

LAWS OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS
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CHAPTER 85

QUARANTINE

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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Short title

Scope of
quarantine

Definitions

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine Ordinance.
2. In this Ordinance quarantine has relation to measures for the inspection, exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, treatment, sanitary regulation and disinfection of vessels, persons, goods and things and having as their object the prevention of the introduction or spread of diseases or pests affecting man.
3. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - “authorised person” means a person authorised by this Ordinance or by the Secretary or a quarantine officer, to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;
 - “by authority” means by the authority of the Secretary or of a quarantine officer or of an officer under this Ordinance doing duty in the matter in relation to which the expression is used;
 - “infected place” means a place declared to be an infected place by order under section 7;
 - “island vessel” means a vessel which does not voyage or ply to or from any place outside the Gilbert Islands;
 - “first port of entry” in relation to a vessel means a first port of entry for that vessel;
 - “goods” includes all kinds of moveable property;
 - “master” in relation to a vessel means the person, other than a pilot, in charge or command of the vessel;
 - “medical officer” in relation to a vessel means any person on the vessel acting as the medical officer, doctor or surgeon of the vessel;
 - “officer” means a quarantine officer or other officer appointed under this Ordinance;
 - “oversea vessel” means any vessel other than an island vessel;
 - “port of departure” in relation to a vessel means the port at which the vessel commenced its current voyage;

- “pratique” in relation to a vessel means a certificate of pratique granted by a quarantine officer since the last arrival of the vessel from places outside the Islands and having effect at the port or place where the vessel is for the time being or is about to arrive;
- “prescribed” means prescribed by this Ordinance or by any order or regulations made thereunder;
- “quarantinable disease” means smallpox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or leprosy or any disease declared by the Minister by order to be quarantinable disease;
- “quarantine officer” means a quarantine officer appointed under this Ordinance;
- “unauthorised person” means a person not authorised by this Ordinance, or by the Secretary, or a quarantine officer, to do the act in relation to which the expression is used;
- “vessel” means any ship, boat or other description of vessel used in navigation by sea.

PART II

ADMINISTRATION

4. (1) The Secretary shall be charged with the administration of this Ordinance and the enforcement of any regulations made thereunder.

The Secretary to administer Ordinance

(2) All quarantine officers shall perform their duties and functions and exercise their powers under and subject to the directions of the Secretary, who shall himself also have all the powers of a quarantine officer under this Ordinance.

5. The Secretary may appoint quarantine officers and other officers for carrying out this Ordinance.

Appointment of officers

6. (1) The Secretary may appoint temporary quarantine officers for such period as he thinks necessary.

Temporary quarantine officers

(2) Temporary quarantine officers shall for the period of their appointment have all the powers of a quarantine officer appointed under section 5.

(3) No appointment made in pursuance of this section shall confer on the appointee any right or claim to be permanently appointed to the position.

PART III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Infected
places

7. The Minister may by order declare that any place beyond or in the Gilbert Islands is infected with a quarantinable disease, or that a quarantinable disease may be brought or carried from or through that place, and thereupon and so long as the order remains in force that place shall be an infected place.

Ports of
entry, etc.

8. (1) The Minister may by order—

- (a) declare any ports in the Gilbert Islands to be first ports of entry for oversea vessels;
- (b) appoint places on land or sea to be quarantine stations for the performance of quarantine by vessels, persons or goods;
- (c) prohibit the introduction into the Islands of any noxious insect or any pest or any disease germ or microbe or any disease agent or any culture virus or substance or article containing or likely to contain any noxious insect, pest, disease, germ, microbe or disease agent;
- (d) prohibit the importation into the Islands of any articles likely in his opinion to introduce any infectious or contagious disease until they have been subjected to such process of disinfection and disinsectisation as an officer considers adequate;
- (e) prohibit the removal of any goods from any part of the Islands to any other part of the Islands;
- (f) declare any part of the Islands in which any quarantinable disease exists to be a quarantine area;
- (g) declare that any vessel, person or goods in any quarantine area, or in any part of the Islands in which any quarantinable disease exists, shall be subject to quarantine;
- (h) declare any disease to be a quarantinable disease.

(2) The power to declare first ports of entry under subsection (1) shall extend to authorise the declaration of a port to be a first port of entry for all oversea vessels or for oversea vessels from any particular place or for any class of oversea vessels.

(3) The power of prohibition under subsection (1) shall extend to authorise prohibition generally or with limitations as to place and subject-matter and either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions or restrictions.

9. The Minister may by order declare any place on land or sea to be a temporary quarantine station for such period as he thinks necessary, for the performance of quarantine by any vessel, person or goods, and the place so appointed shall be deemed to be a quarantine station accordingly.

Emergency quarantine grounds

10. The Minister may exempt, for such time and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance—

Exemption of certain vessels and goods

- (a) any ship of war;
- (b) any vessel trading exclusively between ports or places in the Gilbert Islands or between the Islands and Australia, New Zealand or other places adjacent to the Islands;
- (c) any particular vessel or class of vessels; and
- (d) any persons or goods.

11. (1) The master of any vessel bound for any port or place in the Gilbert Islands which comes from or calls or touches at any infected place, shall, while his vessel is at that infected place and during the voyage to the Islands, take in respect of the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo, all precautionary measures to prevent the introduction into or spread within the Islands of any quarantinable disease which is prescribed by any regulations made under this Ordinance to be taken in respect of the infected place.

Master of vessel from an infected place to take precautionary measures to prevent infection

(2) The master of any vessel who, having failed to comply with the requirements of the preceding subsection, suffers his vessel to enter any port or place in the Islands, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(3) In any prosecution under this section if the master of the vessel satisfies the court that he was not aware of the precautionary measures required to be taken by him and that he took all reasonable means to ascertain whether any such measures were necessary on his part, he shall not be liable to any penalty.

(4) Where a vessel has arrived from an infected place and the prescribed precautionary measures have not been taken, any prescribed measures for the prevention of the introduction or spread of any quarantinable disease may be carried out by a quarantine officer with respect to the vessel, her crew, passengers and cargo at the expense of the master, owner or agent of the vessel.

12. (1) The master, owner or agent of any island vessel or of any vessel going from one port or place in the Gilbert Islands to another port or place in the Islands, shall, when required by a

Fumigation of vessel to destroy vermin

quarantine officer by order in writing so to do, cause his vessel to be cleaned, disinfected, fumigated or submitted to any specified process for the destruction of rats, mice, insects or disease agents in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

PART IV

QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, PERSONS AND GOODS

Vessels subject to quarantine

13. The following vessels shall be subject to quarantine—
- (a) every oversea vessel until pratique has been granted or until she has been released from quarantine;
 - (b) every vessel, whether an island vessel or an oversea vessel, on board which any quarantinable disease or disease which there is reason to believe or suspect to be a quarantinable disease has broken out or been discovered, notwithstanding that pratique has been granted or that she has been released from quarantine; and
 - (c) every vessel which is ordered into quarantine by a quarantine officer.

