



Tuvalu

**QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL)
REGULATIONS**

2008 Revised Edition

CAP. 28.44.2



Tuvalu

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS

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Tuvalu

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS

MADE UNDER SECTION 82 OF THE QUARANTINE ACT¹

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) Regulations.

2 Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“**Aedes aegypti**” includes any domiciliary vector of yellow fever;

“**aircraft**” means an aircraft making an international voyage and includes hydroplanes;

“**airport**” means an airport of entry or departure for international air traffic and includes places for the landing of hydroplanes and similar craft on water;

“**baggage**” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;

“**crew**” means the personnel of a vessel or an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;

“**day**” means an interval of 24 hours;

“**direct transit area**” means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Authority for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;

“**epidemic**” means an extension of a disease by a multiplication of cases in a local area;

“**Health Authority**” means the Senior Medical Officer or a quarantine officer or a temporary quarantine officer;

“**Health Inspector**” means an officer appointed as such by the Senior Medical Officer;

“**imported case**” means an infected person arriving in Tuvalu on an international voyage;

“**infected local area**” means —

- (a) a local area where there is a case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox which is neither an imported case nor a transferred case; or
- (b) a local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port; or
- (c) a local area where activity of yellow-fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man; or
- (d) a local area where there is an epidemic of typhus or relapsing fever; or
- (e) any place in respect of which the Health Authority has certified in writing that he is satisfied that there is reason to suspect that any of the conditions exist which are referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this definition;

“**infected person**” means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

“**International Sanitary Regulations**” means the Regulations adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly in 1951, and amended by the Eighth, Ninth and Sixteenth World Health Assemblies in 1955, 1956 and 1963 respectively;

“**international voyage**” means —

- (a) in the case of a vessel or an aircraft, a voyage between ports or airports in the territories of more than one country; or
- (b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a country other than the territory of the country 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 manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

“**master**” in relation to an aircraft means the person in charge or command of such aircraft;

“**medical examination**” includes visit to and inspection of a vessel or aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board but does not include the periodical inspection of a vessel to ascertain the need for de-ratting;

“**medical practitioner**” means a person registered as such under the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act,²

“**observation**” means medical examination in isolation of a person or persons by the Health Authority, at such interval as the Health Authority may decide;

“**port**” means a seaport which is normally frequented by vessels;

“**quarantinable disease**” means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever;

“**quarantine mooring ground**” means any mooring ground appointed by the Minister by order under section 23;

“**quarantine station**” means any place appointed to be a quarantine station by the Minister by order under section 8;

“**rat**” includes other rodents known to be the means of spreading plague;

“**relapsing fever**” means louse-borne relapsing fever;

“**surveillance**” means medical examination by the Health Authority, at such intervals as the Health Authority may decide, of a person or persons whose movements, other than reporting for medical examination, are unrestricted;

“**suspect**” means a person who is considered by the Health Authority as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;

“**transferred case**” means an infected person whose infection originated in another local area in Tuvalu;

“**typhus**” means louse-borne typhus;

“**valid certificate**” in relation to vaccination or inoculation means a certificate in the form set out in Schedules 5, 6 and 7, and issued from authorised vaccination and inoculation centres as set out from time to time in the World Health Organisation Bulletins;

“**yellow fever epidemic area**” means an area in which yellow fever exists in a form recognisable clinically, biologically or pathologically and includes an area in which the yellow fever virus persists among jungle animals over long periods of time.

DECLARATION OF DESIGNATED AND SANITARY AIRPORTS

3 Designated and sanitary airports

- (1) The Minister may by order declare any airport in Tuvalu to be a designated airport for the purposes of these Regulations and the International Sanitary Regulations,
- (2) The Minister may by order declare any designated airport to be a sanitary airport for the purpose of these Regulations and the International Sanitary Regulations provided that such airport complies with the conditions and affords the facilities set out hereunder that is to say —
 - (a) a medical practitioner and 1 health inspector although the staff may not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the airport;
 - (b) a place of medical inspection;
 - (c) equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory if such examination cannot be made at the airport;
 - (d) facilities, in the case of necessity, for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick, and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures in suitable premises either within the airport or in proximity to it;
 - (e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation if required as well as any other measures laid down in these Regulations;
 - (f) a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water;
 - (g) a proper and safe system for the disposal of excrement, refuse and filth and for the removal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Senior Medical Officer;
 - (h) adequate protection from rats,

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

4 Maritime declaration of Health

- (1) The master of every vessel arriving at any port in Tuvalu from any port outside Tuvalu shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall fill in and sign a declaration of health in the form set out in Schedule 1 (hereafter referred to as a “maritime declaration of health”), such form to be countersigned by the ship’s surgeon if one is carried thereon.

- (2) The master or the ship's surgeon shall deliver the maritime declaration of health to the Health Authority, and shall supply any further information required by the Health Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage.
- (3) Where it appears to the Health Authority from the answers to the questions set out in the maritime declaration of health, or from the answers to the inquiries, or otherwise, that there was no quarantinable disease or any case or suspected case of other infectious disease, which is likely to lead to infection or to the spread of infectious disease on board during the voyage or on arrival of the vessel, and that the vessel has not called at any infected local area or had direct intercourse during the voyage with any ship from an infected local area having on board any quarantinable disease or any other infectious disease, the Health Authority shall grant pratique to the vessel.

5 Aircraft General Declaration

- (1) The master of an aircraft landing at an airport shall complete and deliver to the Health Authority the health part of the Aircraft General Declaration which shall conform with the model specified in Form No.1 of Schedule 2.
- (2) The master of an aircraft shall supply any further information required by the Health Authority as to health conditions on board during the voyage and shall notify the Health Authority of any death on the aircraft during the voyage, or of any case or suspected case of illness on the aircraft.
- (3) The Health Authority may exempt the master of any particular aircraft or any aircraft of a particular class from the provisions of paragraph (1).

6 Granting of pratique

- (1) No person shall board any vessel or aircraft, unless and until the Health Authority has granted pratique or has given permission for such person to board:

Provided that any harbour pilot, and if necessary his assistants, may in an emergency board any vessel before pratique has been granted and, if it be found that the conditions are such that pratique is not granted, neither such pilot nor his assistants who have boarded the vessel shall leave the same until the Health Authority has visited the vessel and granted them permission to do so.

