



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuisblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Prys 20c Price
Oorsee 30c Overseas
POSVRY—POST FREE

Vol. 105]

KAAPSTAD, 15 MAART 1974
CAPE TOWN, 15 MARCH 1974

[No. 4219

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 377. 15 Maart 1974.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 28 van 1974: Wet op die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies, 1974.

No. 377. 15 March 1974.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 28 of 1974: International Health Regulations Act, 1974.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

WET

Om die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies wat deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering aangeneem is, in die Republiek van toepassing te maak, en om vir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

*(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken.)
(Goedgekeur op 1 Maart 1974.)*

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident, die Senaat en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid Afrika, soos volg:—

Woordbepaling.

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

„die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies” die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies wat op 25 Julie 1969 deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering te Boston aangeneem is en waarvan ’n vertaling in die Bylae uiteengesit word;

„Republiek” ook die gebied Suidwes-Afrika.

Toepassing van Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies in Republiek.

2. Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet is die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies in die Republiek van toepassing.

Uitvaardiging van proklamasies en regulasies deur Staatspresident.

3. (1) Die Staatspresident kan by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant*—

- (a) ’n hawe in die Republiek aanwys wat by die toepassing van artikel 17 van die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies geag word ’n goedgekeurde hawe te wees;
- (b) ’n lughawe in die Republiek aanwys wat by die toepassing van die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies geag word ’n sanitêre lughawe te wees;
- (c) ’n regulasie wat die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies wysig of aanvul en wat na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering aangeneem word, sonder wysiging of met die wysigings wat hy goetvind, in die Republiek van toepassing verklaar.

(2) Die Staatspresident kan regulasies uitvaardig—

- (a) ten einde gevolg te gee aan ’n bepaling van die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies soos in die Republiek van toepassing;
- (b) wat gelde voorskryf, en voorsiening maak vir die verhaal van uitgawes aangegaan, in verband met die toepassing van die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies in die Republiek.

(3) ’n Regulasie uitgevaardig kragtens subartikel (2) kan strawwe voorskryf vir ’n oortreding daarvan of versuim om daaraan te voldoen maar geen sodanige straf mag ’n boete van vyfhonderd rand of gevangenisstraf vir ’n tydperk van ses maande te bowe gaan nie.

(4) ’n Proklamasie kragtens subartikel (1) (c) en ’n regulasie kragtens subartikel (2) uitgevaardig, word binne veertien dae na die uitvaardiging daarvan in beide Huise van die Parlement ter Tafel gelê indien die Parlement in gewone sessie is of, indien die Parlement nie in gewone sessie is nie, binne veertien dae na die aanvang van sy eersvolgende gewone sessie.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

ACT

To apply the International Health Regulations, adopted by the World Health Assembly, in the Republic, and to provide for incidental matters.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 1 March 1974.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
“Republic” includes the territory of South West Africa;
“the International Health Regulations” mean the International Health Regulations adopted by the World Health Assembly at Boston on 25 July 1969, and set out in the Schedule.
Definitions.
2. The International Health Regulations shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply in the Republic.
Application of International Health Regulations in Republic.
3. (1) The State President may by proclamation in the Gazette—
Promulgation of proclamations and regulations by State President.
 - (a) designate any part in the Republic which shall, for the purposes of Article 17 of the International Health Regulations, be deemed to be an approved port;
 - (b) designate any airport in the Republic which shall, for the purposes of the International Health Regulations, be deemed to be a sanitary airport;
 - (c) apply in the Republic, without any modification or with such modifications as he may deem fit, any regulation adopted by the World Health Assembly, after the commencement of this Act, to amend or supplement the International Health Regulations.
- (2) The State President may make regulations—
 - (a) to give effect to any provision of the International Health Regulations as applicable in the Republic;
 - (b) prescribing fees, and providing for the recovery of any expenditure incurred, in connection with the application in the Republic of the International Health Regulations.
- (3) Any regulation made under subsection (2) may prescribe penalties for any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of five hundred rand or imprisonment for a period of six months.
- (4) Any proclamation made under subsection (1) and any regulation made under subsection (2) shall be laid upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after promulgation thereof if Parliament is in ordinary session or, if Parliament is not in ordinary session, within fourteen days after the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

(5) 'n Proklamasie of regulasie bedoel in subartikel (4) of 'n bepaling daarvan kan deur beide Huise van die Parlement by besluit gedurende die sessie waarin so 'n proklamasie of regulasie ter Tafel gelê is, afgekeur word en daarop is die bepalings van artikel 12 (2) van die Interpretasiewet, 1957 (Wet No. 33 van 1957), van toepassing asof so 'n besluit 'n wet is wat so 'n proklamasie, regulasie of bepaling herroep het.

Jurisdiksie.

4. 'n Misdryf beoog in artikel 3 (3) word vir die doeleindes van jurisdiksie geag gepleeg te wees op enige plek waar die beskuldigde hom bevind.

Toepassing van
Wet in Suidwes-
Afrika.

5. Hierdie Wet en 'n wysiging daarvan is ook van toepassing in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika, met inbegrip van die Oostelike Caprivi Zipfel.

Herroeping van
Wet 38 van 1952.

6. Die Wet op die Internasionale Sanitêre Regulasies, 1952, word hierby herroep.

Kort titel.

7. Hierdie Wet heet die Wet op die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies, 1974.

Bylae.

INTERNASIONALE GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES

DEEL I

WOORDBEPALING

Artikel 1

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies beteken—

„*Aedes aegypti*-indeks” die verhouding, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, tussen die getal huise in 'n beperkte duidelik bepaalde gebied, op die persele waarvan werklike broeiplekke van *Aedes aegypti* gevind word, en die totale aantal huise ondersoek in daardie gebied;

„aerosolsproeier” 'n sproeier wat 'n preparaat onder druk bevat wat 'n insekdodende aerosol afgee wanneer die klep oopgemaak word;

„lugvaartuig” 'n lugvaartuig wat 'n internasionale reis onderneem;

„lughawe” 'n lughawe wat deur die Staat in wie se gebied dit geleë is, aangewys is as 'n lughawe vir die aankoms of vertrek van internasionale lugverkeer;

„aankoms” van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein of padvoertuig—

(a) in die geval van 'n seevaartuig, aankoms by 'n hawe;

(b) in die geval van 'n lugvaartuig, aankoms by 'n lughawe;

(c) in die geval van 'n binnelandse navigasievaartuig, aankoms of by 'n hawe of by 'n grenspos, al na geografiese toestande en verdrae of ooreenkomste tussen die betrokke State, kragtens Artikel 98 of kragtens die wette en regulasies van krag in die gebied wat binnegegaan word, mag bepaal;

(d) in die geval van 'n trein of padvoertuig, aankoms by 'n grenspos;

„bagasie” die persoonlike besittings van 'n reisiger of van 'n lid van die bemanning;

„houer (vraghouer)” 'n stuk vervoeruitrusting wat—

(a) van 'n duursame aard is en gevolglik sterk genoeg is om herhaaldelik gebruik te kan word;

(b) spesiaal ontwerp is om die vervoer van goedere deur een of meer vorms van vervoer, sonder herlaaiing tussenin, te vergemaklik;

(c) van middele voorsien is ten einde gemaklike hantering en veral die oorlaai tussen verskillende vorms van vervoer, toe te laat;

(d) so ontwerp is dat dit maklik gevul en geledig kan word. Die uitdrukking „houer (vraghouer)” beteken nie ook voertuie of konvensionele verpakking nie;

„bemanning” die personeel van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander vorm van vervoer wat vir pligte aan boord in diens is;

„dag” 'n tydperk van vier-en-twintig uur;

„direkte deurganggebied” 'n spesiale gebied ingestel in verband met 'n lughawe, goedgekeur deur die betrokke gesondheidsowerheid en onder sy direkte toesig, om direkte deurgangende verkeer te akkommodeer en, in die besonder, om passasiers en bemanning wat hulle lugreise onderbreek sonder om die lughawe te verlaat, in afsondering te akkommodeer;

„Direkteur-generaal” die direkteur-generaal van die Organisasie;

„siektes waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is” (kwarantynbare siektes) cholera, met inbegrip van cholera weens die *eltor vibrio*, pes, pokkies, met inbegrip van *variola minor* (*alastrim*), en geelkoors;

„insektivrymaking” die handeling waardeur maatreëls getref word om die insekvektore van menslike siektes, teenwoordig op skepe, lugvaartuie, treine, padvoertuie, ander vorms van vervoer, en houters, te dood;

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

(5) Any proclamation or regulation referred to in subsection (4) or any provision thereof may by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament during the session in which such proclamation or regulation has been laid upon the Tables, be disapproved of and thereupon the provisions of section 12 (2) of the Interpretation Act, 1957 (Act No. 33 of 1957), shall apply as if such resolution were a law repealing such proclamation, regulation or provision.

4. Any offence contemplated in section 3 (3) shall for the Jurisdiction. purposes of jurisdiction be deemed to have been committed in any place where the accused happens to be.

5. This Act and any amendment thereof shall apply also in Application of Act in South West Africa, including the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel.

6. The International Sanitary Regulations Act, 1952, is hereby Repeal of Act 38 of 1952. repealed.

7. This Act shall be called the International Health Regulations Act, 1974. Short title.

Schedule.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

PART I

DEFINITIONS

Article I

For the purposes of these Regulations—

"*Aedes aegypti* index" means the ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the number of houses in a limited well-defined area on the premises of which actual breedingplaces of *Aedes aegypti* are found, and the total number of houses examined in that area;

"aerosol dispenser" means a dispenser holding a pressurized formulation which produces an insecticidal aerosol when the valve is opened;

"aircraft" means an aircraft making an international voyage;

"airport" means an airport designated by the State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry or departure for international air traffic;

"arrival" of a ship, an aircraft, a train or a road vehicle means—

(a) in the case of a seagoing vessel, arrival at a port;

(b) in the case of an aircraft, arrival at an airport;

(c) in the case of an inland navigation vessel, arrival either at a port or at a frontier post, as geographical conditions and treaties or arrangements among the States concerned, under Article 98 or under the laws and regulations in force in the territory of entry, may determine;

(d) in the case of a train or road vehicle, arrival at a frontier post;

"baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;

"container (freight container)" means an article of transport equipment—

(a) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use;

(b) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading;

(c) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another;

(d) so designed as to be easy to fill and empty.

The term "container (freight container)" does not include vehicles or conventional packing;

"crew" means the personnel of a ship, an aircraft, a train, a road vehicle or other means of transport who are employed for duties on board;

"day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;

"direct transit area" means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the health authority concerned and under its direct supervision, for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their air voyage without leaving the airport;

"Director-General" means the Director-General of the Organization;

"diseases subject to the Regulations" (quarantinable diseases) means cholera, including cholera due to the *el tor* vibrio, plague, smallpox, including variola minor (alastrim), and yellow fever;

"disinsecting" means the operation in which measures are taken to kill the insect vectors of human disease present in ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles, other means of transport, and containers;

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

„epidemie” die uitbreiding van ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, deur die vermenigvuldiging van gevalle in ’n gebied;

„vry verkeersvergunning” toestemming vir ’n skip om ’n hawe binne te kom, te ontskep en bediening te begin, of vir ’n lugvaartuig, na neerstryking, om te ontskep en bediening te begin;

„gesondheidsadministrasie” die regeringsowerheid wat verantwoordelik is oor die geheel van ’n gebied waarop hierdie Regulasies van toepassing is vir die uitvoering van die gesondheidsmaatreëls waarvoor hierin voorsiening gemaak word;

„gesondheidsowerheid” die owerheid wat regstreeks in sy regsgebied verantwoordelik is vir die toepaslike gesondheidsmaatreëls wat deur hierdie Regulasies toegelaat of voorgeskryf is;

„ingevoerde geval” ’n besmette persoon wat op ’n internasionale reis aankom;

„besmette gebied” ’n gebied volgens epidemiologiese beginsels bepaal deur die gesondheidsadministrasie wat die siekte in sy land aanmeld en hoef nie met administratiewe grense ooreen te stem nie;

Dit is dié deel van sy gebied wat weens die eienskappe, digtheid en mobiliteit van sy bevolking en/of vektor- en dierereservoirpotensiaal, oordrag van die aangemelde siekte kan begunstig;

„besmette persoon” iemand wat aan ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, ly, of iemand van wie later bewys is dat hy so ’n siekte onder lede gehad het;

„gedurende vlug” die tydperk wat verloop vandat die lugvaartuig se deure voor opstygting toegemaak word en na aankoms oopgemaak word;

„in kwarantyn” die toestand of omstandighede wanneer maatreëls deur ’n gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word op ’n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, of houer, om die verspreiding van siektes, of reservoirs of vektore van siektes vanaf die voorwerp onder kwarantyn, te verhoed;

„internasionale reis”

(a) in die geval van ’n skip of ’n lugvaartuig, ’n reis tussen hawens of lughawens in die gebiede van meer as een Staat, of ’n reis tussen hawens of lughawens in die gebied of gebiede van dieselfde Staat, indien die skip of lugvaartuig op sy reis betrekkinge het met die gebied van enige ander Staat, maar slegs ten opsigte van daardie betrekkinge;

(b) in die geval van ’n persoon, ’n reis waarby die binnegaan van die gebied van ’n Staat, behalwe die gebied van die Staat waarin daardie persoon sy reis begin het, betrokke is;

„afsondering”, met betrekking tot ’n persoon of groep persone, die skeiding van daardie persoon of groep persone van ander persone, behalwe die gesondheidspersoneel aan diens, op so ’n wyse dat dit die verspreiding van besmetting sal voorkom;

„mediese ondersoek” ook besoek aan en inspeksie van ’n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander vorm van vervoer, en ’n houer en die voorlopige ondersoek van persone, met inbegrip van die nagaan van sertifikate van inenting, maar nie ook die periodieke ondersoek van ’n skip om die behoefte aan ontrotting te bepaal nie;

„Organisasie” die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie;

„hawe” ’n seehawe of ’n binnelandse hawe;

„skip” ’n seevaartuig of ’n binnelandse navigasievaartuig wat ’n internasionale reis onderneem;

„verdachte geval” iemand wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid beskou word as blootgestel te gewees het aan besmetting met ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is en beskou word as in staat te wees om dié siekte te versprei;

„oorgedraagde geval” ’n besmette persoon wie se besmetting ontstaan het in ’n ander gebied onder die jurisdiksie van dieselfde gesondheidsadministrasie;

„geldige sertifikaat”, met betrekking tot inenting, ’n sertifikaat wat voldoen aan die reëls en die model soos gestel in Aanhangsel 2, 3 of 4.

DEEL II

AANGIFTE EN EPIDEMIOLOGIESE INLIGTING

Artikel 2

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies erken elke Staat die reg van die Organisasie om regstreeks met die gesondheidsadministrasie van sy gebied of gebiede in verbinding te tree. Enige aangifte of inligting wat deur die Organisasie aan die gesondheidsadministrasie gestuur word, word beskou as aan die Staat gestuur, en enige aangifte of inligting wat deur die gesondheidsadministrasie aan die Organisasie gestuur word, word beskou as deur die Staat gestuur.

Artikel 3

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet die Organisasie binne vier-en-twintig uur nadat hy verwittig is dat ’n eerste geval van ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, maar nie ’n ingevoerde geval of ’n oorgedraagde geval nie, in sy gebied voorgekom het, per telegram of druktelegram in kennis stel en binne die daaropvolgende vier-en-twintig uur moet kennis gegee word van die besmette gebied.

2. Verder moet elke gesondheidsadministrasie die Organisasie binne vier-en-twintig uur nadat hy verwittig is, per telegram of druktelegram in kennis stel dat;

(a) een of meer gevalle van ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, ingevoer is in of oorgedra is na ’n onbesmette gebied—die kennisgewing moet alle beskikbare inligting oor die bron van die besmetting bevat;

(b) ’n skip of ’n lugvaartuig met een of meer gevalle van ’n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, aan boord, aangekom het—die kennisgewing moet die naam bevat van die skip of vlugnommer van die lugvaartuig, sy vorige en daaropvolgende hawens van aandoening en die gesondheidsmaatreëls, as daar was, wat getref is in verband met die skip of lugvaartuig.

3. Die bestaan van die siekte wat aldus op grond van ’n redelik sekere kliniese diagnose aangemeld is, moet so gou moontlik, sover middele dit toelaat, deur laboratoriummetodes bevestig word en die uitslag moet onmiddellik per telegram of druktelegram aan die Organisasie versend word.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

- "epidemic" means an extension of a disease subject to the Regulations by a multiplication of cases in an area;
- "free pratique" means permission for a ship to enter a port, disembark and commence operation, or for an aircraft, after landing, to disembark and commence operation;
- "health administration" means the governmental authority responsible over the whole of a territory to which these Regulations apply for the implementation of the health measures provided herein;
- "health authority" means the authority immediately responsible in its jurisdiction for the appropriate health measures permitted or prescribed by these Regulations;
- "imported case" means an infected person arriving on an international voyage;
- "infected area" is defined on epidemiological principles by the health administration reporting the disease in its country and need not correspond to administrative boundaries. It is that part of its territory which, because of population characteristics, density and mobility and/or vector and animal reservoir potential, could support transmission of the reported disease.
- "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a disease subject to the Regulations or who is subsequently shown to have been incubating such a disease;
- "in flight" means the time elapsing between the closing of the doors of the aircraft before take-off and their opening on arrival;
- "in quarantine" means that state or condition during which measures are applied by a health authority to a ship, an aircraft, a train, road vehicle, other means of transport or container, to prevent the spread of disease, reservoirs of disease or vectors of disease from the object of quarantine;
- "international voyage" means—
- (a) in the case of a ship or an aircraft, a voyage between ports or airports in the territories of more than one State, or a voyage between ports or airports in the territory or territories of the same State if the ship or aircraft has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;
 - (b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;
- "isolation", when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;
- "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of a ship, an aircraft, a train, road vehicle, other means of transport, and container, and the preliminary examination of persons, including scrutiny of vaccination certificates, but does not include the periodical inspection of a ship, to ascertain the need for deratting;
- "Organization" means the World Health Organization;
- "port" means a seaport or an inland port;
- "ship" means a seagoing or an inland navigation vessel making an international voyage;
- "suspect" means a person who is considered by the health authority as having been exposed to infection by disease subject to the Regulations and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- "transferred case" means an infected person whose infection originated in another area under the jurisdiction of the same health administration;
- "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the rules and the model laid down in Appendix 2, 3 or 4.

PART II

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Article 2

For the application of these Regulations, each State recognizes the right of the Organization to communicate directly with the health administration of its territory or territories. Any notification or information sent by the health administration to the health administration shall be considered as having been sent to the State, and any notification or information sent by the health administration to the Organization shall be considered as having been sent by the State.

Article 3

1. Each health administration shall notify the Organization by telegram or telex within twenty-four hours of its being informed that the first case of a disease subject to the Regulations, that is neither an imported case nor a transferred case, has occurred in its territory, and, within the subsequent twenty-four hours, notify the infected area.