Persons subject to quarantine

14. (1) The following persons shall be subject to quarantine—
- (a) every person who is on board a vessel subject to quarantine or who has been on board the vessel, being an oversea vessel, since her arrival in the Gilbert Islands;
 - (b) every person infected with a quarantinable disease; and
 - (c) every person who has been in contact with or exposed to infection from any person or goods subject to quarantine.

Goods subject to quarantine

- (2) The following goods shall be subject to quarantine—
- (a) all goods which are on board a vessel subject to quarantine or which have been on board the vessel, being an oversea vessel, since her arrival in the Islands;
 - (b) all goods infected with a quarantinable disease; and
 - (c) all goods which have been in contact with, or exposed to infection from, any person or goods subject to quarantine.

15. All vessels, persons and goods subject to quarantine shall continue to be so subject from the time when they become subject to quarantine until they are released from quarantine or until pratique has been granted.

Continuance
of liability to
quarantine

16. (1) The master of an oversea vessel arriving in the Gilbert Islands shall not, unless from stress of weather or other reasonable cause, suffer the vessel to enter any port other than a port declared to be a first port of entry.

Vessel to
enter first
port of entry

(2) Any person who is guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

17. (1) The master of every vessel subject to quarantine shall—

Display of
quarantine
signal

(a) display the quarantine signal on his vessel before she comes within 1 league of any port;

(b) keep the quarantine signal displayed on his vessel while entering or being in any port or quarantine station.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

18. (1) When—

(a) any eruptive disease; or

(b) any disease attended with fever and glandular swellings; or

(c) any disease which he believes or suspects or has reason to believe or suspect to be a quarantinable disease;

Master to
notify out-
break of dis-
ease

has broken out on board any vessel, the master of the vessel shall forthwith, unless the vessel is actually performing quarantine under the supervision of a quarantine officer—

(i) notify a quarantine officer of the breaking out of the disease; and

(ii) display the quarantine signal on his vessel and keep it so displayed until he is authorised by a quarantine officer to remove it or until his vessel is released from quarantine.

(2) The master of a vessel in port shall forthwith give notice in writing to a quarantine officer of every case of every prescribed disease which was on his vessel when she arrived in the port or which has arisen on his vessel since she arrived in the port.

(3) Every person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Signal

19. The quarantine signal shall be as prescribed and shall be displayed in the prescribed manner.

Unauthorised person not to board vessel

20. (1) No unauthorised person shall go on board or alongside a vessel subject to quarantine or while the quarantine signal is displayed on the vessel except as is in the next following subsection provided.

(2) At the request of the master, owner or agent of a vessel subject to quarantine, any person *bona fide* acting as a pilot may go alongside or on board such vessel for the purposes of pilotage, but any pilot so going alongside or boarding such vessel shall become subject to quarantine.

(3) Any such pilot, who has gone alongside or boarded a vessel under the provisions of the last preceding subsection, shall be deemed to be a passenger for the purposes of section 49 for whom the master, owner and agent of such vessel shall severally be responsible.

(4) Any person guilty of a breach of subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

When required vessel to be brought to

21. (1) The master of a vessel shall, on being so required by a quarantine officer, bring the vessel to, and shall by all reasonable means facilitate the boarding of the vessel by the quarantine officer.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Limit in ports for vessels subject to quarantine

22. (1) The master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall not allow the vessel to be brought into any part of the port within the quarantine line.

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(3) The Minister may by order fix the position of the quarantine line for any port.

Vessel to be brought to proper mooring ground

23. The master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall forthwith on arrival at or near a port, bring his vessel to a place appointed by the Minister by order to be a mooring ground or landing place for vessels subject to quarantine.

Master to deliver health report

24. (1) The master of an oversea vessel arriving at any port in the Gilbert Islands shall, on being required so to do, make out and deliver to the quarantine officer a health report in accordance

with the prescribed form signed by him, and, if the vessel carries a medical officer, signed by the medical officer.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

25. (1) The master of an oversea vessel bound for any port in the Gilbert Islands shall bring from its oversea port of departure and from every oversea port of call on the voyage and, on being required so to do, shall deliver to the quarantine officer a bill of health giving such information as may be prescribed in respect of the port and of the sanitary circumstances and condition of the vessel and of her crew and passengers while at the port.

Master to bring bill of health from oversea ports

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

26. (1) The medical officer and the master of any oversea vessel arriving at any port in the Gilbert Islands shall severally truly answer to the best of their knowledge all questions put to them or either of them by a quarantine officer touching the health of the crew and passengers of the vessel during the voyage, touching the sanitary condition of the vessel during the voyage, and touching the existence of any quarantinable or infectious disease at the ports of departure or call or on board any vessel communicated with, or touching the existence on his vessel of any rags or second-hand clothing or other prescribed articles, and the ports or places at which they were put on board the vessel; and any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

Master and medical officer to answer questions

(2) Any questions under this section may be written or oral and the quarantine officer may require the answers to be given in writing or orally.

(3) A quarantine officer may if he thinks fit require the medical officer and the master or either of them to verify any answer to any question asked in pursuance of this section by a declaration in writing signed by him solemnly declaring to the truth of the answer.

(4) Any declaration under this section may be taken before a quarantine officer and any person who makes any false statement in any such declaration shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 2 years.

27. (1) Except as prescribed, the master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall not quit or knowingly or negligently suffer any person to quit his vessel, or knowingly or negligently permit any goods, mails or loose letters to be removed from his vessel.

No person to be allowed to quit vessel subject to quarantine

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(3) In order to comply with this section the master of a vessel may detain any person, goods, mails or loose letters on his vessel and may use any means reasonably necessary for that purpose.

Other persons prohibited from quitting vessel

28. (1) No person, other than a quarantine officer, who is on board a vessel subject to quarantine shall, unless authorised by a quarantine officer to do so, quit the vessel.

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

Apprehension of persons liable to quarantine

29. (1) Any police officer or any authorised person may without warrant apprehend—

(a) any person who has in contravention of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder quitted any vessel subject to quarantine or any quarantine station; or

(b) any person subject to quarantine who is found in any place not being in or part of a quarantine station.

(2) Any person apprehended under this section shall be brought before the administrative officer in charge of a district or a quarantine officer who may, on proof to his satisfaction that the person so brought before him is subject to quarantine, order him to be taken to the vessel from which he has landed or to a quarantine station to perform quarantine, and may by warrant authorise any police officer or other person to take him accordingly, or may order him to be dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

Mooring of vessels from infected places

30. (1) A vessel which has arrived at any port from an infected place and not having a certificate of pratique shall be moored or berthed in the port in accordance with the directions of a quarantine officer or as prescribed.

(2) The master of a vessel shall not suffer or permit her to be moored or berthed in any port in contravention of this section.

(3) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Pratique

31. (1) After boarding any oversea vessel, not having a certificate of pratique, the quarantine officer shall forthwith, if he is satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, give the master a certificate of pratique in accordance with the form prescribed.

(2) The certificate of pratique may be expressed to have effect

in all ports in the Gilbert Islands or to have effect only in any specified port or ports or to have effect only for a specified time.