- (2) If the Health Authority decides not to grant pratique, he shall cause the signals mentioned in regulation 8(1) to be displayed on the vessel or aircraft until pratique has been granted.
- (3) When a vessel or an aircraft touches several ports or airports in Tuvalu in direct sequence, it shall not be necessary to submit the vessel or aircraft or passengers or crew to further sanitary measures or medical inspection after the

first port or airport, unless the Health Authority otherwise directs, for the reason that some new incident has occurred or that it has ascertained that some measure previously applied was not effective.

- (4) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, the Health Authority may, when on the basis of information received he infers that the waiving of medical inspection will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or other infectious disease, grant pratique by wireless.
- (5) The master of any ship arriving in Tuvalu from overseas may request the granting of free pratique by sending a wireless message to the port quarantine officer, not more than 12 hours or less than 4 hours before the time on which the vessel is expected to arrive in port in the following form —

“To Quarantine Officer (name of) Port

Request radio pratique stop negative answers all health questions
maritime declaration of health

Master.”

7 Duties of passengers

- (1) All passengers excluding wives accompanied by husbands and children accompanied by parents, entering Tuvalu by air shall upon or before the first landing of the aircraft in Tuvalu complete a personal Declaration of Origin in Form No.2 of Schedule 2 and shall deliver the same to the commander of the aircraft who shall hand the declaration to the Health Authority.
- (2) The person for the time being in charge of an airport may, in the absence of a Health Authority, defer the departure of a person showing symptoms of an illness other than the effect of accident where not already notified to the master of the aircraft by a medical practitioner.

8 Procedure for infected or suspected vessels or aircraft

- (1) The master of an infected or suspected vessel, arriving or being at any port in Tuvalu and the master of any vessel arriving at any port in Tuvalu from an infected local area or not having in his possession a clean maritime declaration of health, or having had direct intercourse with another vessel on which there was any case or suspected case of quarantinable disease or which had come from an infected local area, shall display during daylight at the foremast Flag L, international code, and at night the following signal, namely 3 lights in the form of an equilateral triangle, the lights being at least 6 feet apart, that at the apex of the triangle being white and the other 2 red, and shall remain outside the limits of the port or, if already within such limits, shall proceed to the quarantine ground of the port or to such a place as the Health Authority or the harbour master or the pilot shall point out. Any vessel displaying the signals in accordance with this Regulation shall be visited by

the Health Authority who shall grant pratique or take such other steps as may be necessary under these Regulations.

- (2) The master of an infected or suspected aircraft arriving in Tuvalu and having on board a case of quarantinable or other infectious disease or having a person who has been exposed to infection during the voyage of the aircraft shall land such aircraft on an airport and shall place himself at the disposal of the Health Authority and shall answer all requests for information of a public health nature which are made to him by the competent authority and shall produce for examination the documents carried on board.
- (3) The crew and passengers of an infected or suspected aircraft coming from an infected local area shall be inspected by the Health Authority and the sick, if any, shall be landed and isolated. Passengers shall not move beyond the limits prescribed by the person for the time being in charge of an airport, except with the permission of the Health Authority.
- (4) Should an aircraft land elsewhere than on a designated airport, the master of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest Health Authority or police officer. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or member of the crew may leave the vicinity of the aircraft except with the permission of the Health Authority, or for the purpose of communicating with the Health Authority.

9 Duties of master on entering Tuvalu

- (1) The master of any ship or aircraft coming from a port or airport outside Tuvalu and fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching a port or airport in Tuvalu shall, if any person on board has symptoms of illness other than air-sickness, sea-sickness or the effects of accidents, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of a medical officer, send to the Health Authority, either directly or through an agent approved by him, a wireless message embodying such of the items of information set out in Schedule 3 as are applicable.
- (2) Any wireless message so required to be sent shall be sent so as to reach the Health Authority not more than 12 and not less than 4 hours before the time on which the vessel is expected to arrive at port and, in case of aircraft, not more than 2 hours and not less than half an hour before the time at which the aircraft is expected to arrive at the airport.
- (3) Any message in wireless code delivered to the Health Authority shall conform with the section relating to routine quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

10 Measures which may be taken on arrival

- (1) The Health Authority may board any vessel or aircraft arriving in Tuvalu and inspect every person therein. The Health Authority may call for inspection any of the vessel's or aircraft's books and papers and may use every lawful means which may seem to him expedient for ascertaining the state of health of the persons on board and the sanitary conditions of the vessel or aircraft.
- (2) Where the Health Authority has special problems constituting a grave danger to public health he may, on arrival of any person on an international voyage require such person to give in writing full particulars of the address of his destination.

11 Persons who may approach vessels in quarantine

- (1) No person, other than the Health Authority or the harbour master or the pilot or the airport traffic officer and his assistant or persons specially authorised in writing by the Health Authority to accompany him to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, shall come within 100 yards of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique:

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to persons engaged in superintending and assisting the berthing of a vessel or the landing of an aircraft.

- (2) The master of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall not permit any person to board his vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, except the Health Authority, the pilot, the harbour master or the airport traffic officer and persons specially authorised in writing by the Health Authority and shall, to the best of his ability, endeavour to prevent the approach of any person other than those mentioned in paragraph (1), within a distance of 100 yards of his vessel or aircraft until his vessel or aircraft shall have been examined and granted pratique.

12 Vessels not to leave mooring ground until granted pratique

A vessel brought to an appointed mooring ground or landing place pursuant to section 23 shall remain there until granted pratique.

13 Vessels at quarantine mooring ground to display signals

- (1) All vessels lying at the quarantine mooring ground or at any place to which they are directed to be taken shall have displayed by day flag signals and by night the lights specified in regulation 8(1).
- (2) All guard boats and all boats belonging to a vessel in quarantine shall display on suitable flag staffs a similar flag at the stern by day and from sunset to sunrise a light at the bow and stern.

