

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER



# Morbidity and Mortality

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REPORT

For  
Week Ending  
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## VACCINATION CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

### Vaccination Certificate Requirements for International Travel



#### VACCINATION CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Under the International Sanitary Regulations, adopted by the World Health Organization, a health authority of a country may, as a condition for entry, require an International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox from any traveller and an International Certificate of Vaccination against Cholera and Yellow Fever from any persons from infected areas. In practice, the latter limitation is ignored by some countries which require Cholera and/or Yellow Fever Certificates of persons from areas not currently listed by the World Health Organization as infected. The following listing notes such exceptions.

Travellers should be advised that the vaccination requirements of countries in which they arrive are related to the health conditions in the country of departure AND to health conditions in the countries in which travellers disembark during their journey. Countries with infected areas are listed weekly in the World Health Organization's publication *Weekly Epidemiological Record*, and an abbreviated summary is available from the Foreign Quarantine Program, National Communicable Disease Center.

#### PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO CARRY OUT VACCINATIONS

In the United States, any licensed physician may administer smallpox or cholera vaccine needed for international travel. Yellow fever vaccine for the purpose of

international travel, however, must be administered at an officially designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Center (MMWR, Vol. 18, No. 53)\*.

#### INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

Required immunizations must be recorded on approved forms such as those included in the booklet *International Certificates of Vaccination* (PHS-731). Travellers may obtain the Certificates from most health departments and passport offices.

#### PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATES

1. **CHOLERA.** Vaccination Certificates are valid for a period of 6 months starting 6 days after one injection of vaccine. One injection given before the end of the validity of the Certificate renders the Certificate valid for a further period of 6 months starting on the day of this injection. If the revaccination is recorded on a new Certificate, travellers are advised to retain the old Certificate for 6 days until the new Certificate is valid.
2. **YELLOW FEVER.** The validity period of all International Certificates of Vaccination or Revaccination against Yellow Fever is 10 years, beginning 10 days after vaccination. Revaccination performed before the end of the validity of the Certificate renders the Certificate valid for a period of 10 years starting on the day of

\*National Communicable Disease Center: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 18, No. 53, Jan. 3, 1970.

revaccination. If the revaccination is recorded on a new Certificate, travellers are advised to retain the old Certificate for 10 days.

3. **SMALLPOX.** Vaccination Certificates are valid for a period of 3 years starting 8 days after the date on which a successful primary vaccination is performed. In the case of a revaccination, the validity period of 3 years starts on the day of revaccination.

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS TO VACCINATION

1. **AGE.** Some countries do not require vaccination certificates of infants (children under 6 months or 1 year of age as indicated in the listing).

2. **MEDICAL.** If the physician considers that vaccination is contraindicated on medical grounds, he should provide the persons with written reasons underlying that opinion, which health authorities may take into account.

#### UNVACCINATED PERSONS

Unvaccinated persons should be advised that they may be subject to surveillance or isolation if there is potential exposure to smallpox. The same measures may be applied to persons unvaccinated against yellow fever or cholera. Information concerning procedures for unvaccinated travellers at foreign ports of entry may be obtained from the embassy of the countries to be visited.

#### RECOMMENDED IMMUNIZATIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

**TETANUS AND DIPHTHERIA.** The usual schedule recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics or the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices\* provides adequate protection for children. Adults should receive booster doses of tetanus-diphtheria toxoid (adult type) every 10 years.

**POLIOMYELITIS.** Although the need for an additional single dose of trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine has

not been established, children who have completed the accepted primary course of poliovirus vaccine should receive a single booster of trivalent oral vaccine. Adults who have received fewer than two doses of trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine should have two doses, 6 to 8 weeks apart before their departure. Adults who have had two or three doses of trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine should receive a single dose.

**MEASLES (RUBEOLA).** For children who have not had measles nor have been vaccinated against measles, measles vaccine is recommended.

**TYPHOID FEVER.** Typhoid vaccine is not recommended for travellers who stay at the usual tourist accommodations in most European and Caribbean countries. Vaccination is advised for travellers going to areas where typhoid is currently an epidemic or endemic problem.

**INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.** For travel to various countries in Africa, Asia, Central America, South America, and the Pacific region, immune serum globulin (ISG) offers protection against infectious hepatitis.

**PLAGUE.** Routine vaccination is not indicated for tourists going to countries reporting human cases or animal infections. Immunization is advisable for all persons travelling to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Also, persons whose occupations or field work brings them into frequent or regular contact with wild rodents in South America, Africa, or Asia should receive the vaccine.

