1966 No. 1570 (S.122)

PUBLIC HEALTH, SCOTLAND

The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1966

Made - - -	*8th December* 1966
Laid before Parliament	*21st December* 1966
Coming into Operation	*22nd December* 1966

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 1 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1945(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations:—

PART I
INTRODUCTORY

Citation and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1966, and shall come into operation on 22nd December 1966.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

" additional measures " means such of the additional measures specified in schedule 4 with respect to the quarantinable diseases as are appropriate;

" approved port " means a port approved by the Secretary of State in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations for the issue of Deratting Exemption Certificates only;

" arrival ", in relation to a ship, means the arrival in a district of a ship which has not during its voyage or since it last called at a port outside the United Kingdom, as the case may be, been subjected elsewhere in the United Kingdom to measures provided for in these regulations or any corresponding regulations in force in England, Wales, or Northern Ireland, apart from any measure which may have been applied there to any person, baggage or cargo landed from the ship, and " arrives " shall be construed accordingly;

" authorised officer " means the medical officer, or any other officer authorised by the health authority under regulation 4 to enforce and execute any of these regulations;

" customs officer " means any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise;

" day " means a period of 24 hours;

" Deratting Certificate " means a certificate issued in accordance with paragraph 4(*a*) of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

(a) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 15.

" Deratting Exemption Certificate " means a certificate issued in accordance with paragraph 4(*b*) of Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations;

" designated approved port " means an approved port designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations for the issue of both Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates;.

" district " means—

(*a*) the area within the jurisdiction of a port local authority;

(*b*) the area of a local authority whose area abuts on waters forming part of a port established for the purposes of the enactments relating to the Customs, not being waters wholly within the jurisdiction of a port local authority, and in the case of the area of such a local authority, includes the waters on which it so abuts except in so far as those waters are within such jurisdiction;

" enactment " includes any instrument having statutory effect;

" excepted port " means a foreign port situated on the European coast of France, the coast of Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Greece, or the Federal Republic of Germany, including the east bank of the River Elbe between the entrance to the Kiel Canal and Hamburg, inclusive of both places, and also any port within the Kiel Canal;

" foreign port " means a port or other coastal place situated elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Irish Republic;

" health authority " in relation to a district means the port local authority or local authority of the district;

" immigration officer " means any person appointed by the Secretary of State to act as an immigration officer under the Aliens Restriction Acts 1914(**a**) and 1919(**b**) or under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962(**c**);

" infected area " means a port or other area included in the list kept by the medical officer in accordance with regulation 6, and references to an area infected with a specified disease shall be construed accordingly;

" infected person " means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease, or who is considered by the medical officer to be infected with such a disease;

" infected ship " means—

(*a*) a ship which has on board on arrival a case of human plague, cholera, yellow fever or smallpox; or

(*b*) a ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival; or

(*c*) a ship which has had on board during its voyage—

(i) a case of human plague developed by the person more than 6 days after his embarkation, or

(ii) a case of cholera within 5 days before arrival, or

(iii) a case of yellow fever or smallpox,

and which has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations;

" infectious disease " means a quarantinable disease or any other infectious or contagious disease other than venereal disease or tuberculosis;

(**a**) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12. (**b**) 1919 c. 92. (**c**) 1962 c. 21.

" International Sanitary Regulations " means the International Sanitary Regulations as adopted by the World Health Assembly and referred to in schedule 6;

" Maritime Declaration of Health " means a declaration in the form set out in schedule 2;

" master " means the person for the time being in charge of or in command of a ship;

" medical officer " means the medical officer of health for a district, or any other registered medical practitioner appointed by the health authority in accordance with regulation 5;

" medical practitioner " means a registered medical practitioner;

" mooring station " means a place, situated within the waters of a district unless the Secretary of State otherwise allows, which is specified by the health authority, with the consent of the collector of customs for the area in which the district is situated and the harbour master, for the mooring of ships for medical inspection, so that they do not come into contact with other ships or the shore;

" quarantinable disease " means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever;

" radio receiving port " means a district specified in a notice published in accordance with regulation 12(1)(*a*);

" radio transmitting port " means a district specified in a notice published in accordance with regulation 12(1)(*b*);

" relapsing fever " means louse-borne relapsing fever;

" ship " has the meaning ascribed to the expression " vessel " for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1945;

" suspect " means a person (not being an infected person) who is considered by the medical officer to have been exposed to infection by a quarantinable disease and to be capable of spreading the disease;

" suspected ship " means—

(*a*) a ship which, not having on board on arrival a case of human plague, has had on board during the voyage a case of that disease developed by the person within 6 days of his embarkation; or

(*b*) a ship on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown on arrival; or

(*c*) a ship which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera more than 5 days before arrival; or

(*d*) a ship which left within 6 days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever:

Provided that a ship to which the foregoing paragraph (*a*) or (*c*) applies, shall not be deemed to be a suspected ship if in respect of such case of human plague or cholera, as the case may be, the ship has before arrival been subjected to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations;

" typhus " means louse-borne typhus;

" valid ", in relation to a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued for a ship, means issued not more than 6 months before the production of the Certificate to any medical officer, or, if the ship is proceeding to an approved port or a designated approved port, not more than 7 months before such production;

" valid International Vaccination Certificate " means a Certificate of vaccination or revaccination against smallpox which—

(*a*) being issued not later than 31st December 1966, is in the form required by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1952(a) as amended (b) or a form substantially to the same effect, and conforms with the rules as to validity referred to in those regulations; or

(*b*) being issued on or after 22nd December 1966, is in the form laid down, and conforms with the rules as to validity contained, in schedule 5.