2. In addition each health administration shall notify the Organization by telegram or telex within twenty-four hours of its being informed;

- (a) that one or more cases of a disease subject to the Regulations has been imported or transferred into a non-infected area—the notification to include all information available on the origin of infection;
- (b) that a ship or aircraft has arrived with one or more cases of a disease subject to the Regulations on board—the notification to include the name of the ship or the flight number of the aircraft, its previous and subsequent ports of call, and the health measures, if any, taken with respect to the ship or aircraft.

3. The existence of the disease so notified on the establishment of a reasonably certain clinical diagnosis shall be confirmed as soon as possible by laboratory methods, as far as resources permit, and the result shall be sent immediately to the Organization by telegram or telex.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 4

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet die Organisasie onmiddellik in kennis stel van enige aanduiding van die voorkoms van die geelkoorsvirus, met inbegrip van die virus gevind in muskiete of in ander werweliers as die mens, of van die pesbasil in enige deel van sy gebied en moet die omvang van die gebied wat betrokke is, vermeld.

2. Wanneer 'n gesondheidsadministrasie kennis gee van knaagdierpes, moet hy onderskei tussen veldknaagdierpes en huisknaagdierpes, en in die geval van eersgenoemde moet hy die epidemiologiese omstandighede en die gebied wat daarby betrokke is, beskryf.

Artikel 5

Enige aangifte wat kragtens paragraaf 1 van Artikel 3 vereis word, moet onverwyld aangevul word met inligting in verband met die bron en die tipe van die siekte, die aantal gevalle en sterfgevallen, die toestande wat verspreiding van die siekte raak en watter voorkomende maatreëls getref is.

Artikel 6

1. Gedurende 'n epidemie moet die aangifte en inligting wat kragtens Artikels 3 en 5 vereis word, gevolg word deur latere mededelings wat met gereelde tussenpose aan die Organisasie gestuur word.

2. Genoemde mededelings moet so dikwels en breedvoerig as moontlik wees. Die aantal gevalle en sterfgevallen moet minstens een maal per week aangemeld word. Die voorsorgmaatreëls wat getref word om die verspreiding van die siekte te verhoed, veral die maatreëls wat toegepas word om die verspreiding van die siekte na ander gebiede deur skepe, lugvaartuie, treine, padvoertuie, ander middels van vervoer, en houters, wat die besmette gebied verlaat, te verhoed, moet vermeld word. In die geval van pes, moet die maatreëls wat teen knaagdiere getref word, vermeld word. In die geval van siektes waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, wat deur insekvektore oorgedra word, moet die maatreëls wat teen sodanige draers getref is, ook gespesifiseer word.

Artikel 7

1. Die gesondheidsadministrasie vir 'n gebied waarin 'n besmette gebied verklaar en aangemeld is, moet die Organisasie in kennis stel wanneer daardie gebied weer vry van besmetting is.

2. 'n Besmette gebied kan beskou word vry van besmetting te wees wanneer alle voorsorgmaatreëls getref en in stand gehou word om die hervatting of die verspreiding van die siekte na ander gebiede te voorkom, en wanneer daar:

- (a) in die geval van pes, cholera of pokkies 'n tydperk gelyk aan ten minste twee maal die broeiperiode van die siekte, soos hierna bepaal, verstryk het sedert die laaste geval wat geïdentifiseer is, gesterf het, herstel het of afgesonder is en daar geen epidemiologiese bewys is van verspreiding van die siekte na aanliggende gebiede nie;
- (b) (i) in die geval van geelkoors wat nie deur *Aedes aegypti* oorgedra is nie, drie maande verloop het sonder enige bewys van die bedrywigheid van die geelkoorsvirus;
- (ii) in die geval van geelkoors oorgedra deur *Aedes aegypti*, drie maande verloop het sedert die voorkoms van die laaste menslike geval, of een maand na die voorkoms van die geval indien die *Aedes aegypti*-indeks aaneenlopend op minder as een persent gehandhaaf is;
- (c) (i) in die geval van pes in huisknaagdiere, een maand verloop het sedert die laaste besmette dier gevind of gevang is;
- (ii) in die geval van pes in veldknaagdiere, drie maande verloop het sonder enige bewys van die siekte naby genoeg aan hawens en lughawens om 'n bedreiging vir internasionale verkeer te wees.

Artikel 8

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet die Organisasie in kennis stel van:

- (a) die maatreëls wat hy besluit het om toe te pas op aankomelinge uit 'n besmette gebied en die intrekking van enige sodanige maatreëls, met vermelding van die datum van toepassing of intrekking;
 - (b) enige verandering in sy vereistes betreffende inenting vir enige internasionale reis.
2. Enige sodanige mededeling moet per telegram of druktelegram geskied en, waar moontlik, voor enige sodanige verandering of voor die toepassing of intrekking van sodanige maatreëls.
3. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet een maal per jaar op 'n datum wat die Organisasie bepaal, 'n samevatting van sy vereistes betreffende inenting vir enige internasionale reis aan die Organisasie stuur.
4. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet stappe doen om voornemende reisigers deur die samewerking van reisagentskappe, skeepsrederye, lugrederye, of ander metodes, na gelang van die geval, in kennis te stel van sy vereistes en enige veranderinge daarvan.

Artikel 9

Benewens die aangifte en inligting wat kragtens artikels 3 tot en met 8 vereis word, moet elke gesondheidsadministrasie weekliks aan die Organisasie stuur:

- (a) 'n verslag per telegram of druktelegram van die aantal gevalle van siektes waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is en die sterfgevallen as gevolg daarvan gedurende die voorafgaande week in enige van sy dorpe en stede wat aan 'n hawe of lughawe grens, met inbegrip van enige ingevoerde of oorgedraagde gevalle;
- (b) 'n verslag per lugpos oor die afwesigheid van sodanige gevalle gedurende die tydperke bedoel in subparagrafe (a), (b) en (c) van paragraaf 2 van Artikel 7.

Artikel 10

Enige aangifte en inligting wat kragtens artikels 3 tot en met 9 vereis word, moet, op versoek, deur die gesondheidsadministrasie ook aan enige diplomatieke sending of konsultaat ingestel in die gebied waarvoor dit verantwoordelik is gestuur word.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 4

1. Each health administration shall notify the Organization immediately of evidence of the presence of the virus of yellow fever, including the virus found in mosquitos or in vertebrates other than man, or the plague bacillus, in any part of its territory, and shall report the extent of the area involved.

2. Health administrations, when making a notification of rodent plague, shall distinguish wild rodent plague from domestic rodent plague and, in the case of the former, describe the epidemiological circumstances and the area involved.

Article 5

Any notification required under paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall be promptly supplemented by information as to the source and type of the disease, the number of cases and deaths, the conditions affecting the spread of the disease, and the prophylactic measures taken.

Article 6

1. During an epidemic the notifications and information required under Article 3 and Article 5 shall be followed by subsequent communications sent at regular intervals to the Organization.

2. These communications shall be as frequent and as detailed as possible. The number of cases and deaths shall be communicated at least once a week. The precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease, in particular the measures which are being applied to prevent the spread of the disease to other territories by ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles, other means of transport, and containers leaving the infected area shall be stated. In the case of plague, the measures taken against rodents shall be specified. In the case of the diseases subject to the Regulations which are transmitted by insect vectors, the measures taken against such vectors shall also be specified.

Article 7

1. The health administration for a territory in which an infected area has been defined and notified shall notify the Organization when that area is free from infection.

2. An infected area may be considered as free from infection when all measures of prophylaxis have been taken and maintained to prevent the recurrence of the disease or its spread to other areas, and when:

- (a) in the case of plague, cholera or smallpox, a period of time equal to at least twice the incubation period of the disease, as hereinafter provided, has elapsed since the last case identified has died, recovered or been isolated, and there is no epidemiological evidence of spread of that disease to any contiguous area;
- (b) (i) in the case of yellow fever not transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*, three months have elapsed without evidence of activity of the yellow-fever virus;
- (ii) in the case of yellow fever transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*, three months have elapsed since the occurrence of the last human case, or one month since that occurrence if the *Aedes aegypti* index has been continuously maintained below one per cent;
- (c) (i) in the case of plague in domestic rodents, one month has elapsed since the last infected animal was found or trapped;
- (ii) in the case of plague in wild rodents, three months have elapsed without evidence of the disease in sufficient proximity to ports and airports to be a threat to international traffic.

Article 8

1. Each health administration shall notify the Organization of:

- (a) the measures which it has decided to apply to arrivals from an infected area and the withdrawal of any such measures, indicating the date of application or withdrawal;
- (b) any change in its requirements as to vaccination for any international voyage.

2. Any such notification shall be sent by telegram or telex, and whenever possible in advance of any such change or of the application or withdrawal of any such measure.

3. Each health administration shall send to the Organization once a year, at a date to be fixed by the Organization, a recapitulation of its requirements as to vaccination for any international voyage.

4. Each health administration shall take steps to inform prospective travellers, through the co-operation of, as appropriate, travel agencies, shipping firms, aircraft operators or by other means, of its requirements and of any modifications thereto.

Article 9

In addition to the notifications and information required under Articles 3 to 8 inclusive, each health administration shall send to the Organization weekly:

- (a) a report by telegram or telex of the number of cases of the diseases subject to the Regulations and deaths therefrom during the previous week in each of its towns and cities adjacent to a port or an airport, including any imported or transferred cases;
- (b) a report by airmail of the absence of such cases during the periods referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of Article 7.

Article 10

Any notification and information required under Articles 3 to 9 inclusive shall also be sent by the health administration, on request, to any diplomatic mission or consulate established in the territory for which it is responsible.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 11

1. Die Organisasie moet so gou moontlik en op die gepaste wyse onder die omstandighede aan alle gesondheidsadministrasies alle epidemiologiese en ander inligting stuur wat hy kragtens Artikels 3 tot en met 8 en paragraaf (a) van Artikel 9 ontvang het sowel as enige inligting aangaande die afwesigheid van opgawes kragtens Artikel 9 vereis. Mededelings van dringende aard moet per telegram, druktelegram of telefoon gestuur word.

2. Enige bykomende epidemiologiese data en ander inligting wat tot beskikking van die Organisasie is as gevolg van sy toesisprogram, moet, wanneer toepaslik, aan alle gesondheidsadministrasies beskikbaar gestel word.

3. Die Organisasie kan, met die instemming van die betrokke regering, 'n uitbreking van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is en wat 'n ernstige bedreiging vir naburige lande of internasionale gesondheid inhou, ondersoek. So 'n ondersoek moet daarop gerig wees om regerings behulpsaam te wees om gepaste beheermaatreëls in te stel en kan ter plaatse studies deur 'n span insluit.

Artikel 12

Aan enige telegram of druktelegram wat gestuur of telefoonoproep wat gemaak word vir die doeleindes van Artikels 3 tot en met 8 en Artikel 11 word dié voorrang verleen wat onder die omstandighede gepas is; in elke geval van buitengewone dringendheid waar daar gevaar van verspreiding van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, bestaan, is dié voorrang die hoogste wat kragtens die internasionale telekommunikasie-ooreenkomste beskikbaar is.

Artikel 13

1. Elke Staat moet jaarliks, ooreenkomstig Artikel 62 van die Konstitusie van die Organisasie, inligting aan die Organisasie stuur betreffende die voorkoms van enige geval van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, te wyte aan of gedra deur internasionale verkeer, asook die stappe wat kragtens hierdie Regulasies gedoen is of wat met die toepassing daarvan in verband staan.

2. Op grondslag van die inligting wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel vereis word, van die aangifte en verslae wat by hierdie Regulasies vereis word en van enige ander amptelike inligting, stel die Organisasie 'n jaarverslag op oor die werking van hierdie Regulasies en oor hul uitwerking op internasionale verkeer.

3. Die Organisasie moet die epidemiologiese tendense van die siektes waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, in oënskou neem en die gegewens minstens een keer per jaar publiseer. Die gegewens moet met die kaarte wat die besmette en onbesmette gebiede van die wêreld aantoon, en enige ander relevante inligting wat van die toesisprogram van die Organisasie verkry is, gepubliseer word.

DEEL III

GESONDHEIDSORGANISASIE

Artikel 14

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet verseker dat die hawens en lughawens binne sy gebied 'n organisasie en uitrusting tot sy beskikking het om uitvoering te gee aan die maatreëls soos deur die Regulasies voorgeskryf.

2. Elke hawe en lughawe moet van suiwer drinkwater en gesonde voedsel voorsien word, wat voorsien is deur bronne wat deur die gesondheidsadministrasie vir die verskaffing vir openbare gebruik en verbruik op die perseel of aan boord van skepe en lugvaartuie goedgekeur is. Die drinkwater en voedsel moet op so 'n wyse hanteer en geberg word dat dit teen besmetting beskerm is. Die gesondheidsowerheid moet die uitrusting, installasies en perseel periodiek inspekteer, en moet water- en voedselmonsters neem vir ondersoek in 'n laboratorium om te bepaal of die vereistes van hierdie artikel nagekom is. Vir hierdie doel en vir ander sanitêre maatreëls moet die beginsels en aanbevelings soos uiteengesit in die gidse wat deur die Organisasie oor hierdie onderwerpe gepubliseer word, sover moontlik toegepas word wanneer aan die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies voldoen word.

3. Elke hawe en lughawe moet ook voorsien word van 'n doeltreffende stelsel vir die verwydering van en veilige beskikking oor ontlasting, afval, afloopwater, afgekeurde voedsel en ander stowwe wat gevaar vir die gesondheid inhou.

Artikel 15

Daar moet vir soveel hawens en lughawens in 'n gebied as moontlik 'n georganiseerde mediese en gesondheidsdiens met toereikende personeel, uitrusting en persele wees en in die besonder fasiliteite vir die onmiddellike afsondering en versorging van besmette persone, vir ontsmetting, insekvrystelling, ontrotting, bakteriologiese ondersoek, versameling en ondersoek van knaagdiers met die oog op pesbesmetting, die versameling van water- en voedselmonsters en hul versending na 'n laboratorium vir ondersoek, en vir ander gepaste maatreëls, waarvoor daar in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word.

Artikel 16

Die gesondheidsowerheid van elke hawe en lughawe moet:

- (a) alle moontlike maatreëls tref om die hawe- en lughaweinstallasies vry van knaagdiere te hou;
- (b) alle pogings aanwend om die hawe- en lughaweinstallasies rotdig te maak.

Artikel 17

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet verseker dat 'n toereikende aantal hawens in sy gebied oor voldoende personeel beskik wat bevoeg is om skepe te inspekteer vir die uitreiking van die Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikate bedoel in Artikel 54, en die gesondheidsadministrasie moet sodanige hawens vir hierdie doel goedkeur.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 11

1. The Organization shall send to all health administrations, as soon as possible and by the means appropriate to the circumstances, all epidemiological and other information which it has received under Articles 3 to 8 inclusive and paragraph (a) of Article 9 as well as information as to the absence of any returns required by Article 9. Communications of an urgent nature shall be sent by telegram, telex or telephone.

2. Any additional epidemiological data and other information available to the Organization through its surveillance programme shall be made available, when appropriate, to all health administrations.

3. The Organization may, with the consent of the government concerned, investigate an outbreak of a disease subject to the Regulations which constitutes a serious threat to neighbouring countries or to international health. Such investigation shall be directed to assist governments to organize appropriate control measures and may include on-the-spot studies by a team.

Article 12

Any telegram or telex sent, or telephone call made, for the purposes of Articles 3 to 8 inclusive and Article 11 shall be given the priority appropriate to the circumstances; in any case of exceptional urgency, where there is risk of the spread of a disease subject to the Regulations, the priority shall be the highest available under international telecommunication agreements.

Article 13

1. Each State shall forward annually to the Organization, in accordance with Article 62 of the Constitution of the Organization, information concerning the occurrence of any case of a disease subject to the Regulations due to or carried by international traffic, as well as on the action taken under these Regulations or bearing upon their application.

2. The Organization shall, on the basis of the information required by paragraph 1 of this Article, of the notifications and reports required by these Regulations, and of any other official information, prepare an annual report on the functioning of these Regulations and on their effect on international traffic.

3. The Organization shall review the epidemiological trends of the diseases subject to the Regulations and shall publish such data, not less than once a year, illustrated with maps showing infected and free areas of the world, and any other relevant information obtained from the surveillance programme of the Organization.

PART III

HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Article 14

1. Each health administration shall ensure that ports and airports in its territory shall have at their disposal an organization and equipment adequate for the application of the measures provided for in these Regulations.

2. Every port and airport shall be provided with pure drinking-water and wholesome food supplied from sources approved by the health administration for public use and consumption on the premises or on board ships or aircraft. The drinking-water and food shall be stored and handled in such a manner as to ensure their protection against contamination. The health authority shall conduct periodic inspections of equipment, installations and premises, and shall collect samples of water and food for laboratory examinations to verify the observance of this Article. For this purpose and for other sanitary measures, the principles and recommendations set forth in the guides on these subjects published by the Organization shall be applied as far as practicable in fulfilling the requirements of these Regulations.

3. Every port and airport shall also be provided with an effective system for the removal and safe disposal of excrement, refuse, waste water, condemned food, and other matter dangerous to health.

Article 15

There shall be available to as many of the ports and airports in a territory as practicable an organized medical and health service with adequate staff, equipment and premises, and in particular facilities for the prompt isolation and care of infected persons, for disinfection, disinsecting and deratting, for bacteriological investigation, for the collection and examination of rodents for plague infections, for collection of water and food samples and their dispatch to a laboratory for examination, and for other appropriate measures provided for by these Regulations.

Article 16

The health authority for each port and airport shall:

- (a) take all practicable measures to keep port and airport installations free of rodents;
- (b) make every effort to extend rat-proofing to the port and airport installations.

Article 17

1. Each health administration shall ensure that a sufficient number of ports in its territory shall have at their disposal adequate personnel competent to inspect ships for the issue of the Deratting Exemption Certificates referred to in Article 54, and the health administration shall approve such ports for that purpose.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

2. Die gesondheidsadministrasie moet, na gelang van die omvang en voorkoms van sy internasionale verkeer, 'n aantal van hierdie goedgekeurde hawens aanwys as hawens wat tot hul beskikking het die uitrusting en personeel wat nodig is om skepe te ontrot vir die uitreiking van die Ontrottingsertifikate bedoel in Artikel 54.

3. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie wat aldus hawens aanwys, moet verseker dat Ontrottingsertifikate en Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikate uitgereik word ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die Regulasies.

Artikel 18

Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet die lughawens wat oor 'n direkte deurganggebied beskik, soos in Artikel 1 omskryf, aanwys.

Artikel 19

1. Afhangende van die volume van sy internasionale verkeer, moet elke gesondheidsadministrasie 'n aantal lughawens in sy gebied as sanitêre lughawens aanwys, mits hul voldoen aan die vereistes neergelê in paragraaf 2 van hierdie artikel en die bepalinge van Artikel 14.

2. Elke sanitêre lughawe moet die volgende tot sy beskikking hê:

- (a) 'n georganiseerde mediese diens met toereikende personeel, uitrusting en persele;
- (b) fasiliteite vir die vervoer, afsondering en versorging van besmette of verdagte gevalle;
- (c) fasiliteite vir doeltreffende ontsmetting en insekvrystelling, vir die bestryding van vektore en knaagdiers en vir ander gepaste maatreëls waarvoor hierdie Regulasies voorsiening maak;
- (d) 'n bakteriologiese laboratorium of fasiliteite vir die versending van verdagte materiaal na so 'n laboratorium;
- (e) fasiliteite binne die lughawe vir die inenting teen pokkies, en fasiliteite binne die lughawe of tot die beskikking daarvan vir die inenting teen cholera en geelkoors.