14 Powers of Health Authority on berthing

- (1) The Health Authority may serve a notice in writing upon the master of any vessel at any port in Tuvalu requiring him —
 - (a) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf, unless it is fended away there from for a distance of at least 8 feet;
 - (b) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf or quay or otherwise in connection with the shore or any other vessel, unless all warps, cables, ropes and other shore-moorings are provided with rat-guards to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, fixed thereon as may be directed but, generally, not less than 4 feet nor more than 6 feet from the vessel's side;
 - (c) to keep every warp, cable, rope or other shore-mooring as aforesaid covered with fresh tar for a distance of not less than 3 feet from the vessel's side and, for this purpose, to renew such tar covering at least every 5 days;
 - (d) to keep similarly tar-covered the outside of any canvas or other covering used round a shore-mooring;
 - (e) to whitewash every evening between 5 and 6 o'clock every gangway communicating between the vessel and the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a length of not less than 8 feet from the vessel's side and over its entire width and to keep a light burning at the vessel's end of the gangway from sunset to sunrise;
 - (f) to keep all port holes, hawser holes and other openings on the side of the vessel adjacent to the wharf, jetty, quay or shore closed or screened in order to prevent the passage of rats, unless the ship is fended away from the wharf, jetty, quay or shore for a distance of at least 8 feet;
 - (g) to raise all gangways or planks, when not actually in use, to a distance of at least 8 feet from the wharf, between sunrise and sunset;
 - (h) to anchor away from the wharf, jetty or shore between sunset and sunrise;
 - (i) to take all practicable measures to prevent the discharge from his ship of sewage and refuse which in the opinion of the Health Authority might contaminate the water of any port or river.
- (2) The expenses of carrying out such measures as may be required by the Health Authority under this Regulation shall be borne by the master of the vessel.
- (3) Any master of a vessel upon whom such a notice has been served, who fails to comply therewith shall be guilty of a contravention of these Regulations.

15 Vessel ordered to quarantine mooring ground

The master of a vessel ordered to a quarantine mooring ground or other place shall, if required by the Health Authority, furnish the necessary boats and appliances for the landing of the passengers and crew at the observation station.

16 Measures to be taken when quarantinable disease ends fatally

- (1) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board a vessel after or before arrival, and the corpse being still on board, the master shall, at the discretion and according to the direction of the Health Authority either proceed to sea and bury the body properly weighted or deliver it to the Health Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.
- (2) In the event of any case of quarantinable disease ending fatally on board an aircraft or before arrival, and the corpse being on board, the commander shall deliver it to the Health Authority or any person authorised by him for interment.

NOTIFICATIONS BY MASTERS OF VESSELS**17 Notifications of illness**

The master of any vessel in any port in Tuvalu, shall forthwith notify to the quarantine officer of that port any illness, other than the effects of accidents, which occurred subsequent to the granting of radio pratique, or such illness which is on the vessel when she arrives in port or which may arise while she is in port.

18 Notifications of death

The master of any vessel on board of which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel is in Tuvalu waters shall immediately report in writing to the quarantine officer of the port in which the vessel is lying, or if she is at sea then at the port next called at, information as to the name of the deceased and the causes and date of death.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT**19 Measures which may be taken on departure**

Where a vessel or any aircraft is due to depart for a destination, the Health Authority may when it is considered necessary —

- (a) examine any person who proposes to embark thereon and, if after examination, the Health Authority is of opinion that he shows symptoms of any quarantinable or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries shall prohibit his embarkation;
- (b) prohibit the embarkation thereon of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from a quarantinable disease or any other disease which, in his opinion, constitutes a menace to other countries;
- (c) notify the master of the vessel or aircraft of any person who embarks or proposes to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the Health Authority, should be placed under surveillance, and shall certify by entry to that effect in the journey book of the vessel or aircraft;
- (d) inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on board, or is intended to be taken by any person on board a vessel or aircraft and which, in the opinion of the Health Authority may have been exposed to infection, and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article;
- (e) require any parts of the vessel or the aircraft which in his opinion may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN OF THE QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

A. PLAGUE

20 Infected vessels or aircraft

- (1) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as infected —
 - (a) if it has a case of human plague on board; or
 - (b) if a case of human plague occurred on board more than 6 days after embarkation; or
 - (c) if a plague-infected rodent is found on board.
- (2) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as suspected —
 - (a) if it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred on board within the first 6 days after embarkation; or
 - (b) if there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known.

The vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Regulations.

- (3) A vessel or an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port or airport, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and investigations regarding rodents have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.
- (4) On arrival of a plague-infected vessel or aircraft, the following measures shall be applied by the Health Authority —
- (a) medical inspection of all passengers and crew;
 - (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
 - (c) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the Health Authority has reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked, if possible. They may be subjected to disinsectisation and to surveillance:

Provided that —

- (i) the total period of surveillance shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the day of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (ii) it shall be in the discretion of the Health Authority, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel or aircraft and the local possibilities whether to apply such measures referred to herein as seem to him preferable. During the same period, the crew of a vessel may be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Authority and the crew of an aircraft may be placed under surveillance;
- (d) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Health Authority, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;
 - (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, are contaminated shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected;
 - (f) the Health Authority may require preliminary deratting before the discharge of cargo if he is of the opinion that this will prevent the escape of infected rodents. In this case, the vessel or aircraft may be subjected to a new deratting after discharge. In other cases, the complete destruction of the rodents shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels or aircraft in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the vessel or aircraft and cargo (if any). The operation shall not last longer than 24 hours. If a vessel or aircraft has to discharge part of its cargo only, and if the Health Authority considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratting, the said vessel or aircraft may remain in the port or airport for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation are taken to the

satisfaction of the Health Authority to prevent rodents passing out of the vessel or aircraft, either during loading or otherwise.

