

**[To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II,
Section 3, Sub-section (i)]**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the _____, 2017.

G.S. R.(E) – Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) and in supersession of the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955, the Central Government proposes to make the Indian Port Health Rules, 2017, and;

Whereas the draft rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide notification number G.S.R. 780 (E), dated the _____ 2017, as required under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of the period of thirty days from the date on which the draft rules were published in the Gazette;

And whereas no objections or suggestions were received from the public within the specified period on the said draft rules;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) and in supersession of the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955, except in respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession the Central Government makes the following rules, namely:-

**PART-1
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title and commencement. – (i) These rules may be called the Indian Port Health Rules, 2017.
(ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. *Definitions.* – *In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-*
 - (1) “affected” means persons, baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods, postal parcels or human remains that are infected or contaminated, or carry sources of infection or contamination, so as to constitute a public health risk;
 - (2) “affected area” means a geographical location specifically for which health measures have been recommended under International Health Rules-2005;

- (3) “arrival” means arrival or anchoring of a seagoing vessel, in the defined area of a port, and in the case of an inland navigation vessel on an international voyage, arrival at a point of entry;
- (4) “baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
- (5) “cargo” means goods carried on a ship or vessel or in a container;
- (6) “competent authority” means the Port Health Officer, who is responsible for the implementation and application of health measures under these rules;
- (7) “container” means an article of transport equipment:
 - (i) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use;
 - (ii) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading;
 - (iii) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another; and
 - (iv) specially designed as to be easy to fill and empty;
- (8) “container loading area” means a place or facility set aside for containers used in international traffic;
- (9) “contamination” means the presence of an infectious or toxic agent or matter on a human or animal body surface, in or on a product prepared for consumption or on other inanimate objects, including (ship or vessel) conveyances, that may cause a public health risk;
- (10) “conveyance” under these rules means a ship, cruise, barge, floating vessel, tug, country craft, bunker vessel, navy vessel or any floating vessel on water as a means of transport;
- (11) “conveyance operator” means a natural or legal person in charge of a conveyance or their agent;
- (12) “crew” means personnel of ship or vessel employed for duties on board who are not passengers;
- (13) “day” means an interval of twenty-four hours;
- (14) “decontamination” means a procedure whereby health measures are taken to eliminate an infectious or toxic agent or matter on a human or animal body surface, in or on a

product prepared for consumption or on other inanimate objects, including ship/vessel, that may cause a public health risk;

- (15) “departure” means, for persons, baggage, cargo, ship or vessel or goods, the act of leaving country;
- (16) “deratting” means the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill rodent present in baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel facilities, goods and postal parcels at the point of entry;
- (17) “disease” means an illness or medical condition, irrespective of origin or source, that presents or could present significant harm to humans;
- (18) “disinfection” means the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill infectious agents on a human or animal body surface or in or on baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods and postal parcels by direct exposure to chemical or physical agents;
- (19) “disinsection” means the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill the insect vectors of human diseases present in baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods and postal parcels;
- (20) “event” means a manifestation of disease or an occurrence that creates a potential for disease;
- (21) “free pratique” means permission for ship or vessel to enter into the port limits, embark or disembark, discharge or load cargo or store cargo;
- (22) “goods” means tangible products, including animals and plants, transported on an international voyage, including for utilization on board a ship/vessel;
- (23) “health measure” means procedures applied to prevent the spread of disease or contamination and a health measure does not include law enforcement or security measures;
- (24) “infected area” means any area declared by the Central Government by notification to be infected with yellow fever disease or Public Health Emergency of International Concern;
- (25) “ill person” means an individual suffering from or affected with a physical ailment that may pose a public health risk;
- (26) “infection” means the entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of humans and animals that may constitute a public health risk;
- (27) “inspection” means the examination by the competent authority (Port Health Officer) or under its supervision, of areas, baggage, containers, ship or vessel, facilities, goods or

postal parcels, including relevant data and documentation, to determine a public health risk;

(28) “IHR” means International Health Regulations.

(29) “international traffic” means the movement of persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels across an international border, including international trade;

(30) “international voyage” means:

(i) in the case of a ship or vessel, a voyage between points of entry in the territories of more than one country, or a voyage between points of entry in the territory or territories of the same country if the ship or vessel has contacts with the territory of any other country on its voyage, but only as regards those contacts;

(ii) 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 the voyage;

(31) “invasive” means the puncture or incision of the skin or insertion of an instrument or foreign material into the body or the examination of a body cavity, and shall not include medical examination of the ear, nose and mouth, temperature assessment using an ear, oral or cutaneous thermometer, or thermal imaging; medical inspection; auscultation; external palpation; retinoscopy; external collection of urine, faeces or saliva samples; external measurement of blood pressure; and electrocardiography;

(32) “isolation” means separation of ill or contaminated persons or affected baggage, containers, ship or vessel, goods or postal parcels from others in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection or contamination;

(33) “medical examination” means the preliminary assessment of a person by an authorised health worker or by a person under the direct supervision of the competent authority (Port Health Officer) to determine the person’s health status and potential public health risk to others, and may include the scrutiny of health documents, and a physical examination when justified by the circumstances of the individual case;

(34) “master of ship” means person in command or any other person in-charge of the ship or vessel;

(35) “National IHR Focal Point” means the national centre, designated by Central Government, which shall be accessible at all times for communications with WHO IHR Contact Points under these Regulations;

(36) “Port Health Officer” means any person appointed under sub-section (i) of Section 17 the said Act to functioned as health officers;

(i) in the case of major Ports, by the Central Government, and

- (ii) in the case of other Ports, by the Government concerned to whom the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (i) of section 17 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), to appoint a Health Officer have been entrusted, either by name or by virtue of his office, to be the Port Health Officer, and includes an Additional, Deputy, or Assistant Health Officer, and any Officer appointed by the Central Government or the State Government concerned, as the case may be, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Port Health Officer;
- (37) “personal data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person;
- (38) “permanent residence” has the meaning as determined in the national law;
- (39) “point of entry” means a passage for international entry or exit of persons, baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods and postal parcels as well as agencies and areas providing services to them on entry or exit;
- (40) “postal parcel” means an addressed article or package carried internationally by postal or courier services;
- (41) “period of incubation” means,-
- (i) in respect of Yellow fever, it will be six days. and
 - (ii) in respect of other diseases such period as may be declared by the Central Government;
- (42) “port” means a seaport or a port on an inland body of water where ships or vessels on an international voyage arrive or depart;
- (43) “public health emergency of international concern” means an extraordinary event which is determined,-
- (i) to constitute a public health risk to the country and other countries through international spread of disease; and
 - (ii) to potentially require a coordinated international response;
- (44) “public health observation” means the monitoring of the health status of a traveller over time for the purpose of determining the risk of disease transmission;
- (45) “public health risk” means the likelihood of an event that may affect adversely the health of human populations, with an emphasis on one which may spread internationally or may present a serious and direct danger;