(3) The certificate of pratique may be expressed to have relation to all or any specified measures of quarantine.

32. (1) Where a vessel has arrived at any port from an infected place or is subject to quarantine and the quarantine officer is satisfied that no person on board is actually suffering from a quarantinable disease but is not satisfied that the vessel is free from infection, he may, subject to this section—

Quarantine surveillance

- (a) refrain from giving a certificate of pratique;
- (b) permit the vessel to proceed on her voyage without performing quarantine at a quarantine station;
- (c) permit any passengers for that port and their effects to be landed;
- (d) permit any cargo on the vessel for that port to be landed.

(2) The vessel shall continue to be subject to quarantine until pratique is granted.

(3) If the master of a vessel ordered into quarantine shall decline to submit to quarantine measures prescribed by the quarantine officer, such vessel shall be permitted to proceed to sea after disembarking passengers and cargo (if any) and after receiving fresh foodstuffs or water under such conditions as the quarantine officer may prescribe.

(4) All persons landed in pursuance of this section shall continue subject to quarantine until such period as is prescribed, and while so subject shall be under quarantine surveillance and shall comply with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance; and any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(5) All cargo and passengers' effects landed under this section shall be subject to treatment and disinfection as prescribed.

33. (1) A quarantine officer may by order in writing order into quarantine any vessel, person or goods, whether subject to quarantine or not, being, or likely to be, in his opinion infected with a quarantinable disease or a source of infection with a quarantinable disease.

Order to perform quarantine

(2) If a vessel has arrived in the Gilbert Islands from an infected place the quarantine officer shall, except as prescribed, order her into quarantine.

- (3) The order may—
- (a) in the case of any vessel and all persons and goods on board the vessel, be served on the master of the vessel; or
 - (b) in the case of any person, be served on the person; or
 - (c) in the case of any goods, be served on the owner, consignee or any person having possession or custody of the goods.

(4) When the order has been served in accordance with this section the vessel and all persons and goods on board the vessel or the person or goods as the case may be shall be deemed to be ordered into quarantine.

Vessels having cases of communicable disease on board

34. (1) When a vessel subject to quarantine or any other vessel has on board any case of communicable (infectious) disease and a quarantine officer certifies that measures of quarantine are necessary to prevent the disease from spreading, all such measures for the disinfection of the vessel and all such other measures of quarantine as are prescribed or as a quarantine officer directs, shall be taken, and any persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the disease or who have been exposed to infection from the disease, may be ordered into quarantine and may be removed to a quarantine station to perform quarantine.

(2) Persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the disease shall be deemed to be subject to quarantine notwithstanding that the disease has not been declared to be a quarantinable disease.

(3) No persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from a communicable (infectious) disease shall quit the vessel without the written permission of a quarantine officer.

(4) No person who is in charge of any person suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any communicable (infectious) disease shall permit the person to quit the vessel without the written permission of a quarantine officer.

(5) When a quarantine officer has given a certificate in pursuance of subsection (1), the master of the vessel shall not knowingly or negligently allow any person suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from the disease, or who has been exposed to infection from the disease, to quit the vessel.

(6) Any person guilty of a breach of subsections (3), (4) or (5) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

35. (1) When a vessel is ordered into quarantine, the master thereof shall forthwith cause the vessel and all persons and goods on board the vessel to be conveyed into such quarantine station as the quarantine officer directs there to perform quarantine.

Master when so ordered to convey vessel into quarantine

(2) Where a vessel ordered into quarantine has to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated in any manner, a quarantine officer may direct the vessel to be taken to any prescribed place for the purpose of being so cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated and the master of the vessel shall cause the vessel to be taken to the place accordingly.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

36. A vessel ordered into quarantine, although not actually within a quarantine station, shall be deemed to be in quarantine.

When vessel deemed to be in quarantine

37. (1) When the vessel arrives at the appointed quarantine station, the master shall on request produce and deliver to the officer in charge of the quarantine station his passage list, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

Particulars to be given at the quarantine station

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

38. Every vessel in quarantine shall, subject to this Ordinance, perform quarantine at the appointed quarantine station, and for that purpose may be there detained by a quarantine officer or any authorised person until released in accordance with this Ordinance, and whilst so detained shall be subject to the regulations relating to the performance of quarantine.

Performance of quarantine by vessel

39. (1) When a vessel is in quarantine, the master shall not move the vessel or suffer her to be moved except in accordance with this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder.

Vessel in quarantine not to be moved except in accordance with Ordinance

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

40. (1) For the purpose of the performance of quarantine, any persons on board a vessel subject to quarantine may be removed from the vessel by a quarantine officer at any port, notwithstanding that the port is not their port of destination, and conveyed to and detained in a quarantine station there to perform quarantine.

Removal from vessel to perform quarantine

(2) All persons removed from a vessel in pursuance of this section shall be entitled to be provided with free passages to their ports of destination forthwith after being released from quarantine.

Power to
permit vessel
to proceed on
voyage

41. The Secretary may if he thinks fit permit any vessel in quarantine to proceed on her voyage with her officers, crew and passengers, or any of them, without performing quarantine at the quarantine station at the port at which she then is, but the vessel and her officers, crew and passengers shall not thereby be released from quarantine but shall, while within the Gilbert Islands and until released from quarantine, be deemed to be in quarantine and shall, except as prescribed or as ordered by the Secretary, be subject to this Ordinance and any regulations made thereunder to the same extent as if they were performing quarantine at a quarantine station.

Cleansing
and disinfect-
ing vessel

42. (1) A quarantine officer may order any vessel in quarantine to be cleansed and disinfected in such manner as he directs and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be cleansed and disinfected accordingly.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

Goods not to
be removed

43. (1) When a vessel is in quarantine, then until the vessel is released from quarantine, no unauthorised person shall land or unship or move with intent to land or unship any goods from the vessel.

Quarantinable
goods not to
be received

(2) No person shall knowingly receive or have in his possession any goods landed or unshipped from any vessel in contravention of this section.

(3) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(4) In any prosecution under subsection (2) the burden of proving want of knowledge shall lie upon the defendant.

Performance
of quarantine
by persons

44. (1) All persons ordered into quarantine shall perform quarantine and for that purpose may—

- (a) be detained on board the vessel;
- (b) be detained upon the premises upon which they are found;
- or
- (c) be removed to and detained in a quarantine station;

until released in accordance with this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, and, while so detained, shall be subject to the regulations regulating the performance of quarantine and the government of quarantine stations.

(2) No person ordered into quarantine shall commit any

breach of the regulations regulating the performance of quarantine or the government of quarantine stations.

(3) Where a person ordered into quarantine is not in the opinion of a quarantine officer actually suffering from a quarantinable disease, the quarantine officer may subject to the regulations release the person under quarantine surveillance.

(4) Any person subject to quarantine shall be under quarantine surveillance and shall comply with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance.