- (5) On arrival of a plague-suspected vessel or aircraft, the measures specified in paragraph (4)(a), (d), (e) and (f) shall be applied and, in addition thereto the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel may be prevented during the same period from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Authority.
- (6) On arrival a healthy ship or aircraft should be given free pratique but if it has come from an infected local area the Health Authority may —
 - (a) place any suspect who disembarks under surveillance for a period of not more than 6 days reckoned from the date on which a ship or aircraft left the infected area;
 - (b) require the destruction of rodents on board a ship in exceptional cases and shall inform the master in writing of the reasons for this action.
- (7) Every vessel shall be either —
 - (a) periodically deratted; or
 - (b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.
- (8) Deratting Certificates or Deratting Exemption Certificates shall be in the form set out in Schedule 4 and shall be valid for a period of 6 months from the date of issue, but such period may be extended for 1 month at the discretion of the Health Authority. If a valid Certificate is not produced, the Health Authority, after enquiry and explanation, may derat the vessel or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control.
- (9) A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued if the Health Authority is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible, but such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the vessel 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.

B. CHOLERA

21 Infected vessels or aircraft

- (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 5 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 5 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 local area or having on board a person coming from an infected local 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.
- (5) Persons coming from an infected local area within the incubation period of the disease and who have symptoms indicative of cholera may be required to submit to stool examinations but not to rectal swabbing and if such persons are discovered on the arrival of a ship or aircraft to harbour cholera vibrios or vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios, they shall be submitted after disembarkation to such examination, observation or surveillance as the Health Authority may think necessary.
- (6) Cholera infected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the following measures —
 - (a) medical inspection;
 - (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
 - (c) the crew and passengers may be disembarked and either kept under observation or subject to surveillance during a period not exceeding 5 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft:

Provided that persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous 6 months excluding the last 6 days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation; a certificate of vaccination or revaccination in the form set out in Schedule 5 shall be required;

- (d) fresh foods such as fish, shellfish, fruit, vegetables, beverages or any other foodstuff shall only be unloaded with the permission of the Health Authority, which may, if it so requires, remove, destroy or otherwise safely dispose of such foodstuffs and beverages, unless they are in sealed containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;
- (e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Authority, have been recently contaminated shall be disinfected or otherwise disposed of;
- (f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons infected with cholera, or which the Health Authority regards as contaminated, shall be disinfected;
- (g) if the Health Authority suspects that the drinking water stored on board is infected, it shall be disinfected and, if practicable, the tanks emptied

- out and after disinfection refilled by a supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (h) unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. Such staff shall be subjected to observation or surveillance which shall not exceed 5 days from the time when they cease unloading;
 - (i) the Health Authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in a port or at an airport without previous disinfection, if it has been taken in at an infected local area;
 - (j) the emptying or discharge of human dejecta as well as the waste waters of the vessel or aircraft in the waters of the port or the precincts of the airport shall be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.
- (7) Cholera suspected vessels or aircraft shall undergo the measures prescribed in paragraph (6)(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (j). The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed 5 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel or aircraft. The crew of a vessel or aircraft may be prevented during the same period from leaving such vessel or aircraft except on duty notified to the Health Authority.
- (8) A healthy vessel or aircraft shall be given free pratique, but, if it has come from an infected local area, the crew and passengers may be placed in isolation for a period which shall not exceed 5 days from the date of their departure from the infected local area, unless they are in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera in the form set out in Schedule 5 hereto, in which case they may be placed under surveillance for the like period.

C. YELLOW FEVER

22 Infected vessels or aircraft

- (1) On arrival a vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if a case has occurred on board during the voyage. On arrival an aircraft shall be regarded as infected if it has a case of yellow fever on board.
- (2) A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than 6 days before arrival, or, if arriving with 30 days of leaving such an area, the Health Authority finds stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board. An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected if it has left an infected local area less than 6 days before arrival or if the Health Authority is not satisfied with the disinsecting carried out and finds live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board the aircraft.
- (3) A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected local area, if on arriving after a voyage of more than 6 days, it has

had no case of yellow fever on board, and if having arrived within 30 days of leaving an infected local area, the Health Authority finds no stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) on board.

- (4) An aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected local area, if it has had no case of yellow fever on board, or if there is no reason to believe that it transports adult stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Health Authority that it has been effectively disinfested in order to destroy mosquitoes and no live stegomyia (*Aedes aegypti*) are found on board.
- (5) Vessels and aircraft infected with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures —
 - (a) medical inspection;
 - (b) the sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than 6 days shall be isolated in such manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;
 - (c) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed 6 days reckoned from the time of disembarkation, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in Schedule 6;
 - (d) the vessel shall be moored at least 440 yards from the inhabited shore and at such distance from other vessels as will render the access of stegomyia improbable;
 - (e) destruction of mosquitoes in all stages of growth shall be carried out on board the vessel or aircraft as far as possible before the discharge of cargo and before disembarkation of passengers. If unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days from the time when they ceased unloading.
- (6) Vessels and aircraft suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in paragraph (5)(a), (c), (d) and (e).
- (7) A healthy vessel or aircraft, having come from a yellow fever infected area, shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection and disinfection. Passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 6 days reckoned from the date of departure from the yellow fever infected area, unless they can produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever in the form set out in Schedule 6 hereto.

D. TYPHUS FEVER

23 Infected vessels or aircraft

- (1) Vessels or aircraft which at the time of their arrival have a case of typhus on board, shall undergo the following measures —
 - (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
 - (b) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and disinfected;
 - (c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be disinfected and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days after the date on which they were disinfected;
 - (d) bedding which has been used, wearing apparel and other articles, which the Health Authority considers to be infected, shall be disinfected;
 - (e) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the Health Authority regards as infected shall be disinfected.

The vessel or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

- (2) On the arrival of a vessel or aircraft which has had no case of typhus on board, but which has left an infected local area where typhus was epidemic within the previous 14 days, the Health Authority may cause passengers and crew to be disinfected, their wearing apparel and baggage and other articles likely to spread typhus to be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected, and may place passengers and crew under surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days.

E. RELAPSING FEVER

24 Infected vessels or aircraft

Regulation 23 in respect of typhus fever shall apply to relapsing fever:

Provided that the period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than 8 days reckoned from the days of disinfecting:

And provided further that in the application of regulation 23(2) a period of 8 days from leaving a relapsing fever epidemic area shall be substituted for a period of 14 days.