(2) Any reference in these regulations to a numbered regulation or schedule shall, unless the reference is to a regulation or schedule of the specified regulations, be construed as a reference to the regulation or schedule bearing that number in these regulations.

(3) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, references to any enactment shall be construed as reference to that enactment as amended or re-enacted by any subsequent enactment.

(4) The Interpretation Act 1889(c), shall apply for the interpretation of these regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(5) For the purposes of these regulations a ship shall not be deemed to have been in an infected area, if without having itself been in contact with the shore, it has landed there only mail, passengers and baggage, or has taken on board there only mail, fuel, water or stores, or passengers, with or without baggage, who have not themselves been in contact either with the shore or with any persons from the shore.

Regulations not to apply to ships in armed forces

3. Without prejudice to any enactment or rule of law which applies in relation to Her Majesty's armed forces or to any of the other armed forces hereinafter mentioned as part thereof, nothing in these regulations shall apply to any ship forming part of Her Majesty's armed forces or of the armed forces of any country within the Commonwealth or of the armed forces of any other country for the time being designated for the purposes of all the provisions of the Visiting Forces Act 1952(d) following section 1(2) thereof, or to the officers and crew of any such ship.

PART II

GENERAL

Enforcement and execution of regulations

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, every health authority shall enforce and execute these regulations and shall exercise their functions through the medical officer and such other officers as they may authorise in that behalf, and shall make such inquiries and take such other steps as seem to them to be necessary for securing the proper exercise of those functions.

(2) Any two health authorities may agree, upon terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State, that one of them shall undertake the enforcement and execution of and arrange for their authorised officers to enforce and execute the whole or specified provisions of these regulations in the district of

(a) S.I. 1952/1586 (1952 III, p. 2755).
(b) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1963/1308 (1963 II, p. 2264).
(c) 1889 c. 63.
(d) 1952 c. 67.

the other, and for this purpose the district in which any such provision is so enforced and executed shall be deemed to be the district of the authority who enforces and executes it; and if their district is an approved port or a designated approved port and they so agree to enforce and execute in another district the provisions relating to Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates, the medical officer for their district shall have authority to grant such Certificates in such other district.

Appointment and duties of authorised officers and provision of services by health authorities

5. For the purposes of these regulations, a health authority may, and if so required by the Secretary of State shall—

(*a*) appoint such registered medical practitioners, in addition to their medical officer of health, as may be necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of these regulations;

(*b*) give directions from time to time as to the duties which are to be performed by any medical practitioner so appointed or any other officer authorised to enforce and execute these regulations;

(*c*) provide, or arrange for the provision of—

(i) premises or waiting rooms for the medical inspection and examination of persons;

(ii) premises for the temporary isolation of persons in accordance with these regulations;

(iii) apparatus or other means for cleansing, disinfecting or disinsecting ships, persons or clothing and other articles;

(*d*) arrange for the reception into a hospital of persons requiring to be removed thereto in accordance with these regulations;

(*e*) arrange for the provision of means of transport for the conveyance of persons to any premises referred to in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation, or to a hospital;

(*f*) do all such other things as in their opinion or the opinion of the Secretary of State, as the case may be, are necessary to enable the provisions of these regulations to be complied with.

List of infected areas

6.—(1) The medical officer of health for every district shall from time to time prepare and keep up to date a list of ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease or which may serve other places or areas so infected or believed to be so infected.

(2) The medical officer of health shall supply copies of every such list and any amendment thereof to the pilots and customs officers employed in the district.

(3) In preparing and amending the said list, the medical officer of health shall take into account all information sent to him from time to time by the Secretary of State or issued by the World Health Organisation.

PART III

INCOMING SHIPS

Inspection of ships

7.—(1) The medical officer may, for the purposes of these regulations, inspect any ship on arrival or already in the district.

(2) The medical officer shall—

(*a*) inspect on arrival any ship in respect of which the master has sent to the health authority a message or notification under regulation 14; and

(*b*) inspect any ship already in the district when he has reasonable grounds for believing that there is on board a case or suspected case of infectious disease.

Direction of ships

8. Any authorised officer may require a ship on arrival or already in the district to be brought to, and if necessary moored or anchored at, some safe and convenient place for the purpose of medical inspection.

Examination, etc., of persons on ships

9.—(1) The medical officer may, and if so requested by the master or required by the Secretary of State shall, examine any person on board a ship on arrival or already in the district, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

(*a*) the person is suffering from an infectious disease;

(*b*) the person has been exposed to infection from an infectious disease;

(*c*) the person is verminous.

(2) The medical officer may—

(*a*) detain any such person for such examination either upon the ship or at some place on shore appointed for the purpose;

(*b*) require any person so examined to be disinsected, and the clothing and other articles belonging to him to be disinfected and, where necessary, disinsected;

(*c*) except as provided in regulation 32, prohibit any person so examined from leaving the ship, or permit him to leave it on such conditions and subject to the taking of such measures, in accordance with these regulations, as the medical officer considers reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection; and

(*d*) require the master to take or assist in taking such steps as, in the opinion of the medical officer, are reasonably necessary for preventing the spread of infection, for the destruction of insects or vermin, and for the removal of conditions on the ship likely to convey infection, including conditions the existence of which might facilitate the harbouring of insects or vermin.