Artikel 20

1. Elke hawe en die gebied binne die perimeter van elke lughawe moet vry gehou word van *Aedes aegypti* in sy onvolgroeide en volgroeide stadiums, sowel as van die muskietvektore van malaria en ander siektes van epidemiologiese belang in internasionale verkeer. Vir dié doel moet aktiewe maatreëls teen muskiete gehandhaaf word binne 'n beskermende gebied wat oor 'n afstand van minstens 400 meter om die perimeter strek.

2. Binne 'n direkte deurganggebied aangelê by 'n lughawe wat in of aangrensend aan 'n gebied geleë is waar vektore bedoel in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel, bestaan, moet enige gebou wat gebruik word vir die huisvesting van persone of diere, muskietdig gehou word.

3. By die toepassing van hierdie Artikel beteken die perimeter van 'n lughawe 'n lyn wat die gebied insluit met die lughawegeboue daarop en grond of water wat gebruik word of bedoel is vir die parkering van lugvaartuie.

4. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet een keer per jaar aan die Organisasie besonderhede beskikbaar stel van die mate waarin sy hawens en lughawens van vektore wat van epidemiologiese belang in internasionale verkeer is, vry gehou word.

Artikel 21

1. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet aan die Organisasie 'n lys stuur van:

- (a) die hawens in sy gebied wat kragtens Artikel 17 goedgekeur is vir die uitreiking van:
 - (i) slegs Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikate; en
 - (ii) Ontrottingsertifikate en Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikate;
- (b) die lughawens en sanitêre lughawens in sy gebied;
- (c) die lughawens in sy gebied wat oor direkte deurganggebiede beskik.

2. Die gesondheidsadministrasie moet die Organisasie in kennis stel van enige wysiging wat van tyd tot tyd aangebring word in die lys wat by paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel vereis word.

3. Die Organisasie moet die inligting wat ooreenkomstig hierdie Artikel ontvang word, onverwyld aan alle gesondheidsadministrasies stuur.

Artikel 22

1. Die Organisasie moet op versoek van die betrokke gesondheidsadministrasie, reëlins tref om, na gepaste ondersoek, te sertifiseer dat 'n sanitêre lughawe in sy gebied aan die voorwaardes deur die Regulasies vereis, voldoen.

2. Die Organisasie moet op versoek van die betrokke gesondheidsadministrasie en na gepaste ondersoek, sertifiseer dat 'n direkte deurganggebied by 'n lughawe in 'n geelkoorsbesmette gebied in sy gebied, voldoen aan die vereistes van die Regulasies.

3. Hierdie sertifiserings is onderworpe aan periodieke hersienings deur die Organisasie, in samewerking met die betrokke gesondheidsadministrasie, om te verseker dat aan die vereiste voorwaardes voldoen word.

4. In die lys wat die Organisasie kragtens Artikel 21 moet publiseer, moet die lughawens aangedui word wat kragtens die bepalinge van hierdie Artikel gesertifiseer is.

Artikel 23

1. Waar die omvang van internasionale verkeer belangrik genoeg is en wanneer epidemiologiese toestande dit vereis, moet fasiliteite vir die toepassing van die maatreëls waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word, beskikbaar gestel word by grensposte, op spoorweë, op paaie en, waar sanitêre beheer oor binnelandse navigasie by die grens uitgeoefen word, op binnelandse waterweë.

2. Elke gesondheidsadministrasie moet die Organisasie in kennis stel wanneer en waar sodanige fasiliteite voorsien word.

3. Die Organisasie moet die inligting wat in ooreenstemming met hierdie Artikel ontvang is, sonder versuim aan alle gesondheidsadministrasies stuur.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

2. The health administration shall designate a number of these approved ports, depending upon the volume and incidence of its international traffic, as having at their disposal the equipment and personnel necessary to derat ships for the issue of the Deratting Certificates referred to in Article 54.

3. Each health administration which so designates ports shall ensure that Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

Article 18

Each health administration shall designate those airports which possess a direct transit area as defined in Article 1.

Article 19

1. Depending upon the volume of its international traffic, each health administration shall designate as sanitary airports a number of the airports in its territory, provided they meet the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article, and the provisions of Article 14.

2. Every sanitary airport shall have at its disposal:

- (a) an organized medical service with adequate staff, equipment and premises;
- (b) facilities for the transport, isolation, and care of infected persons or suspects;
- (c) facilities for efficient disinfection and disinsecting, for the control of vectors and rodents, and for any other appropriate measure provided for by these Regulations;
- (d) a bacteriological laboratory, or facilities for dispatching suspected material to such a laboratory;
- (e) facilities within the airport for vaccination against smallpox, and facilities within the airport or available to it for vaccination against cholera and yellow fever.

Article 20

1. Every port and the area within the perimeter of every airport shall be kept free from *Aedes aegypti* in its immature and adult stages and the mosquito vectors of malaria and other diseases of epidemiological significance in international traffic. For this purpose active anti-mosquito measures shall be maintained within a protective area extending for a distance of at least 400 metres around the perimeter.

2. Within a direct transit area provided at any airport situated in or adjacent to an area where the vectors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article exist, any building used as accommodation for persons or animals shall be kept mosquito-proof.

3. For the purposes of this Article, the perimeter of an airport means a line enclosing the area containing the airport buildings and any land or water used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft.

4. Each health administration shall furnish data to the Organization once a year on the extent to which its ports and airports are kept free from vectors of epidemiological significance in international traffic.

Article 21

1. Each health administration shall send to the Organization:

- (a) a list of the ports in its territory approved under Article 17 for the issue of:
 - (i) Deratting Exemption Certificates only; and
 - (ii) Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates;
- (b) a list of the airports and sanitary airports in its territory;
- (c) a list of the airports in its territory provided with direct transit areas.

2. The health administration shall notify the Organization of any change which may occur from time to time in the lists required by paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The Organization shall send promptly to all health administrations the information received in accordance with this Article.

Article 22

1. The Organization shall, at the request of the health administration concerned, arrange to certify, after any appropriate investigation, that a sanitary airport in its territory fulfils the conditions required by the Regulations.

2. The Organization shall, at the request of the health administration concerned, and after appropriate investigation, certify that a direct transit area at an airport in a yellow-fever infected area in its territory fulfils the conditions required by the Regulations.

3. These certifications shall be subject to periodic review by the Organization, in co-operation with the health administration concerned, to ensure that the required conditions are fulfilled.

4. In the list which the Organization is required to publish under Article 21, it shall indicate those airports certified under the provisions of this Article.

Article 23

1. Wherever the volume of international traffic is sufficiently important and whenever epidemiological conditions so require, facilities for the application of the measures provided for in these Regulations shall be made available at frontier posts, on railway lines, on roads, and where sanitary control over inland navigation is carried out at the frontier, on inland waterways.

2. Each health administration shall notify the Organization when and where such facilities are provided.

3. The Organization shall send promptly to all health administrations the information received in accordance with this Article.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

DEEL IV

GESONDHEIDSMATREËLS EN PROSEDURE

HOOFSTUK 1

ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Artikel 24

Die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat kragtens hierdie Regulasies toegelaat word, is die maksimum maatreëls van toepassing op internasionale verkeer wat 'n Staat vir die beskerming van sy gebied teen siektes waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, vereis.

Artikel 25

Gesondheidsmaatreëls moet onmiddellik aan die gang gesit, sonder versuim voltooi en sonder diskriminasie toegepas word.

Artikel 26

1. Ontsmetting, insekvrystaking, ontrotting en ander sanitêre handelinge moet so uitgevoer word dat:

- (a) dit nie buitensporige ongerief vir enige persoon veroorsaak of sy gesondheid skaad nie;
- (b) dit nie 'n nadelige uitwerking op die struktuur van 'n skip, 'n lugvaartuig of 'n voertuig of op die bedryfsuitrusting daarvan het nie;
- (c) alle gevaar van brand vermy word.

2. By die uitvoering van sulke handelinge ten opsigte van vrag, goedere, bagasie, houters en ander artikels moet alle voorsorgmaatreëls getref word om skade te vermy.

3. Waar daar prosedures of metodes bestaan wat deur die Organisasie aanbeveel word, behoort dit toegepas te word.

Artikel 27

1. 'n Gesondheidsowerheid moet op versoek 'n sertifikaat gratis aan die draer uitreik waarin gespesifiseer word die maatreëls wat toegepas word op 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, of houer, die dele daarvan wat behandel is, die metodes wat aangewend is en die redes waarom die maatreëls toegepas is. In die geval van 'n lugvaartuig moet hierdie inligting egter, op versoek, in die Gesondheidsgedeelte van die Algemene Verklaring vir Lugvaartuie ingeskryf word.

2. Ingelyks moet 'n gesondheidsowerheid op versoek die volgende gratis uitreik:

- (a) aan 'n reisiger 'n sertifikaat waarin die datum van sy aankoms of vertrek en die maatreëls wat op hom en sy bagasie toegepas is, uiteengesit word;
- (b) aan die afsender, die geadresseerde en die draer, of hul onderskeie agente, 'n sertifikaat waarin die maatreëls wat op enige goedere toegepas is, uiteengesit word.

Artikel 28

1. Iemand onder toesig moet nie afgesonder word nie en moet toegelaat word om vryelik rond te beweeg. Die gesondheidsowerheid kan van hom vereis om hom, indien nodig, met bepaalde tussenposes gedurende die tydperk van toesig by die gesondheidsowerheid aan te meld. Behoudens die beperkings opgelê deur die bepalings van Artikel 71, kan die gesondheidsowerheid ook so 'n persoon aan 'n mediese ondersoek onderwerp en die navrae doen wat nodig is om sy gesondheidstoestand te bepaal.

2. Wanneer iemand onder toesig na 'n ander plek binne of buite dieselfde gebied vertrek, moet hy die gesondheidsowerheid daarvan verwittig wat onmiddellik die gesondheidsowerheid van die plek waarheen so iemand gaan, in kennis moet stel. By sy aankoms moet so iemand hom by daardie gesondheidsowerheid aanmeld, wat die maatreël waarvoor in paragraaf 1 voorsiening gemaak word, kan toepas.

Artikel 29

Behalwe in 'n noodgeval wat ernstige gevaar vir die openbare gesondheid inhou, moet 'n skip of lugvaartuig wat nie met 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is besmet of vermoedelik daarmee besmet is nie, nie weens enige ander epidemiese siekte deur die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe of lughawe vry verkeersvergunning geweier word nie; in die besonder word dit nie verhoed om vrag of proviand af of op te laai nie, of om brandstof of water in te neem nie.

Artikel 30

'n Gesondheidsowerheid kan alle uitvoerbare maatreëls tref om die uitlaat van rioolvuil en afval van 'n skip wat die water van 'n hawe, rivier of kanaal kan besoedel, te beheer.

HOOFSTUK II

GESONDHEIDSMATREËLS BY VERTREK

Artikel 31

1. Die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe of lughawe of van die gebied waarin 'n grenspos geleë is, moet alle uitvoerbare maatreëls tref om:

- (a) die vertrek van 'n besmette persoon of 'n verdagte geval te verhoed;
- (b) die inbring van enige siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, aan boord van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander vorm van vervoer, of 'n houer of van moontlike agente van besmetting of vektore te verhoed.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

PART IV

HEALTH MEASURES AND PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 24

The health measures permitted by these Regulations are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic, which a State may require for the protection of its territory against the diseases subject to the Regulations.

Article 25

Health measures shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

Article 26

1. Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting, and other sanitary operations shall be carried out so as:
 - (a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person, or injury to his health;
 - (b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of a ship, an aircraft, or a vehicle, or on its operating equipment;
 - (c) to avoid all risk of fire.
2. In carrying out such operations on cargo, goods, baggage, containers and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.
3. Where there are procedures or methods recommended by the Organization they should be employed.

Article 27

1. A health authority shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the carrier a certificate specifying the measures applied to a ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, other means of transport, or container, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed, and the reasons why the measures have been applied. In the case of an aircraft this information shall, on request, be entered instead in the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration.
2. Similarly, a health authority shall, when so requested, issue free of charge:
 - (a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
 - (b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

Article 28

1. A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The health authority may require him to report to it, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. Except as limited by the provisions of Article 71, the health authority may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any inquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.
2. When a person under surveillance departs for another place, within or without the same territory, he shall inform the health authority, which shall immediately notify the health authority for the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that health authority which may apply the measure provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 29

Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, a ship or an aircraft, which is not infected or suspected of being infected with a disease subject to the Regulations, shall not on account of any other epidemic disease be refused free pratique by the health authority for a port or an airport; in particular it shall not be prevented from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

Article 30

A health authority may take all practicable measures to control the discharge from any ship of sewage and refuse which might contaminate the waters of a port, river or canal.

CHAPTER II

HEALTH MEASURES ON DEPARTURE

Article 31

1. The health authority for a port or an airport or for the area in which a frontier post is situated shall take all practicable measures:
 - (a) to prevent the departure of any infected person or suspect;
 - (b) to prevent the introduction on board a ship, an aircraft, a train, a road vehicle, other means of transport, or container, of possible agents of infection or vectors of a disease subject to the Regulations.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

2. Die gesondheidsowerheid in 'n besmette gebied kan 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting vereis van reisigers wat die gebied verlaat.

3. Die gesondheidsowerheid bedoel in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel, kan, indien hy dit nodig ag, iemand voor sy vertrek op 'n internasionale reis, medies laat ondersoek. Die tyd en plek van hierdie ondersoek moet so gereël word dat ander formaliteite in ag geneem word sodat sy vertrek vergemaklik en ophoud vermy word.

4. Ondanks die bepalings van subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel kan iemand op 'n internasionale reis wat by aankoms onder toesig geplaas word, toegelaat word om sy reis voort te sit. Die gesondheidsowerheid moet, in ooreenstemming met Artikel 28, die gesondheidsowerheid van die plek waarheen hy gaan, deur middel van die vinnigste metode in kennis stel.

HOOFSTUK III

GESONDHEIDSMATREËLS VAN TOEPASSING TUSSEN HAWENS OF LUGHAWENS VAN VERTREK EN AANKOMS

Artikel 32

Geen stof wat 'n epidemiese siekte kan veroorsaak, mag uit 'n lugvaartuig gegooi of toegelaat word om daaruit te val terwyl dit in vlug is nie.

Artikel 33

1. Geen gesondheidsmaatreeël mag deur 'n Staat toegepas word op 'n skip wat deur die waters onder sy jurisdiksie vaar sonder om by 'n hawe of by die kus aan te doen nie.

2. Indien so 'n besoek wel afgelê word, kan die wette en regulasies van krag in die gebied wel toegepas word sonder om egter die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies te buite te gaan.

Artikel 34

1. Geen gesondheidsmaatreeël, behalwe mediese ondersoek, mag toegepas word op 'n gesonde skip, soos in Deel V uiteengesit, wat deur 'n maritieme kanaal of waterweg in die gebied van 'n Staat onderweg na 'n hawe in die gebied van 'n ander Staat, vaar nie, tensy sodanige skip van 'n besmette gebied kom, of iemand aan boord het wat van 'n besmette gebied kom binne die broei-periode van die siekte waarmee die gebied besmet is nie.

2. Die enigste maatreeël wat op so 'n skip wat van so 'n gebied kom of wat so iemand aan boord het, toegepas kan word, is die plasing aan boord, indien nodig, van 'n sanitêre wag om alle ongemagtigde kontak tussen die skip en die kus te verhoed, en om toesig te hou oor die toepassing van Artikel 30.

3. 'n Gesondheidsowerheid moet enige sodanige skip toelaat om, onder sy beheer, brandstof, water en voorrade in te neem.

4. 'n Besmette of verdagte skip wat deur 'n maritieme kanaal of waterweg vaar, kan behandel word asof dit 'n hawe in dieselfde gebied aandoen.

Artikel 35

Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, behalwe Artikel 76, mag geen gesondheidsmaatreeël, behalwe mediese ondersoek, toegepas word nie op:

- (a) die passasiers en bemanning aan boord van 'n gesonde skip waarvan hulle nie aan land gaan nie;
- (b) die passasiers en bemanning van 'n gesonde lugvaartuig wat deur 'n gebied gaan en wat in 'n direkte deurganggebied van 'n lughawe van daardie gebied bly, of indien die lughawe nog nie van so 'n gebied voorsien is nie, wat hulle onderwerp aan die segregasie-maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid voorgeskryf ten einde die verspreiding van siekte te verhoed; indien sulke persone verplig is om die lughawe waar hulle land, te verlaat met die uitsluitlike doel om hul reis van 'n ander lughawe in die nabyheid van die eerste een voort te sit, mag geen sodanige maatreeël op hulle toegepas word nie indien die oorpasing onder die beheer van die gesondheidsowerheid of -owerhede geskied.

HOOFSTUK IV

GESONDHEIDSMATREËLS BY AANKOMS

Artikel 36

Wanneer uitvoerbaar, moet State die verlening van vrye verkeersvergunning per radio aan 'n skip of lugvaartuig magtig as die gesondheidsowerheid van die beoogde hawe of lughawe van aankoms, op grond van inligting wat voor sy aankoms van hom ontvang is, van mening is dat sy aankoms nie die inbring of verspreiding van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is, tot gevolg sal hê nie.

Artikel 37

1. Die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe, lughawe of grensstasie kan enige skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, houer of iemand wat op 'n internasionale reis aankom, medies laat ondersoek.

2. Die verdere gesondheidsmaatreëls wat op 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, en houer toegepas kan word, word bepaal na gelang van die toestande wat tydens die reis aan boord geheers het of wat tydens die mediese ondersoek heers, sonder om egter afbreuk te doen aan die maatreëls wat kragtens hierdie regulasies toegelaat word vir toepassing op 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer en houer as dit van 'n besmette gebied aankom.

3. Waar 'n gesondheidsadministrasie spesiale probleem ondervind wat 'n ernstige gevaar vir die openbare gesondheid kan inhou, kan hy van iemand op 'n internasionale reis vereis om by aankoms sy bestemmingsadres skriftelik te verstrek.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

2. The health authority in an infected area may require a valid vaccination certificate from departing travellers.

3. The health authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may, when it considers it necessary, medically examine any person before his departure on an international voyage. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account any other formalities, so as to facilitate his departure and to avoid delay.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this Article, a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage. The health authority shall, in accordance with Article 28, notify by the most expeditious means the health authority for the place to which he is proceeding.

CHAPTER III

HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BETWEEN PORTS OR AIRPORTS
OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL

Article 32

No matter capable of causing any epidemic disease shall be thrown or allowed to fall from an aircraft when it is in flight.

Article 33

1. No health measure shall be applied by a State to any ship which passes through waters within its jurisdiction without calling at a port or on the coast.

2. If for any reason such a call is made, the laws and regulations in force in the territory may be applied without exceeding, however, the provisions of these Regulations.