F. SMALLPOX

25 Infected vessels or aircraft

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

- (2) An infected vessel or aircraft shall on arrival be subjected to the following measures —
- (a) medical inspection;
 - (b) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
 - (c) the Health Authority shall offer vaccination to any person on board who in its opinion is not sufficiently protected against smallpox;
 - (d) any person who is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox and cannot show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of the disease, may be subjected to vaccination or observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days or may be vaccinated and then placed under observation or surveillance for a like period; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated for a period of not more than 14 days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected local area;
 - (e) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Authority considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected;
 - (f) the parts of the vessel or aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox and which the Health Authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.
- (3) A vessel or aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures specified in paragraph (2) have been effectively carried out. The vessel or aircraft shall, thereupon, be given free pratique.
- (4) A vessel or aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board:
- Provided that all suspects may, on disembarking, be subjected to the measures specified in paragraph (2)(a), (c), (d) and (e).
- (5) The Health Authority 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 in the form set out in Schedule 7. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated he may be placed under surveillance for not more than 14 days reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

26 Infected vessel or aircraft may be granted pratique

Infected and suspected vessels or aircraft, after having been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of regulations 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 as the case may be shall be granted pratique.

27 Health Authority certificates

The Health Authority applying any sanitary measures shall when requested furnish the master of the vessel or aircraft or any other interested person with a certificate free of charge, specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the vessel or aircraft treated and the reasons why the measures have been applied. Similarly, the Health Authority shall issue on demand to passengers who have arrived by an infected vessel or aircraft a certificate, free of charge, setting out the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

28 Special sanitary measures not to be repeated unless necessary

- (1) Vessels and aircraft arriving from an infected local area which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures in Tuvalu to the satisfaction of the Health Authority shall not be subjected to these measures again on their arrival at another port or airport in Tuvalu unless since their departure some incident has occurred which requires the application of the aforesaid sanitary measures or unless they have called at a port or airport in an infected local area, otherwise than for taking in fuel, provided fuelling is carried out in isolation.
- (2) A vessel or an aircraft shall not be considered as having “called at a port or airport” if, without having been in communication with the shore or airport, it has landed only passengers and their luggage and mails, or if it has taken on board only mails or passengers, with or without their luggage, who have not been in communication with the port or with an infected local area.

29 Passengers not to land without permission if pratique not granted

No person on board a vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique shall leave such vessel or aircraft, except with the permission of the Health Authority.

30 Measures which may be applied to persons arriving from infected local area

The Health Authority may take, after disembarkation, the measures which he considers appropriate to ensure the surveillance or observation of persons arriving on a vessel or aircraft coming from, or touching at, any infected local area, who are not protected, to the satisfaction of the Health Authority, by vaccination against the disease for which such area was proclaimed.

31 Measures which may be applied to merchandise from infected local area

- (1) The following measures may be taken with regard to merchandise and baggage arriving by sea or air for import or personal use or transit —
 - (a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectisation and, if necessary, to disinfection. Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infested rats may be unloaded only on condition that, as far as practicable, the necessary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction;
 - (b) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Regulation, the importation of fresh fish, shellfish, vegetables, fruit or beverages may be prohibited, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and the Health Authority has no reason to believe that they are contaminated. If any such food or beverage is removed, the Health Authority shall arrange for its destruction or safe disposal;
 - (c) in the case of typhus and relapsing fever, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection;
 - (d) in case of smallpox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection.
- (2) All passengers and all owners or persons in charge of goods, personal effects or merchandise shall carry out all directions of the Health Authority given in pursuance of this Regulation.

32 Measures to be applied to passengers in filthy condition

Where a vessel or aircraft has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition or is overcrowded with passengers, the Health Authority may, if in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing the introduction or

spread of any quarantinable disease, subject all or any of the persons on board to observation or surveillance for such period as he may direct.

33 Persons detained in quarantine

Persons directed by the Health Authority to be detained under observation shall, if ordered to disembark, remain at the quarantine station.

34 Person in contact with infected vessel may be detained in quarantine

Any person who without the permission of the Health Authority boards any infected or suspected vessel or aircraft or any vessel or aircraft which has come from, or touched at, any infected local area where a quarantinable disease exists, or enters or lands at any quarantine station, may be detained under observation or subjected to surveillance for such a period as the Health Authority may deem necessary.

35 Persons permitted to enter quarantine station

No person, except the Health Authority or persons authorised by him, shall enter a quarantine station and no person who has been detained at a quarantine station shall leave such station till he has been granted permission to do so by the Health Authority.

36 Signal to be displayed when quarantine station in use

Whenever any persons are detained at a quarantine station, there shall be displayed thereat in a conspicuous place the flag by day and the lights by night required by regulation 8.

37 Conditions under which persons may be granted surveillance

- (1) Where under these Regulations a person is permitted to proceed to his place of destination subject to surveillance, the Health Authority before granting such permission must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission, if granted, shall be on the following conditions —
 - (a) the person must satisfy the Health Authority as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat;
 - (b) he must agree to present himself, and shall present himself, for medical supervision during the prescribed period and he may be required by the Health Authority to deposit a sum not exceeding \$10, which may be forfeited if he fails so to present himself;
 - (c) the place must be, in the opinion of the Health Authority, conveniently situated for medical supervision;

- (d) he must agree to inform the Health Authority, and shall inform the Health Authority, if he departs from the place notified in sub-paragraph (a) for another place whether within or without Tuvalu.
- (2) If the Health Authority is not satisfied that such person will comply with the conditions of surveillance or if such person fails to comply with such conditions, the Health Authority shall detain him under observation, or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period. In the latter case, the provisions of paragraph 1(b) may, at the discretion of the Health Authority, be applied to such person.

38 Conditions on which persons under surveillance may continue voyage

- (1) Persons who on arrival at an airport are, in respect of a specified disease other than yellow fever, liable to surveillance for the period of incubation in these Regulations prescribed may be permitted to continue the voyage prior to the expiration of such period provided that the necessary particulars are brought to the notice of the authorities of any airport at which the aircraft shall subsequently land within the period of incubation, either by means of an entry in the aircraft log book or in such other manner as shall be sufficient to ensure that they can be subjected to medical inspection at any such airport.
- (2) Persons who are liable to observation as prescribed in these Regulations may in the case of a specified disease other than yellow fever, be permitted to continue their voyage prior to the expiration of the period of incubation provided that the consent of the authorities of the airport at which the aircraft shall next land shall be first obtained.