(3) On the arrival of any ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port or in a port or other coastal place in the Irish Republic, the medical officer, or at any port where their employment for this purpose is sanctioned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, a customs officer may, and if so required by the Secretary of State shall, require any person on board or disembarking from the ship to produce a valid International Vaccination Certificate.

(4) A customs officer may detain until the arrival of a medical officer or for 3 hours, whichever is the shorter period, any such person who has been required to produce such a certificate and is unable to do so.

(5) Where any such person fails to satisfy the medical officer that he possesses such a certificate, the medical officer may detain him for examination at a place appointed for that purpose, and may apply in his case the additional measures mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) of part IV of schedule 4.

(6) The powers conferred by paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this regulation shall not be exercised in respect of any person on board a ship arriving from an excepted port or a port or other coastal place in the Irish Republic unless the Secretary of State has directed, or the medical officer is satisfied and has so informed the customs officer, that the exercise of this power is necessary on account of danger to public health.

(7) The medical officer or customs officer shall notify immediately to the health authority any directions given to him by the Secretary of State under this regulation.

(8) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to authorise the use of a ship for the isolation of a person who is suffering from, or has been exposed to infection from, an infectious disease unless such isolation can be effected without delaying or unduly interfering with the movements of the ship.

Powers in respect of certain persons on ships

10.—(1) Where there is, or the medical officer suspects that there is, on board a ship on arrival or already in the district a person suffering from an infectious disease or tuberculosis, the medical officer may—

(*a*) in the case of an infectious disease, cause such person to be removed from the ship and isolated or sent to a hospital or to some other suitable place approved for that purpose by the health authority, as may be appropriate; or, except as provided in regulation 32, the medical officer may, by notice in writing to the master, prohibit the removal of the person or his disembarking from the ship without the consent in writing of the medical officer;

(*b*) in the case of tuberculosis, if the person disembarks, send information to that effect to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination and address of the person is situated.

(2) Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that a grave danger to public health exists by reason of an outbreak of infectious disease and notifies medical officers accordingly, the medical officer may, and if the Secretary of State so directs shall require a person disembarking from a ship to state in writing his name and intended destination and address.

Supply of information, etc., by masters

11. The master of a ship on arrival or already in a district shall—

(*a*) answer all questions as to the health conditions on board, which may be put to him by a customs officer or an authorised officer visiting the ship, and furnish any such officer with all such information and assistance as he may reasonably require for the purposes of these regulations;

(*b*) notify immediately to the medical officer any circumstances on board which are likely to lead to infection or the spread of infectious disease, including in his notification particulars as to the sanitary condition of the ship and the presence of dead rodents on the ship, or mortality or sickness among rodents on the ship;

(*c*) comply with these regulations, and with any directions or requirements of an authorised officer given or made for the purposes of these regulations.

Designation of radio receiving ports and radio transmitting ports

12.—(1) The Secretary of State may from time to time, by notice published in the Edinburgh Gazette, declare that any district specified in such notice shall be—

(*a*) a district for the receipt from ships before arrival there of radio messages for the purposes of these regulations;

(*b*) a district for the transmission by radio to ships before arrival of the permission referred to in regulation 13.

(2) The Secretary of State may include in any such notice any variation of the requirement of regulation 14(2)(*c*) which he considers necessary.

Radio permission to enter district

13. The medical officer for a radio transmitting port may, when he is satisfied by information received by radio from a ship from a foreign port before arrival in his district, or by any other information, that the arrival of the ship will not result in or contribute towards the spread of infectious disease, transmit to the master by radio permission, for the purposes of these regulations, for the ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge or loading.

Notification of infectious disease, etc., on board

14.—(1) When there is on board a ship before arrival a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who has symptoms which may indicate the presence of infectious disease, or when there are on board a ship before arrival any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, the master shall—

(*a*) if the ship is equipped with a suitable radio transmitting apparatus and is due to arrive at a radio receiving port, send before arrival, either directly to the health authority or through an agent approved by them, a radio message complying with paragraph (2) of this regulation;

(*b*) if the ship is not so equipped or is due to arrive elsewhere than at a radio receiving port, notify the health authority, whenever practicable before arrival and otherwise immediately on arrival, of the presence on board of such infectious disease, symptoms or other similar circumstances.

(2) Any radio message sent for the purposes of this regulation shall—

(*a*) embody such of the items of information specified in schedule 1 as are applicable;

(*b*) be sent so as to reach the health authority not more than 12 hours, and whenever practicable not less than 4 hours, before the expected arrival of the ship;

(*c*) if it is in code, conform with the section relating to standard quarantine messages of the 1931 International Code of Signals, unless the notice published in accordance with regulation 12 in respect of such radio receiving port otherwise provides.

Signals

15.—(1) The master of a ship due to arrive in a district, which has on board or has had on board during its current voyage and within the last 4 weeks before arrival a case or suspected case of infectious disease, or on which there are any other similar circumstances requiring the attention of the medical officer, shall, when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the district, show or give the following signals:—

(*a*) the international three-flag signal LIM flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore; and

(*b*) between sunset and sunrise, either—

(i) the signal LIM flashed in the Morse code by lamp, or

(ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than 6 feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.

(2) The master of a ship to which paragraph (1) of this requirement does not apply shall, if the ship is due to arrive in a district from a foreign port and is not engaged in regular packet-boat or excursion traffic with a port in France, Belgium or Holland, show or give the following signals when the ship comes, whether by day or night, within the district:—

(*a*) the international flag signal Q flown at the masthead or where it can best be seen from the shore; and

(*b*) between sunset and sunrise, either—

(i) the signal Q flashed in the Morse code by lamp, or

(ii) a signal consisting of a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than 6 feet apart, shown at the peak or where the signal can best be seen from the shore.