- (46) “quarantine” means the restriction of activities and/or separation of suspect persons who are not ill or of suspect baggage, containers, ship or vessel or goods from others in such a manner as to prevent the possible spread of infection or contamination;
- (47) “reservoir” means an animal, plant or substance in which an infectious agent normally lives and whose presence may constitute a public health risk;
- (48) “ship” means a seagoing or inland navigation vessel on an international voyage;
- (49) “surveillance” means the systematic ongoing collection, collation and analysis of data for public health purposes and the timely dissemination of public health information for assessment and public health response as necessary;
- (50) “suspect” means those persons, baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods or postal parcels considered by the country as having been exposed, or possibly exposed, to a public health risk and that could be a possible source of spread of disease;
- (51) “traveller” means any person undertaking an international voyage including crew;
- (52) “vector” means an insect or other animal which normally transports an infectious agent that constitutes a public health risk.

PART II PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

3. *Functions of Central Government.* – *The Central Government shall, -*

- (i) designate National International Health Rules focal point for notifying in the Official Gazette and reporting events related to Public Health Emergency of International Concern occurring within the country to the World Health Organization contact point and also to coordinate the public health response within the country;
- (ii) constitute a task force for dealing with Public Health Emergency of International Concern or any other infectious disease; and
- (iii) in the event of Public Health Emergency of International Concern the Central Government may decide for additional health measures required at the Seaport.

4. *Role of Port Health Officer.* - (1) The Port Health Officer shall be responsible for surveillance and application of public health measures at the ports and shall, -

- (i) have the authority for inspecting ship or vessels, including health screening, medical examination of travellers, monitoring baggage, cargo, containers, goods, postal parcels and human remains from departing and arriving ships or vessels, so that they are

maintained in such a condition that they are free of sources of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs;

- (ii) supervise and coordinate measures that facilities used by travellers at points of entry are maintained in a sanitary condition and are kept free of sources of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs;
 - (iii) be responsible for the supervision of any deratting, disinfection, disinsection or decontamination of baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains or sanitary measures for persons, as appropriate under these rules;
 - (iv) advise conveyance operators, as far in advance as possible, of their intent to apply control measures to a conveyance, and shall provide, where available, written information concerning the methods to be employed;
 - (v) be responsible for the supervision of the removal and safe disposal of any contaminated water or food, human or animal dejecta, wastewater and any other contaminated material from a conveyance;
 - (vi) take all practicable measures consistent with these Rules to monitor and control the discharge by ships of sewage, refuse, ballast water and other potentially disease-causing material which might contaminate the waters of a port, river, canal, strait, lake or other international waterway;
 - (vii) be responsible for supervision of service providers for services concerning travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains at points of entry, including the conduct of inspections and medical examinations as necessary;
 - (viii) have effective contingency arrangements to deal with an unexpected Public Health Emergency of International Concern and/or any other infectious disease and disseminate information and the measures to deal with it to all the concerned agencies at the port;
 - (ix) be in contact with the National International Health Regulations, 2005 Focal Point on the relevant surveillance activities, potential public health risk, and public health measures by the fastest means of communication;
 - (x) be responsible for coordinating additional health measures at the port as decided by the Central Government in the event of Public Health Emergency of International Concern.
- (2) The Port Health Officer may consider reapplication of health measures for travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, ships or vessels, goods, postal parcels and human remains arriving from an affected area may on arrival, if there are verifiable indications and/or evidence that the measures applied on departure from the affected area were unsuccessful.

PART III ARRIVAL

5. General provisions for incoming ship. – (1) The master of every ship arriving at any port shall follow International Code of Signal until the ship has received free pratique under these rules:

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals, not conflicting with the said International Code, for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

- (2) The master of any ship shall send a message to Port Health Officer, either directly or through an agent approved by the Port Health Officer, with all relevant information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable based on the Maritime Declaration of Health as per Annexure -1 and such message shall be communicated before the arrival of the ship in the port, when not more than forty-eight hours and not less than four hours from the port of destination.
- (3) On the basis of information received from the ship or vessel, prior to its arrival, the Port Health Officer, may grant *free pratique* by radio or other communication means to a ship or vessel when he is of the opinion that the arrival of the ship is not likely to result in the introduction or spread of disease.
- (4) Ship or vessel shall not be refused *free pratique* for public health reasons, in particular they shall not be prevented from taking on fuel, water, food and supplies:

Provided that the ship or vessel may be subjected to inspection before granting *free pratique* and, if a source of infection or contamination is found on board, the Port Health Officer may carry out necessary deratting, disinfection, decontamination, disinsection or other measures necessary to prevent the spread of the infection or contamination.
- (5) The master of the ship, shall, on arrival, complete and deliver a Maritime Declaration of Health conforming to the model specified in *Annexures -1 and 2*.
- (6) The master of the ship shall provide any further information required by the Port Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.
- (7) The master of the ship or an agent on its behalf operating a ship, engaged in international voyage to India shall provide information as per Maritime Declaration of Health as per *Annexures- 1 and 2, namely:-*
 - (i) Prior information to the Port Health Officer:
 - a) Date and time of arrival and details about the ship (ship particulars);
 - b) Nature of the cargo and operations to be carried out;

