

*Article 36*Photographic
apparatus

Each contracting State may prohibit or regulate the use of photographic apparatus in aircraft over its territory.

CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED
PRACTICES*Article 37*Adoption of
international
standards
and proce-
dures

Each contracting State undertakes to collaborate in securing the highest practicable degree of uniformity in regulations, standards, procedures, and organization in relation to aircraft, personnel, airways and auxiliary services in all matters in which such uniformity will facilitate and improve air navigation.

To this end the International Civil Aviation Organization shall adopt and amend from time to time, as may be necessary, international standards and recommended practices and procedures dealing with:

- (a) Communications systems and air navigation aids, including ground marking;
 - (b) Characteristics of airports and landing areas;
 - (c) Rules of the air and air traffic control practices;
 - (d) Licensing of operating and mechanical personnel;
 - (e) Airworthiness of aircraft;
 - (f) Registration and identification of aircraft;
 - (g) Collection and exchange of meteorological information;
 - (h) Log books;
 - (i) Aeronautical maps and charts;
 - (j) Customs and immigration procedures;
 - (k) Aircraft in distress and investigation of accidents;
- and such other matters concerned with the safety regularity, and efficiency of air navigation as may from time to time appear appropriate.

*Article 38*Departures
from interna-
tional stand-
ards and
procedures

Any State which finds it impracticable to comply in all respects with any such international standard or procedure, or to bring its own regulations or practices into full accord with any international standard or procedure after amendment of the latter, or which deems it necessary to adopt regulations or practices differing in any particular respect from those established by an international standard, shall give immediate notification to the International Civil Aviation Organization of the differences between its own practice and that established by the international standard. In the case of amendments to international standards, any State which does not make the appropriate amendments to its own