(3) The signal required by sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this regulation shall continue to be shown until the ship is free from control under these regulations.

(4) A signal flashed in the Morse code or given by fixed lights in accordance with sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph (1) or (2) of this regulation shall continue to be flashed at frequent intervals or shown, as the case may be, between sunset and sunrise until the customs officer or the medical officer has boarded the ship.

Maritime Declaration of Health

16.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, on the arrival of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port, the master shall complete a Maritime Declaration of Health, which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon, if one is carried:

Provided that in the case of a ship which during its voyage has not been in any port other than an excepted port, the master shall not be bound to comply with the provisions of this regulation, unless he has been notified by the medical officer that compliance with those provisions is necessary on account of danger to public health.

(2) The master shall deliver the Declaration to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, who shall forward it to the health authority.

(3) If the customs officer detains the ship in accordance with these regulations and he requires a copy of the Declaration, the health authority shall furnish him with such copy.

17. If, within 4 weeks after the master of a ship has delivered a Maritime Declaration of Health in accordance with regulation 16 or a corresponding provision in force in England, Wales, or Northern Ireland, the ship arrives in a district or calls at another district, as the case may be, the master shall report to the customs officer or authorised officer, whoever first boards the ship, any case or suspected case of infectious disease which has occurred on board since the Declaration was delivered and which has not already been reported.

Restriction on boarding or leaving ships

18.—(1) On arrival of a ship from any foreign port or from any infected area which is not a foreign port, no person other than a pilot, a customs officer, an immigration officer or an authorised officer shall, without the permission of the medical officer, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under these regulations, and the master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with this provision.

(2) Before granting permission to a person to leave the ship, the medical officer may require him to state his name and his intended destination and address, and to give any other information which the medical officer may reasonably think necessary for transmission to the medical officer of health for the area in which the intended destination of the person is situated.

(3) If such a person cannot state his intended destination and address or arrives, within a period not exceeding 14 days after landing to be specified to him by the medical officer, at an address other than that which he has so stated, he shall immediately after his arrival forward particulars of his actual destination and address to the medical officer.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates

19.—(1) If the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce to the medical officer for the district in which the ship arrives or for any district at which the ship calls a valid Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall—

(*a*) if the district is an approved port or a designated approved port, require the ship to be inspected to ascertain whether it is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible; or

(*b*) if the district is not such a port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest approved port or designated approved port convenient to the ship at which a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate, as the case may be, can be obtained.

(2) If, after the ship has been inspected, the medical officer for the approved port or designated approved port is satisfied that the ship is free from rodents or is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible, he shall issue a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

(3) If, after the ship has been inspected, such medical officer is not so satisfied, he shall—

(*a*) if the district is a designated approved port, require the ship to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him; or

(*b*) if the district is not a designated approved port, direct the ship to proceed at its own risk to the nearest designated approved port convenient to the ship for deratting.

(4) If the master produces a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate, but the medical officer has definite evidence that the deratting was not satisfactorily completed or, as the case may be, that the number of rodents on board is substantially more than negligible, the medical officer may, notwithstanding such Certificate, exercise in relation to the ship his powers under the last preceding paragraph.

(5) The master shall forthwith make arrangements for any deratting required by the medical officer for the designated approved port.

(6) When deratting has been completed to the satisfaction of the medical officer for the designated approved port, he shall issue a Deratting Certificate.

(7) Before the medical officer directs under this regulation that a ship shall proceed to another port, he shall consult with a customs officer for the district.

20. Upon receipt of an application in writing from the owner of a ship in an approved port or a designated approved port, or from the master acting for and on behalf of the owner, for a Deratting Exemption Certificate or a Deratting Certificate in respect of the ship, the medical officer shall take any steps which he considers necessary to satisfy himself that the ship is kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible, or at a designated approved port give directions for the deratting of the ship, as the case may require, and, on being satisfied as to the condition of the ship or that the deratting has been properly carried out, he shall issue the appropriate Certificate.

21.—(1) Every Deratting Certificate and Deratting Exemption Certificate shall be in the form specified in schedule 3.

(2) A copy of every such Certificate issued shall be retained in the office of the health authority.

(3) The owner or master of a ship shall pay to the health authority such charge as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine for the inspection of the ship for the purposes of regulation 19 or 20.

Ships to be taken to mooring stations or other mooring places, and detention of ships

22.—(1) On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, or any other ship on which there has been during its current voyage and within the last 4 weeks before arrival a case of a quarantinable disease in respect of which the ship has not outside the United Kingdom been subjected to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these regulations, the master shall take it to a mooring station unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.

(2) Where the medical officer has reason to believe that a ship on arrival may be one to which paragraph (1) of this regulation applies, he may direct the master to take it to a mooring station or to such other place as he considers desirable.

23. The medical officer may direct that any ship from a foreign port shall on arrival be taken to a mooring station for medical inspection, and he may, if a customs officer is the first officer to board the ship, give a notice in writing of such direction to the customs officer, who shall deliver the notice to the master.

24. Where on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port it appears to a customs officer, from information in the Maritime Declaration of Health or otherwise, that the ship—

(*a*) has during its voyage been in an infected area; or

(*b*) is one to which regulation 22(1) applies;

he shall direct the master to take it to a mooring station for detention there unless an authorised officer otherwise allows or directs.

25. If after arrival of a ship a case of a quarantinable disease occurs on board or plague-infected rodents are discovered or suspected on board, the medical officer may direct the master of the ship to take it to a mooring station.