**MALARIA.** Persons who reside or travel through areas in which malaria is prevalent and/or whose travel will expose them to malaria in a similar manner to which the native population in the malarious area is exposed are advised to take chloroquine, an antimalarial drug.

#### VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

The following vaccination requirements were published by the World Health Organization on 1 January 1970 and updated through 3 April 1970. Any changes in the following listing will be published in subsequent issues of *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, under the title "International Notes - Quarantine Measures."

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\*National Communicable Disease Center: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 18, No. 43, Oct. 25, 1969.

**VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, AND SMALLPOX, BY COUNTRY**

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow Fever	Smallpox
<b>Afars and the Issas, French Territory of the</b> Yellow fever. – No certificate required on arrival at Jibuti.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Afghanistan</b>  Certificates to be produced at the first airport in Afghanistan, the present airports being Kabul and Kandahar, or at the first Customs outpost at the frontier. Cholera and smallpox. – Vaccination recommended to departing travellers proceeding to South Asia via India.	II		I
<b>Albania</b>  Smallpox. – Except: countries in Europe and Oceania, Canada, China (Mainland), North Korea, Morocco, United States of America, North Vietnam. The exception is extended to travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in these countries immediately before arrival in Albania. A certificate is, however, required from arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected.	II >6 months	II	I
<b>Algeria</b>	II >1 year	II >1 year	II,R
<b>Angola</b>	II >1 year	R	I >3 months
<b>Antigua</b>  Smallpox. – Except United States of America.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Antilles, Netherlands</b>  Smallpox. – And from arrivals from Africa, the Americas, and Asia, except those who for 14 days before arrival have been only in the following countries or territories and arrive in a carrier whose voyage has included only ports in these countries or territories: Azores and Madeira, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Canary Islands, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Reunion, St Croix, St John, St Pierre and Miquelon, St Thomas, Surinam, United States of America.	II >1 year	II >6 months	II >3 months
<b>Argentina</b>	II		I
<b>Australia</b>  Cholera. – And from Burma, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Vietnam. Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Antarctic Territories, Christmas (Indian Ocean), Cocos (Keeling) and Cook Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including Ocean and Fanning Islands), Hawaii, Lord Howe Island, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue and Norfolk Islands, Papua and New Guinea, Society Archipelago, Solomon and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa,	II >1 year	III	I >1 year

**EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS**

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
(Australia cont.) provided travellers have not been outside these areas for at least 14 days before arrival and these areas are free of smallpox. Australia reserves the right, in respect of arrivals from other areas, to isolate any person who arrives by air without certificate and refuses to be vaccinated. Isolation. - Under the Australian Quarantine Act, carriers are responsible for expenses of isolation of all travellers who disembark and: (a) come from a cholera infected area or an area mentioned above in the note on cholera within 14 days and do not possess a cholera vaccination certificate; or (b) come from an endemic zone within 14 days and do not possess a yellow fever vaccination certificate; or (c) arrive by air without smallpox vaccination certificate and refuse to be vaccinated on arrival. It will be recalled that Australia is not bound by the International Sanitary Regulations.			
<b>Austria</b> No certificate required.			
<b>Bahamas</b> Smallpox. - Except: Bermuda, Canada, Jamaica, United States of America, provided travellers have not been outside these countries during the 14 days prior to arrival. No certificate required from children under 1 year of age coming from a non-infected area.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Bahrain</b>	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Barbados</b> Yellow fever. - Except travellers in transit at Seawell airport. Smallpox. - Except United States of America.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I >1 year
<b>Belgium</b> Smallpox. - Except: European countries, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Reunion, Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America. This exemption is extended to travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in these countries immediately before arrival in Belgium. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.			I
<b>Bermuda</b> Smallpox. - Except: Aruba, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Curacao, Greenland, Iceland, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, St Pierre and Miquelon, United States of America.			I
<b>Bolivia</b> Smallpox. - Travellers leaving Bolivia are required to possess a certificate.*			I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
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(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
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Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Botswana</b>		II	I
<b>Brazil</b> Yellow fever. – The requirement applies only to travellers arriving in or destined for Belem area. Poliomyelitis. – Vaccination is required from children 3 months to 6 years of age (a) when a visa is needed for entry into Brazil,* (b) when the child is a national of Brazil. The dosage of vaccine must be clearly indicated on the certificate.	II > 1 year	II	I
<b>Brunei</b>	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I
<b>Bulgaria</b> Smallpox. – Except European countries.	II		I
<b>Burma</b> Yellow fever. – Certificate required from travellers who arrive within 9 days of departure from an endemic zone. Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Burma are required to possess a certificate.	I	III	I
<b>Burundi</b> Yellow fever. – Travellers leaving Burundi are required to possess a certificate for entry into some receptive areas. (See list of receptive areas (p. 27) and requirements of the relevant countries) Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R; Typhus: R	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I > 3 months
<b>Cambodia</b>	II		I
<b>Cameroon</b> Yellow fever. – Except travellers staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I > 1 year	I
<b>Canada</b> Yellow fever. – Arrivals from an infected local area, proceeding to a yellow fever receptive area in the United States of America (see p. 27) may be required to possess a certificate. Smallpox. – Except: Bahamas, Bermuda, Canal Zone, Cuba, Greenland, Iceland, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, St Pierre and Miquelon, United States of America, Virgin Islands, provided travellers have not been outside these countries and territories during the 14 days prior to arrival.	II		I
<b>Cape Verde Is. – (excl. Sao Vicente, Sal, Maio, Boa Vista &amp; Santiago)</b>  <i>Sao Vicente, Sal, Maio, Boa Vista &amp; Santiago</i>	II > 6 months II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I > 3 months I > 3 months