(5) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

45. When quarantine has been performed by any vessel or person in accordance with this Ordinance and any regulations made thereunder, such vessel or person shall forthwith be released from quarantine. Release from quarantine

46. All goods ordered into quarantine shall perform quarantine and for that purpose may be detained on board the vessel or in a quarantine station. Performance of quarantine by goods

47. (1) All goods ordered into quarantine shall be treated and disinfected as prescribed and when so treated and disinfected may be released from quarantine. Goods ordered into quarantine to be treated and disinfected

(2) If the quarantine officer in charge of any goods ordered into quarantine is of opinion that they cannot be effectively disinfected and ought not to be released from quarantine owing to the danger of infection, he may cause the goods to be destroyed:

Provided that where the value of the goods exceeds \$20 this power shall not be exercised without the written approval of the Minister.

48. Any officer who shall unlawfully destroy or damage any goods under his charge in the performance of quarantine shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200. Unlawful damage by officer

PART V

EXPENSES OF QUARANTINE

49. (1) The master, owner and agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine or of any vessel from which any person is removed to perform quarantine shall severally be responsible for— Liability of master, owner or agent for expenses of quarantine

- (a) the removal of the passengers and crew to the quarantine station;
- (b) the care and maintenance of the passengers and crew while detained at the quarantine station;
- (c) the conveyance of the passengers from the quarantine station to their ports of destination;
- (d) the medical surveillance of persons released under quarantine surveillance;
- (e) the provision of such medical, nursing and other attendance on the vessel and at the quarantine station for or in respect of the vessel as the Secretary considers necessary; and
- (f) the provision of such launch and patrol services and such supervision as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure the satisfactory performance of quarantine by the vessel and the persons and goods thereon;

and shall supply to the satisfaction of the Secretary all such service, attendance, meals and other things as are required for those purposes, including domestic and laundry service, medicines, medical comforts, nursing and attendance for the sick.

(2) The master, owner or agent of the vessel may arrange with the Secretary for the carrying out of any responsibility under this section and for the payment of the expenses thereof, but in any case the Secretary may take action if he thinks it necessary to do so, and any expense incurred shall be paid by the master, owner or agent of the vessel to the Secretary, who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund:

Provided that the Minister may direct that as regards any vessel trading exclusively between ports within the Gilbert Islands or between the Islands and Australia or New Zealand or other places adjacent to the Islands, the expenses of carrying out any responsibility under this section shall be borne by the Islands, and upon the issue of such direction the master, owner or agent of any vessel to which the direction relates shall be exempt from liability for the expenses of carrying out that responsibility.

(3) A passenger shall not be liable to compensate the master, owner or agent for any cost incurred by the master, owner or agent under this section, and any contract or stipulation purporting to impose any such liability upon him shall to that extent be null and void.

Liability for
cost of disin-
fecting goods

50. The master, owner or agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine or ordered to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or

treated, shall pay all cost of removal of cargo or goods from the vessel and costs incurred in the cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment of the vessel or of any goods or things taken from the vessel.

51. Before permitting any persons, goods, personal effects or things to leave or be removed from a vessel ordered into quarantine, the quarantine officer may require the master, owner or agent of the vessel to give security to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer that all responsibilities under this part of the Ordinance of the master, owner and agent of the vessel in respect of those persons, goods, personal effects or things shall be faithfully carried out.

Security for carrying out responsibilities

52. The master, owner or agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine, shall pay to the Secretary all charges incurred by him in connection with the piloting or towing of the vessel into or out of port or from one place to another in port; and the Secretary shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Liability of ship owners as to pilotage, etc.

53. The master, owner or agent of any vessel subject to quarantine, shall pay to the Secretary all charges and expenses incurred by him in providing persons, who were removed from the vessel in order to perform quarantine, with passages to their ports of destination; and the Secretary shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Liability of ship owners as to expenses of passages

54. Any person detained in quarantine who is not one of the crew or passengers of a vessel ordered into quarantine, shall, if he is reasonably able to do so and is thereunto required by the Secretary, pay to the Secretary the cost of any food and medicines supplied to him and those dependent on him during their removal to or detention in quarantine; and the Secretary shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Persons in quarantine able to support themselves

55. (1) When a vessel is ordered into quarantine the Secretary may—

Owner of vessel quarantined liable for services of medical officer

(a) appoint a medical officer to take charge of the crew and passengers of the vessel while in quarantine; and

(b) fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the medical officer for his services.

(2) The remuneration referred to in subsection (1) (b) shall be paid by the master, owner or agent of the vessel to the Secret-

ary who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Consolidated Fund.

Expenses to be a charge upon vessel

56. Any expenses or charges payable to the Secretary under this part of this Ordinance by the master, owner or agent of any vessel shall be a charge upon the vessel; and the vessel may be detained by an officer until such expenses or charges are paid.

Recovery of expenses

57. Any expenses or charges payable to the Secretary under this part of this Ordinance may be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction within the Gilbert Islands as a debt due to the Crown.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Penalty for importing disease, germs, etc.

58. (1) No person shall, except with the written consent of the Secretary, knowingly import any noxious insect, any pest, or any disease germ or disease microbe, or any disease agent, or any culture virus or substance containing any disease germ or disease microbe or disease agent.

(2) Any person guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

(3) In any prosecution under this section the burden of proving want of knowledge shall lie upon the defendant.

Forfeiture of goods unlawfully imported

59. All goods imported in contravention of this Ordinance or any order thereunder and all hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances or packages moved or dealt with in contravention of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited and may be seized by an officer or officer of customs and disposed of in accordance with the regulations.

Seizure of forfeited goods, etc.

60. Any officer or officer of customs may seize any goods subject to quarantine which are found outside a quarantine station and may convey them to a quarantine station.

Powers of inspection

61. (1) Any quarantine officer may board any vessel being in any port or place in the Gilbert Islands, and may require any person on board the vessel to submit to any prescribed examination, and may enter and inspect any part of the vessel and all goods on board the vessel, and may inspect the passenger list, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

(2) The master of any vessel shall, if so required by a quaran-

tine officer, produce to him for inspection the passenger list, bill of health, log, manifest, journal and other ship's papers.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$40.

62. (1) A quarantine officer boarding any vessel may remain thereon for such time as he considers necessary or desirable and the master shall, if required by the quarantine officer, provide suitable and sufficient food and sleeping accommodation for him.

Boarding
vessel

(2) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

(3) If the vessel is a passenger vessel the quarantine officer shall be entitled to all the privileges and accommodation extended to a first class passenger.

63. (1) The master of every vessel shall, if so required by a quarantine officer, muster in the presence of the quarantine officer all passengers and persons on the vessel who are not prevented by illness or some other reasonable cause from attending the muster, and shall by all reasonable means facilitate the inspection by the quarantine officer of all persons on board the vessel, and any person failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Muster of
crew and pas-
sengers for
inspection

(2) Every person on board the vessel shall unless prevented by illness or some other cause, proof whereof shall lie upon him, attend the muster.

(3) Every person on board the vessel shall answer truly to the best of his knowledge all questions asked him by the quarantine officer as to his health during the voyage and as to the likelihood of his having been exposed to infection before or during the voyage.