- c) Journey and personal particulars of embarked, disembarking crew or Passengers supernumerary and security;
 - d) Port of call list for 30 days with arrival and departure dates;
 - e) Crew and passenger list supernumerary, security;
 - f) Details of any case(s)/death/suspect due to infectious diseases and/or public health emergency of international concern;
 - g) Details of any stowaways on board as per IMO standard format;
 - h) Details of any pet / wild animals, monkeys, race horses and their vaccinations;
 - i) Details of the valid Ship Sanitation Certificates (SSCC/SSCEC/Extension) viz. date, place of issue, issued from IHR-2005 Authorized Port's list;
 - j) Details of Sanitary control measures required or not. If so the Re-inspection date and date of compliance of the measures;
 - k) And in addition to provide if the Ship touched any ports in the Yellow Fever Endemic Countries in the last 30 days, before arrival (If yes provide details of Port.....Country.....departure date..... .
- (ii) On arrival, the master of the ship or an agent on its behalf will submit
- a) a duly filled in Maritime Declaration of health
 - b) Crew List
 - c) Ship sanitation control certificate/ship sanitation control exemption certificate as per Annexure-2.
 - d) Details of occurrence of any case(s) or death or suspect due to infectious disease and/or potential public health emergency of international concern after the last information provided to Port Health Officer.
- (8) Baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods and postal parcels shall be subjected to health measures provided for in these rules only when the Port Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by infection or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any disease.
- (9) Cargo pertaining to food items and live stocks will be dealt by the existing Acts and rules made there under.
- (10) A ship in transit at a Port, not requiring any embarking and disembarking of passengers or crew or loading and discharging cargo, may be restricted to a particular area of the Port. However, any such ship shall be permitted to take on fuel, water, food and supplies, under the supervision of the Port Health Officer.
- (11) All ships suspected for Yellow Fever should be inspected from sunrise to sunset.
- (12) All the cruise liners arriving from any foreign port shall be boarded by Port Health Officer on arrival to grant free pratique before berthing in the port.
- 6. Measures during public health emergency of international concern.-** (1) If a ship carries a case or suspected case of any public health emergency of international concern on board, the master of the ship, before its arrival, shall hoist the signal prescribed under international signal code and shall immediately report the circumstances to

the Port Health Officer and shall not initiate any contact with the shore before clearance.

- (2) So long as a signal showing that the ship is “infected or “suspected’ is displayed by a ship, no person or vessel will be permitted to communicate directly with such ship except when navigational reasons necessitate a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these rules shall attempt to take his boat along-side the ship with the permission of the Port Health Officer and no person other than a pilot, a harbour-master, a mooring crew except when navigational reasons necessitate a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these rules shall board or leave any “infected” or “suspected” ship without the written permission of the Port Health Officer.
- (3) In case of all “infected” and “suspected” ships and for the ships coming from the affected areas, the Port Health Officer shall proceed on board and inspect the ship and the master of the ship shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the ship which the Port Health Officer may consider it necessary to examine. After inspection, the Port Health Officer shall classify the ship as infected, suspected or healthy in accordance with special provisions relating to Public health emergency of international concern.
- (4) All infected or suspected ships shall stop at such place at the port as appropriate and the port authority shall, in consultation with the Port Health Officer, provide a mooring point in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come along-side any wharf or have communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the port until authorised to do so by the Port Health Officer.
- (5) The Port Health Officer may for navigational reasons permit such infected or suspected ship to come along-side a specially controlled wharf where strict vigilance is maintained and enforced to prevent any communication or contact with the shore or with any other vessel in the port until declared safe by the Public Health Officer.
- (6) Even after arrival of the ship at the port any person on board is suspected of or found to be suffering from a Public health emergency of international concern or infectious disease the master or the ship surgeon or any treating medical practitioner shall inform to the Port Health Officer about the occurrence of such illness.
- (7) The Port Health Officer to implement additional health measures as decided by the Central Government to prevent and control public health risk during Public health emergency of international concern and these measures may include isolation, quarantine or placing the traveller under public health observation and other necessary actions.

- (8) The master of the ship shall provide the passenger or crew details and seat or cabin number, cargo manifest, ship configuration, to the Port Health Officer and facilitate the medical examination of passengers and crew, whenever necessary.
- (9) If clinical signs or symptoms and information based on fact or evidence of a public health risk, including sources of infection and contamination are found on board, the Port Health Officer shall consider the ship or vessel as affected and may, -
 - (i) carry out non-invasive medical examination of the passengers that would achieve the public health objective;
 - (ii) isolate passengers for such period as the Port Health Officer may consider necessary and persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the Public health emergency of international concern to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;
 - (iii) undertake appropriate vaccination or other prophylactic measures in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization as communicated by the Central Government;
 - (iv) ask the master of the ship to undertake disinfection, decontamination, disinsection or de-ratting of the ship or vessel, as appropriate, or cause these measures to be carried out under his supervision.
- (10) All persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from a Public health emergency of international concern may be disembarked from a ship and isolated as per these rules.
- (11) Where any person is required under these rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Port Health Officer may isolate or cause to be isolated that person to a hospital or any other place approved by the Port Health Officer and detain him therein for a specified period.
- (12) When a suspected case of any Public health emergency of international concern is disembarked from a ship at any port, the Port Health Officer shall report the confirmation or otherwise of the diagnosis to the Health Officer of the ship's next Port of call by fastest means of communication.
- (13) The Port Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an affected area and such surveillance may be continued till the end of the appropriate period of incubation as determined by the competent authority.
- (14) A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and may be permitted to move about freely if in the opinion of the Port Health Officer he does not have any

public health risk and the Port Health Officer may require such person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance.

- (15) The Port Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his or her state of health.
 - (16) When a person under surveillance departs for another place in India, he shall inform the Port Health Officer who shall immediately inform the medical officer of health of the place to which the person is proceeding and on arrival, the person shall report to that medical officer of health who may apply the measures provided for in these rules.
 - (17) Further, health measures which may be applied to the ship shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination.
 - (18) Imported animals as cargo or pet need to get health clearance from the veterinary experts before ship is granted free pratique.
7. **Isolation Facilities.** - (1) The Port Health Officer will make suitable arrangement for isolation of the passengers for the purpose of these rules.
- (2) The passengers suffering from Public health emergency of international concern will be treated at the designated hospitals as decided by the Port Health Officer.
 - (3) Persons who are under isolation for diseases, may however in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the Port Health Officer, be allowed to continue their voyage before the expiry of the isolation period provided measures to safeguard the health of travellers are taken.