39 Health Authority to report detention of passengers

The Health Authority shall report without delay to the police, the Customs Officer, the harbour master and the person for the time being in charge of the airport all cases in which it is found necessary to detain under observation any passenger from a vessel or aircraft arriving at the port or airport.

40 Sanitary measures in respect of crew and passengers on or from healthy ship or aircraft

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these Regulations, no sanitary 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 an airport in Tuvalu and who remain in a direct transit area of an airport in Tuvalu or who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by

the Health Authority in order to prevent the spread of quarantinable or other infectious 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 Tuvalu no such measures shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Authority.

41 Measures for preventing the transmission of quarantinable disease

When any quarantinable disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in Tuvalu and the Health Authority considers any of the following measures to be necessary for the purpose indicated, the Health Authority, either himself or by any of his officers duly authorised by him in that behalf, may take all or any of such measures for the purpose of preventing the transmission of quarantinable disease from such local area to any other place whether within or without Tuvalu —

- (a) he may examine all persons taking passage on a vessel or aircraft leaving a port or airport which serves such local area, and he may prevent the embarkation of any person showing any symptom of a quarantinable disease. He may prevent also the embarkation of persons who have been in such contact with the sick as to render them liable to transmit a quarantinable disease;
- (b) he may require persons who intend to leave such areas to be effectively immunised and in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination in the case of local areas infected with cholera, yellow fever or smallpox. In the case of local areas infected with plague, typhus or relapsing fever, the Health Authority may request compulsory disinsectisation of the passenger and his baggage and disinfection of the baggage where considered necessary. The prospective traveller refusing to submit to these measures may be observed in isolation at his own expense for the appropriate period of the disease in question. In the event of persons travelling within Tuvalu from an infected local area, the Health Authority of the destination area may take identical measures to those which would be applied to persons arriving from an infected local area outside Tuvalu;
- (c) he may disinfect all goods and merchandise which are likely to convey infection of a quarantinable disease and prohibit the exportation of such as have not been disinfected;
- (d) he may disinfect all vessels and aircraft used in connection with the export of goods, merchandise or passengers' baggage, which he considers may be infected with a quarantinable disease or ought to be disinfected as a precautionary measure;
- (e) he may, subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the person for the time being in charge of the airport, order the master of any vessel or aircraft to take any vessel or aircraft to any place for the purpose of disinfection which he may direct;

- (f) he may establish stations for the examination of goods and merchandise intended for shipment and prohibit the shipment of goods, and merchandise except from such stations;
- (g) he may prohibit the shipment of goods and merchandise from any such station, except between such hours as he may direct;
- (h) he may prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from embarking passengers or loading goods or merchandise save under supervision and may prohibit the master of any vessel or aircraft from departing from such local area without first having obtained a permit, which may be issued subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose;
- (i) he may, either himself or by any of his officers or by any police officer acting at his request, order the master of any vessel or aircraft which should have a permit to stop and may require the production of the permit and may board the vessel or aircraft and examine it and its contents to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit are complied with, and, if the master has no permit or there is reason to believe that the conditions of the permit are not complied with, he may, subject to the concurrence of the harbour master or the person for the time being in charge of the airport, order the master of the vessel or aircraft to take it to any place which he may direct;
- (j) he may by order in writing call upon the owner or occupier of any store or premises used for the storage of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats to render such store or premises rat-proof within such time as shall be specified in the order;
- (k) he may prohibit the storage or keeping of goods and merchandise likely to harbour or attract rats in any store or premises which, in his opinion, cannot be effectually rendered rat-proof;
- (l) he may prohibit any vessel from mooring alongside any wharf, if he considers this course necessary;
- (m) he may, where he considers it necessary for the prevention of cholera, take effective measures to ensure that the water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome and that the water taken on board as ballast has been, if necessary, disinfected;
- (n) he may, when he considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of any quarantinable disease, subject to the approval of the harbour master, require any vessel to anchor out in the stream between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

42 Lights

All lights required by these Regulations to be displayed shall be of such power and shall be exhibited in such a manner as to be visible for 1 mile around.

43 Charges for quarantine and health services Schedule 8

- (1) Where, in pursuance of these Regulations, any person is detained under observation, charges for maintenance may be made at the rate set out in item 1 of Schedule 8 and all such expenses shall be borne and paid by, and may be recovered by the Government from, the person specified in the said item of the said Schedule.
- (2) There shall be payable by the owner, master or agent of the vessel or aircraft concerned, or by the person concerned in respect of the matters set out under items 2 and 3 in the first column of Schedule 8, the charges specified opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule, if demanded.
- (3) In any proceedings for the recovery of any such charges a certificate signed by a Health Authority, showing the amount due, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount due by any person named therein.

44 Letters, etc., exempt from sanitary measures

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents and similar matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measures. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subject to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in regulation 31(1)(a) or (b) are applicable.

45 Vessels and aircraft refusing to submit to sanitary measures may depart at once

- (1) Any vessel or aircraft refusing to submit to measures prescribed by the Health Authority, in virtue of the provisions of these Regulations, shall be at liberty to put out to sea, or, in the case of an aircraft, to depart forthwith but it shall not during its voyage call at any other port or airport in Tuvalu.
- (2) Any such vessel or aircraft nevertheless —
 - (a) shall be permitted to land goods if it is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures specified in regulation 31;
 - (b) may be authorised to land passengers, at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the Health Authority;
 - (c) if isolated, may take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

46 Substitution of observation for surveillance

In all cases where these Regulations provide for surveillance, the Health Authority may substitute observation as an exceptional measure where the risk of transmission of infection is considered to be exceptionally serious.

47 Obligation of persons under surveillance, observation

Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all clinical or bacteriological investigations which are considered necessary by the Health Authority.