(4) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$20.

64. (1) A quarantine officer may ask the master or medical officer of any vessel any question he thinks fit to ask concerning any sickness on board the vessel or the sanitary condition of the vessel, and the master or medical officer shall to the best of his knowledge, information and belief truly answer the questions asked him by the quarantine officer.

Quarantine
officer may
make
inquiries at
any time

(2) A quarantine officer may ask any person subject to

quarantine any questions concerning his personal health or liability to infection, and the person shall to the best of his knowledge, information and belief truly answer the questions asked him by the quarantine officer.

(3) A quarantine officer may if he thinks fit require a person who has been asked questions in pursuance of this section to verify by statutory declaration the answers given to the questions.

(4) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

Power to affix notices

65. (1) A quarantine officer may affix any prescribed notices in relation to quarantine on any part of any vessel subject to quarantine and on or near any quarantine station and on any goods subject to quarantine.

(2) Any unauthorised person removing, defacing or interfering with any notice affixed in pursuance of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$20.

Persons may be vaccinated

66. (1) A quarantine officer may require any person subject to quarantine or performing quarantine to be vaccinated or inoculated with any prophylactic or curative vaccine, and any person so required to be vaccinated or inoculated shall submit to be vaccinated or inoculated accordingly.

(2) A quarantine officer shall not require any person to be vaccinated or inoculated unless, in his opinion and in the opinion of the Secretary, vaccination or inoculation is necessary for the protection of persons subject to quarantine or performing quarantine or for the prevention of the spread of the disease of smallpox.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10.

Trespassing on quarantine stations

67. (1) Any unauthorised person who—
(a) enters or trespasses on any quarantine station; or
(b) interferes with any goods subject to quarantine;
shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$50.

(2) Any unauthorised person who enters any quarantine station while any person is performing quarantine thereon shall be subject to quarantine and may be detained at the quarantine station for the performance of quarantine.

68. Any pilot who shall, unless compelled by stress of weather or other reasonable cause, conduct a vessel subject to quarantine into any place other than the proper place for a vessel so subject, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Pilot to incur penalty on wrongly conducting vessel

69. The master of an oversea vessel who, knowing that a quarantinable disease exists on his vessel, suffers his vessel to enter a port other than a port declared to be a first port of entry, shall, unless he proves that it was necessary for the purpose of saving human life, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 years.

Penalty for entering port other than first port of entry having disease on board

70. (1) A quarantine officer may, subject to any regulations made under this Ordinance, order any vessel in any port in the Gilbert Islands, which is in his opinion in an insanitary condition favourable to the spread of communicable disease, to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated to his satisfaction, and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected or treated accordingly.

Cleansing and disinfection of insanitary vessels

(2) A quarantine officer may, subject to any regulations made under this Ordinance, order any such vessel to be taken to any appointed place for the purpose of cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment, and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be taken to that place.

(3) The Secretary may order any vessel in any port in the Gilbert Islands to be taken to any other port in the Islands for the purpose of cleansing, fumigation, disinfection or treatment, and the master of the vessel shall cause her to be taken to that port accordingly.

(4) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

71. Whoever—

- (a) forges any document under this Ordinance or any official copy thereof or the signature of any officer performing any duty under this Ordinance; or
- (b) utters or puts off knowing it to be forged any document purporting to be a document issued under this Ordinance; or
- (c) fraudulently lends any certificate or document issued under this Ordinance to any other person or allows it to be used by any other person;

Offences as to documents

shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 years.

Penalty for
desertion

72. Any officer who—

- (a) wilfully deserts from his duty; or
- (b) knowingly and unlawfully permits any person, vessel or goods to depart from or be conveyed out of any quarantine station where they are detained;

shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 2 years.

Bribing,
assaulting,
obstructing,
or intimidat-
ing officers

73. Whoever—

- (a) gives or offers or promises to give or procure to be given any bribe, recompense or reward to any officer to induce him in any way to neglect or not to perform his duty; or
- (b) makes any collusive arrangement with an officer to neglect or not to perform his duty; or
- (c) by threats, demands or promises attempts improperly to influence an officer in the performance of his duty; or
- (d) assaults or by force molests or obstructs or intimidates an officer in the performance of his duty;

shall be liable to a fine of \$500 and to imprisonment for 3 years.

Officers tak-
ing bribes

74. Any person who—

- (a) accepts any bribe, recompense or reward for or on account of any neglect to perform or non-performance of his duty; or
- (b) makes any collusive agreement with any person to neglect or not to perform his duty;

shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 years.

Master or
medical
officer of ves-
sel mislead-
ing quaran-
tine officer

75. Any master or medical officer of a vessel who—

- (a) wilfully makes any false statement in answer to any question asked him by a quarantine officer under this Ordinance; or
- (b) wilfully misleads a quarantine officer in the performance of his duty;

shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 2 years.

Maliciously
ordering ves-
sels, etc., into
quarantine

76. Any quarantine officer who maliciously and without reasonable cause orders any vessel, person or goods into quarantine, shall be liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

77. Whoever aids, abets, counsels or procures, or by act or omission is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in, the commission of any offence against this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder shall be deemed to have committed that offence and shall be punishable accordingly.

Aiding and abetting offences

78. All proceedings taken for the recovery of any penalty for any offence against this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder shall be instituted within 6 months after the commission of the offence.

Limitation of time for summary proceedings

79. Where proceedings have been instituted against any person for an offence against this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, the court may, if in its opinion it is desirable or convenient so to do, adjourn the hearing for such time as it thinks fit upon the defendant entering into a bond with 2 sureties approved by the court in a sum equal to the maximum penalty for the offence conditioned for his appearance before the court at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned.

Adjournment of proceedings in certain cases

80. All quarantine officers, who are authorised in that behalf by any regulations made under this Ordinance or by the Secretary, are hereby authorised to administer oaths or affirmations and to take declarations in all cases in which any answers to questions asked in pursuance of this Ordinance are by this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder required to be verified by oath, affirmation or declaration.

