

So far, international air law instruments have been adopted under the Organization's auspices, involving such varied subjects as the international recognition of rights in aircraft, damage done by aircraft to third parties on the surface, the liability of the air carrier with respect to its passengers and shippers, criminal offences against international civil aviation, the marking of plastic explosives for detection, and acts of violence at international airports.