26. A ship which has been taken to a mooring station or directed there by the medical officer, shall remain there until it has been inspected by the medical officer.

27. A medical officer may detain, or give notice in writing to a customs officer to detain, any ship for medical inspection at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading.

28. The detention of a ship by a customs officer under these regulations shall cease as soon as the ship has been inspected by the medical officer or, if such inspection has not commenced within 12 hours after the ship has been so detained, on the expiration of that period:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the power of the medical officer to continue the detention of a ship in accordance with regulation 29.

29.—(1) The medical officer shall inspect any ship and the persons on board as soon as possible after it has been taken or directed to a mooring station or after it has been detained under these regulations.

(2) If the ship is one to which the medical officer is required by these regulations to apply any further measure, or if after such inspection he considers it necessary to apply any further measure permitted by these regulations, he may detain the ship at the mooring station or at such other place as he considers desirable, or continue the detention, as the case may be, if such detention or continued detention is necessary for the application of such further measure.

30. The medical officer may require the master of a ship which has been taken or directed to a mooring station or detained because plague-infected rodents have been discovered or suspected on board to take all practicable measures to prevent escape of rodents from the ship.

Persons from infected areas

31. On the arrival of a ship the medical officer may place under surveillance for the appropriate period mentioned in regulation 37(1)—

(*a*) any person disembarking from the ship who has come from an infected area other than an area infected with yellow fever or plague; and

(*b*) any suspect disembarking from the ship who has come from an area infected with yellow fever or plague.

Removal of infected persons from ships when required by master

32. The medical officer shall, if so required by the master of a ship on arrival, cause any infected person to be removed from the ship.

Additional measures

33. Without prejudice to any other provision in these regulations, the additional measures shall be applicable on the arrival of—

(*a*) any infected ship or suspected ship;

(*b*) any ship on which there is a case of typhus or relapsing fever;

(*c*) any ship which has during its voyage been in an area infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever;

(*d*) any suspect for smallpox on a ship other than an infected ship;

(*e*) any person on any ship who has come from an area infected with typhus or relapsing fever

(*f*) any other ship or any person on board, when on arrival of the ship, the medical officer is satisfied that, notwithstanding that measures equivalent to the additional measures have been applied to the ship or person at a previous port during its voyage, there is on board or has been on board since such previous application an infected person or suspect and that it is necessary again to apply any such measure, or the medical officer has evidence that such previous application was not substantially effective.

PART IV

OUTGOING SHIPS

Examination, etc., of persons proposing to embark

34. Where a ship is due to depart from a district for a destination, whether final or intermediate, outside the United Kingdom, the medical officer—

(*a*) may examine any person who proposes to embark thereon if he has reasonable grounds for believing him to be suffering from a quarantinable disease, and, if after examination the medical officer is of opinion that he shows symptoms of such a disease, shall prohibit his embarkation;

(*b*) shall prohibit any suspect from embarking thereon:

Provided that, in the case of smallpox, a person shall not be prohibited from embarking if he satisfies the medical officer that he is sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox;

(*c*) shall notify the master of any person embarking or proposing to continue his voyage thereon who, in the opinion of the medical officer, should be placed under surveillance.

Infected places in Scotland

35. Where the Secretary of State has, by notice published in the Edinburgh Gazette, declared any place to be infected with a quarantinable disease, or with any other disease which in his opinion constitutes a menace to other countries by reason of its spread or potential spread, then, until the notice is revoked by a subsequent notice published in the Edinburgh Gazette, every medical officer shall comply with any requirement which may be made by the Secretary of State for preventing the spread of the disease, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions) the following provisions of this regulation shall operate in relation to any ship departing from any district specified by the Secretary of State for a destination, whether final or intermediate, outside the United Kingdom:—

(*a*) the medical officer may, and within 3 hours after receiving a request from the master so to do shall, medically examine any person who proposes to embark on or is on board the ship;

(*b*) the medical officer may require any part of the ship which in his opinion may be infected to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction:

(*c*) an authorised officer shall inspect any clothing, bedding or other article which is on, or is intended to be taken by any person on, the ship and which, in the opinion of the officer, may have been exposed to infection and may require the disinfection or destruction of any such clothing, bedding or article, and the master shall disclose to the authorised officer any relevant circumstances;

(*d*) no person shall take or cause to be taken on board the ship any article which, in the opinion of an authorised officer, is capable of carrying infection, unless that officer is satisfied that it has been efficiently disinfected and, where necessary, disinsected;

(*e*) if any part of the district is included in the said notice in the Edinburgh Gazette and is therein declared to be infected with plague, and if there is reason to believe that there are rodents on the ship, the medical officer may, and if so required by the Secretary of State shall, take steps to secure the deratting of the ship.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

Compliance with directions, etc., under the regulations

36. Every person to whom these regulations apply shall comply with every direction, requirement or condition given, made or imposed by an authorised officer or customs officer in accordance with these regulations, and shall furnish all such information as that officer may reasonably require (including information as to his name, and intended destination and address to which he is going on leaving a ship); and every person who has for the time being the custody or charge of a child or other person who is under disability shall comply with any direction, requirement or condition so given, made or imposed, and shall furnish all such information as aforesaid, in respect of such child or other person.