Power to administer oaths or take declarations

81. Any person who commits an offence against this Ordinance for which no specific penalty is provided shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

General penalty

82. The Minister may make regulations not inconsistent with this Ordinance prescribing all matters which by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power for—

Regulations

- (a) regulating the performance of quarantine; and
- (b) regulating and protecting quarantine stations; and
- (c) regulating or preventing ingress to or egress from any quarantine area and prescribing measures of quarantine within any quarantine area; and
- (d) regulating or preventing the removal of mails or goods from any quarantine area; and

- (e) requiring notification to a quarantine officer of each case of a quarantinable disease which arises in the Gilbert Islands or within any specified part of the Islands or within any quarantine area; and
- (f) prescribing the precautions to be taken to prevent the ingress to or egress from a vessel of rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease; and
- (g) prescribing the measures to be taken by the masters, owners or agents of vessels to destroy rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease which may exist on the vessels; and
- (h) prescribing and establishing and maintaining on vessels, or within any quarantine area, of conditions unfavourable to, and to the migration of, rats, mice, mosquitoes or other vermin or species or kinds of animals or insects liable to convey disease, and fixing the time limit for the completion of any work necessary for the purpose of establishing such conditions, and empowering the Secretary, in case of default by the master, owner or agent, to carry out any such work at the expense of the master, owner or agent; and
- (i) prescribing the precautions to be taken by masters of vessels in respect of the vessels and their crews, passengers and cargoes at infected places, and on the voyage from infected places, and on voyages between ports or places in the Islands, to prevent the introduction into the Islands or spread of quarantinable diseases; and
- (j) regulating the discharge from vessels of any water, ballast or refuse; and
- (k) regulating the sanitary condition of vessels in ports; and
- (l) providing for the granting of certificates by quarantine officers in relation to any vessels or goods examined or treated by them or under their supervision; and
- (m) prescribing the fees payable in respect of examinations services or certificates by quarantine officers and all quarantine services and the persons by whom the fees are payable; and
- (n) prescribing the movements of any person subject to quarantine; and
- (o) prescribing measures of disinfection, fumigation and other measures of quarantine which vessels, persons or goods subject to quarantine shall carry out or be subjected to; and

- (p) prescribing the conditions under which any prophylactic or curative vaccine or serum may be prepared and offered for sale; and
- (q) prescribing penalties not exceeding \$200 for breaches of the regulations; and
- (r) establishing and maintaining places, works and services for the sanitary control of aerial navigation, and prescribing sanitary measures to be taken in respect of international aerial navigation, either generally or in relation to specific diseases, in accordance with the provisions of any International Convention for the sanitary control of aerial navigation for the time being in force; and
- (s) requiring and prescribing reports from vessels by radio-telegraphy; and
- (t) regulating traffic within the Islands by land and sea, and prescribing measures of quarantine in relation to such traffic for the prevention of the occurrence or spread of communicable diseases.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

[Subsidiary]

Appointment of quarantine officers under section 5

APPOINTMENT OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS NOTICE

L.N. 109/77

1. This notice may be cited as the Appointment of Quarantine Officers Notice.

2. (a) The persons whose names appear from time to time in Part I, Part II or Part IV of the Medical and Dental Register; and

(b) the persons from time to time holding office as health inspectors or assistant health inspectors; and

(c) the persons from time to time registered as nurses or midwives under the Nurses and Midwives Ordinance are hereby appointed quarantine officers. Cap. 64

3. Publication in the *Gazette* of the names of the persons appointed to be nurses or midwives or health inspectors or assistant health inspectors and of the persons registered in the Medical and Dental Register shall be publication of the appointments made hereby.

Places declared by order to be infected places under section 7

The following places have been declared infected with the quarantinable disease of cholera—

Island of Abemama

L.N. 104/77

Island of Abaiang

Island of Tarawa

L.N. 108/77

[Subsidiary]

Parts of the Gilbert Islands declared by order to be quarantine areas under section 8 (1) (f)

1. The parts specified in the Schedule in which cholera exists are declared to be quarantine areas.
2. Any vessel, person or goods in a scheduled area shall be subject to quarantine.
3. All vessels, persons or goods subject to quarantine shall continue to be so subject until released from quarantine or until pratique has been granted.

SCHEDULE

L.N. 105/77	Island of Abemama
	Island of Abaiang
L.N. 107/77	Island of Tarawa

Ports declared to be first ports of entry for oversea vessels under section 8 (1) (a)

For all oversea vessels—

Proclamation 3/1931	Ocean Island
	Tarawa
G.N. 208/55	Fanning Island
	Christmas Island

Imports prohibited under section 8 (1) (c) and (d)

Proclamation 1/1931 Mosquitoes, their eggs and larvae;

All disease germs, microbes and disease agents capable of producing disease in man;

All cultures, viruses and substances containing or likely to contain disease germs, microbes or disease agents, unless in the case of any virus or culture the Secretary, on the production of satisfactory evidence of absence of danger to public health, permits introduction thereof and then only subject to the conditions expressed in the permit.

Proclamation 2/1931 Rags, second-hand clothing or second-hand bedding until subjected, at the expense of the importer or consignee, to such process of disinfection as the Secretary considers adequate.

Regulations under section 82

1. Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) Regulations.
2. Quarantine (Prescription of Movement) Regulations.

(1) QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS[Subsidiary]
L.N. 32/65
8 of 1968

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

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation

“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 Secretary or a quarantine officer or a temporary quarantine officer;

“Health Inspector” means an officer appointed as such by the Secretary;

“imported case” means an infected person arriving in the Gilbert Islands 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 or 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;

[Subsidiary]

Cap. 55

- “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 deratting;
- “medical practitioner” means a person registered as such under the Medical and Dental Practitioners Ordinance;
- “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 the Islands;
- “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

Designated and sanitary airports

3. (1) The Minister may by order declare any airport in the Gilbert Islands 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;

[Subsidiary]

- (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 Secretary;
- (h) adequate protection from rats.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

4. (1) The master of every vessel arriving at any port in the Gilbert Islands from any port outside the Islands 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.

Maritime
declaration of
health
Schedule 1

(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. (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.

Aircraft
General
Declaration
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. (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:

Granting of
pratique

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.

[Subsidiary]

(3) When a vessel or an aircraft touches several ports or airports in the Gilbert Islands 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 the Islands 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.”

Duties of
passengers

Schedule 2

7. (1) All passengers excluding wives accompanied by husbands and children accompanied by parents, entering the Gilbert Islands by air shall upon or before the first landing of the aircraft in the Islands 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.

Procedure for
infected or
suspected
vessels or air-
craft

8. (1) The master of an infected or suspected vessel, arriving or being at any port in the Gilbert Islands and the master of any vessel arriving at any port in the Islands 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 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 the Islands 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

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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. (1) The master of any ship or aircraft coming from a port or airport outside the Gilbert Islands and fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching a port or airport in the Islands 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.

Duties of master on entering the Gilbert Islands

Schedule 3

(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. (1) The Health Authority may board any vessel or aircraft arriving in the Gilbert Islands 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.

Measures which may be taken on arrival

(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. (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 Ordinance and these Regulations, shall come within 100 yards of any vessel or aircraft which has not been granted pratique:

Persons who may approach vessels in quarantine

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to persons engaged in super-intending 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.

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Vessels not to leave mooring ground until granted pratique

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

Vessels at quarantine mooring ground to display signals

13. (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 flagstaffs a similar flag at the stern by day and from sunset to sunrise a light at the bow and stern.

Powers of Health Authority on berthing

14. (1) The Health Authority may serve a notice in writing upon the master of any vessel at any port in the Gilbert Islands requiring him—

- (a) not to berth his vessel alongside any wharf, unless it is fended away therefrom 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 everything 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.

Vessel ordered to quarantine mooring ground

15. 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. (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.

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Measures to be taken when quarantinable disease ends fatally

(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. The master of any vessel in any port in the Gilbert Islands, 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.

