

*Article 79*

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 80.

*Article 80*

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;
  - (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 81*

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

*Article 82*

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 80 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 83*

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 84*

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 4.
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 85*

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 5, 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 86*

1. The certificates specified in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 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 in his own hand by a medical practitioner or other person authorized by the national health administration; his official stamp is not an accepted substitute for his 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 and 3, and no photograph shall be included.
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 contraindicated 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 87*

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 or 3 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 88*

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