48 Matter not to be thrown, etc., from aircraft

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

49 Hours of clearance for vessels

The hours of clearance of vessels subject to quarantine shall be from 7 a.m. to sunset:

Provided that mail vessels having a properly qualified ship's medical officer and ships of war may be cleared between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.

50 Notice to be given of docking for overhaul

The master or owner of any vessel in any port of Tuvalu shall, when the vessel is about to undergo overhaul or to be docked for repairs or for any other purposes, give notice to that effect to the Health Authority at least 24 hours before the beginning of any such overhaul or at least 24 hours before the vessel is taken to the dock.

51 Documents in case of members of Armed Forces

A vaccination document issued by any Armed Forces recognised internationally as such for an active member of those forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Schedules 5, 6 and 7 if—

- (a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and
- (b) it contains a statement in English or French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

52 Offences and penalties

Any person contravening or failing or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or with any order lawfully given thereunder or doing any act prohibited by these Regulations or lawfully prohibited thereunder shall be liable to a fine of \$200.

SCHEDULE 1

TUVALU

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 4(1))

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

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

Port of Date

Name of ship From To

Nationality Master's name

Net Registered Tonnage

Deratting or Certificate Date

Deratting Exemption Issued at

Number of Cabin Number of crew

Passengers Deck

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

.....

HEALTH QUESTIONS	<i>Answers Yes or No</i>
1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever? Give particulars in the attached Declaration.
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage* or has there been an unusual mortality among them?
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in the attached Declaration.

<p>4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of illness which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in the attached Declaration.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in the attached Declaration.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>NOTE. — In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of infectious disease: 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.</p>	
<p>6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease?</p>	<p>.....</p>

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

SIGNED

Master

COUNTERSIGNED

Ship's Surgeon

Date

* If more than 4 weeks have elapsed since the voyage began it will suffice to give particulars for the last 4 weeks.

DECLARATION*(Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board)*

Name	Class or Rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of Embarkation	Date of Embarkation	Nature of illness	Date of its onset	Result of illness*	Disposal of case†

* State whether recovered; still ill; died.

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

SCHEDULE 2

TUVALU

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 5(1))

FORM No.1

HEALTH PART OF THE AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION

PERSONS on board known to be suffering from illness other than air-sickness or the effects of accidents, 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 .

.....
.....
.....

Signed, if required

.....
Crew member concerned

TUVALU

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 7)

FORM No. 2

PERSONAL DECLARATION OF ORIGIN

Questions to be answered by, or on behalf of, all passengers entering Tuvalu by air.

1. Are you and all members of your family travelling with you, in possession of valid International Certificates of vaccination against smallpox, cholera or yellow fever and, if so which?

.....
.....
.....

2. If your answer to question 1 is No, list below the countries which you have lived in or visited during the past 14 days.

.....
.....
.....

Name of passenger or head of family (please print)

Address in Tuvalu

.....
.....

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the answers given above are true.

.....
Signature of passenger or head of family

SCHEDULE 3**TUVALU****QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 9)****WIRELESS MESSAGES-ITEMS OF INFORMATION****Item I**

The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel indicated of port indicated which expects to arrive at time indicated on date indicated.

Item II

My port of departure (first port of landing) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

Item III

Number indicated cases of infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last 15 days.

Item IV

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V

Number indicated deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

Item VI

I have a ship's surgeon on board.

I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII

I do not wish to disembark any sick.

I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

Item VIII

My crew consists of number indicated, and I have no passengers on board. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

Item IX

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

SCHEDULE 4

TUVALU

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 20(8))

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (A)

**CERTIFICAT DE DERATISATION (a)
DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a)
CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DE LA DERATISATION (a)**

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations

Delivre conformement a l'article 52 du Reglement Sanitaire International

(NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY BY PORT AUTHORITIES)

(Ce certificat ne doit pas etre retire par les autorites portuaires)

Date-Date Port of-Port de

THIS CERTIFICATE

records the inspection and	Deratting (a) exemption (a)	at this port on the above date
----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

LEPRÉSENT CERTIFICAT

<i>atteste l'inspection et</i>	<i>la dératisation (a) l'exemption (a)</i>	<i>en ce port et à la date ci-dessus</i>
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of the ship island navigation vessel	(a).....of.....	net tonnage for sea-going vessel..... tonnage for inland navigation vessel.....	(a) (f)
---	-----------------	--	----------------

<i>du navire.....de.....</i>	<i>tonnage net dans le cas d'un navire de haute mer tonnagedans le cas d'un navire de navigation intérieure</i>	<i>(a) (f)</i>
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At the time of	inspection (a) deratting	the holds were laden withtons ofcargo
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<i>Au moment de</i>	<i>l'inspection (a) la dératisation</i>	<i>les cales étaient chargées de</i>tonnes decargaison
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(a) Strike out the unnecessary indications-*Rayer les mentions inutiles*

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE-OBSERVATIONS-In the case of exemption state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible-Dans le cas d'exemption, indiquer ici les mesures prises pour que le navire soit maintenu dans des conditions telles que le nombre de rats à bord soit négligeable.

.....

.....

.....

.....

THIS CERTIFICATE SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE SHIP

DERATISATION CERTIFICATE (a) - CERTIFICAT DÉRATISATION (a)

DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (a) - CERTIFICAT D'EXEMPTION DÉ LA DÉRATISATION (a)

Compartments(b)	Rat Indications <i>Traces de Rats (c)</i>	Rat Harborage Refuges à rats		DERATISATION - DERATISATION				Compartiments(b)	
		Discovered <i>Trouvés (d)</i>	Treated <i>Supprimés</i>	by fumigation-par fumigation-Fumigant-Gaz <i>Utilisé Hours exposure-exposition (heures)</i>		by catching, trapping or poisoning - Par capture au poison			
				Space cu. ft. <i>espaces (mètres cubes)</i>	Quantity used <i>quantités employées (e)</i>	Rats found dead rats <i>trouvés morts</i>	Traps set or poisons put out <i>Pièges au poisons mis</i>	Rats caught or killed <i>Rats pris ou tués</i>	
Holds	1 2 3 4 5 6 7								<i>Cales</i> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Shelter Deck space Bunker space Engine-room 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)									<i>Entrepont</i> <i>Soute à charbon</i> <i>Chaudières, tunnel de l'arbre</i> <i>Peak avant et magasin</i> <i>Peak arrière et magasin</i> <i>Canots de sauvetage</i> <i>Chambre des cartes, T.S.F.</i> <i>Cuisines</i> <i>Cambuses</i> <i>Soute à vivres</i> <i>Postes (équipage)</i> <i>Chambres (officiers)</i> <i>Cabines (passagers)</i> <i>Postes (émigrants)</i>
Total									Total