Surveillance

37.—(1) Where these regulations permit a medical officer to place a person under surveillance, the period of such surveillance shall not exceed such of the following periods as may be appropriate:—

(*a*) in respect of plague, 6 days;

(*b*) in respect of cholera, 5 days;

(*c*) in respect of yellow fever, 6 days;

(*d*) in respect of smallpox, 14 days;

(*e*) in respect of typhus, 14 days;

(*f*) in respect of relapsing fever, 8 days.

(2) When a person has been so placed under surveillance for plague, cholera or smallpox in accordance with regulation 31 by reason of his having come from an infected area, the period shall be reckoned from the date of his leaving the infected area,

(3) When a person has been so placed under surveillance in accordance with the additional measures, the period shall be reckoned in the manner therein specified.

38. Every person who is placed under surveillance in accordance with these regulations shall—

(*a*) give facilities for any medical examination required by the medical officer or by the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance;

(*b*) furnish all such information as the medical officer or any such medical officer of health may reasonably require with a view to ascertaining the person's state of health;

(*c*) forthwith upon arrival during the period of surveillance at any address other than the one stated as his intended address when placed under surveillance, send particulars of that address to the medical officer;

(*d*) if so instructed by the medical officer, report immediately to the medical officer of health for any area in which he may be during the period of surveillance, and thereafter during that period report to that officer at such intervals as he may require:

Provided that an instruction shall not be given under this sub-paragraph unless the Secretary of State has by direction (whether general or special) authorised the giving of instructions thereunder.

Charges for services

39.—(1) Where the master of a ship in a district is required by or in accordance with these regulations to carry out any measures with a view to reducing the danger or preventing the spread of infection, the health authority may themselves at the request of the master, and, if they think fit, at his cost, cause any such requirement to be complied with instead of enforcing the requirement against the master.

(2) The amount of the charge for any work so to be undertaken by the health authority shall be such reasonable sum as represents the actual or estimated cost to be incurred in undertaking the work excluding any charge or claim in respect of profit, but shall not exceed the sum of fifty pounds unless notice of the proposed charge has been given to the master before the work is undertaken.

(3) Where under this regulation the health authority cause any requirement to be complied with at the cost of the master, they may, if they think fit, require the amount of the charge for the work or a part thereof to be paid to or deposited with them before the work is undertaken.

(4) Where, in accordance with these regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to a ship, the health authority or the medical officer shall, on request by the master, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures and the reasons why they were taken.

(5) Where, in accordance with these regulations, any measures have been taken with regard to any person or to any articles in his possession, the medical officer shall, on request by such person, furnish him free of charge with particulars in writing of those measures, including the date on which they were taken.

Expenses of port local authorities

40. Subject to the provisions of regulation 39 any expenses incurred by a port local authority in the enforcement and execution of these regulations shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expenses incurred by them in the execution and discharge of their existing powers and duties.

Saving for mails

41. Except to the extent permitted by Part II-C of schedule 4 with respect to fish, shellfish, fruit vegetables and beverages, nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection or destruction any article forming part of any mail conveyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General, or of the postal administration of any other Government, or shall prejudicially affect the receipt on board and delivery in due course at the place of destination of any such mail in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1953(a).

(a) 1953 c. 36.

Saving for ships unwilling to comply with regulations

42.—(1) The master of a ship on arrival or already in a district, who is unwilling to comply with or submit to any provision of or requirement made under these regulations which may be applicable, shall so notify the medical officer and the medical officer may then require the master to remove the ship immediately from the district.

(2) If before leaving the district the master wishes to discharge cargo or disembark passengers or to take on board fuel, water or stores, the medical officer shall permit him to do so but may impose such conditions in accordance with these regulations as the medical officer considers necessary.

(3) When the medical officer has so required the removal of a ship from the district, it shall not during its voyage call at any other district.

Saving for existing enactments

43. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the Aliens Order 1953(a) or the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962.

Revocation

44.—(1) The regulations specified in schedule 7 are hereby revoked.

(2) Section 38 of the Interpretation Act 1889 shall apply as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament and as if any regulations revoked by these regulations were Acts of Parliament revoked by an Act of Parliament.

William Ross,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, 1.
8th December 1966.

(a) S.I. 1953/1671 (1953 I, p. 94).

Regulation 14

SCHEDULE 1*

RADIO MESSAGES—ITEMS OF INFORMATION

ITEM I

The following is an International Quarantine Message from [name ship] of [name port] which expects to arrive [date and time].

ITEM II

My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were [name ports].

ITEM III

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

ITEM IV

I have no other case of sickness on board.

I have [number] other cases of sickness on board.

ITEM V

[Number] 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] sick, suffering from [name disease(s)].

ITEM VIII

My crew consists of [number] and I have no passengers on board.

My crew consists of [number] and I have [number] passengers.

ITEM IX

I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

I propose to disembark [number] passengers of [state class].

* For notes on the sending of a standard quarantine message see page 229 of Vol. II of the British Edition of the 1931 International Code of Signals.

SCHEDULE 2 Regulation 2(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1966

Maritime Declaration of Health

Port of Arrival.....Date.....

Name of Ship.....From.....To.....

Nationality of Ship.....Master's Name.....

Net Registered Tonnage.....

Deratting Certificate / Deratting Exemption Certificate } issued at.....Dated.....

No. of Passengers { Cabin.....No. of crew..... Deck.....

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

.....

.....

Health Questions	Answer Yes or No
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 schedule	.....
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected amongst 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 .....