PART IV SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR YELLOW FEVER DISEASE

8. **Health measures for arriving ships.**- (1) Any ship or vessel coming within thirty days from yellow fever affected countries as notified by World Health Organisation shall be inspected by the Port Health Officer before granting free pratique. The list of yellow fever endemic countries is at *Annexure- 8*.
- (2) On arrival, the master of the ship shall provide the said maritime declaration of health, the health measures taken, the passenger or crew list, Yellow Fever Vaccination list and Yellow Fever Vaccination Certificates, *as per Annexures 4,5 and 6* to the Port Health Officer and the departure details from Yellow fever endemic country.
 - (3) Master of any ship who is unwilling to submit to the measures required by the Port Health Officer in accordance with these rules shall be allowed to depart forthwith

without being permitted to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the Port. Such a ship shall nevertheless be permitted to take on fuel, water and stores in quarantine and any passengers, who desire to disembark with or without their baggage or to transship from the ship, may be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures required by the Port Health Officer under these rules.

- (4) If, on inspection of any ship a case of yellow fever is found on board, -
- (i) the ship shall not be provided free pratique unless appropriate health measures as prescribed by the Port Health Officer have been undertaken;
 - (ii) in case the ship is coming from yellow fever affected countries and live *Aedes* mosquitoes have been found on board the ship shall be subjected to the health measures, required by the Port Health Officer in accordance with these rules.
- (5) All the international travellers who have visited or transited through yellow fever endemic countries and have come to India within six days of departure from such area will be required to possess a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, failing which such passengers will be kept under quarantine in the ship upto a maximum period of six days or till the vaccination becomes effective for newly vaccinated passengers whichever is earlier.
- (6) Import of primates (including wild animals, monkeys and race horses) as cargo or pet from yellow fever endemic areas or where origin of the primates cannot be ascertained, shall not be permitted into India. However, if imported from non-yellow fever endemic areas with proper documents, may be allowed in consultation with veterinary expert and such primates should be kept on board in mosquito free environment or cabin and not to be allowed to move around on board.

Part V DEPARTURE

9. General Provisions before Departure.- (1) The provisions of this Part shall apply to all ships leaving India on an international voyage.

- (2) The Port Health Officer may persuade a person to avoid travel or if necessary, prohibit the embarkation, on any ship if, –
- (i) any person showing symptoms of any Public health emergency of international concern;
 - (ii) any person whom the Port Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his or her close contact with a person showing symptoms of Public health emergency of international concern in order to safe guard the health of other passengers and crew;

- (iii) if the Port Health Officer considers it necessary, may undertake health screening or medically examine any person before his departure on an international voyage and take other health measures before departure:

Provided that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage in which case the Port Health Officer shall record this fact in the Ship Sanitary Certificate and will communicate the same to the next port of call;

- (iv) on the completion of the medical examination, the Port Health Officer shall issue a certificate to this effect and after the issue of said Certificate of medical inspection, no baggage, cargo or any other article shall be taken on board and no person shall embark or re-embark except with the written permission of the Port Health Officer.
- (3) The Port Health Officer in an affected area may require a valid vaccination Certificate from the departing travellers.
 - (4) The Port Health Officer may prevent loading or unloading of any cargo, if in his opinion, it can disseminate infection.
 - (5) No ship shall leave any port of India on international voyage without having a valid Ship Sanitation Control Certificate or Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate or extension issued by the Port Health Officer of a port approved for the purpose.
 - (6) All cruise liners departing from any Indian port shall take Certificate of health clearance from the Port Health Officer before departure.
 - (7) All ships or vessels shall be granted health clearance for departure from the port subject to fulfilling all the requirements under these rules, as given in *Annexure-9*.

Part VI

VECTOR CONTROL

10. Vector control measures. - (1) For ship, -

- (i) if any insects are detected on board during inspection, the ship shall be disinfested in accordance with the measures given in *Annexure-3* and the crew cabins, deck, pantry, galley and other places in the ship shall be disinfested as per World Health Organisation recommended procedures and appropriate insecticides;
- (ii) any ship or vessel arriving from yellow fever endemic countries within thirty days from the date of departure shall be required to be disinfested;

- (iii) apart from this, in case of public health emergency of international concern, ship arriving from other Ports may be subjected to the additional measures whenever necessary.

(2) Measures to be taken at Port, namely:-

- (i) anti-mosquito measures shall be undertaken within the Port and four hundred meters around the perimeter of every Port with extension of minimum distance if vectors with a greater flight range are present by the concerned Port authorities in coordination with the local municipal Authority and State Government Authority;
- (ii) occupants or owners of the premises in Port area shall be responsible for undertaking appropriate anti-vector measures so as to keep their premises free from vectors of all types and stages;
- (iii) the Port Health Officer will supervise vector status within the Port premises and four hundred meters around the perimeter of every Port with extension of minimum distance if vectors with a greater flight range are present so that it is kept free of all types and stages of vectors for the purpose of these rules;
- (iv) container loading service areas to be kept free of all vectors to prevent spread of vectors through containers.

Part VII PROVISIONS RELATED TO DEAD BODIES.

11. Death on board. - In case of any death on board, the master of the ship will immediately intimate the Port Health Officer of the port of destination about the circumstances of the death. All such ships will be considered as suspected ships. The Port Health Officer shall board the ship or vessel in quarantine and examine the dead body. After satisfying that the death is not due to any infectious disease subject to these rules, he will permit removal of the dead body and shall report the matter to the local police. In case of death due to infectious diseases, the Port Health Officer will take necessary public health measures.

12. Special provisions relating to the carriage of dead bodies and cremated remains.-

- (1) No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of diseases of Public health emergency of international concern or yellow fever without prior approval of the Port Health Officer.
- (2) Port authorities shall ensure that the dead body or human remains transported from abroad are kept at a separate designated place maintaining proper dignity to the corpse.
- (3) The consignee as well as the ship transport service providers shall give prior information, of at least forty-eight hours prior to importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to the Port Health Officer of the port of arrival.