- (a) Strike out the unnecessary indication - *Rayer les mentions inutiles.*
- (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship this must be mentioned. - *Lorsqu'un des compartiments énumérés n'existe pas sur le navire, on devra le mentionner expressément.*
- (c) Old or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing - *Traces anciennes ou récentes d'excréments, de passages ou de rongements.*
- (d) None, small, moderate, or large - *Néant, peu, passablement ou beaucoup.*
- (e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used - *Indiquer les poids de soufre ou de cyanure ou la proportion d'acide cyanhydrique.*
- (f) Specify whether applies to metric displacement or any other method of determining the tonnage - *Spécifier s'il s'agit de déplacement métrique ou, sinon, de quel autre tonnage il s'agit.*

.....
SEAL, NAME, QUALIFICATION AND SIGNATURE OF THE INSPECTOR

Cachet, Nom, Qualité et Signature de L'Inspecteur.

SCHEDULE 5**TUVALU****QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 21 (8))****INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST CHOLERA****CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LE CHOLERA**

This is to certify that <i>Je soussigne (e) certifie que</i>		.....	date of birth né (e) le	.....
whose signature follows <i>dont la signature suit</i>		.....	sex <i>sexe</i>	.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera. <i>a été vacciné (e) ou révacciné (e) contre le cholera à la date indiquée.</i>				
Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>		
1		1	2	
2				
3		3	4	
4				

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of 6 months beginning 6 days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of 6 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.

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

Le validité de ce certificat couvre une période de 6 mois commençant 6 jours après la première injection du vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de 6 mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE 6**TUVALU****QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulations 22 (5) and (7))****INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER****CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LE FIÈVRE JAUNE**

This is to certify that <i>Je soussigné (e) certifie que</i>		date of birth né (e) le	.....
whose signature follows <i>dont la signature suit</i>		sex <i>sexe</i>	.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever. <i>a été vacciné (e) ou ré vacciné (e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.</i>				
Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Origin and batch No. of vaccine <i>Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organisation 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 6 years, beginning 10 days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of revaccination, within such period of 6 years, from the date of that revaccination.

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

Ce certificat n'est valable que si le vaccin employé a été approuvé par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et si le centre de vaccination a été habilité par l'administration sanitaire du territoire dans lequel ce centre est situé.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de 6 ans commençant 10 jours après la date de la vaccination ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de 6 ans, le jour de cette revaccination.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité

SCHEDULE 7**TUVALU****QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 25 (5))****INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST SMALLPOX****CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA VARIOLE**

This is to certify that <i>Je soussigné (e) certifie que</i>		date of birth né (e) le	.....
whose signature follows <i>dont la signature suit</i>		sex <i>sexe</i>	.....
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox. <i>a été vacciné (e) ou ré vacciné (e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.</i>				
Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Origin and batch No. of vaccine <i>Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>	
1			1	2
2				
3			3	4
4				

IMPORTANT: SEE THE RULES AND NOTES OVERLEAF

Date	Show by "X" whether- <i>Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de-</i>	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Approved stamp <i>Cachet d'authentification</i>
1 Primary Vaccination (1st attempt) <i>Primovaccination (1^{er} essai)</i>			1
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i>	(a)	(a)
(b)	<i>read as successful prise</i>	(b)	(b)
	<i>or/ou unsuccessful pas de prise</i>		
2 Primary Vaccination (2nd attempt) <i>Primovaccination (2^{me} essai)</i>			2
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i>	(a)	(a)
(b)	<i>read as successful prise</i>	(b)	(b)
	<i>or/ou unsuccessful pas de prise</i>		
3	3 Revaccination	3	3
4	4 Revaccination	4	4

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of 3 years, beginning 8 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 the form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

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

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de 3 ans commençant 8 jours après la date de la primovaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE 8

TUVALU

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS (Regulation 43)

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES FOR QUARANTINE AND HEALTH SERVICES

1.	Charges for subsistence, housing and medical care (excluding special services) during detention at a quarantine station per person —	
(a)	Persons receiving the facilities of or facilities equivalent to those of the private ward of the Central Hospital at Funafuti	\$4 per day
(b)	Persons receiving the facilities of or facilities equivalent to those of the public ward at the said Hospital	\$1 for the day of admittance.
2.	Special Services-	\$.c.
(a)	Vaccination and Inoculations per person	Free
(b)	Disinfection and/or disinsectisation or bathing of persons per person	50
(c)	Disinfection of personal baggage per person	50
(d)	Disinfection of imported second-hand clothing, etc., per 100 articles	6..00
	(Minimum charge for steam disinfection \$4 and not less than \$2 for each stoving.)	
(e)	Inspection of vessels for the purpose of issuing a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate (including certificate if issued) —	
	Overseas vessels.....	10..00
	Local vessels.....	2..10
(f)	Setting of traps or laying of poison baits on vessels —	
	For every 20 rat traps set or reset and attended.....	2..00
	For every 120 poison baits laid and attended.....	2 00
3.	Fumigation Services-	\$ c.
(a)	Fumigation of spaces on vessels by Methyl Bromide gas or such other method as the Health Authority may adopt	

for the destruction of vermin —		
(1)	for the first 4,000 cu. ft. of space.....	2 00
(2)	for each additional 1,000 cu. ft. of space.....	50
(b)	The above charges include materials, apparatus and the services of staff during normal working hours and are based upon the fact that ship's boats will be available for transport of materials, apparatus and staff between wharf and vessel. When other means of transport are necessary the actual cost of same will be charged to the vessel undergoing disinfection or fumigation.	

ENDNOTES

¹ LN 32/1965, Act 8 of 1968

² Cap. 28.12