Article 34

1. No health measure, other than medical examination, shall be applied to a healthy ship, as specified in Part V, which passes through a maritime canal or waterway in the territory of a State on its way to a port in the territory of another State, unless such ship comes from an infected area or has on board any person coming from an infected area, within the incubation period of the disease with which the area is infected.

2. The only measure which may be applied to such a ship coming from such an area or having such a person on board is the stationing on board, if necessary, of a sanitary guard to prevent all unauthorized contact between the ship and the shore, and to supervise the application of Article 30.

3. A health authority shall permit any such ship to take on, under its control, fuel, water and stores.

4. An infected or suspected ship which passes through a maritime canal or waterway may be treated as if it were calling at a port in the same territory.

Article 35

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these Regulations except Article 76, no health measure, other than medical examination, shall be applied to:

- (a) passengers and crew on board a healthy ship from which they do not disembark;
- (b) passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through a territory and who remain in a direct transit area of an airport of that territory, or, if the airport is not yet provided with such an area, who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the health authority in order to prevent the spread of disease; if such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in the vicinity of the first airport, no such measure shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the health authority or authorities.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH MEASURES ON ARRIVAL

Article 36

Whenever practicable States shall authorize granting of free pratique by radio to a ship or an aircraft when, on the basis of information received from it prior to its arrival, the health authority for the intended port or airport of arrival is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a disease subject to the Regulations.

Article 37

1. The health authority for a port, an airport, or a frontier station may subject to medical examination on arrival any ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, other means of transport, or container, as well as any person arriving on an international voyage.

2. The further health measures which may be applied to the ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, other means of transport, and container shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice, however, to the measures which are permitted by these Regulations to be applied to the ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, other means of transport, and container if it arrives from an infected area.

3. Where a health administration has special problems which could constitute a grave danger to public health, it may require a person on an international voyage to give on arrival a destination address in writing.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 38

Die toepassing van die maatreëls, waarvoor in Deel V voorsiening gemaak word, wat afhang van die aankoms uit 'n besmette gebied, soos aangemeld deur die betrokke gesondheidsadministrasie, is beperk tot die skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, persoon, houer of artikel, na gelang van die geval, wat aankom uit so 'n gebied, met dien verstande dat die gesondheidsowerheid van die besmette gebied alle nodige maatreëls tref om die verspreiding van die siekte te bekamp, en die maatreëls toepas waarvoor in paragraaf 1 van Artikel 31 voorsiening gemaak word.

Artikel 39

By aankoms van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer, kan 'n besmette persoon aan boord deur die gesondheidsowerheid verwyder en afgesonder word. Sodanige verwydering deur die gesondheidsowerheid is verpligtend indien dit vereis word deur die persoon wat in beheer van die vervoermiddel is.

Artikel 40

1. Behoudens die bepalings van Deel V, kan 'n gesondheidsowerheid enige verdagte geval wat op 'n internasionale reis, met watter middel ook al, uit 'n besmette gebied aankom, onder toesig plaas. Sodanige toesig kan voortgesit word tot aan die einde van die toepaslike broeiperiode, soos in Deel V uiteengesit.

2. Behalwe waar uitdruklik anders in hierdie Regulasies bepaal word, moet toesig nie deur afsondering vervang word nie, tensy die gesondheidsowerheid van mening is dat die risiko van oordrag van besmetting deur die verdagte geval buitengewoon ernstig is.

Artikel 41

Enige gesondheidsmaatreël, behalwe mediese ondersoek wat by 'n vorige hawe of lughawe toegepas is, moet nie by 'n volgende hawe of lughawe herhaal word nie, tensy:

- (a) na die vertrek van 'n skip of lugvaartuig van 'n hawe of lughawe waar die maatreëls toegepas is, 'n geval van epidemiologiese betekenis wat 'n verdere toepassing van enige sodanige maatreël verg, voorgekom het of by daardie hawe of lughawe of aan boord van die skip of lugvaartuig;
- (b) die gesondheidsowerheid van die volgende hawe of lughawe op grond van definitiewe bewys vasgestel het dat die individuele maatreël wat aldus toegepas was, nie wesenlik doeltreffend was nie.

Artikel 42

Behoudens artikel 80 mag 'n skip of lugvaartuig nie om gesondheidsredes belet word om enige hawe of lughawe aan te doen nie. Indien die hawe of lughawe nie toegerus is vir die toepassing van die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat deur hierdie Regulasies toegelaat word en wat volgens die mening van die gesondheidsowerheid van die hawe of lughawe vereis word nie, kan so 'n skip of lugvaartuig gelas word om op eie risiko na die naaste geskikte hawe of lughawe te gaan wat vir die skip of lugvaartuig gerieflik is.

Artikel 43

'n Lugvaartuig word nie beskou as komende van 'n besmette gebied bloot omdat dit in so 'n gebied geland het by enige sanitêre lughawe wat nie self 'n besmette gebied is nie.

Artikel 44

Enige persoon aan boord van 'n gesonde lugvaartuig wat in 'n besmette gebied geland het en waarvan die passasiers en bemanning voldoen het aan die vereistes soos in Artikel 35 bepaal, word nie beskou as van so 'n gebied af te gekom het nie.

Artikel 45

1. Behalwe soos in paragraaf 2 van hierdie Artikel bepaal word, moet enige skip of lugvaartuig wat onwillig is om hom te onderwerp aan die maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe of lughawe ooreenkomstig hierdie Regulasies vereis, toegelaat word om onmiddellik te vertrek, maar dit mag nie gedurende sy reis by enige ander hawe of lughawe van dieselfde gebied aandoen nie. So 'n skip of lugvaartuig moet nogtans toegelaat word om gedurende kwarantyn, brandstof, water en voorrade in te skeep. Indien so 'n skip by mediese ondersoek gesond bevind word, verbeur dit nie die voordeel van Artikel 34 nie.

2. 'n Skip of lugvaartuig wat aankom by 'n hawe of lughawe wat geleë is in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors teenwoordig is, word nie onder die volgende omstandighede toegelaat om te vertrek nie, en is onderworpe aan die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid ooreenkomstig hierdie Regulasies vereis word:

- (a) indien die lugvaartuig met geelkoors besmet is;
- (b) indien die skip met geelkoors besmet is en *Aedes aegypti* aan boord gevind is en die mediese ondersoek aantoon dat 'n besmette persoon nie betyds afgesonder is nie.

Artikel 46

1. Indien 'n lugvaartuig weens redes buite die beheer van die gesagvoerende vlieënier elders as by 'n lughawe of by 'n ander lughawe as dié een waar dit moes neerstyk, neerstyk, moet die gesagvoerende vlieënier of ander gesagvoerende persoon alle pogings aanwend om sonder versuim met die naaste gesondheidsowerheid of ander openbare owerheid in verbinding te tree.

2. Sodra die gesondheidsowerheid van die landing verwittig is, kan hy sodanige stappe doen as wat gepas is, maar in geen geval mag die maatreëls wat deur hierdie Regulasies toegelaat word, te buite gegaan word nie.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 38

The application of the measures provided for in Part V which depend on arrival from an infected area as notified by the health administration concerned shall be limited to the ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, or other means of transport, person, container or article as the case may be, arriving from such an area, provided that the health authority for the infected area is taking all measures necessary for checking the spread of the disease and is applying the measures provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 31.

Article 39

On arrival of a ship, an aircraft, a train, a road vehicle, or other means of transport, an infected person on board may be removed and isolated by the health authority. Such removal by the health authority shall be compulsory if it is required by the person in charge of the means of transport.

Article 40

1. Apart from the provisions of Part V, a health authority may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving by whatever means from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in Part V.

2. Except where specifically provided for in these Regulations, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the health authority considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

Article 41

Any health measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied at a previous port or airport shall not be repeated at a subsequent port or airport, unless:

- (a) after the departure of a ship or an aircraft from the port or airport where the measures were applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that port or airport or on board the ship or aircraft;
- (b) the health authority for the subsequent port or airport has ascertained on the basis of definite evidence that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

Article 42

Subject to Article 80, a ship or an aircraft shall not be prevented for health reasons from calling at any port or airport. If the port or airport is not equipped for applying the health measures which are permitted by these Regulations and which in the opinion of the health authority for the port or airport are required, such ship or aircraft may be ordered to proceed at its own risk to the nearest suitable port or airport convenient to the ship or aircraft.

Article 43

An aircraft shall not be considered as having come from an infected area if it has landed only in such an area at any sanitary airport which is not itself an infected area.

Article 44

Any person on board a healthy aircraft which has landed in an infected area, and the passengers and crew of which have complied with the conditions laid down in Article 35, shall not be considered as having come from such an area.

Article 45

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article any ship or aircraft, which is unwilling to submit to the measures required by the health authority for the port or airport in accordance with these Regulations, shall be allowed to depart forthwith, but it shall not during its voyage call at any other port or airport in the same territory. Such a ship or an aircraft shall nevertheless be permitted, while in quarantine, to take on fuel, water and stores. If, on medical examination, such a ship is found to be healthy, it shall not lose the benefit of Article 34.

2. A ship or an aircraft arriving at a port or an airport situated in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present shall not, in the following circumstances, be allowed to depart and shall be subject to the measures required by the health authority in accordance with these Regulations:

- (a) if the aircraft is infected with yellow fever;
- (b) if the ship is infected with yellow fever, and *Aedes aegypti* have been found on board, and the medical examination shows that any infected person has not been isolated in good time.

Article 46

1. If, for reasons beyond the control of the pilot in command, an aircraft lands elsewhere than at an airport, or at an airport other than the airport at which the aircraft was due to land, the pilot in command or other person in charge shall make every effort to communicate without delay with the nearest health authority or any other public authority.

2. As soon as the health authority has been informed of the landing it may take such action as is appropriate but in no case shall it exceed the measures permitted by these Regulations.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

3. Behoudens paragraaf 5 van hierdie Artikel en, behalwe met die doel om met enige sodanige gesondheidsowerheid of openbare owerheid in verbinding te tree of met verlof van enige sodanige owerheid, mag niemand aan boord van die lugvaartuig die omgewing daarvan verlaat nie en mag geen vrag uit daardie omgewing verwyder word nie.

4. Wanneer enige maatregel wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid vereis word, afgehandel is, kan die lugvaartuig vir sover dit gesondheidsmaatreëls betref, verder gaan of na die lughawe waar dit moes neergestryk het of, indien dit weens tegniese redes nie gedoen kan word nie, na 'n gerieflik geleë lughawe.

5. Die gesagvoerende vlieënier of ander gesagvoerende persoon kan sodanige noodmaatreëls tref as wat vir die gesondheid en veiligheid van die passasiers en bemanning nodig is.

HOOFSTUK V

MAATREËLS BETREFFENDE DIE INTERNASIONALE VERVOER VAN VRAG, GOEDERE, BAGASIE EN POS

Artikel 47

1. Vrag en goedere moet aan die gesondheidsmaatreëls waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word, onderwerp word slegs as dit afkomstig is van besmette gebiede en die gesondheidsowerheid rede het om te glo dat die vrag en goedere besmet kon geraak het deur die agens van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is of as 'n draer vir die verspreiding van so 'n siekte kan dien.

2. Behoudens die maatreëls waarvoor in Artikel 70 voorsiening gemaak word, word goedere, behalwe lewende diere wat sonder oorskeping vervoer word, nie aan gesondheidsmaatreëls onderwerp of by 'n hawe, lughawe of grens aangehou nie.

3. Die uitreiking van 'n sertifikaat van ontsmetting van handelsware waarin tussen twee State handel gedryf word, kan deur onderlinge ooreenkoms tussen die invoerende en uitvoerende lande gereël word.

Artikel 48

Behalwe in die geval van 'n besmette persoon of verdagte geval, kan bagasie ontsmet of insek-vry gemaak word slegs in die geval van iemand wat besmetlike materiaal of insekvektore dra van 'n siekte waarop die Regulasies van toepassing is.

Artikel 49

1. Pos, nuusblaai, boeke en ander drukwerk is nie aan enige gesondheidsmaatregel onderworpe nie.

2. Pospakkette kan aan gesondheidsmaatreëls onderworpe wees slegs indien hulle die volgende bevat:

- (a) enige van die voedselsoorte bedoel in paragraaf 1 van Artikel 70 ten opsigte waarvan die gesondheidsowerheid rede het om te glo dat dit van 'n cholera-besmette gebied kom;
- (b) linne, klerasie of beddegoed wat gebruik of besoedel is en waarop die bepalinge van Deel V van toepassing is;
- (c) besmetlike materiaal; of
- (d) lewende insekte en ander diere wat 'n vektor van menslike siekte kan wees, indien ingebring of gevestig.

Artikel 50

'n Gesondheidsadministrasie moet, sover dit uitvoerbaar is, sorg dra dat alle houters wat in internasionale vervoer per spoor, pad, see of lug gebruik word, vry gehou word van besmette materiaal, vektore of knaagdiere, wanneer dit gepak word.

DEEL V

SPESIALE BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE ELK VAN DIE SIKTES WAAROP DIE REGULASIES VAN TOEPASSING IS

HOOFSTUK I

Pes

Artikel 51

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies is die broeiperiode van pes ses dae.

Artikel 52

Inenting teen pes word nie as 'n voorwaarde vir die toelating van 'n persoon tot 'n gebied gestel nie.

Artikel 53

1. Elke Staat moet alles in sy vermoë doen om die gevaar van verspreiding van pes deur knaagdiere en hul uitwendige parasiete te verminder. Sy gesondheidsadministrasie moet hom deur middel van 'n stelselmatige versameling en gereelde ondersoek van knaagdiere en hul uitwendige parasiete voortdurend op die hoogte hou van die toestand in enige gebied, veral 'n hawe of lughawe wat met knaagdierpes besmet of vermoedelik daarmee besmet is.

2. Tydens die verblyf van 'n skip of lugvaartuig in 'n hawe of op 'n lughawe wat met pes besmet is, moet spesiale sorg gedra word om die inbring van knaagdiere aan boord te verhoed.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

3. Subject to paragraph 5 of this Article, and except for the purpose of communicating with any such health or public authority or with the permission of any such authority, no person on board the aircraft shall leave its vicinity and no cargo shall be removed from that vicinity.

4. When any measure required by the health authority has been completed, the aircraft may, so far as health measures are concerned, proceed either to the airport at which it was due to land, or, if for technical reasons it cannot do so, to a conveniently situated airport.

5. The pilot in command or other person in charge may take such emergency measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of passengers and crew.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
OF CARGO, GOODS, BAGGAGE, AND MAIL

Article 47

1. Cargo and goods shall be submitted to the health measures provided for in these Regulations only when coming from infected areas and when the health authority has reason to believe that the cargo and goods may have become contaminated by the agent of a disease subject to the Regulations or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

2. Apart from the measures provided for in Article 70, goods, other than live animals, in transit without transshipment shall not be subject to health measures or detained at any port, airport, or frontier.

3. The issue of a certificate of disinfection of merchandise which is the subject of trade between two countries may be governed by bilateral agreements between the exporting and the importing countries.

Article 48

Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinfected only in the case of a person carrying infectious material or insect vectors of a disease subject to the Regulations.

Article 49

1. Mail, newspapers, books, and other printed matter shall not be subject to any health measures.

2. Postal parcels may be subject to health measures only if they contain:

- (a) any of the foods referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 70 which the health authority has reason to believe comes from a cholera-infected area;
- (b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part V are applicable;
- (c) infectious material; or
- (d) living insects and other animals capable of being a vector of human disease if introduced or established.

Article 50

A health administration shall ensure as far as practicable that containers used in international traffic by rail, road, sea or air shall, in packing, be kept free of infectious material, vectors or rodents.

PART V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO EACH OF THE DISEASES SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS

CHAPTER I

PLAGUE

Article 51

For the purposes of these Regulations the incubation period of plague is six days.

Article 52

Vaccination against plague shall not be required as a condition of admission of any person to a territory.

Article 53

1. Each State shall employ all means in its power to diminish the danger from the spread of plague by rodents and their ectoparasites. Its health administration shall keep itself constantly informed by systematic collection and regular examination of rodents and their ectoparasites of the conditions in any area, especially any port or airport, infected or suspected of being infected by rodent plague.

2. During the stay of a ship or an aircraft in a port or an airport infected by plague, special care shall be taken to prevent the introduction of rodents on board.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 54

1. Elke skip word òf:
 - (a) permanent in so 'n toestand gehou dat dit vry is van knaagdiere en die pesvektor; òf
 - (b) periodiek ontrot.
2. 'n Ontrottingsertifikaat of 'n Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikaat word slegs deur die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe wat vir daardie doel kragtens Artikel 17 goedgekeur is, uitgereik. Elke sodanige sertifikaat is vir ses maande geldig, maar hierdie tydperk kan met 'n maand verleng word ten opsigte van 'n skip wat na so 'n hawe vaar as die ontrotting of inspeksie, na gelang van die geval, vergemaklik sal word deur die werksaamhede wat daar sal plaasvind.
3. Ontrottingsertifikate en Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikate moet ooreenstem met die model wat in Aanhangsel 1 aangegee word.
4. As 'n geldige sertifikaat nie getoon word nie, kan die gesondheidsowerheid van 'n hawe wat kragtens artikel 17 goedgekeur is, na ondersoek en inspeksie op die volgende wyse te werk gaan:
 - (a) Indien die hawe kragtens paragraaf 2 van Artikel 17 aangewys is, kan die gesondheidsowerheid die skip ontrot of die ontrotting onder sy leiding en beheer laat doen. Hy moet in elke geval besluit oor die tegniek wat aangewend moet word om die uitroeiing van knaagdiere op die skip te verseker. Ontrotting moet op so 'n wyse uitgevoer word dat skade aan die skip en enige vrag sover moontlik vermy word en moet nie langer duur as wat absoluut noodsaaklik is nie. Waar moontlik moet die ontrotting geskied wanneer die ruime leeg is. In die geval van 'n skip wat ballas dra, moet dit gedoen word voordat daar gelaai word. Wanneer die ontrotting bevredigend voltooi is, word 'n Ontrottingsertifikaat deur die gesondheidsowerheid uitgereik.
 - (b) By enige hawe wat kragtens Artikel 17 goedgekeur is, kan die gesondheidsowerheid 'n Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikaat uitreik indien hy tevrede is dat die skip vry van knaagdiere is. So 'n sertifikaat word slegs uitgereik as die inspeksie van die skip uitgevoer is toe die ruime leeg was of slegs ballas of ander materiaal bevat het wat vir knaagdiere onaantreklik of van so 'n aard of so gerangskik is dat dit 'n deeglike inspeksie van die ruime moontlik maak. 'n Ontrottingsvrystellingsertifikaat kan uitgereik word vir 'n olietenskip met vol ruime.
5. Indien die toestande waaronder ontrotting uitgevoer word, sodanig is dat 'n bevredigende uitslag, volgens die mening van die gesondheidsowerheid van die hawe waar die werk verrig is, nie verkry kan word nie, moet die gesondheidsowerheid 'n aantekening te dien effekte op die bestaande Ontrottingsertifikaat maak.

Artikel 55

In buitengewone omstandighede van 'n epidemiologiese aard wanneer die aanwesigheid van knaagdiere aan boord vermoed word, kan 'n lugvaartuig insekry gemaak en ontrot word.