- (4) All human remains arriving at Indian ports coming from foreign countries shall be accompanied by the following documents for the health clearance:
- (i) Embalming Certificate stating that the dead body or human remains have been embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed (airtight and water proof) casket. Death Certificate or a true copy thereof with proper translation in English.
 - (ii) A Certificate or endorsement by the consignee that the casket contains the dead body or human remains of the person whose documents are presented for clearance to the Port Health Officer and nothing else.
 - (iii) A Certificate or endorsement of death from the Indian diplomatic representatives, at the country of origin.
 - (iv) Where there is no such representative, the Public Health Officer may waive off the requirement on the basis of accompanying documents.
- (5) In case where embalming is not undertaken in cases of death due to drowning or severe burns and other similar cases, dead bodies or human remains have to be packed in a hermetically sealed urn or container. Unembalmed human remains must meet additional packing requirements to be assessed by the Port Health Officer.
- (6) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in a hermitically sealed urn or a similar container.
- (7) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted, namely:-
- (i) where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder; and
 - (ii) where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirement mentioned above.
- (8) Package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed under these rules or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Public Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.
- (9) In cases of deaths due to communicable diseases not reported in India and having public health risk such as viral hemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Congo Crimean), avian influenza and SARS or others not yet isolated or named, the Port Health Officer may restrict the importation of human remains. While such restrictions are not generally

employed, the Port Health Officer reserves the right to do so on a case by case basis, with the approval of the Deputy Director General (DDG) in-charge. Such bodies when permitted shall be cremated under the supervision of the Port Health Officer with the help of local police:

Provided that nothing in this part shall apply to the dead body of a person who dies during voyage before arrival of the ship in India. The master of ship of such ship shall send prior information to the Port Health Officer of the Port, where he proposes to arrive in India, regarding the occurrence and, if possible, cause of death. On arrival, no passenger or member of the crew shall disembark until appropriate health measures have been taken by the Port Health Officer.

Part- VIII **FOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY**

- 13. Food hygiene requirements.-** (1) Ship pantry, kitchens, galley and other eating outlets within the Port areas shall be hygiene.
- (2) Concerned agencies shall ensure that they provide safe drinking water and food at the Port or on the ship or vessel. Service provider shall ensure mandatory microbiological testing of drinking water quality at the source and will submit regular reports to the Port Health Officer and the Port Health Officer shall crosscheck the reports. A robust water safety plan is to be maintained at the Port Areas.
 - (3) All the food outlets at the Port or the ship or vessel shall be licensed by the local health authority (Port Health Officer) of the Port.
 - (4) All the food handlers at the Port or the ship or vessel shall undergo periodic medical check-up.
 - (5) The Port Health Officer shall supervise the sanitary and hygiene conditions of all the food establishments including kitchens at the port premises and of the food served within ship while at the port.
 - (6) All the agencies at the Port shall take effective measures for the control of rodents, stray animals and other vectors.
 - (7) The Port Health Officer shall,
 - (i) discard the food which is found to be unhygienic, adulterated and unsafe for human consumption;
 - (ii) order for closure of any food establishment and drinking water source if found unfit for the purpose.

Part IX
MISCELLANEOUS

14. Health measures.- (1) The Master of the ship shall provide the following information as per Annexure-7, namely:-

- (i) information concerning the traveller's destination and address so that the traveller may be contacted in case of necessity;
 - (ii) information concerning the travellers itinerary to ascertain if there was any travel in or near an affected area or other possible contacts with infection or contamination prior to arrival, as well as review of the traveller's health documents if they are required.
- (2) Health measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed and applied without discrimination.
- (3) Any health measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied to a ship at a previous Port, shall not be repeated unless-
- (i) after the departure of the ship from the Port where the measures were applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that port or on board of the ship; or
 - (ii) the Port Health Officer has reason to believe that the measure so applied was not substantially effective.
- (4) If the facilities for the health measures are not available at the point of entry, the Port Health Officer may divert the affected ship or vessel to other Ports and at the time of departure, inform the competent authority of the next point of entry.
- (5) A ship or vessel that has been considered as affected shall cease to be regarded as such when the Port Health Officer on inspection is satisfied that:
- (i) the measures provided in these rules have been effectively carried out; and
 - (ii) there are no conditions on board that could constitute a public health risk.
- (6) If a traveller, for whom the Port Health Officer considers necessary a medical examination and investigations, vaccination or other prophylaxis under provisions of these rules, fails to give consent to any such measure or refuses to provide the information or the documents concerned, the Port Health Officer may deny entry to that traveller. If there is evidence of an imminent public health risk, the Port Health Officer may, in accordance with these rules and to the extent necessary to control such a risk, compel the traveller to undergo or advise the traveller to undergo such health measures.

- (7) When the person under surveillance departs for another place, he shall inform the Port Health Officer who shall immediately inform the health authority of the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival, the person shall report to the Port Health Officer of next Port who may apply the measures provided in these rules.
- (8) The Port Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge, –
- (i) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
 - (ii) to the consignor, the consignee and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.
- (9) The Port Health Officer may whenever he considers it necessary, refuse entry into the Port to any person, including a person proceeding on an international voyage and take appropriate health measures provided in these rules.
- (10) Any sanitary measures, which have been applied at a previous Port of the country, shall not be repeated unless,-
- i. after the departure of the ship from the Port where the measures were applied, an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that Port or on board of the Ship; or
 - ii. if the Port Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measures so applied was not substantially effective.

15. Container and container loading areas in the Port premises and service areas.- (1) Disinsection, disinfection, decontamination and other health procedures shall be carried out so as to avoid injury and as far as possible discomfort to persons, or damage to the environment in a way which impacts on public health, or damage to baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel, goods and postal parcels.

(2) Container consignees and consignors shall make every effort to avoid cross-contamination when multiple-use loading of containers is employed.

(3) All the concerned agencies shall ensure that facilities for the inspection and isolation of containers are available at container loading areas.

16. (1) Issue of Ship Sanitation Certificates:- (i) Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificates and Ship Sanitation Control Certificates shall be valid for a maximum period of six months. This period may be extended by one month if the inspection or control measures required cannot be accomplished at the Port.

(ii) If a valid Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate or Ship Sanitation Control Certificate is not produced or evidence of a public health risk is found on board of a

ship, if clinical signs or symptoms and information based on fact or evidence of a public health risk, including sources of infection and contamination, are found on board a conveyance, the Port Health Officer shall consider the conveyance as affected and may, -

- (a) disinfect, decontaminate, disinsect or derat the conveyance, as appropriate, or cause these measures to be carried out under his/her its supervision; and
 - (b) decide in each case the technique employed to secure an adequate level of control of the public health risk as provided in these rules and where there are methods or materials advised by World Health Organisation for these procedures, these should be employed, unless the Port Health Officer determines that other methods are as safe and reliable.
- (iii) The Certificates referred to in this rule shall conform to the model in *Annexure 2*.
- (iv) Whenever possible, control measures shall be carried out when the ship and holds are empty and in the case of a ship in ballast, they shall be carried out before loading.
- (v) When control measures are required and have been satisfactorily completed, the Port Health Officer shall issue a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate, noting the evidence found and the control measures taken in the Evidence Report Form attached thereto.
- (vi) The Port Health Officers may issue a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate or Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate or Extension at the designated IHR-2005 authorized Ports as declared by the Central Government, if it is satisfied that the ship is free of infection and contamination, including vectors and reservoirs. Such a Certificate shall normally be issued only if the inspection of the ship has been carried out when the ship and holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. The process of disposal of ballast water should be such that the infected waters are not discharged in uncontaminated waters of India.
- (vii) If the conditions under which control measures are carried out are such that, in the opinion of the Port Health Officer for the Port where the operation was performed, a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, the Port Health Officer shall make a note to that effect on the Ship Sanitation Control Certificate and attach the Evidence Report Form for follow up at the next Port of calls.