Notifications of illness

18. The master of any vessel on board of which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel is in Gilbert Islands 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.

Notifications of death

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

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

Measures which may be taken on departure

- (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.

[Subsidiary]

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN OF THE
QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

A. PLAGUE

Infected ves-
sels or air-
craft

20. (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

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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.

Schedule 4

(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. (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. Infected vessels or aircraft

(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.

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(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;

Schedule 5

[Subsidiary]

(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. Schedule 5

C. YELLOW FEVER

22. (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. Infected vessels or aircraft

(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 live 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 disinfected 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; 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;

[Subsidiary]

(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 disinsectisation. 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.

Schedule 6

D. TYPHUS FEVER

Infected ves-
sels or air-
craft

23. (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 disinsected;
- (c) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be disinsected and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days after the date on which they were disinsected;
- (d) bedding which has been used, wearing apparel and other articles, which the Health Authority considers to be infected, shall be disinsected;
- (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 disinsected.

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 disinsected, their wearing apparel and baggage and other articles likely to spread typhus to be disinsected and, if necessary, disinsected, and may place passengers and crew under surveillance for a period not exceeding 14 days.

E. RELAPSING FEVER

Infected ves-
sels or aircraft

24. 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 disinsecting:

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.

[Subsidiary]

F. SMALLPOX

25. (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. Infected ves-
sels or
aircraft

(2) An infected vessel or aircraft shall on arrival be subject 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. Schedule 7

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

26. 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. Infected ves-
sel or aircraft
may be
granted
pratique

27. 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 Health
Authority
certificates

[Subsidiary]

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.

Special sanitary measures not to be repeated unless necessary

28. (1) Vessels and aircraft arriving from an infected local area which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures in the Gilbert Islands to the satisfaction of the Health Authority shall not be subjected to these measures again on their arrival at another port or airport in the Islands 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.

Passengers not to land without permission if pratique not granted

29. 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.

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

30. 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.

Measures which may be applied to merchandise from infected local area

31. (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. 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 directed by the Health Authority to be detained under observation shall, if ordered to disembark, remain at the quarantine station.
34. 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. 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. 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. (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 the Gilbert Islands.
- (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. (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.

[Subsidiary]
Measures to be applied to passengers in filthy condition

Persons detained in quarantine

Person in contact with infected vessel may be detained in quarantine

Persons permitted to enter quarantine station

Signal to be displayed when quarantine station in use

Conditions under which persons may be granted surveillance

Conditions on which persons under surveillance may continue voyage

[Subsidiary]

(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.

Health Authority to report detention of passengers

39. The Health Authority shall report without delay to the police, the Chief 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.

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

40. 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 the Gilbert Islands and who remain in a direct transit area of an airport in the Islands 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 the Islands no such measures shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Authority.

Measures for preventing the transmission of quarantinable disease

41. When any quarantinable disease exists or is suspected to exist in any local area in the Gilbert Islands 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 the Islands—

- (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 the Islands 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 the Islands;
- (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;

[Subsidiary]

- (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. All lights required by these Regulations to be displayed shall be of such Lights power and shall be exhibited in such a manner as to be visible for 1 mile around.
43. (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. Charges for quarantine and health services Schedule 8

[Subsidiary]

- Schedule 8 (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.
- Letters, etc., exempt from sanitary measures 44. 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.
- Vessels and aircraft refusing to submit to sanitary measures may depart at once 45. (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 the Gilbert Islands.
- (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.
- Substitution of observation for surveillance 46. 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.
- Obligation of persons under surveillance, observation 47. Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all clinical or bacteriological investigations which are considered necessary by the Health Authority.
- Matter not to be thrown, etc., from aircraft 48. No matter capable of causing any epidemic disease shall be thrown or allowed to fall from an aircraft when in flight.
- Hours of clearance for vessels 49. 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.
- Notice to be given of docking for overhaul 50. The master or owner of any vessel in any port of the Gilbert Islands 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.
- Documents in case of members of Armed Forces 51. 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

[Subsidiary]

(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. 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. Offences and penalties

SCHEDULE 1

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 4. (1))

MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

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

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

Answers
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 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

[Subsidiary]

- 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
- 5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in the attached Declaration

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.

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

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.

[Subsidiary]

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.

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 2

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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 the Gilbert Islands 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 the Gilbert Islands

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

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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 loading) 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.

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 4

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 20 (8))

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 du Règlement Sanitaire International

(NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY BY PORT AUTHORITIES)

(Ce certificat ne doit pas être retiré par les autorités portuaires)

Date—Date Port of—Port de

THIS CERTIFICATE

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

LE PRÉSENT CERTIFICAT

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

of the { ship } (a) of { net tonnage for sea-
{ inland navigation } vessel } (a) { going vessel
vessel } (f) { tonnage for inland
navigation vessel }
du navire de { tonnage net dans } (a)
le cas d'un navire } (f)
de haute mer tonnage }
dans le cas } (a)
d'un navire de navi- } (f)
gation intérieure }

At the time of { inspection (a) } the holds were laden with { tons of
deratting } cargo
Au moment de { l'inspection (a) } les cales étaient chargées de { ... tonnes de
la dératisation } cargaison

(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

[Subsidiary]

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

Compartments (b)	Rat Indications Traces de Rats (c)	Rat Harborage Refuges à rats		DERATISATION—DERATISATION					Compartments (b)
		Discovered Trouvés (d)	Treated Supprimés	by fumigation—par fumigation—Fumigant—Caz Utilisé. . . . Hours exposure—exposition; (heures)	by catching, trapping or poisoning—Par capture ou poison	Quantity used quantités employées (e)	Rats found dead rats trouvés morts	Traps set or poisons put out Pièges ou poisons mis	
1 Holds									1 Cais
2									2
3									3
4									4
5									5
6									6
7									7
Shelter Deck space									Entrepont
Bunker space									Soute à charbon
Engine-room and Shaft Alley									Chaudières, tunnel de l'arbre
Forepeak and Stowroom									Peak avant et magasin
Afterpeak and Stowroom									Peak arrière et magasin
Lifeboats									Cannots 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 indication—Rayer les mentions inutiles.
- (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship 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.

Seal, Name, Qualification and Signature of the Inspector
Cachet, Nom, Qualité et Signature de L'Inspecteur.

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 5

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

QUARANTINE (MARITIME AND AERIAL) REGULATIONS

(Regulation 21 (8))

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
REVACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERACERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU
DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LE CHOLERA

This is to certify that } date of birth }
Je soussigne (e) certifie que } né (e) le }
 whose signature follows } sex }
dont la signature suit } sexe }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
a été vacciné (e) ou révacciné (e) contre le cholera à la date indiquée.

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 ou 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

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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 }
Je soussigné (e) certifie que }

date of birth } sex }
né (e) le } sexe }

whose signature follows }
dont la signature suit }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.
a été vacciné (e) ou revacciné (e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator <i>Signature et qualité pro- fessionnelle du vaccinateur</i>	Origin and batch No. of vaccine <i>Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot</i>	Official stamp of vaccinating centre <i>Cachet Officiel du centre de vaccination</i>	
			1	2
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.