Artikel 56

Voor sy vertrek op 'n internasionale reis uit 'n gebied waar daar 'n epidemie van longpes is, moet elke verdagte geval deur die gesondheidsowerheid in afsondering geplaas word vir 'n tydperk van ses dae, bereken vanaf die datum van die jongste blootstelling aan besmetting.

Artikel 57

1. 'n Skip of lugvaartuig word by aankoms as besmet beskou as:
 - (a) dit 'n geval van mensepes aan boord het;
 - (b) 'n pesbesmette knaagdier aan boord gevind word.
- 'n Skip word ook as besmet beskou as 'n geval van mensepes meer as ses dae na inskeping aan boord voorgekom het.
2. 'n Skip word by aankoms as verdag beskou as:
 - (a) dit geen geval van mensepes aan boord het nie, maar so 'n geval aan boord voorgekom het binne die eerste ses dae na inskeping;
 - (b) daar bewys van 'n abnormale vrekke onder knaagdiere aan boord is waarvan die oorsaak nog nie bekend is nie;
 - (c) dit iemand aan boord het wat aan longpes blootgestel was en nie aan die vereistes van Artikel 56 voldoen het nie.
3. Selfs wanneer dit van 'n besmette gebied kom of iemand aan boord het wat van 'n besmette gebied kom, word 'n skip of lugvaartuig by aankoms as gesond beskou as die gesondheidsowerheid, na mediese ondersoek, tevrede is dat die toestande in paragrafe 1 en 2 van hierdie Artikel uiteengesit, nie bestaan nie.

Artikel 58

1. By aankoms van 'n besmette of verdagte skip of 'n besmette lugvaartuig kan die volgende maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word:
 - (a) insekrymaking van enige verdagte geval en toesig vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae, bereken vanaf die datum van aankoms;
 - (b) insekrymaking en, indien nodig, ontsmetting van:
 - (i) enige bagasie van 'n besmette persoon of verdagte geval, en
 - (ii) enige ander artikel soos gebruikte beddegoed of linne en enige gedeelte van die skip of lugvaartuig wat beskou word besoedel te wees.
2. By aankoms van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer wat iemand wat aan longpes ly aan boord het, of as daar 'n geval van longpes aan boord van 'n skip voorgekom het binne 'n tydperk van ses dae voor sy aankoms, kan die gesondheidsowerheid, benewens die maatreëls wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel vereis word, die passassiers en bemanning van die skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer, in afsondering plaas vir 'n tydperk van ses dae, bereken vanaf die datum van die jongste blootstelling aan besmetting.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 54

1. Every ship shall be either:
 - (a) permanently kept in such a condition that it is free of rodents and the plague vector; or
 - (b) periodically deratted.
2. A Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate shall be issued only by the health authority for a port approved for that purpose under Article 17. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month for a ship proceeding to such a port if the deratting or inspection, as the case may be, would be facilitated by the operations due to take place there.
3. Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates shall conform with the model specified in Appendix 1.
4. If a valid certificate is not produced, the health authority for a port approved under Article 17, after inquiry and inspection, may proceed in the following manner:
 - (a) If the port has been designated under paragraph 2 of Article 17, the health authority may derat the ship or cause the deratting to be done under its direction and control. It shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the extermination of rodents on the ship. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and to any cargo and shall not take longer than is absolutely necessary. Wherever possible deratting shall be done when the holds are empty. In the case of a ship in ballast, it shall be done before loading. When deratting has been satisfactorily completed, the health authority shall issue a Deratting Certificate.
 - (b) At any port approved under Article 17, the health authority may issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate if it is satisfied that the ship is free of rodents. Such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the ship has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material, unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil tanker with full holds.
5. If the conditions under which a deratting is carried out are such that, in the opinion of the health authority for the port where the operation was performed, a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, the health authority shall make a note to that effect on the existing Deratting Certificate.

Article 55

In exceptional circumstances of an epidemiological nature, when the presence of rodents is suspected on board, an aircraft may be disinfected and deratted.

Article 56

Before departure on an international voyage from an area where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague, every suspect shall be placed in isolation by the health authority for a period of six days, reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

Article 57

1. A ship or an aircraft on arrival shall be regarded as infected if:
 - (a) it has a case of human plague on board;
 - (b) a plague-infected rodent is found on board.A ship shall also be regarded as infected if a case of human plague has occurred on board more than six days after embarkation.
2. A ship on arrival shall be regarded as suspected if:
 - (a) it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred on board within the first six days after embarkation;
 - (b) there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known;
 - (c) it has a person on board who has been exposed to pulmonary plague and has not met the requirements of Article 56.
3. Even when coming from an infected area or having on board a person coming from an infected area, a ship or an aircraft on arrival shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the health authority is satisfied that the conditions specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article do not exist.

Article 58

1. On arrival of an infected or suspected ship or an infected aircraft, the following measures may be applied by the health authority:
 - (a) disinsecting of any suspect and surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival;
 - (b) disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of:
 - (i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect; and
 - (ii) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship or aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated.
2. On arrival of a ship, an aircraft, a train, road vehicle or other means of transport having on board a person suffering from pulmonary plague, or if there has been a case of pulmonary plague on board a ship within the period of six days before its arrival, the health authority may, in addition to the measures required by paragraph 1 of this Article, place the passengers and crew of the ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle or other means of transport in isolation for a period of six days, reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

3. Indien daar knaagdierpes aan boord van 'n skip of in sy houers is, word dit insekvrý gemaak en ontrot, indien nodig in kwarantyn, op die wyse waarvoor in Artikel 54 voorsiening gemaak is, behoudens die volgende bepalings:

- (a) die ontrotting geskied sodra die ruime leeggemaak is;
- (b) een of meer voorlopige ontrottings van 'n skip met die vrag nog op sy plek of tydens die aflaai daarvan, kan uitgevoer word om die ontsnapping van besmette knaagdiere te verhoed;
- (c) as die algehele vernietiging van knaagdiere nie bewerkstellig kan word nie omdat slegs 'n gedeelte van die vrag afgelaai gaan word, word 'n skip nie verhinder om daardie gedeelte af te laai nie, maar die gesondheidsowerheid kan enige maatreeël, met inbegrip van die plasing van 'n skip in kwarantyn, wat hy nodig ag om die ontsnapping van knaagdiere te verhoed, toepas.

4. Indien 'n knaagdier wat met pes besmet is aan boord van 'n lugvaartuig gevind word, word die lugvaartuig insekvrý gemaak en ontrot, indien nodig in kwarantyn.

Artikel 59

'n Skip word nie langer as besmet of verdag beskou nie of 'n lugvaartuig word nie langer as besmet beskou nie, wanneer die maatreeëls wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid ooreenkomstig Artikels 39 en 58 vereis word, doeltreffend uitgevoer is of wanneer die gesondheidsowerheid tevrede is dat die abnormale vrekke onder knaagdiere nie aan pes toe te skryf is nie. Verkeersvergunning word daarna aan die skip of lugvaartuig verleen.

Artikel 60

Verkeersvergunning word by aankoms aan 'n gesonde skip of lugvaartuig verleen, maar as dit van 'n besmette gebied kom, kan die gesondheidsowerheid:

- (a) enige verdagte geval wat aan land gaan, onder toesig plaas vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae, bereken vanaf die datum waarop die skip of lugvaartuig die besmette gebied verlaat het;
- (b) die vernietiging van knaagdiere aan boord van 'n skip en insekvrýmaking van so 'n skip in buitengewone gevalle vereis om gegronde redes wat skriftelik aan die gesagvoerder verstrek moet word.

Artikel 61

Indien daar by aankoms van 'n trein of padvoertuig 'n geval van mensepes ontdek word, kan die maatreeëls waarvoor in Artikel 39 en in paragrafe 1 en 2 van Artikel 58 voorsiening gemaak word, deur die gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word, terwyl insekvrýmaking en, indien nodig, ontsmetting toegepas word op enige deel van die trein of padvoertuig wat as besoedel beskou word.

HOOFSTUK II

CHOLERA

Artikel 62

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies is die broeiperiode van cholera vyf dae.

Artikel 63

1. Die besit van 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen cholera word deur 'n gesondheidsowerheid in aanmerking geneem by die toepassing van die maatreeëls waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word.
2. Entstof teen cholera wat gebruik word vir die inenting van internasionale reisigers moet voldoen aan die vereistes wat deur die Organisasie neergelê word.
3. 'n Gesondheidsowerheid kan die volgende maatreeëls toepas op iemand wat 'n internasionale reis onderneem en binne die broeiperiode uit 'n besmette gebied gekom het:
 - (a) as hy in besit is van 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen cholera kan hy onder toesig geplaas word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae, bereken vanaf die datum van sy vertrek uit die besmette gebied;
 - (b) as hy nie in besit van so 'n sertifikaat is nie, kan hy vir daardie tydperk in afsondering geplaas word.
4. Enige gesondheidsorganisasie kan die maatreeëls waarvoor in hierdie Artikel voorsiening gemaak is, toepas, afgesien daarvan of cholera-besmetting in sy gebied voorkom al dan nie.

Artikel 64

1. 'n Skip word as besmet beskou indien dit by aankoms 'n geval van cholera aan boord het, of as 'n geval van cholera aan boord voorgekom het gedurende 'n tydperk van vyf dae voor aankoms.
2. 'n Skip word as verdag beskou as 'n geval van cholera tydens die reis aan boord voorgekom het, hoewel 'n nuwe geval nie gedurende 'n tydperk van vyf dae voor aankoms voorgekom het nie.
3. 'n Lugvaartuig word as besmet beskou indien dit by aankoms 'n geval van cholera aan boord het. Dit word as verdag beskou as 'n geval van cholera tydens die reis aan boord voorgekom het maar die geval voor aankoms afgelaai is.
4. Selfs wanneer dit van 'n besmette gebied kom of iemand aan boord het wat van 'n besmette gebied kom, word 'n skip of lugvaartuig by aankoms as gesond beskou as die gesondheidsowerheid, na mediese ondersoek, tevrede is dat geen geval van cholera gedurende die reis aan boord voorgekom het nie.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

3. If there is rodent plague on board a ship, or in its containers, it shall be disinfected and deratted, if necessary in quarantine, in the manner provided for in Article 54 subject to the following provisions:

- (a) the deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;
- (b) one or more preliminary derattings of a ship with the cargo in situ, or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;
- (c) if the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, a ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the health authority may apply any measures, including placing the ship in quarantine, which it considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

4. If a rodent infected with plague is found on board an aircraft, the aircraft shall be disinfected and deratted, if necessary in quarantine.

Article 59

A ship shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected, or an aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the health authority in accordance with Articles 39 and 58 have been effectively carried out, or when the health authority is satisfied that the abnormal mortality among rodents is not due to plague. The ship or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 60

On arrival, a healthy ship or aircraft shall be given free pratique, but, if it has come from an infected area, the health authority may:

- (a) place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date on which the ship or aircraft left the infected area;
- (b) require the destruction of rodents on board a ship and disinfecting in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master.

Article 61

If, on arrival of a train or a road vehicle, a case of human plague is discovered, the measures provided for in Article 39 and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 58 may be applied by the health authority, disinfecting and, if necessary, disinfection being applied to any part of the train or road vehicle which is considered to be contaminated.

CHAPTER II

CHOLERA

Article 62

For the purposes of these Regulations the incubation period of cholera is five days.

Article 63

1. The possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera shall be taken into consideration by a health authority in applying the measures provided for in these Regulations.

2. Anti-cholera vaccine used for vaccination for international travellers shall meet the requirements laid down by the Organization.

3. A health authority may apply the following measures to a person on an international voyage who has come from an infected area within the incubation period:

- (a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, he may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area;
- (b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, he may be placed in isolation for a like period.

4. Any health administration may apply the measures provided for in this Article, whether cholera infection is present in its territory or not.

Article 64

1. A ship shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival it has a case of cholera on board, or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival.

2. A ship shall be regarded as suspected if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage, but a fresh case has not occurred during a period of five days before arrival.

3. An aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of cholera on board. It shall be regarded as suspected if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage but the case has previously been disembarked.

4. Even when coming from an infected area or having on board a person coming from an infected area, a ship or an aircraft on arrival shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the health authority is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 65

1. By aankoms van 'n besmette skip of lugvaartuig kan die gesondheidsowerheid die volgende maatreëls toepas:

- (a) toesighouding, vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae bereken vanaf die datum van afstapping, oor enige passasier of lid van die bemanning wat 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen cholera toon, en afsondering van al die ander wat afstap;
- (b) ontsmetting van:
 - (i) enige bagasie van 'n besmette persoon of verdagte geval; en
 - (ii) enige ander artikel soos gebruikte beddegoed of linne en enige deel van die skip of lugvaartuig wat beskou word besoedel te wees;
- (c) ontsmetting en verwydering van water wat aan boord vervoer word en beskou word besoedel te wees en ontsmetting van die watertanks.

2. Menslike ontlasting, afloopwater, met inbegrip van ruimwater, afvalprodukte en enige stof wat beskou word besoedel te wees, moet nie gelos of afgelaai word sonder voorafgaande ontsmetting nie. Die gesondheidsowerheid is vir die veilige wegruiming daarvan verantwoordelik.

Artikel 66

1. By aankoms van 'n verdagte skip of lugvaartuig kan die maatreëls waarvoor in subparagraaf (b) en (c) van paragraaf (1) en in paragraaf (2) van Artikel 65 voorsiening gemaak word, deur die gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word.

2. Bowendien, maar sonder om afbreuk te doen aan die maatreël waarvoor in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 3 van Artikel 63 voorsiening gemaak word, kan enige passasier of lid van die bemanning wat afstap onder toesig geplaas word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae, bereken vanaf die datum van aankoms.

Artikel 67

'n Skip of lugvaartuig word nie langer as besmet of verdag beskou nie wanneer die maatreëls, wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid ooreenkomstig Artikel 39 en Artikels 65 en 66, onderskeidelik vereis word, doeltreffend uitgevoer is. Verkeersvergunning word daarna aan die skip of lugvaartuig verleen.

Artikel 68

Verkeersvergunning word, by aankoms, aan 'n gesonde skip of lugvaartuig verleen, maar as dit uit 'n besmette gebied kom, kan die gesondheidsowerheid die maatreëls waarvoor in Artikel 63 voorsiening gemaak word, toepas op enige passasier of lid van die bemanning wat afstap.

Artikel 69

Indien 'n geval van cholera by aankoms van 'n trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer ontdek word, kan die volgende maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word:

- (a) toesighouding, vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae bereken vanaf die datum van aankoms, oor 'n passasier of lid van die bemanning wat 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen cholera toon, en afsondering van al die ander wat afklim;
- (b) ontsmetting van:
 - (i) enige bagasie van die besmette persoon en, indien nodig, dié van enige verdagte geval; en
 - (ii) enige ander artikel soos gebruikte beddegoed of linne en enige deel van die trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer wat beskou word besoedel te wees.

Artikel 70

1. By aankoms van 'n besmette of verdagte skip of lugvaartuig, van 'n trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer waarop 'n geval van cholera ontdek is, of van 'n skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer wat van 'n besmette gebied kom, kan die gesondheidsowerheid monsters van voedsel, met inbegrip van vis, skulpvis, vrugte, groente of drank, neem vir kultuurondersoeke, tensy sodanige voedsel en drank in verseelde verpakings is en die gesondheidsowerheid geen rede het om te glo dat hulle besoedel is nie; en kan hy die aflaai van enige van hierdie artikels wat besoedel bevind is, belet of dit verwyder. Indien enige sodanige voedsel of drank verwyder word, moet reëlins vir die veilige beskikking daarvoor getref word.

2. Indien enige sodanige voedsel of drank wat bestem is om afgelaai te word, deel uitmaak van die vrag in 'n skip se ruim of die vragruim van 'n lugvaartuig of 'n houer, kan slegs die gesondheidsowerheid vir die hawe of lughawe waar sodanige voedsel of drank afgelaai moet word, die bevoegdheid uitoefen om dit te verwyder.

3. Die gesagvoerende vlieënier van 'n lugvaartuig en die gesagvoerder van 'n skip het die reg om die verwydering van enige sodanige voedsel of drank te eis.

Artikel 71

1. Van niemand word vereis om hom aan die neem van 'n proefpluisie van die enkelderm te onderwerp nie.

2. Van iemand, op 'n internasionale reis, wat uit 'n besmette gebied binne die broeiperiode van cholera gekom het en wat simptome het wat op cholera dui, kan vereis word om hom aan 'n ontlastingsondersoek te onderwerp.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 65

1. On arrival of an infected ship or aircraft, the following measures may be applied by the health authority:

- (a) for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of disembarkation, surveillance of any passenger or member of the crew who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, and isolation of all others who disembark;
- (b) disinfection of:
 - (i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect; and
 - (ii) any other articles such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship or aircraft which is considered to be contaminated;
- (c) disinfection and removal of any water carried on board which is considered to be contaminated, and disinfection of the water tanks.

2. Human dejecta, waste water including bilge-water, waste matter, and any matter which is considered to be contaminated shall not be discharged or unloaded without previous disinfection. Their safe disposal shall be the responsibility of the health authority.

Article 66

1. On arrival of a suspected ship or aircraft, the measures provided for in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2 of Article 65 may be applied by the health authority.

2. In addition, but without prejudice to the measures provided for in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 of Article 63, any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of arrival.

Article 67

A ship or an aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the health authority in accordance with Article 39 and with Articles 65 and 66 respectively have been effectively carried out. The ship or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 68

On arrival, a healthy ship or aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from an infected area, the health authority may apply to any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks the measures provided for in Article 63.

Article 69

If, on arrival of a train, road vehicle or other means of transport, a case of cholera is discovered, the following measures may be applied by the health authority:

- (a) for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of arrival, surveillance of any passenger or member of the crew who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, and isolation of all others who disembark;
- (b) disinfection of:
 - (i) any baggage of the infected person and, if necessary, that of any suspect; and
 - (ii) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the train, road vehicle or other means of transport, which is considered to be contaminated.

Article 70

1. On arrival of an infected or suspected ship or aircraft, of a train, road vehicle or other means of transport in which a case of cholera has been discovered, or a ship, an aircraft, a train, road vehicle or other means of transport coming from an infected area, the health authority may take samples of food, including fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables or beverages, for culture examination, unless such food and beverages are in sealed packages, and the health authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated; and may prohibit the unloading, or may remove, any of these articles found to be contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made for its safe disposal.

2. If any such food or beverage intended for unloading forms part of the cargo in a hold of a ship or freight compartment of an aircraft, or a container, only the health authority for the port or airport at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it.

3. The pilot in command of an aircraft and the master of a ship have the right to require the removal of any such food or beverage.

Article 71

1. No person shall be required to submit to rectal swabbing.

2. A person on an international voyage, who has come from an infected area within the incubation period of cholera and who has symptoms indicative of cholera, may be required to submit to stool examination.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.
HOOFSTUK III

GEELKOORS

Artikel 72

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies is die broeiperiode van geelkoors ses dae.