Date..... (*Ship's Surgeon*)

* 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

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port of embarkation	Date of embarkation	Nature of illness	Date of its onset	Results 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 3

Regulation 21

DERATTING CERTIFICATE (*a*) — CERTIFICAT DE DÉRATISATION (*a*)

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

issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations — délivré conformément à l'article 52 de Règlement Sanitaire International

(*Not to be taken away by Port Authorities.*) — (Ce certificat ne doit pas être retiré par les authorités portuaires.)

PORT OF — PORT DE

Date ..... Date .....

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and { *deratting* / *exemption* } (*a*) *at this port and on the above date*

LE PRÉSENT CERTIFICAT atteste l'inspection et { la dératisation / l'exemption } (*a*) en ce port et à la date ci-dessus

of the { *ship* / *inland navigation vessel* } (*a*) of { *net tonnage for a sea-going vessel* / .....*tonnage for an inland navigation vessel* } (*a*) (*f*)

du navire de { tonnage net dans le cas d'un navire de haute mer / tonnage.....dans le cas d'un navire de navigation intérieure } (*a*) (*f*)

At the time of { *inspection* / *deratting* } (*a*) *the holds were laden with* ..... *tons of cargo*

Au moment de { l'inspection / la dératisation } (*a*) les cales étaient chargées de ..... tonnes de cargaison

COMPARTMENTS (*b*)	*RAT INDICATIONS* TRACES DE RATS (*c*)	*RAT HARBOURAGE* REFUGES A RATS *discovered* trouvés (*d*)	*treated* supprimés	*DERATTING* — DERATISATION *by fumigation* — par fumigation *Fumigant* — Gaz utilisé ... *Hours exposure* — Exposition (heures) ... *Space* (*cubic feet*) Espaces (mètres) cubes)	*Quantity used* Quantités employées (*e*)	*Rats found dead* Rats trouvés morts	*by catching, trapping, or poisoning* par capture ou poison *Traps set or poisons put out* Pièges ou poisons mis	*Rats caught or killed* Rats pris ou tués	COMPARTIMENTS—(*b*)
Holds 1.									Cales 1.
— 2.									— 2.
— 3									— 3.
— 4.									— 4.
— 5.									— 5.
— 6.									— 6.
— 7.									— 7.
Shelter deck space									Entrepont
Bunker space									Soute à charbon
Engineroom and shaft alley ...									Chaufferies, tunnel de l'arbre
Forepeak and storeroom									Peak avant et magasin
Afterpeak and storeroom									Peak arrière et magasin
Lifeboats									Canots de sauvetage
Charts and wireless rooms ...									Chambre des cartes. T.S.F.
Galley									Cuisines
Pantry									Cambuses
Provision storerooms									Soute à vivres
Quarters (*crew*)									Postes (équipage)
Quarters (*officers*)									Chambres (officiers)
Quarters (*cabin passengers*) ...									Cabines (passagers)
Quarters (*steerage*)									Postes (émigrants)
Total									Total

(*a*) *Strike out the unnecessary indications.* — Rayer les mentions inutiles.

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

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 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.

Seal, name, qualification, and signature of the inspector. — Cachet, nom, qualité et signature de l'inspecteur.

SCHEDULE 4 Regulation 2(1)

ADDITIONAL MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

PART I—PLAGUE

A. Infected ships and suspected ships

(1) The medical officer may—

(*a*) require any suspect on board to be disinsected and place him under surveillance, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

(*b*) require the disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

(2) If there is rodent plague on board, the medical officer shall require the ship to be deratted in a manner to be determined by him, but without prejudice to the generality of this requirement the following special provisions shall apply to any such deratting:—

(*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 medical officer may apply any measure which he considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

(3) The medical officer may—

(*a*) place under surveillance any suspect who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the ship from the infected area;

(*b*) require the destruction of rodents on the ship if he considers the circumstances so exceptional as to justify such a requirement, but he shall give the master notice in writing of the reasons for the requirement.

PART II

CHOLERA

A. Infected ships and suspected ships

(1) The medical officer may—

(*a*) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

(*b*) require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person or suspect, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated;

(*c*) require the disinfection and removal of any water on board which he considers to be contaminated, and the disinfection of the containers which have held such water.

(2) The medical officer shall prohibit the discharge or unloading from the ship of human dejecta, bilge water and any other waste matter or water, which may be contaminated and has not been disinfected.

B. Ships which have been in infected areas

(3) The medical officer may place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date of the departure of the ship from the infected area.

C. Infected ships, suspected ships, and ships which have been in infected areas

(4) In addition to any measure permitted or required by the preceding provisions in this part, the medical officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove from the ship, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be eaten uncooked, or beverages, not forming part of cargo in a hold of the ship, which he considers to be contaminated; and, if any such food or beverage is so removed, he shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the customs officer.

(5) If any of the said food or beverage forms part of cargo in a hold of the ship and is so contaminated, the medical officer for the district in which such cargo is due to be discharged shall arrange for its safe disposal in consultation with the customs officer.

PART III

YELLOW FEVER

Infected ships, suspected ships, and ships which have been in infected areas

The medical officer may require the ship to be disinsected for the destruction of vectors of yellow fever which may be on board.

PART IV.

SMALLPOX

A. Infected ships

(1) The medical officer shall offer vaccination to any person on board or disembarking from the ship who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox or who does not satisfy the medical officer that he possesses a valid International Vaccination Certificate.

(2) The medical officer may either—

(*a*) place under surveillance any person who disembarks, the period of surveillance being reckoned from the date on which the medical officer considers the person was last exposed to infection; or

(*b*) if he considers any such person not to be sufficiently protected against smallpox, isolate him for a similar period.