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 7

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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 }
Je soussigné (e) certifie que }
 date of birth } sex }
né (e) le } 'sexe' }
 whose signature follows }
dont la signature suit }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.
a été vacciné (e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.

[Subsidiary]

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) Primovaccination (1er essai)			
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i> read as successful <i>prise</i> or/ou unsuccessful <i>pas de prise</i>	(a)	1 (a)
(b)		(b)	(b)
2 Primary Vaccination (2nd attempt) Primovaccination (2me essai)			
(a)	performed <i>effectuée</i> read as successful <i>prise</i> or/ou pas de prise	(a)	2 (a)
(b)		(b)	(b)
3	3 Revaccination	3	3
4	4 Revaccination	4	4

[Subsidiary]

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

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

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 Tarawa | \$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—

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| (a) Vaccination and Inoculations per person | \$ | c. |
| (b) Disinfection and/or disinsectisation or bathing of persons per person | | Free |
| (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 |

[Subsidiary]

(f) Setting of traps or laying of poison baits on vessels—	\$ c.
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—	
(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.	

Airports declared to be designated airports by order under regulation 3 (1)

Tarawa
Christmas Island

Order dated
17.5.47
G.N. 97/56

Designated airports declared by order under regulation 3 (2) to be sanitary airports for the purposes of the Regulations

Tarawa (Bonriki) Airport, a designated airport, is declared to be a sanitary L.N. 106/77 airport for the purposes of the Regulations.

(2) QUARANTINE (PRESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT) REGULATIONS L.N. 110/77
L.N. 9/78*Commencement: 19th September 1977*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine (Prescription of Movement) Regulations.

2. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations it is unlawful for any person to travel from any infected place on any island to any other of the Gilbert Islands unless (a) he has been effectively immunised against cholera and (b) he is in possession of an authorised cholera clearance certificate issued by the Chief Medical Officer or by any officer authorised by him.

3. For the purpose of these Regulations—
“effective immunisation” includes:

- (a) vaccination with cholera vaccine; and
- (b) a course of tetracycline:

Provided that the vaccination and the tetracycline have been administered not less than 6 days before travelling and that the traveller has not been diarrhoeic in that period.

[Subsidiary]

4. (1) Any person who travels from an infected place to any other of the Islands without being effectively immunised against cholera commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for 3 months.

(2) The master of an aircraft or vessel which carries a person travelling from an infected place on any island to any other of the Islands without such person having in his possession an authorised cholera clearance certificate or certificate of travel or without such person having been declared exempt pursuant to regulation 6 shall be liable to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for 3 months.

5. (a) The onus of proof of effective immunisation against cholera shall be upon the person charged.

(b) a cholera clearance certificate issued pursuant to regulation 2 shall be *prima facie* evidence of effective immunisation.

6. These Regulations shall not apply to any person who by notice in writing by the Minister is declared to be exempt from these Regulations, or to any person who holds a certificate of travel issued by a quarantine officer.

7. (1) A person shall not accompany a child on a journey from Tarawa to any other of the Gilbert Islands unless the child, in the company of that person, is effectively immunised against cholera.

(2) A child shall be deemed to be in the company of a person if—

(a) the child is related (whether naturally or by adoption) to the person travelling with the child;

(b) if the child is in the presence of a person as a result of an arrangement made by that person or by some other person on behalf of the child;

(c) the child is carried or in any way supported or supplied by the person in whose presence the child travels;

(d) the child is carried in a canoe or other craft (not being a vessel of more than 5 tons) sailed by the person in whose presence the child travels.

(3) The burden of proof that a child is not in the company of the person with whom the child travels shall be upon the person charged.

(4) A person under the age of 14 years shall be deemed to be a child for the purposes of these Regulations.

8. (1) A person shall be deemed to be travelling from Tarawa to another of the Islands if—

(a) any goods or chattels usually carried on a journey to another destination accompany the traveller;

(b) no other explanation which might reasonably be true is offered for the departure from Tarawa;

(c) there is any evidence which tends to suggest that the traveller does not intend to put out from Tarawa solely for the purposes of fishing or recreation before returning to Tarawa;

(d) the traveller admits to a departure from Tarawa whether temporarily or permanently.

9. These Regulations shall apply to travellers from outer islands to Tarawa, from any non-infected place to any infected place and from any infected place to any non-infected place, in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to travellers from Tarawa to outer islands.

[Subsidiary]

10. These Regulations shall be read as one with the Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) Regulations and in the event of any conflict between the two Regulations there shall be given a construction of these Regulations which is paramount.

First Schedule (1977, Schedule 1)

Omit from the heading to Form A “the Government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands”,
Substitute “the Government of Kiribati”.

CAP.33 – PHARMACY AND POISONS
(Cap.70 of 1977)

Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance

Section 15 (1977, S.15)

Omit from subsection (1) “the Governor”, substitute “Subject to section 99 of the
Constitution, the Minister”.

Omit from subsection (2) “the Director of Medical Services”, substitute “subject to
section 99 of the Constitution, the Secretary”.

Section 29 (1977, S.29)

Omit from subsection (1)(c) “in any part of Her Majesty’s dominions, or elsewhere”,
substitute “, in Kiribati or elsewhere”.

Section 45 (1977, S.45)

Omit from subsection (1) “, whether Imperial or Colonial”, substitute “whether in
force under a law of Kiribati”.

Section 62 (1977, S.62)

Omit from subsection (1) “the Governor in Council”, substitute “the Beretitenti,
acting in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet”.

CAP.34 – QUARANTINE
(Cap.85 of 1977)

Note: These amendments are replaced in Schedule 3

A. Quarantine Ordinance

Section 5 (1977, S.5)

Omit “the Director of Medical Services”, substitute “subject to section 99 of the
Constitution, the Secretary”.

Section 6 (1977, S.6)

Omit from subsection (1) "the Director of Medical Services", substitute "subject to section 99 of the Constitution, the Secretary".

Section 8 (1977, S.8)

Omit from subsection (1) "the Governor in Council", substitute "the Minister".

Section 49 (1977, S.49)

Omit from subsection (2) ", who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into Treasury".

Section 52 (1977, S.52)

Omit ", and the Director of Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Treasury".

Section 53 (1977, S.53)

Omit ", and the Director of Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Treasury".

Section 54 (1977, S.54)

Omit "; and the Director of Medical Services shall forthwith pay any sum received by him into the Treasury".

Section 55 (1977, S.55)

Omit from subsection (2) "who shall forthwith pay any sum so received by him into the Treasury".

Section 82 (1977, S.82)

Omit "the Governor in Council", substitute "the Beretitenti, acting in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet,".

B. Quarantine (Prescription of Movement) Regulations (LN.110/77)

Regulation 2 (1977, Reg.2)

Omit any other of the Gilbert Islands", substitute "any other island of Kiribati".

Regulation 4 (1977, Reg.4(1))

Omit "any other of the Gilbert Islands", substitute "any other island of Kiribati".