Artikel 73

1. Inenting teen geelkoors kan vereis word van enigiemand wat 'n besmette gebied op 'n internasionale reis verlaat.

2. As so iemand in besit is van 'n sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors wat nog nie geldig is nie, kan hy nietemin toegelaat word om te vertrek, maar die bepalings van Artikel 75 kan by aankoms op hom toegepas word.

3. Iemand in besit van 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors word nie as 'n verdagte geval behandel nie, al het hy ook van 'n besmette gebied gekom.

4. Die geelkoorsentstof wat gebruik word, moet deur die Organisasie goedgekeur word en die inentingsentrum moet deur die gesondheidsadministrasie van die gebied waarin dit geleë is, aangewys word. Die Organisasie moet verseker word dat die entstowwe wat vir hierdie doel gebruik word van geskikte gehalte sal bly.

Artikel 74

1. Elke persoon in diens by 'n hawe of lughawe wat in 'n besmette gebied geleë is en elke lid van die bemanning van 'n skip of lugvaartuig wat van so 'n hawe of lughawe gebruik maak, moet in besit wees van 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors.

2. Elke lugvaartuig wat 'n lughawe in 'n besmette gebied verlaat, word insekvrý gemaak ooreenkomstig die bepalings van Artikel 26, deur gebruik te maak van metodes aanbeveel deur die Organisasie, en besonderhede van die insekvrýmaking word ingesluit in die Gesondheidsdeel van die Algemene Verklaring vir Lugvaartuie tensy die gesondheidsowerheid van die lughawe van aankoms afstand doen van hierdie deel van die Algemene Verklaring vir Lugvaartuie. Die betrokke State moet die insekvrýmaking van 'n lugvaartuig deur die goedgekeurde dampinsekvrýmakingstelsel wat gedurende die vlug uitgevoer word, aanvaar.

3. Elke skip wat 'n hawe in 'n gebied waar *Aedes aegypti* nog bestaan, verlaat en op weg is na 'n gebied waar *Aedes aegypti* uitgeroei is, word vry gehou van *Aedes aegypti* in sy onvolgroeide en volgroeide stadiums.

4. 'n Lugvaartuig wat 'n lughawe waar *Aedes aegypti* bestaan, verlaat en op weg is na 'n gebied waar *Aedes aegypti* uitgeroei is, word insekvrý gemaak ooreenkomstig die bepalings van Artikel 26, deur gebruik te maak van die metodes wat deur die Organisasie aanbeveel word.

Artikel 75

'n Gesondheidsowerheid in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, kan vereis dat iemand, op 'n internasionale reis, wat van 'n besmette gebied gekom het en nie in staat is om 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors te toon nie, afgesonder word totdat sy sertifikaat geldig word, of totdat 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae, bereken vanaf die datum van die jongste moontlike blootstelling aan besmetting verstryk het, wat ook al die eerste geskied.

Artikel 76

1. Iemand wat van 'n besmette gebied kom en nie in staat is om 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors te toon nie en wat op vertrek staan op 'n internasionale reis na 'n lughawe in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan en waar die middele nog nie bestaan om segregasie te bewerkstellig waarvoor in Artikel 35 voorsiening gemaak word nie, kan, by ooreenkoms tussen die gesondheidsadministrasies van die gebiede waarin die betrokke lughawens geleë is, verhinder word om van 'n lughawe waar sodanige middele beskikbaar is, te vertrek gedurende die tydperk waarvoor voorsiening gemaak word in Artikel 75.

2. Die betrokke gesondheidsadministrasies moet die Organisasie van enige sodanige ooreenkoms en van die beëindiging daarvan in kennis stel. Die Organisasie moet hierdie inligting onmiddellik aan alle gesondheidsadministrasies verstrek.

Artikel 77

1. 'n Skip word by aankoms as besmet beskou as dit 'n geval van geelkoors aan boord het, of as 'n geval tydens die reis aan boord voorgekom het. Dit word as verdag beskou as dit 'n besmette gebied minder as ses dae voor aankoms verlaat het, of, indien dit aankom binne dertig dae nadat dit so 'n gebied verlaat het, die gesondheidsowerheid *Aedes aegypti* of ander vektore van geelkoors aan boord vind. Enige ander skip word as gesond beskou.

2. 'n Lugvaartuig word by aankoms as besmet beskou as dit 'n geval van geelkoors aan boord het. Dit word as verdag beskou indien die gesondheidsowerheid nie tevrede is met 'n insekvrýmaking wat ooreenkomstig paragraaf 2 van Artikel 74 uitgevoer is nie en hy lewende muskiete aan boord van die lugvaartuig vind. Enige ander lugvaartuig word as gesond beskou.

Artikel 78

1. Die volgende maatreëls kan deur die gesondheidsowerheid by aankoms van 'n besmette of verdagte skip of lugvaartuig toegepas word:

- (a) in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, die maatreëls waarvoor in Artikel 75 voorsiening gemaak word, op enige passasier of lid van die bemanning wat afstap en nie in besit is van 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors nie;

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

CHAPTER III

YELLOW FEVER

Article 72

For the purposes of these Regulations the incubation period of yellow fever is six days.

Article 73

1. Vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any person leaving an infected area on an international voyage.

2. If such a person is in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid, he may nevertheless be permitted to depart, but the provisions of Article 75 may be applied to him on arrival.

3. A person in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall not be treated as a suspect, even if he has come from an infected area.

4. The yellow fever vaccine used must be approved by the Organization, and the vaccinating centre must have been designated by the health administration for the territory in which it is situated. The Organization shall be assured that the vaccines used for this purpose continue to be of suitable quality.

Article 74

1. Every person employed at a port or an airport situated in an infected area, and every member of the crew of a ship or an aircraft using any such port or airport, shall be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

2. Every aircraft leaving an airport situated in an infected area shall be disinfected in accordance with Article 26, using methods recommended by the Organization, and details of the disinfecting shall be included in the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration, unless this part of the Aircraft General Declaration is waived by the health authority of the airport of arrival. States concerned shall accept disinfecting of aircraft by the approved vapour disinfecting system carried out in flight.

3. Every ship leaving a port in an area where *Aedes aegypti* still exists and bound for an area where *Aedes aegypti* has been eradicated shall be kept free of *Aedes aegypti* in its immature and adult stages.

4. An aircraft leaving an airport where *Aedes aegypti* exists and bound for an area where *Aedes aegypti* has been eradicated shall be disinfected in accordance with Article 26, using methods recommended by the Organization.

Article 75

A health authority in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present may require a person on an international voyage, who has come from an infected area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, to be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

Article 76

1. A person coming from an infected area who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever and who is due to proceed on an international voyage to an airport in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present and at which the means for securing segregation provided for in Article 35 do not yet exist, may, by arrangement between the health administrations for the territories in which the airports concerned are situated be prevented from proceeding from an airport at which such means are available, during the period provided for in Article 75.

2. The health administrations concerned shall inform the Organization of any such arrangement, and of its termination. The Organization shall immediately send this information to all health administrations.

Article 77

1. On arrival, a ship shall be regarded as infected if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or if a case has occurred on board during the voyage. It shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected area less than six days before arrival, or, if arriving within thirty days of leaving such an area, the health authority finds *Aedes aegypti* or other vectors of yellow fever on board. Any other ship shall be regarded as healthy.

2. On arrival, an aircraft shall be regarded as infected if it has a case of yellow fever on board. It shall be regarded as suspected if the health authority is not satisfied with a disinfecting carried out in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 74 and it finds live mosquitos on board the aircraft. Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy.

Article 78

1. On arrival of an infected or suspected ship or aircraft, the following measures may be applied by the health authority:

- (a) in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present, the measures provided for in Article 75 to any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever;

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

- (b) inspeksie van die skip of lugvaartuig en vernietiging van enige *Aëdes aegypti* of ander vektore van geelkoors aan boord; in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, kan van 'n skip vereis word om minstens 400 meter van die land af te bly totdat sulke maatreëls uitgevoer is.
2. Die skip of lugvaartuig word nie langer as besmet of verdag beskou nie wanneer die maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid ooreenkomstig Artikel 39 en paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel vereis, doeltreffend uitgevoer is. Dit word daarna verkeersvergunning verleen.

Artikel 79

By aankoms van 'n gesonde skip of lugvaartuig uit 'n besmette gebied kan die maatreëls waarvoor in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 1 van Artikel 78 voorsiening gemaak word, toegepas word. Die skip of lugvaartuig word daarna verkeersvergunning verleen.

Artikel 80

'n Staat belet nie die landing van 'n lugvaartuig by enige sanitêre lughawe in sy gebied indien die maatreëls waarvoor in paragraaf 2 van Artikel 74 voorsiening gemaak word, toegepas word nie, maar in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, kan lugvaartuie wat van 'n besmette gebied kom slegs by lughawens wat deur die Staat vir daardie doel gespesifiseer is, neerstryk.

Artikel 81

By aankoms van 'n trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer in 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, kan die volgende maatreëls deur die gesondheidsowerheid toegepas word:

- (a) afsondering, waarvoor in Artikel 75 voorsiening gemaak word, van iemand wat van 'n besmette gebied kom en nie in staat is om 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen geelkoors te toon nie;
- (b) insekvrvmaking van die trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer as dit van 'n besmette gebied gekom het.

Artikel 82

In 'n gebied waar die vektor van geelkoors bestaan, moet die afsondering waarvoor in Artikel 39 en in hierdie Hoofstuk voorsiening gemaak word, in muskietvrye akkommodasie geskied.

HOOFSTUK IV

POKKIES

Artikel 83

By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies is die broeiperiode van pokkies veertien dae.

Artikel 84

1. 'n Gesondheidsadministrasie kan van iemand op 'n internasionale reis wat nie voldoende bewys van beskerming deur 'n vorige aanval van pokkies lewer nie, vereis om by aankoms 'n geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen pokkies te besit. So iemand wat nie so 'n sertifikaat toon nie, kan ingeënt word of, as hy weier, kan hy onder toesig geplaas word vir hoogstens veertien dae, bereken vanaf die datum van sy vertrek van die laaste gebied wat hy voor sy aankoms besoek het.

2. Van iemand, op 'n internasionale reis, wat gedurende 'n tydperk van veertien dae voor sy aankoms 'n besmette gebied besoek het en wat, volgens die mening van die gesondheidsowerheid nie voldoende deur inenting of deur 'n vorige aanval van pokkies beskerm is nie, kan vereis word om hom te laat inent of hy kan onder toesig geplaas word, of ingeënt en dan onder toesig geplaas word. As hy weier om ingeënt te word, kan hy afgesonder word. Die tydperk van toesig of afsondering is hoogstens veertien dae, bereken vanaf die datum van sy vertrek uit die besmette gebied. 'n Geldige sertifikaat van inenting teen pokkies word as voldoende bewys van beskerming beskou.

3. Enige gesondheidsadministrasie kan die maatreëls waarvoor in hierdie Artikel voorsiening gemaak word, toepas afgesien daarvan of daar in sy gebied pokkiesbesmetting is, al dan nie.

Artikel 85

1. 'n Skip of lugvaartuig word as besmet beskou indien dit by aankoms 'n geval van pokkies aan boord het, of indien so 'n geval tydens die reis aan boord voorgekom het.

2. Enige ander skip of lugvaartuig word as gesond beskou, selfs al is daar verdagte gevalle aan boord, maar enige verdagte geval kan, wanneer hy afstap, onderwerp word aan die maatreëls waarvoor in Artikel 86 voorsiening gemaak word.

Artikel 86

1. By aankoms van 'n besmette skip of lugvaartuig:

- (a) moet die gesondheidsowerheid inenting aanbied aan iemand aan boord wat volgens die mening van die gesondheidsowerheid nie voldoende teen pokkies beskerm is nie;
- (b) kan die gesondheidsowerheid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens veertien dae, bereken vanaf die jongste blootstelling aan besmetting, iemand wat afstap afsonder of onder toesig plaas, maar die gesondheidsowerheid moet die vorige inentings van so iemand en die moontlikheid dat hy aan besmetting blootgestel was, in aanmerking neem by die vasstelling van die tydperk van sodanige afsondering of toesig;

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

- (b) inspection of the ship or aircraft and destruction of any *Aedes aegypti* or other vectors of yellow fever on board; in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present, the ship may, until such measures have been carried out, be required to keep at least 400 metres from land.

2. The ship or aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the health authority in accordance with Article 39 and with paragraph 1 of this Article have been effectively carried out, and it shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 79

On arrival of a healthy ship or aircraft coming from an infected area, the measures provided for in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 78 may be applied. The ship or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 80

A State shall not prohibit the landing of an aircraft at any sanitary airport in its territory if the measures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 74 are applied, but, in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present, aircraft coming from an infected area may land only at airports specified by the State for that purpose.

Article 81

On arrival of a train, a road vehicle, or other means of transport in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present, the following measures may be applied by the health authority:

- (a) isolation, as provided for in Article 75, of any person coming from an infected area, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever;
- (b) disinsecting of the train, road vehicle or other means of transport if it has come from an infected area.

Article 82

In an area where the vector of yellow fever is present the isolation provided for in Article 39 and in this Chapter shall be in mosquito-proof accommodation.

CHAPTER IV

SMALLPOX

Article 83

For the purposes of these Regulations the incubation period of smallpox is fourteen days.

Article 84

1. A health administration may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who does not produce such a certificate may be vaccinated or, if he refuses vaccination, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

2. A person on an international voyage, who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited an infected area and who, in the opinion of the health authority, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area. A valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

3. Any health administration may apply the measures provided for in this Article, whether smallpox infection is present in its territory or not.

Article 85

1. A ship or an aircraft shall be regarded as infected if, on arrival, it has a case of smallpox on board, or if such a case has occurred on board during the voyage.

2. Any other ship or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect may on disembarking be subjected to the measures provided for in Article 86.

Article 86

1. On arrival of an infected ship or aircraft, the health authority:

- (a) shall offer vaccination to any person on board who, in its opinion, is not sufficiently protected against smallpox;
- (b) may, for a period of not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the last exposure to infection, isolate or place under surveillance any person disembarking, but the health authority shall take into account the previous vaccinations of the person and the possibility of his having been exposed to infection in determining the period of such isolation or surveillance;

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

(c) moet die gesondheidsowerheid:

(i) enige bagasie van 'n besmette persoon ontsmet, en

(ii) enige ander bagasie of artikel soos gebruikte beddegoed of linne en enige deel van die skip of lugvaartuig wat beskou word besoedel te wees, ontsmet.

2. 'n Skip of lugvaartuig word as besmet beskou totdat elke besmette persoon verwyder is en totdat die maatreëls wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid ooreenkomstig paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel vereis word, doeltreffend uitgevoer is. Aan 'n skip of lugvaartuig word dan verkeersvergunning verleen.

Artikel 87

Verkeersvergunning word by aankoms aan 'n gesonde skip of lugvaartuig verleen, selfs al het dit van 'n besmette gebied gekom.

Artikel 88

Indien by aankoms van 'n trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer, 'n geval van pokkies ontdek word, word die besmette persoon verwyder en is die bepalings van paragraaf 1 van Artikel 86 van toepassing, enige tydperk van toesig of afsondering word bereken vanaf die datum van aankoms, en ontsmetting word toegepas op enige deel van die trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer wat beskou word besoedel te wees.

DEEL VI

GESONDHEIDSDOKUMENTE

Artikel 89

Gesondheidspasse, met of sonder konsulêre visums, of enige sertifikaat, hoe ookal genoem, betreffende gesondheidstoestande van 'n hawe of lughawe word nie van 'n skip of lugvaartuig vereis nie.

Artikel 90

1. Die gesagvoerder van 'n seevarende vaartuig op 'n internasionale seereis moet voor sy aankoms by sy eerste aanlegthawe in 'n gebied die gesondheidstoestand aan boord vasstel en tensy 'n gesondheidsadministrasie dit nie vereis nie, moet hy, by aankoms 'n Maritieme Verklaring van Gesondheid invul en aan die gesondheidsowerheid van daardie hawe besorg. Hierdie verklaring word deur die skeepsdokter, indien die skip een het, mede-onderteken.

2. Die gesagvoerder en die skeepsdokter, as die skip een het, moet enige inligting verstrek wat deur die gesondheidsowerheid aangaande gesondheidstoestande aan boord tydens die reis verlang word.

3. 'n Maritieme Verklaring van Gesondheid moet ooreenstem met die model in Aanhangsel 5 gespesifiseer.

4. 'n Gesondheidsadministrasie kan besluit:

(a) om af te sien van die indiening van die Maritieme Verklaring van Gesondheid deur alle skepe wat aankom; of

(b) om dit slegs te vereis as die skip aankom van sekere bepaalde gebiede, of as daar positiewe inligting is wat gemeld moet word.

In albei gevalle moet die gesondheidsadministrasie skeepvaartbedrywers in kennis stel.

Artikel 91

1. Die gesagvoerende vlieënier van 'n lugvaartuig of sy gemagtigde agent moet, wanneer hy by die eerste lughawe in 'n gebied land, die Gesondheidsdeel van die Algemene Verklaring vir Lugvaartuie, wat ooreenstem met die model soos uiteengesit in Aanhangsel 6, invul en aan die gesondheidsowerheid van daardie lughawe besorg, behalwe as 'n gesondheidsadministrasie dit nie vereis nie.

2. Die gesagvoerende vlieënier van 'n lugvaartuig of sy gemagtigde agent moet die inligting verstrek wat die gesondheidsowerheid aangaande toestande aan boord tydens die reis verlang.

3. 'n Gesondheidsadministrasie kan besluit:

(a) om af te sien van die indiening van die Gesondheidsdeel van die Algemene Verklaring vir Lugvaartuie deur alle lugvaartuie wat aankom; of

(b) om dit slegs te vereis as die lugvaartuig aankom van sekere bepaalde gebiede, of as daar positiewe inligting is wat gemeld moet word. In albei gevalle moet die gesondheidsadministrasie lugvaartbedrywers in kennis stel.

Artikel 92

1. Die sertifikate in Aanhangsels 1, 2, 3 en 4 gespesifiseer, word in Engels en Frans gedruk. 'n Amptelike taal van die gebied van uitreiking kan bygevoeg word.

2. Die sertifikate waarna in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel verwys word, word in Engels of Frans ingevul. Invulling in 'n ander taal bo en behalwe Engels en Frans word nie uitgesluit nie.

3. Internasionale sertifikate van inenting word deur 'n mediese praktisyen persoonlik onderteken; sy amptelike stempel is nie 'n aanvaarde plaasvervanger vir sy handtekening nie.

4. Internasionale sertifikate van inenting is individuele sertifikate en word onder geen omstandighede kollektief gebruik nie. Afsonderlike sertifikate word vir kinders uitgereik.

5. Daar word nie afgewyk van die modelle van die sertifikate uiteengesit in Aanhangsels 2, 3 en 4 en geen foto word ingesluit nie.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

(c) shall disinfect:

- (i) any baggage of any infected person; and
- (ii) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship or aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated.

2. A ship or an aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the health authority in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article have been effectively carried out. The ship or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 87

On arrival, a healthy ship or aircraft, even when it has come from an infected area, shall be given free pratique.