(3) The medical officer shall require the disinfection of the baggage of any infected person, and of any other article on board and any part of the ship which the medical officer considers to be contaminated.

B. Suspects on other ships

(4) The medical officer may also apply the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this part to any suspect who disembarks from a ship which is not an infected ship.

PART V

TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER

A. Ships with infected persons on board

(1) The medical officer may require—

(*a*) any suspect on board to be disinsected;

(*b*) the disinsecting and, if necessary, disinfection of the accommodation occupied by any infected person or suspect, his clothes and baggage, and any other article which the medical officer considers may spread typhus or relapsing fever.

B. Persons coming from infected areas

(2) The medical officer may require the disinsecting of any person who has left an infected area not more than 14 days before arrival in the case of typhus, or 8 days before arrival in the case of relapsing fever.

(3) If any person so disinsected is placed under surveillance, the period of surveillance shall be reckoned from the date of disinsecting.

SCHEDULE 5 Regulation 2(1)

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATE

Date	Show by "x" whether *Indiquer par x s'il s'agit de:*	Signature and professional status of vaccinator *Signature et titre du vaccinateur*	Origin and batch no. of vaccine *Origine du vaccin et numéro du lot*	Approved stamp *Cachet d'authentification*
1a	Primary vaccination performed / *Primo vaccination effectuée*			1a
1b	Read as successful / *Prise* ..... / Unsuccessful / *Pas de prise*			1b
2	Revaccination			2
3	Revaccination			3

RULES

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 overleaf 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.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit 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.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that
Je soussigné(e) certifie que

name ..... / *nom*

date of birth ..... sex ..... / *né(e) le* *sexe*

whose signature follows
dont la signature suit

.....

has on the date indicated overleaf been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox, with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine certified to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization.

a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée au verso, avec un vaccin lyophilisé ou liquide certifié conforme aux normes recommandées par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé.

Regulation 2 (1)

SCHEDULE 6

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS

Nature of Regulations	Date of Adoption by World Health Assembly	Published in Command Paper
International Sanitary Regulations	25th May 1951	Treaty Series 22 (1962) Cmnd. 1704
Amending Regulations	26th May 1955	Treaty Series 22 (1962) Cmnd. 1704
Amending Regulations	23rd May 1956	Treaty Series 22 (1962) Cmnd. 1704
Amending Regulations	23rd May 1956	Treaty Series 22 (1962) Cmnd. 1704
Amending Regulations	19th May 1960	Treaty Series 6 (1963) Cmnd. 1930
Amending Regulations	23rd May 1963	Treaty Series 45 (1964) Cmnd. 2530
Amending Regulations	12th May 1965	—

Regulation 44

SCHEDULE 7

REVOCATIONS

Column 1 Regulations revoked	Column 2 References
The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1952	S.I. 1952/1586 (1952 III, p. 2755)
The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1954	S.I. 1954/754 (1954 II, p. 1848)
The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1961	S.I. 1961/2484 (1961 III, p. 4561)
The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1963	S.I. 1963/1308 (1963 II, p. 2264)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These regulations consolidate the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1952 to 1963, which provide for public health control of ships arriving at or leaving ports in Scotland. They also make minor amendments which ensure conformity with the current International Sanitary Regulations of the World Health Assembly.

Part I contains definitions of terms used in the regulations. Provision is made for a new form of International Vaccination Certificate (regulation 2).

Part II provides for the enforcement and execution of the regulations by port local authorities. Part II also provides for the preparation by medical officers of health of lists of ports and other areas infected or believed to be infected with specified diseases (regulation 6).

Part III relates to incoming ships. It provides for the inspection of ships, the examination of persons suspected of suffering from, or of having been exposed to infection from, an infectious disease or suspected of being verminous; and in these and other similar circumstances authorises measures to be taken for preventing danger to public health (regulations 7 to 10). A new power has been added (regulation 10(2)) to require a person leaving a ship to state his destination when there is grave danger to public health through an outbreak of infectious disease. Regulation 11 requires the master of a ship to give information about health conditions on board the ship and to notify circumstances likely to lead to the spread of infection. Part III also provides for the radio messages to be sent and the signals to be used in given circumstances (regulations 12 to 15) and for the completion of a Maritime Declaration of Health by the master of a ship arriving from a foreign port (i.e., a port outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Irish Republic) unless it is an excepted port, as defined in regulation 2. Regulation 18 imposes restrictions on boarding or leaving ships from a foreign port, or from an infected area which is not a foreign port. Regulations 19 to 21 provide for deratting ships and for the grant of deratting certificates and deratting exemption certificates; also regulation 19(4) contains a new provision for repetition of deratting measures where earlier measures seem to have been ineffective. Regulations 22 to 23 provide for the detention and inspection of infected or suspected ships, the placing under surveillance of persons from infected areas, the removal of infected persons from ships and the application of such of the additional measures set out in schedule 4 as are appropriate to specified diseases of a kind particularly dangerous to public health.

Part IV relates to outgoing ships. It provides for the examination, etc., in prescribed circumstances of persons proposing to embark for a destination outside the United Kingdom (regulation 34), and, after publication by the Secretary of State in the Edinburgh Gazette of a notice declaring any place to be infected with disease menacing the public health, for special measures to be taken to prevent the disease spreading (regulation 35).

Part V contains miscellaneous provisions about compliance with the regulations, periods of surveillance, charges for services, and expenses of the port local authorities enforcing the regulations. Part V also contains savings for mails carried by a ship (regulation 41) and for removal of any ship whose master is unwilling to comply with the regulations (regulation 42).