(2) Issue of Medical Chest Certificates. – (i) The Port Health Officer will issue the Medical Chest Certificates for all Indian Flag vessels and will be valid for one year.

(ii) The Medical Chest for all the other vessels if not having valid Certificate or adequate medicines will be inspected for clearance before departure.

17. Health documents.-9 (1) No health documents, other than those provided for under these rules, shall be required for international traffic.

(2) The Port Health Officer may require travellers to complete contact information forms and questionnaires on the health of travellers whenever required.

18. Goods in transit. -Subject to provisions under these rules, unless authorized by applicable international agreements, goods, other than live animals, in transit shall not be subject to health measures under these rules or detained for public health purposes.

Part – X SERVICE CHARGES AND FIXATION OF TARIFF

19. Charges .-(1) No charge shall be made by the Port Health Officer for, –

(i) any medical examination provided for in these rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;

(ii) any vaccination, notified by Government of India is required to be given to a person on arrival and issuance of vaccination Certificate thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding provisions in sub rule (1), if any person or passenger or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges, due from him, then without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner or representative of the ship on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

(3) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these rules, shall conform to the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the national flag, registry or ownership of the ship.

(4) The tariff and any amendment thereto shall be published by the Central Government in the Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy there under.

(5) The fees chargeable for Ship Sanitation Control Certificates and Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificates at Indian Ports shall be as fixed from time to time by the Government of India. The ships will not be charged for issue of one month extension.

(6) Reimbursement for expenses incurred in providing the health measures under these rules may be sought from conveyance operators or owners with regard to their employees or from applicable insurance sources.

- (7) The passengers or crew or conveyances operators are not to be denied to depart pending payment of the charges.
20. All the health measures will be undertaken in consonance of the ethical issues as per the *Annexure- 10*.

Part XI

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

21. All passengers, ships or vessels, their agents and agencies at the Port shall comply with all provisions contained in these rules and all measures imposed by the Port Health Officer in pursuance of these rules and shall give the Port Health Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of responsibilities vested under these rules.
22. Any person, who,-
- (i) obstructs or impedes, or assists in obstructing or impeding the Port Health Officer in execution of his duties, required under these rules;
 - (ii) disobeys any lawful order issued by the Port Health Officer;
 - (iii) refuses to furnish any information required for the purposes of these rules;
 - (iv) upon being required to furnish under these rules gives false information, commits an offence under these rules.
23. Any offender or whoever contravenes any provision of these rules or disobeys or fails to comply with any order given in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and/or with fine which may extend up to ten thousand rupees.

MODEL OF MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH (See rule 5(5), 5(7))

To be completed and submitted to the competent authorities by the masters of ships arriving from foreign Ports. Submitted at the Port of Date _____.

Name of ship or inland navigation vessel; Registration/IMO No; arriving from; sailing to

Nationality/Flag of vessel ; Master's name; Gross tonnage (ship); Tonnage (inland navigation vessel)

Valid Sanitation Control Exemption/Control Certificate carried on board? Yes No.....
Issued at date Re-inspection required? Yes No

Has ship or vessel visited an affected area identified by the World Health Organization?
Yes No Port and date of visit

List Ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure, or ports visited within past thirty days, whichever is shorter:

.....
.....

Upon request of the competent authority at the Port of arrival, list of crew members, passengers or other persons who have joined ship or vessel since international voyage began or within past thirty days, whichever is shorter, including all ports or countries visited in this period (add additional names to the attached schedule):

(1)NameJoined from:
(1)(2).....(3)

(2)Namejoined from:
(1)(2)(3)

(3)Namejoined from:
(1)(2)(3)

Number of crew members on board
Number of passengers on board

Health questions

(1) Has any person died on board during the voyage otherwise than as a result of accident?
Yes No

If yes, state particulars in attached schedule. Total no. of deaths

(2) Is there on board or has there been during the international voyage any case of disease which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Yes..... No..... If yes, state particulars in attached schedule.

(3) Has the total number of ill passengers during the voyage been greater than normal/expected? Yes No

How many ill persons?

(4) Is there any ill person on board now? Yes No; If yes, state particulars in attached schedule-1A.

(5) Was a medical practitioner consulted? Yes No; If yes, state particulars of medical treatment or advice provided in attached schedule.

(6) Are you aware of any condition on board which may lead to infection or spread of disease? Yes No; If yes, state particulars in attached schedule.

(7) Has any sanitary measure (e.g. quarantine, isolation, disinfection or decontamination) been applied on board? Yes No; If yes, specify type, place and date .

(8) Have any stowaways been found on board? Yes No; If yes, where did they join the ship (if known)?

(9) Is there a sick animal or pet on board? Yes No

Note: In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as grounds for suspecting the existence of a disease of an infectious nature:

(a) fever, persisting for several days or accompanied by (i) prostration; (ii) decreased consciousness; (iii) glandular swelling; (iv) jaundice; (v) cough or shortness of breath; (vi) unusual bleeding; or (vii) paralysis.

(b) with or without fever: (i) any acute skin rash or eruption; (ii) severe vomiting (other than sea sickness); (iii) severe diarrhoea; or (iv) recurrent convulsions.

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

Signed.....

Master

Countersigned.....

Ship's Surgeon (if carried)

Date.....