Article 88

If, on arrival of a train, road vehicle or other means of transport, a case of smallpox is discovered, the infected person shall be removed and the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 86 shall apply, any period of surveillance or isolation being reckoned from the date of arrival, and disinfection being applied to any part of the train, road vehicle or other means of transport which is considered to be contaminated.

PART VI

HEALTH DOCUMENTS

Article 89

Bills of health, with or without consular visa, or any certificate, however designated, concerning health conditions of a port or an airport, shall not be required from any ship or aircraft.

Article 90

1. The master of a seagoing vessel making an international voyage, before arrival at its first port of call in a territory, shall ascertain the state of health on board, and, except when a health administration does not require it, he shall, on arrival, complete and deliver to the health authority for that port a Maritime Declaration of Health which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried.

2. The master, and the ship's surgeon if one is carried, shall supply any information required by the health authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

3. A Maritime Declaration of Health shall conform with the model specified in Appendix 5.

4. A health administration may decide:

- (a) either to dispense with the submission of the Maritime Declaration of Health by all arriving ships; or
- (b) to require it only if the ship arrives from certain stated areas, or if there is positive information to report.

In either case, the health administration shall inform shipping operators.

Article 91

1. The pilot in command of an aircraft, on landing at the first airport in a territory, or his authorized agent, shall complete and deliver to the health authority for that airport the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration which shall conform with the model specified in Appendix 6, except when a health administration does not require it.

2. The pilot in command of an aircraft, or his authorized agent, shall supply any information required by the health authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

3. A health administration may decide:

- (a) either to dispense with the submission of the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration by all arriving aircraft; or
- (b) to require it only if the aircraft arrives from certain stated areas, or if there is positive information to report.

In either case, the health administration shall inform aircraft operators.

Article 92

1. The certificates specified in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be printed in English and in French. An official language of the territory of issue may be added.

2. The certificates referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be completed in English or in French. Completion in another language in addition is not excluded.

3. International certificates of vaccination must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.

4. International certificates of vaccination are individual certificates and shall in no circumstances be used collectively. Separate certificates shall be issued for children.

5. No departure shall be made from the models of the certificates specified in Appendices 2, 3 and 4, and no photograph shall be included.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

6. 'n Ouer of voog onderteken die internasionale sertifikaat van inenting as die kind nie kan skryf nie. Die handtekening van 'n ongeletterde persoon word op die gebruikelike wyse deur sy merk aangedui en die aanduiding deur 'n ander persoon dat dit die merk van die betrokke persoon is.

7. Indien 'n inenter van mening is dat inenting op mediese gronde nie moet plaasvind nie, voorsien hy die persoon skriftelik in Engels of Frans van die redes vir daardie mening wat gesondheidsowerhede in aanmerking behoort te neem.

Artikel 93

'n Inentingsdokument wat uitgereik is deur die Gewapende Magte aan 'n aktiewe lid van daardie Magte word aanvaar in plaas van 'n internasionale sertifikaat in die vorm aangedui in Aanhangel 2, 3 of 4, indien:

- (a) dit mediese inligting bevat wat wesenlik dieselfde is as dié wat deur sodanige vorm vereis word; en
- (b) dit 'n verklaring in Engels of Frans bevat waarin die aard en datum van inenting vermeld word en ook dat dit ooreenkomstig hierdie Artikel uitgereik word.

Artikel 94

Geen gesondheidsdokument, behalwe dié waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word, word in internasionale verkeer verlang nie.

DEEL VII

VORDERINGS

Artikel 95

1. Geen vordering word deur 'n gesondheidsowerheid gehef nie vir:
 - (a) enige mediese ondersoek waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word, of enige aanvullende ondersoek, bakteriologies of andersins, wat vereis word ten einde die gesondheidstoestand van die persoon wat ondersoek word, vas te stel;
 - (b) enige inenting van 'n persoon by aankoms en enige sertifikaat daarvan.
2. Waar vorderings gehef word vir die toepassing van die maatreëls waarvoor in hierdie Regulasies voorsiening gemaak word, behalwe die maatreëls waarna in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel verwys word, moet daar in elke gebied slegs een enkele tarief vir sodanige vordering wees en elke vordering moet:
 - (a) met hierdie tarief ooreenstem;
 - (b) matig wees en nie die werklike koste van die gelewerde diens oorskry nie;
 - (c) gehef word sonder onderskeid betreffende nasionaliteit, domisilie of woonplek van die betrokke persoon, of betreffende nasionaliteit, vlag, registrasie of eienaarskap van die skip, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig, ander middels van vervoer, en houters. In die besonder moet geen onderskeid gemaak word tussen nasionale en vreemde persone, skepe, lugvaartuie, treine, padvoertuie, ander middels van vervoer, en houters nie.
3. Die heffing van 'n vordering vir die deursending van 'n boodskap per radio betreffende die bepalinge van hierdie Regulasies oorskry nie die normale vordering vir radioboodskappe nie.
4. Die tarief en enige wysiging daarvan word minstens tien dae voor enige heffing daarkragtens gepubliseer en onmiddellik aan die Organisasie bekendgemaak.

DEEL VIII

DIVERSE BEPALINGS

Artikel 96

1. Elke lugvaartuig wat 'n lughawe verlaat wat geleë is in 'n gebied waar die oordra van malaria of ander siektes wat deur muskiete gedra word, voorkom, of waar daar muskietektore van siektes bestaan wat teen insekdoders bestand is of waar 'n vektorspesie bestaan wat uitgeroei is in die gebied waar die lughawe van die lugvaartuig se bestemming geleë is, word insektry gemaak ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van Artikel 26 deur gebruikmaking van die metodes soos aanbeveel deur die Organisasie. Betrokke State moet insektrymaking van lugvaartuie gedurende vlug ooreenkomstig die goedgekeurde dampinsektrymakingstelsel aanvaar. Elke skip wat 'n hawe verlaat in omstandighede soos hierbo bedoel word vry gehou van die onvolgroeide en volgroeide stadiums van die betrokke muskiet.
2. By aankoms op 'n lughawe in 'n gebied waar malaria of ander siektes deur muskiete gedra uit ingevoerde vektore kan ontwikkel, of waar 'n vektorspesie wat bestaan in die gebied van die lughawe waar die vlug begin het, uitgeroei is, kan die lugvaartuig gemeld in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel insektry gemaak word ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van Artikel 26, indien daar nie aan die gesondheidsowerheid bevredigende bewys gelewer word dat insektrymaking uitgevoer is ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel nie. Elke skip wat in omstandighede soos hierbo uiteengesit in 'n hawe aankom, behoort onder die beheer van die gesondheidsowerheid behandel en vrygemaak te word van die onvolgroeide en volgroeide stadiums van die betrokke muskiet.
3. Sover dit uitvoerbaar is, en waar toepaslik, word 'n trein, padvoertuig, ander middel van vervoer, houer, of boot wat vir internasionale kusverkeer of vir internasionale verkeer op binne-landse waterweë gebruik word, vry gehou van insekvektore van siektes by die mens.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

6. A parent or guardian shall sign the international certificate of vaccination when the child is unable to write. The signature of an illiterate shall be indicated in the usual manner by his mark and the indication by another that this is the mark of the person concerned.

7. If a vaccinator is of the opinion that vaccination is contra-indicated on medical grounds he shall provide the person with reasons, written in English or French, underlying that opinion, which health authorities should take into account.

Article 93

A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of those Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Appendix 2, 3 or 4 if:

- (a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and
- (b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with this Article.

Article 94

No health document other than those provided for in these Regulations, shall be required in international traffic.

PART VII

CHARGES

Article 95

1. No charge shall be made by a health authority for:
 - (a) any medical examination provided for in these Regulations, or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise, which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;
 - (b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.
2. Where charges are made for applying the measures provided for in these Regulations, other than the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, there shall be in each territory only one tariff for such charges and every charge shall:
 - (a) conform with this tariff;
 - (b) be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered;
 - (c) be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile, or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle, other means of transport, and containers. In particular, there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons, ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles, other means of transport, and containers.
3. The levying of a charge for the transmission of a message relating to provisions of these Regulations by radio may not exceed the normal charge for radio messages.
4. The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published at least ten days in advance of any levy thereunder and notified immediately to the Organization.

PART VIII

VARIOUS PROVISIONS

Article 96

1. Every aircraft leaving an airport situated in an area where transmission of malaria or other mosquito-borne disease is occurring, or where insecticide-resistant mosquito vectors of disease are present, or where a vector species is present that has been eradicated in the area where the airport of destination of the aircraft is situated shall be disinfected in accordance with Article 26 using the methods recommended by the Organization. States concerned shall accept disinfecting of aircraft by the approved vapour disinfecting system carried out in flight. Every ship leaving a port in the situation referred to above shall be kept free from the immature and adult stages of the mosquito concerned.

2. On arrival at an airport in an area where malaria or other mosquito-borne disease could develop from imported vectors, or where a vector species has been eradicated that is present in the area in which the airport of origin is located, the aircraft mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article may be disinfected in accordance with Article 26 if the health authority is not provided with satisfactory evidence that disinfecting has been carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. Every ship arriving in a port in the situation referred to above should be treated and freed, under the control of the health authority, from the immature and adult stages of the mosquito concerned.

3. As far as practicable, and where appropriate, a train, road vehicle, other means of transport, container, or boat used for international coastal traffic or for international traffic on inland waterways shall be kept free of insect vectors of human disease.

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

1. Swerwers, nomades, seisoenswerkers of persone wat deelneem aan periodieke massasamekomste en enige skip, veral klein bote vir internasionale kusverkeer, lugvaartuig, trein, padvoertuig of ander middel van vervoer wat hulle vervoer, kan onderwerp word aan bykomende gesondheidsmaatreëls wat in ooreenstemming is met die wette en regulasies van elke betrokke Staat en aan enige ooreenkoms wat tussen sulke State aangegaan is.

2. Elke Staat moet die Organisasie in kennis stel van die bepalings van enige sodanige wette en regulasies of ooreenkoms.

Artikel 98

(a) die regstreekse en snelle uitwisseling van epidemiologiese inligting tussen naburige gebiede;

(b) die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat toegevoegs moet word op internasionale kusverkeer en op internasionale verkeer op binnelandse waterweë, met inbegrip van mere;

(c) die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat toegepas moet word in aangrensende gebiede by hul gemeenskaplike grens;

(d) die vereniging van twee of meer gebiede in een gebied by die toepassing van enigeen van die gesondheidsmaatreëls wat ooreenkomstig hierdie Regulasies toegepas word;

(e) reëlins vir die vervoer van besmette persone deur middel van vervoermiddels wat spesiaal vir die doel aangepas is.

2. Die verdrae of ooreenkomste bedoel in paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel, mag nie strydig met die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies wees nie.

DEEL IX

Artikel 99

1. Behoudens die bepaling van artikel 101 en die uitsonderings waarvoor hieronder voorsiening gemaak word, vervang hierdie Regulasies, vir sover dit die State wat deur hierdie Regulasies gebind word en dit hierdie State en die Organisasie betref, die bepaling van die volgende bestaande Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensies, Regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste:

(a) Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie, onderteken in Parys, 3 Desember 1903:

(b) Pan-Amerikaanse Sanitêre Konvensie, onderteken in Washington, 14 Oktober 1905;

(c) Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie, onderteken in Parys, 17 Januarie 1912;

(d) Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie, onderteken in Parys, 21 Junie 1926;

(e) Internasionale Sanitiere Konvensie vir Lugnavigasie, onderteken in Den Haag, 12 April 1933:

(f) Internasionale Ooreenkoms om af te sien van Gesondheidspasse, onderteken in Parys, 22 Desember 1934:

(g) Internasionale Ooreenkoms om af te sien van Konsulêre Visums op Gesondheidspasse, onderteken in Parys, 22 Desember 1934:

(h) Konvensie ter wysiging van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie van 21 Junie 1926, onderteken in Parys, 31 Oktober 1938;

(i) Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie, 1944, ter wysiging van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie van 21 Junie 1926, oopgestel vir ondertekening in Washington, 15 Desember 1944:

(j) Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie vir Lugnavigasie, 1944, ter wysiging van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie van 12 April 1933, oopgestel vir ondertekening in Washington, 15 Desember 1944:

(k) Protokol van 23 April 1946 ter verlenging van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie, 1944, in Washington, onderteken;

(l) Protokol van 23 April 1946 ter verlenging van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie vir lugnavigasie, 1944, in Washington onderteken;

(m) Internasionale Sanitiere Regulasies, 1951, en die Bykomende Regulasies van 1955, 1956, 1960, 1963 en 1965.

2. Die Pan-Amerikaanse Sanitêre Kode, onderteken te Habana, 14 November 1924, bly van krag behalwe Artikels 2, 9, 10, 11, 16 tot en met 53, 61 en 62 waarop die relevante gedeelte van paragraaf 1 van hierdie Artikel van toepassing is.

Artikel 100.

1. Die tydperk wat bepaal is ter uitvoering van Artikel 22 van die Konstitusie van die Organisasie betreffende verwerping of voorbehoud, is nege maande met ingang van die datum van kennisgewing deur die Direkteur-generaal van die aanvaarding van hierdie Regulasies deur die Wêreld-gesondheidsvergadering.

2. Sodanige tydperk kan, by kennisgewing aan die Direkteur-generaal, verleng word tot agtien maande ten opsigte van oorsese of ander verafgeleë gebiede vir wie se internasionale betrekkinge die Staat verantwoordelik is.

3. Enige verwerping of voorbehoud wat deur die Direkteur-generaal ontvang word na verstryking van die tydperke bedoel in paragraaf 1 of 2 van hierdie Artikel, het geen uitwerking nie.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 97

1. Migrants, nomads, seasonable workers or persons taking part in periodic mass congregations, and any ship in particular small boats for international coastal traffic, aircraft, train, road vehicle or other means of transport carrying them, may be subjected to additional health measures conforming with the laws and regulations of each state concerned, and with any agreement concluded between any such States.
2. Each State shall notify the Organization of the provisions of any such laws and regulations or agreement.
3. The standards of hygiene on ships and aircraft carrying persons taking part in periodic mass congregations shall not be inferior to those recommended by the Organization.

Article 98

1. Special treaties or arrangements may be concluded between two or more States having certain interests in common owing to their health, geographical, social or economic conditions, in order to facilitate the application of these Regulations, and in particular with regard to:
 - (a) the direct and rapid exchange of epidemiological information between neighbouring territories;
 - (b) the health measures to be applied to international coastal traffic and to international traffic on inland waterways, including lakes;
 - (c) the health measures to be applied in contiguous territories at their common frontier;
 - (d) the combination of two or more territories into one territory for the purposes of any of the health measures to be applied in accordance with these Regulations;
 - (e) arrangements for carrying infected persons by means of transport specially adapted for the purpose.
2. The treaties or arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be in conflict with the provisions of these Regulations.
3. States shall inform the Organization of any such treaty or arrangement which they may conclude. The Organization shall send immediately to all health administrations information concerning any such treaty or arrangement.

PART IX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 99

1. These Regulations, subject to the provisions of Article 101 and the exceptions hereinafter provided, replace, as between the States bound by these Regulations and as between these States and the Organization, the provisions of the following existing International Sanitary Conventions, Regulations and similar agreements:

- (a) International Sanitary Convention, signed in Paris, 3 December 1903;
- (b) Pan American Sanitary Convention, signed in Washington, 14 October 1905;
- (c) International Sanitary Convention, signed in Paris, 17 January 1912;
- (d) International Sanitary Convention, signed in Paris, 21 June 1926;
- (e) International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, signed at The Hague, 12 April 1933;
- (f) International Agreement for dispensing with Bills of Health, signed in Paris, 22 December 1934;
- (g) International Agreement for dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health, signed in Paris, 22 December 1934;
- (h) Convention modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926, signed in Paris, 31 October 1938;
- (i) International Sanitary Convention, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926, opened for signature in Washington, 15 December 1944;
- (j) International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 12 April 1933, opened for signature in Washington, 15 December 1944;
- (k) Protocol of 23 April 1946 to prolong the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, signed in Washington;
- (l) Protocol of 23 April 1946 to prolong the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, signed in Washington;
- (m) International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and the Additional Regulations of 1955, 1956, 1960, 1963 and 1965.

2. The Pan American Sanitary Code, signed at Habana, 14 November 1924, remains in force with the exception of Articles, 2, 9, 10, 11, 16 to 53 inclusive, 61, and 62, to which the relevant part of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

Article 100

1. The period provided in execution of Article 22, of the Constitution of the Organization for rejection or reservation shall be nine months from the date of the notification by the Director-General of the adoption of these Regulations by the World Health Assembly.
2. Such period may, by notification to the Director-General, be extended to eighteen months with respect to overseas or other outlying territories for whose international relations the State may be responsible.
3. Any rejection or reservation received by the Director-General after the expiry of the periods referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article shall have no effect.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

Artikel 101

1. Indien enige Staat 'n voorbehoud ten opsigte van hierdie Regulasies stel, is sodanige voorbehoud nie geldig nie tensy dit deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering aanvaar word, en hierdie Regulasies tree nie in werking met betrekking tot daardie Staat nie voordat sodanige voorbehoud deur die Vergadering aanvaar is, of, indien die Vergadering daarteen beswaar maak op grond daarvan dat dit wesenlik afbreuk doen aan die karakter en doel van hierdie Regulasies, voordat dit teruggetrek is.

2. 'n Gedeeltelike verwerping van hierdie Regulasies word as 'n voorbehoud beskou.

3. Die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering kan, as 'n voorwaarde vir sy aanvaarding van 'n voorbehoud, die Staat wat so 'n voorbehoud stel, versoek om te onderneem dat hy sal voortgaan om enige verpligting of verpligtings na te kom wat ooreenstem met die onderwerp van sodanige voorbehoud en wat so 'n Staat voorheen kragtens die bestaande konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste in Artikel 99 genoem, aanvaar het.

4. Indien 'n Staat 'n voorbehoud stel wat volgens die mening van die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering nie wesenlik afbreuk doen nie aan 'n verpligting of verpligtings wat voorheen kragtens bestaande konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste in Artikel 99 genoem, deur daardie Staat aanvaar is, kan die vergadering so 'n voorbehoud aanvaar sonder om as voorwaarde van aanvaarding 'n onderneming te vereis van die aard bedoel in paragraaf 3 van hierdie Artikel.

5. Indien die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering beswaar maak teen 'n voorbehoud en daardie voorbehoud dan nie teruggetrek word nie, tree hierdie Regulasies nie in werking met betrekking tot die Staat wat so 'n voorbehoud gestel het nie. Enige bestaande konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste in Artikel 99 genoem waarby so 'n Staat reeds 'n party is, bly gevolglik van krag vir sover dit so 'n Staat betref.

Artikel 102

'n Verwerping, of die geheel of deel van enige voorbehoud, kan te eniger tyd teruggetrek word deur die Direkteur-generaal daarvan in kennis te stel.