ATTACHMENT TO MARITIME DECLARATION OF HEALTH

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationality	Port, date joined ship/vessel	Nature of illness	Date of onset of symptoms	Reported to a port medical officer?	Disposal of case ¹	Drugs, medicines or other treatment given to patient	Comments
------	-----------------	-----	-----	-------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--	----------

MODEL SHIP SANITATION CONTROL EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE/SHIP SANITATION CONTROL CERTIFICATE

Port of

Date:

This Certificate records the inspection and exemption from control or control measures applied -

Name of ship or inland navigation vessel; Flag; Registration/IMO No.; At the time of inspection the holds were unladen/laden with tones of..... cargo; Name and address of inspecting officer

Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate

Areas, [systems, and services] inspected	Evidence found ¹	Sample results	Documents reviewed
Galley			Medical log
Pantry			Ship's log
Stores			Other
Hold(s)/cargo			
Quarters:			
- crew			
- officers			
- passengers			
- deck			
Potable water			
Sewage			
Ballast tanks			
Solid and medical waste			
Standing water			
Engine room			
Medical facilities			
Other areas specified - see attached			
Note areas not applicable, by marking N/A.			

No evidence found. Ship or vessel is exempted from control measures. Control measures indicated were applied on the date below. Name and designation of issuing officer
 Signature and seal
 Date

¹ (a) Evidence of infection or contamination, including: vectors in all stages of growth; animal reservoirs for vectors; rodents or other species that could carry human disease, microbiological, chemical and other risks to human health; signs of inadequate sanitary measures. (b) Information concerning any human cases (to be included in the Maritime Declaration of Health).

² Results from samples taken on board. Analysis to be provided to ship's Master by most expedient means and, if re-inspection is required, to the next appropriate Port of call coinciding with the re-inspection date specified in this Certificate.

Sanitation Control Exemption Certificates and Sanitation Control Certificates are valid for a maximum of six months, but the validity period may be extended by one month if inspection cannot be carried out at the port and there is no evidence of infection or contamination.

**EVIDENCE REPORT FORM - ATTACHMENT TO SHIP SANITATION CONTROL
CERTIFICATE**

Areas/facilities/systems inspected	Evidence found	Sample results	Documents reviewed	Control measures applied	Re-inspection date	Comments regarding
Food						
Source						
Storage						
Preparation						
Service						
Water						
Source						
Storage						
Distribution						
Waste						
Holding						
Treatment						
Disposal						
Swimming pools/spas						
Equipment						
Operation						
Medical facilities						
Equipment and medical devices						
Operation						
Medicines						
Other areas inspected						

¹ Indicate when the areas listed are not applicable by marking N/A.

SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

1. Every ship or vessel leaving an area where vector control is recommended by World Health Organization or where vector of yellow fever exists, should be disinfected and kept free of vectors. The presence of vectors on board ship or vessel and the control measures used to eradicate them shall be included, in the Health Part of the Ship General Declaration.
2. The Port Health Officer shall ensure that various agencies inside the Port premises undertake control measures for vectors as prescribed under these rules upto a minimum distance of four hundred metres from the perimeter of the Port premises with extension of minimum distance if vectors with a greater range are present. For such measures Port Health Officer may seek assistance from local municipal agency and other concerned agencies.
3. If a follow-up inspection is required to determine the success of the vector control measures applied, the competent authorities for the next known Port or Port of call with a capacity to make such an inspection shall be informed of this requirement in advance by the competent authority and mention in the Ship Sanitation Certificate with Evidence Report Form.
4. A ship or vessel may be regarded as suspect and should be inspected for vectors and reservoirs if, -
 - (a) it has a possible case of vector-borne disease on board;
 - (b) a possible case of vector-borne disease has occurred on board during an international voyage; or
 - (c) it has left an affected area within a period of time where on-board vectors could still carry disease.
5. The Port Health officer may require application of vector control measures to a ship or vessel arriving from an area affected by a vector-borne disease including yellow fever if the vectors for the foregoing disease are present in its territory.
6. The Master of ship or vessel shall, during the stay of the ship or vessel in a Port take such precautions as the Port Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the ship.

VACCINATION, PROPHYLAXIS AND RELATED CERTIFICATES

1. Vaccines or other prophylaxis specified under IHR 2005 shall be of suitable quality.
2. Persons undergoing vaccination or other prophylaxis under these rules shall be provided with an international certificate of vaccination or prophylaxis (hereinafter the “certificate”) in the form specified in this Annexure No departure shall be made from the model of the certificate specified in this Annexure.
3. Certificates under this Annexure are valid only if the vaccine or prophylaxis used has been approved by World Health Organization.
4. Certificates must be signed by authorised signatory. The certificate must also bear the official stamp of the administering centre. However, this shall not be an accepted substitute for the signature.
5. Certificates shall be fully filled in English or in French language. They may also be filled in another language, in addition to either English or French.
6. Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.
7. Certificates are individual and shall in no circumstances be used collectively. Separate certificates shall be issued for children.
8. A parent or guardian shall sign the certificate when the child is unable to write. The signature of an illiterate shall be indicated in the usual manner by the person’s mark and the indication by another that this is the mark of the person concerned.
9. Travellers with exemption certificate for yellow fever vaccination, would be permitted entry only after the mandatory quarantine period as prescribed under special provisions in these rules related to yellow fever.
10. An equivalent document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of those Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in this Annex if:
 - (a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form;
 - (b) it contains a statement in English or in French and where appropriate in another language in addition to English or French recording the nature and date of the vaccination or prophylaxis and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with this paragraph.

**MODEL INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR
PROPHYLAXIS**

This is to certify that [name], date of birth, sex, nationality, national identification document, if applicable whose signature follows has on the date indicated been vaccinated or received prophylaxis against (name of disease or condition) in accordance with the International Health Regulations.

Vaccine or prophylax is	Date	Signature professional status of supervising clinician	and of	Manufacturer and batch No. of vaccine or prophylaxis	Certificate valid from until	Official stamp of administering centre
----------------------------------	------	---	-----------	--	--	---

1.

2.

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine or prophylaxis used has been approved by the World Health Organization.

This certificate must be signed in the hand of the clinician, who shall be a medical practitioner or other authorized health worker, supervising the administration of the vaccine or prophylaxis. The certificate must also bear the official stamp of the administering centre. However, this shall not be an accepted substitute for the signature.

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

The validity of this certificate shall extend until the date indicated for the particular vaccination or prophylaxis. The certificate shall be fully completed in english or in French language. The certificate may also be completed in another language on the same document, in addition to either english or french.

REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES

1. In addition to any recommendation concerning vaccination or prophylaxis, the following diseases are those specifically designated for which proof of vaccination or prophylaxis may be required for travellers as a condition of entry.

Vaccination against yellow fever:

2. Recommendations and requirements for vaccination against yellow fever:

(a) For the purpose of this Annexure:

(i) the incubation period of yellow fever is six days;

(ii) yellow fever vaccines approved by World Health Organisation provide protection against infection starting 10 days following the administration of the vaccine;

(iii) this protection continues for ten years; and

(iv) the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall extend for a period of ten years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the case of a revaccination within such period of ten years, from the date of that revaccination.

(b) Vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(c) If a traveller is in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid, the traveller may be permitted to depart, but the provisions of paragraph 2(h) of this Annexure may be applied on arrival.

(d) A traveller in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall not be treated as suspect, even if coming from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(e) The yellow fever vaccine used must be approved by the World Health Organisation and vaccination centre should be designated or authorized by the Ministry or Country.

(f) Countries shall designate specific yellow fever vaccination centres within their territories in order to ensure the quality and safety of the procedures and materials employed.

(g) Every person employed at a point of entry in an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, and every member of the crew

of a ship or vessel using any such point of entry, shall be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

(h) Any traveller from an area where the World Health Organisation has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, shall be quarantined until the certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

**TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO SHIP OR VESSEL AND
SHIP OR VESSEL OPERATORS**

Section A Ship or vessel operators

1. Ship or vessel operators shall facilitate, -

- (a) inspections of the cargo, containers and ship or vessel;
- (b) medical examinations of persons on board;
- (c) application of other health measures under these Rule; and
- (d) provision of relevant public health information requested by the country.

2. Ship or vessel operators shall provide to the competent authority a valid Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate or a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate or a Maritime Declaration of Health, as required under these rules.

Ship or vessel

1. Control measures applied to baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel and goods shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible injury or discomfort to persons or damage to the baggage, cargo, containers, ship or vessel and goods. Whenever possible and appropriate, control measures shall be applied when the ship or vessel and holds are empty.

2. States Parties shall indicate in writing the measures applied to cargo, containers or ship or vessel, the parts treated, the methods employed, and the reasons for their application. This information shall be provided in writing to the person in charge of a ship and, in case of a ship, on the Ship Sanitation Control Certificate.

For other cargo, containers or ship or vessel, States Parties shall issue such information in writing to consignors, consignees, carriers, the person in charge of the ship or vessel or their respective agents.

YELLOW FEVER ENDEMIC COUNTRIES LIST*

AFRICA

1. Angola
2. Benin
3. Burkina Faso
4. Burundi
5. Cameroon
6. Central African Republic
7. Chad
8. Congo
9. Cote d'Ívoire
10. Democratic Republic of Congo
11. Equatorial Guinea
12. Ethiopia
13. Gabon
14. Gambia
15. Ghana
16. Guinea
17. Guinea – Bissau
18. Kenya
19. Liberia
20. Mali
21. Mauritania
22. Niger
23. Nigeria
24. Rwanda
25. Senegal
26. Sierra Leone
27. Sudan
28. South Sudan
29. Togo
30. Uganda

SOUTH AMERICA

1. Argentina
2. Bolivia
3. Brazil
4. Colombia
5. Ecuador
6. French Guyana
7. Guyana Panama
8. Guyana
9. Paraguay
10. Peru
11. Surinam
12. Trinidad & Tobago
13. Venezuela

Note: Total Yellow Fever endemic Countries as of now are 30 in African continent and 13 in South American continent.

** The list of Yellow Fever endemic countries will be subject to update from World Health Organization from time to time.*

Health Clearance for the Ships

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES)
PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION-_____.**

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH INSPECTION

The vessel mv/mt/lpg/c_____with_____.

Flag under captain _____ has complied with the requirement under the Indian Port Health Rules, 2017 and International Health Regulations, 2005. The vessel is permitted to sail out of the port.

.....PORT (INDIA)

DATED: / /-----

NO. : PHK/OS/2017/

PORT HEALTH OFFICER,.....

NOTE: THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID TILL SAILING OF THE VESSEL FROM THE PORT. ONE COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE CUSTOM AUTHORITY FOR GRANTING PORT CLEARANCE, TWO COPIES OF THE CERTIFICATE TO BE HANDED OVER TO THE BOARDING PILOT FOR GRANTING CLEARANCE BY THE PORT AUTHORITY.

Ethical issues on health measures under these rules:-

The treatment of travellers shall be with respect for their dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms and minimize any discomfort or distress associated with such measures, including by:

- (a) treating all travellers with courtesy and respect;
- (b) taking into consideration the gender, sociocultural, ethnic or religious concerns of travellers; and
- (c) providing or arranging for adequate food and water, appropriate accommodation and clothing, protection for baggage and other possessions, appropriate medical treatment, means of necessary communication if possible in a language that they can understand and other appropriate assistance for travellers who are quarantined, isolated or subject to medical examinations or other procedures for public health purposes.

If a traveller for whom the Port Health Officer may under these rules require a medical examination, vaccination or other prophylaxis under these rules and as per paragraph 1 of Article 31 of IHR-2005 fails to consent to any such measure, or refuses to provide the information or the documents referred to in paragraph 1(a) of Article 23 of IHR-2005, the Port Health Officer concerned may under these rules, subject to Articles 32, 42 and 45 of IHR-2005, deny entry to that traveller. If there is evidence of an imminent public health risk, the Port Health Officer may under these rules, in accordance with its national law and to the extent necessary to control such a risk, compel the traveller to undergo or advise the traveller, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 23 of IHR-2005, to undergo:

- (a) the least invasive and intrusive medical examination that would achieve the public health objective;
- (b) vaccination or other prophylaxis; or
- (c) additional established health measures that prevent or control the spread of disease, including isolation, quarantine or placing the traveller under public health observation.

[F. No. L.21021/18/2012-PH (IH)/IH]
Shri. Sanjeeva Kumar, Additional Secretary.

**[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART-II, SECTION-3,
SUB-SECTION (i)]**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

New Delhi, the 2017

NOTIFICATION

The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (i) of Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) and in supersession of the Port Health Rules, 1955, for information of all the Stakeholders and persons likely to be affected for their comments to be taken into consideration after a period of thirty days from the date on which the draft Rules are published in the Gazette

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

Objections or suggestions, if any, may please be submitted to Shri. N Kumara Swamy, Under Secretary (International Health), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Room No. 401, D-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110108, Tele-fax: 23061521, Email: swamynk@gmail.com