Artikel 103

1. Hierdie Regulasies tree in werking op die eerste dag van Januarie 1971.

2. Enige Staat wat lid van die Organisasie word na daardie datum en wat nie reeds 'n party hierby is nie, kan sy verwerping van of enige voorbehoud tot hierdie Regulasies bekend maak binne 'n tydperk van drie maande vanaf die datum waarop daardie Staat 'n lid van die Organisasie word. Tensy verwerp, tree hierdie Regulasies in werking met betrekking tot daardie Staat, behoudens die bepalings van Artikel 101, by verstryking van daardie tydperk.

Artikel 104

1. Enige Staat wat nie 'n lid van die Organisasie is nie maar 'n party is by enigeen van die konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste genoem in Artikel 99, of wat deur die Direkteur-generaal in kennis gestel is van die aanvaarding van hierdie Regulasies deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering, kan 'n party hierby word deur sy aanvaarding daarvan aan die Direkteur-generaal bekend te maak, en behoudens die bepalings van artikel 101 word sodanige aanvaarding van krag op die datum waarop hierdie Regulasies in werking tree, of, indien sodanige aanvaarding na dié datum bekend gemaak word, drie maande na die datum van die ontvangs deur die Direkteur-generaal van die kennisgewing van aanvaarding.

2. By die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies is Artikels 23, 33, 62, 63 en 64 van die Konstitusie van die Organisasie van toepassing op enige nie-lidstaat wat 'n party word by hierdie Regulasies.

3. Enige nie-lidstaat wat 'n party geword het by hierdie Regulasies kan hom te enige tyd aan deelname daaraan onttrek deur middel van 'n kennisgewing, gerig aan die Direkteur-generaal, wat van krag word ses maande nadat hy dit ontvang het. Die Staat wat hom onttrek het, moet van daardie datum af die toepassing hervat van die bepalings van enige van die konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste genoem in Artikel 99 waarby hy voorheen 'n party was.

Artikel 105

Die Direkteur-generaal moet alle lede en geassosieerde lede en ook ander partye by konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste genoem in Artikel 99 in kennis stel van die aanvaarding van hierdie Regulasies deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering. Die Direkteur-generaal moet ook hierdie State sowel as enige ander Staat wat 'n party by hierdie Regulasies geword het, in kennis stel van enige bykomende Regulasies wat hierdie Regulasies wysig of aanvul, van enige kennisgewing deur hom ontvang kragtens Artikels 100, 102, 103 en 104, onderskeidelik, asook van enige besluit wat deur die Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering kragtens Artikel 101 geneem is.

Artikel 106

1. Enige vraag of geskil oor die interpretasie of toepassing van hierdie Regulasies of enige Regulasies ter aanvulling van hierdie Regulasies kan deur enige betrokke Staat na die Direkteur-generaal verwys word wat moet probeer om die vraag of geskil te besleg. Indien sodanige kwessie of geskil nie aldus besleg word nie, moet die Direkteur-generaal op eie inisiatief, of op versoek van enige betrokke Staat, die vraag of geskil na die gepaste komitee of ander orgaan van die Organisasie, vir oorweging verwys.

2. Enige betrokke Staat is geregtig om voor so 'n komitee of ander orgaan verteenwoordig te wees.

3. Enige sodanige geskil wat nie aldus besleg word nie, kan, by skriftelike aansoek, deur enige betrokke Staat na die Internasionale Geregshof vir beslissing verwys word.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 101

1. If any State makes a reservation to these Regulations, such reservation shall not be valid unless it is accepted by the World Health Assembly, and these Regulations shall not enter into force with respect to that State until such reservation has been accepted by the Assembly, or, if the Assembly objects to it on the ground that it substantially detracts from the character and purpose of these Regulations, until it has been withdrawn.

2. A rejection in part of these Regulations shall be considered as a reservation.

3. The World Health Assembly may, as a condition of its acceptance of a reservation, request the State making such reservation to undertake that it will continue to fulfil any obligation or obligations corresponding to the subject-matter of such reservation, which such State has previously accepted under the existing conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99.

4. If a State makes a reservation which in the opinion of the World Health Assembly detracts to an insubstantial extent from an obligation or obligations previously accepted by that State under the existing conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99, the Assembly may accept such reservation without requiring as a condition of its acceptance an undertaking of the kind referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

5. If the World Health Assembly objects to a reservation, and that reservation is not then withdrawn, these Regulations shall not enter into force with respect to the State which has made such a reservation. Any existing conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99 to which such State is already a party consequently remain in force as far as such State is concerned.

Article 102

A rejection, or the whole or part of any reservation, may at any time be withdrawn by notifying the Director-General.

Article 103

1. These Regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, 1971.

2. Any State which becomes a Member of the Organization after that date and which is not already a party hereto may notify its rejection of, or any reservation to, these Regulations within a period of three months from the date on which that State becomes a Member of the Organization. Unless rejected, these Regulations shall come into force with respect to that State, subject to the provisions of Article 101 upon expiry of that period.

Article 104

1. Any State not a Member of the Organization, which is a party to any conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99 or to which the Director-General has notified the adoption of these Regulations by the World Health Assembly, may become a party hereto by notifying its acceptance to the Director-General and, subject to the provisions of Article 101, such acceptance shall become effective upon the date of coming-into-force of these Regulations, or, if such acceptance is notified after that date, three months after the date of receipt by the Director-General of the notification of acceptance.

2. For the purpose of the application of these Regulations Articles 23, 33, 62, 63 and 64 of the Constitution of the Organization shall apply to any non-Member State which becomes a party to these Regulations.

3. Any non-Member State which has become a party to these Regulations may at any time withdraw from participation in these Regulations, by means of a notification addressed to the Director-General which shall take effect six months after he has received it. The State which has withdrawn shall, as from that date, resume application of the provisions of any conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99 to which it was previously a party.

Article 105

The Director-General shall notify all Members and Associate Members, and also other parties to any conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99 of the adoption by the World Health Assembly of these Regulations. The Director-General shall also notify these States as well as any other State, which has become a party to these Regulations, of any additional Regulations amending or supplementing these Regulations, of any notification received by him under Articles 100, 102, 103 and 104 respectively, as well as of any decision taken by the World Health Assembly under Article 101.

Article 106

1. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of these Regulations or of any Regulations supplementary to these Regulations may be referred by any State concerned to the Director-General who shall attempt to settle the question or dispute. If such question or dispute is not thus settled, the Director-General on his own initiative, or at the request of any State concerned, shall refer the question or dispute to the appropriate committee or other organ of the Organization for consideration.

2. Any State concerned shall be entitled to be represented before such committee or other organ.

3. Any such dispute which has not been thus settled may, by written application, be referred by any State concerned to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.*Artikel 107*

1. Die Engelse en Franse tekste van hierdie Regulasies is ewe outentiek.
2. Die oorspronklike tekste van hierdie Regulasies word in die argiewe van die Organisasie bewaar. Gewaarmerkte afskrifte word deur die Direkteur-generaal aan alle Lede en Geassosieerde Lede en ook aan ander partye by een van die konvensies, regulasies en soortgelyke ooreenkomste vermeld in Artikel 99, gestuur. By die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Regulasies word gewaarmerkte afskrifte deur die Direkteur-generaal aan die Sekretaris-generaal van die Verenigde Volke besorg vir registrasie ooreenkomstig Artikel 102 van die Handves van die Verenigde Volke.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN ons dit onderteken het te Boston op hierdie vyf-en-twintigste dag van Julie 1969.

W. H. STEWART,

*President van die Twee-en-twintigste
Wêreldgesondheidsvergadering.*

M. G. CANDAU,

*Direkteur-Generaal van die
Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie.*

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

Article 107

1. The English and French texts of these Regulations shall be equally authentic.
2. The original texts of these Regulations shall be deposited in the archives of the Organization. Certified true copies shall be sent by the Director-General to all Members and Associate Members, and also to other parties to one of the conventions, regulations and similar agreements listed in Article 99. Upon the entry into-force of these Regulations, certified true copies shall be delivered by the Director-General to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have set out hands at Boston, this twenty-fifth day of July 1969.

W. H. STEWART,

*President of the Twenty-second World
Health Assembly.*

M. G. CANDAU,

*Director-General of the World Health
Organization.*

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

AANHANGSEL 1

ONTROTTINGSERTIFIKAAT (a)

ONTROTTINGSVRYSTELLINGSERTIFIKAAT (a)

Uitgereik ooreenkomstig artikel 54 van die Internasionale Gesondheidsregulasies.
(Moet nie deur hawe-owerhede weggeneem word nie.)

Hawe van.....

Datum.....

Hierdie sertifikaat boekstaaf die inspeksie en {ontrotting
vrystelling} (a) by hierdie hawe en op
bovermelde datum van die {skip
binnelandse navigasievaartuig} (a).....van
{netto tonnemaat vir 'n seevaartuig
tonnemaat vir 'n binnelandse navigasievaartuig} (a) (f). Ten tye van {inspeksie
ontrotting} (a)
was die ruime belaaï met.....ton.....vrag.

KOMPARTEMENT (b)	AAN- DUIDINGS VAN ROTTE (c)	SKUILPLEKKE VAN ROTTE		ONTROTTING				
		ontdek (d)	be- handel	deur uitroking			deur hulle te vang of te vergiftig	
				Uitrokmiddel			Blootstelling (ure)	
				Ruimte (kubieke voet)	Hoeveelheid gebruik (e)	Rotte dood gevind	Valle gestel of gif gegooi	Rotte gevang of gedood
Ruim 1								
Ruim 2								
Ruim 3								
Ruim 4								
Ruim 5								
Ruim 6								
Ruim 7								
Skutdekruimte								
Bunkerruimte								
Masjienkamer en skroefastonneel								
Voorpiek en pakkamer								
Agterpiek en pakkamer								
Reddingsbote								
Kaart- en radiokamers								
Kombuis								
Spens								
Proviantkamers								
Kwartiere (bemanning)								
Kwartiere (offisiere)								
Kwartiere (kajuitpassasiers)								
Kwartiere (stuur)								
TOTAAL								

(a) Skrap onnodige aanwysings.

(b) Ingeval enige van genoemde kompartemente nie op die skip of binnelandse navigasievaartuig bestaan nie, moet dié feit gemeld word.

(c) Ou of onlangse bewys van uitwerpsel, paadjies of knaging.

(d) Niks, klein, middelmatig of groot.

(e) Meld die gewig van swawel of sianiedsoute of die hoeveelheid hidrosiaansuur gebruik.

(f) Spesifiseer of dit verwys na metrieke verplasing of enige ander metode om die tonnemaat vas te stel.

AANBEVELINGS GEDOEN—WAARNEMINGS.—In die geval van vrystelling, meld hier die maatreëls getref om die skip of binnelandse navigasievaartuig in so 'n toestand te hou dat dit vry is van knaagdiere en die pesvektor.

Seël, naam, kwalifikasie en handtekening van inspekteur.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

APPENDIX 1

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (a)

DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a)

Issued in accordance with Article 54 of the International Health Regulations.
(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.)

Port of.....

Date.....

This certificate records the inspection and {deratting
exemption} (a) at this port and on the above date
of the {ship
inland navigation vessel} (a) of
{net tonnage for a sea-going vessel
tonnage for an inland navigation vessel} (a) (f). At the time of {inspection
deratting} (a)
the holds were laden with..... tons of..... cargo.

COMPARTMENTS (b)	RAT INDI- CATIONS (c)	RAT HARBOURAGE		DERATTING				
		dis- covered (d)	treated	by fumigation			by catching, trapping, or poisoning	
				Fumigant	Hours exposure		Traps set or poison put out	Rats caught or killed
Hold 1								
Hold 2								
Hold 3								
Hold 4								
Hold 5								
Hold 6								
Hold 7								
Shelter deck space								
Bunker space								
Engineroom and shaft alley								
Forepeak and storeroom								
Afterpeak and storeroom								
Lifeboats								
Charts and wireless rooms								
Galley								
Pantry								
Provision storerooms								
Quarters (crew)								
Quarters (officers)								
Quarters (cabin passengers)								
Quarters (steerage)								
TOTAL								

(a) Strike out the unnecessary indications.

(b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel, this fact must be mentioned.

(c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing.

(d) None, small, moderate, or large.

(e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used.

(f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnage.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—OBSERVATIONS.—In the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessel in such a condition that it is free of rodents and the plague vector.

Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

AANHANGSEL 2

INTERNASIONALE SERTIFIKAAT VAN INENTING OF
HERINENTING TEEN CHOLERA

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat.....datum van geboorte.....
geslag.....wie se handtekening volg.....
op die aangeduide datum teen cholera ingeënt of heringeënt is.

Datum	Handtekening en professionele status van inenter	Goedgekeurde stempel	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			

Die entstof wat gebruik word, moet aan die vereistes van die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie voldoen.

Hierdie sertifikaat is geldig vir 'n tydperk van ses maande vanaf ses dae na een inspuiting van die entstof of, in die geval van herinenting, binne genoemde tydperk van ses maande, vanaf die datum van herinenting.

Bogenoemde goedgekeurde stempel moet in 'n vorm wees wat die gesondheidsadministrasie van die gebied waarin die inenting gedoen word, voorgeskryf het.

Hierdie sertifikaat moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn met sy eie handtekening onderteken word; sy amptelike stempel word nie as plaasvervanger vir sy handtekening aanvaar nie.

Enige wysiging van hierdie sertifikaat, of uitwissing, of versuim om enige deel daarvan in te vul, kan dit ongeldig maak.

AANHANGSEL 3

INTERNASIONALE SERTIFIKAAT VAN INENTING OF
HERINENTING TEEN GEELKOORS

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat.....datum van geboorte.....
geslag.....wie se handtekening volg.....
op die aangeduide datum teen geelkoors ingeënt of heringeënt is.

Datum	Handtekening en professionele status van inenter	Vervaardiger en lotnommer van entstof	Amptelike stempel van inentingsentrum	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

Hierdie sertifikaat is geldig slegs as die entstof wat gebruik is deur die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie goedgekeur is en as die inentingsentrum deur die gesondheidsadministrasie van die gebied waarin die sentrum geleë is, aangewys is.

Hierdie sertifikaat is geldig vir 'n tydperk van tien jaar vanaf tien dae na die datum van inenting of, in die geval van herinenting, binne genoemde tydperk van tien jaar vanaf die datum van herinenting.

Hierdie sertifikaat moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn met sy eie handtekening onderteken word; sy amptelike stempel word nie as plaasvervanger vir sy handtekening aanvaar nie.

Enige wysiging van hierdie sertifikaat, of uitwissing, of versuim om enige deel daarvan in te vul, kan dit ongeldig maak.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

APPENDIX 2

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA

This is to certify that date of birth.....
sex..... whose signature follows.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Approved Stamp	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			

The vaccine used shall meet the requirements laid down by the World Health Organization.
The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after one injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.
The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.
This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.
Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

APPENDIX 3

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

This is to certify that date of birth.....
sex..... whose signature follows.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Manufacturer and batch no. of vaccine	Official Stamp of vaccinating centre	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organization and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.
The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of ten years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination, or in the event of a revaccination within such period of ten years, from the date of that revaccination.
This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.
Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

AANHANGSEL 4

INTERNASIONALE SERTIFIKAAT VAN INENTING OF
HERINENTING TEEN POKKIES

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat datum van geboorte
 geslag wie se handtekening volg
 op die aangeduide datum teen pokkies ingeënt of heringeënt is met gevriesdroogde of vloeibare
 entstof wat gesertifiseer is om aan die aanbevole vereistes van die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie
 te voldoen.

Datum	Dui aan met „X” of:	Handtekening en professionele status van inenter	Vervaardiger en lotnommer van entstof	Goedgekeurde stempel	
1(a)	Eerste inenting ge- doen			1 (a)	1 (b)
1 (b)	Gelees as suksesvol Onsuksesvol.....				
2	Herinenting			2	3
3	Herinenting				

Hierdie sertifikaat is geldig vir 'n tydperk van drie jaar vanaf agt dae na die datum van 'n sukses-
 volle primêre inenting of, in die geval van herinenting, vanaf die datum van herinenting.

Bogenoemde goedgekeurde stempel moet in 'n vorm wees wat die gesondheidsadministrasie van
 die gebied waarin die inenting gedoen is, voorgeskryf het.

Hierdie sertifikaat moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn met sy eie handtekening onderteken word; sy
 amptelike stempel word nie as plaasvervanger vir sy handtekening aanvaar nie.

Enige wysiging van hierdie sertifikaat, of uitwissing, of versuim om enige deel daarvan in te vul,
 kan dit ongeldig maak.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

APPENDIX 4

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

This is to certify that..... date of birth.....
sex..... whose signature follows.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or
liquid vaccine certified to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization.

Date	Show by "X" whether	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Manufacturer and batch no. of vaccine	Approved stamp	
1 (a)	Primary vaccination performed.....			1 (a)	1 (b)
1 (b)	Read as successful Unsuccessful				
2	Revaccination			2	3
3	Revaccination				

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

This certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner in his own hand; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for the signature.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

APPENDIX 5

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

(To be rendered by the masters of ships arriving from ports outside the territory.)

Port of _____ Date _____

Name of ship..... From..... To.....

Nationality _____ **Master's name** _____

Net Registered Tonnage

Deratting or Deratting Exemption } Certificate Dated
Issued at

Number of passengers } Cabin..... Number of crew.....
Deck.....

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure:

HEALTH QUESTIONS

Answer
"Yes" or "No"

- | YES OR NO | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Has there been on board during voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox? Give particulars in Schedule | |
| 2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage,* or has there been an abnormal mortality among them? | |
| 3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in Schedule. | |
| 4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of disease which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in Schedule. | |
| 5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in Schedule | |

Note: In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of disease of an infectious nature: fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling; or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse; jaundice accompanied by fever.

6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of disease?

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Health (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed.....
Master

Countersigned.....
Ship's Surgeon

Date.....

*If more than four weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to give particulars for the last four weeks.

SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION

Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board.

[illegible]

* State whether recovered; still ill; died.

† State whether still on board; landed at (give name of port); buried at sea.

Wet No. 28, 1974

WET OP DIE INTERNASIONALE
GESONDHEIDSREGULASIES, 1974.

AANHANGSEL 6

GESONDHEIDSDEEL VAN DIE ALGEMENE VERKLARING
VIR LUGVAARTUIE

GESONDHEIDSVERKLARING.

Persone aan boord met ander siektes as lugsiekte of die gevolge van ongelukke (met inbegrip van persone met simptome of tekens van siekte soos uitslag, koors, koues, diarree) sowel as dié gevalle van siekte wat tydens die vlug afgestap het.....

Enige ander toestand aan boord wat kan lei tot die verspreiding van siekte.....

Besonderhede van elke insekvrvmaking of sanitêre behandeling (plek, datum, tyd, metode) gedurende die vlug. Indien geen insekvrvmaking gedurende die vlug uitgevoer is nie, gee besonderhede omtrent die jongste insekvrvmaking.....

Handtekening, indien vereis:

Betrokke Bemanningslid

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS ACT, 1974.

Act No. 28, 1974

APPENDIX 6

HEALTH PART OF THE AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

Persons on board with illnesses other than airsickness or the effects of accidents (including persons with symptoms or signs of illness such as rash, fever, chills, diarrhoea) as well as those cases of illness disembarked during the flight.....

Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.....

Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight, give details of most recent disinsecting.....

Signature, if required:

Crew member concerned