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Cayman Is.</b> Smallpox. – Except Jamaica and United States of America.			I
<b>Central African Republic</b>		I* >1 year	I
<b>Ceylon</b> Yellow fever. – Any person arriving by air is detained in isolation for a period up to 9 days, if he has been exposed to the risk of infection and has no certificate. Possession of a certificate is not essential in the case of passengers coming from a non-infected area who set out in an aircraft which has been disinfected and who arrive in Ceylon without the aircraft having passed through an infected area en route. The following countries and territories are regarded as infected: <i>Africa:</i> Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, Sudan (south of 15° N), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia. <i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. <i>Note.</i> – When a case of yellow fever is reported from any country, that country is regarded by the Government of Ceylon as infected with yellow fever and is added to the above list.	II > 1 year	II	I
<b>Chad</b> Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I >1 year	I
<b>Chile</b>			I
<b>China (Taiwan)</b>	II > 1 year		I
<b>Christmas Is. (Indian Ocean)</b> Cholera. – And from Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Republic of Vietnam.	II > 6 months	III	I >6 months
<b>Colombia</b> Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Colombia are required to possess a certificate.*	II		I
<b>Comoro Archipelago</b>			I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Congo (Brazzaville)</b> Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I > 1 year	I > 6 months
<b>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</b> Yellow fever. – The requirement applies to travellers arriving or destined for that part of the Congo south of 10° S. Travellers leaving the Congo for some receptive areas are required to possess a certificate. (See list of receptive areas (p. 27) and requirements of the relevant countries. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R	II	II > 1 year	I > 3 months
<b>Cook Is.</b> Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these territories for a period of 14 days immediately prior to departure for the Cook Islands.	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I
<b>Costa Rica</b>			I
<b>Cuba</b> Cholera. – And from the following countries: Burma, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), China (Mainland), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, North Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.* Yellow fever. – And from the following countries: <i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Venezuela; <i>Africa:</i> Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.*	II	II	I
<b>Cyprus</b> Smallpox. – Except travellers arriving from a European country, provided this country is free from smallpox.	II > 1 year	II	I
<b>Czechoslovakia</b> Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Canada, Cuba, Turkey, and from passengers from Mongolia travelling via USSR, and United States of America. This exemption is extended to travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in these countries immediately before arrival in Czechoslovakia.	II		I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
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(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Dahomey</b> Yellow fever and smallpox. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I > 1 year	I > 1 year
<b>Denmark</b> Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Canada, United States of America, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately before arrival in Denmark. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.			I
<b>Dominica</b>	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I
<b>Dominican Republic</b> Smallpox. – Except United States of America.			I
<b>Ecuador</b> Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Ecuador are required to possess a certificate.*			I
<b>El Salvador</b>		II > 6 months	I
<b>Ethiopia</b> Cholera. – And from India and East Pakistan. Yellow fever. – Travellers from Ethiopia are required to possess a certificate for entry into the following countries or territories: Australia, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon (by air only), Libya, Madeira and Azores (except Santa Maria airport), West Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Muscat and Oman, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, St Lucia, Sudan, United Arab Republic. Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Ethiopia are required to possess a certificate.	II	R	I
<b>Falkland Is.</b>			I
<b>Faroe Is.</b> Same measures as Denmark.			
<b>Fiji</b> Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these territories for a period of 14 days immediately prior to departure for Fiji. <i>Travellers from India:</i> Certificate required from arrivals by air and sea.	II > 1 year	II by air > 1 year	I by air

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
  - II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.
- (See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
  - R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
  - > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
  - \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.



Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Gilbert &amp; Ellice Is.</b> Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days, immediately prior to departure for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I
<b>Greece</b> Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Cyprus, Turkey, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Reunion, Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.	II > 6 months	III > 6 months	I
<b>Greenland</b> Same measures as Denmark			
<b>Grenada</b> Smallpox. – Except U.S.A.			I
<b>Guadeloupe</b> See France			
<b>Guam</b> Same measures as the United States of America, except that no smallpox vaccination certificate is required from children under 3 months of age.			
<b>Guatemala</b>			I
<b>Guernsey, Alderney and Sark</b>			II
<b>Guiana, French</b> See France			
<b>Guinea</b> Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I	I
<b>Guinea, Equatorial</b>	II > 1 year	II	I > 6 months
<b>Guinea, Portuguese</b>		III*	I
<b>Guyana</b> Cholera. – And from East Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.*	II > 1 year	II	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.

II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.

(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")

III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.

R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.

> Travellers over x year(s) of age.

\* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<i>(Guyana cont.)</i>			
Yellow fever. – And from the following countries: <i>Africa:</i> Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.* <i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Venezuela.*			
Haiti	II	II	I
Honduras	II > 1 year		I > 6 months
Honduras, British	II > 1 year		I
Hong Kong	II > 1 year		I
Hungary Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in a European country, in Canada or in the United States of America, immediately before arrival in Hungary, provided these countries are free from smallpox. The certificate is, however, required from all arrivals from a country in which there is an infected local area.	II > 6 months		I
Iceland Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Canada, United States of America, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately before arrival in Iceland. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.			I
Ifni Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in a European country immediately before arrival. The certificate, however, is required from arrivals from all infected local areas.	II > 1 year		I > 6 months
India Yellow fever. – Any person (including infants) arriving by air or sea without a certificate is detained in isolation for a period up to 9 days if he arrives within 9 days of departure from an infected area or has been in such an area in transit or has come by an aircraft which has been in an infected area and has not been disinfected in accordance with the procedure and formulation laid down in Schedule VI of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, or those recommended by WHO.	R	II	R

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
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(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<i>(India cont.)</i>			
The following countries and territories are regarded as infected:			
<i>Africa:</i> Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leona, Somali, Sudan (south of 15° N), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.			
<i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.			
<i>Note.</i> – When a case of yellow fever is reported from any country, that country is regarded by the Government of India as infected with yellow fever and is added to the above list.			
Cholera and smallpox. – Travellers proceeding to countries which impose quarantine restrictions for arrivals from India or from an infected local area in India on account of cholera or smallpox are required to possess a certificate.			
Indonesia	II >1 year	III*	I
Iran	II >6 months	III* >1 year	I
Cholera. – And from Afghanistan, Burma, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Republic of Vietnam. A certificate is also required from passengers of aircraft having called at an airport situated in an infected area.*			
Iraq	II >1 year	III >1 year	II
Cholera. – And from Iran.*			
Ireland			II
Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except Azores and Madeira Islands, Canary Islands, Reunion), the Americas (except Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America) and Asia.			
Isle of Man			
Same measures as the United Kingdom.			
Israel	II >1 year		I
Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in a European country, in Canada or in the United States of America immediately before arrival in Israel, provided these countries are free from smallpox.			

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
  - II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.
- (See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
  - R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
  - > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
  - \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Italy</b> Cholera. – And from India.* Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Reunion), the Americas (except Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America) and Asia (except Turkey).	II <i>by air</i> > 1 year		II
<b>Ivory Coast</b> Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Ivory Coast are required to possess a certificate.*		I* > 1 year	I
<b>Jamaica</b> Smallpox. – Except: Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cuba, Curacao, United States of America.	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I
<b>Japan</b>	II > 1 year		I
<b>Jersey</b> Same measures as the United Kingdom.			
<b>Jordan</b>	II > 1 year		II
<b>Kenya</b> Yellow fever. – Travellers from Kenya are required to possess a certificate for entry into the following countries or territories: Australia, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, Madeira and Azores (except Santa Maria airport), West Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Muscat and Oman, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, St Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Republic. Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Kenya are advised to possess a certificate. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R	II > 1 year	III* > 1 year	I
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>	II > 1 year		I
<b>Kuwait</b>	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I
<b>Laos</b> Cholera and smallpox. – Travellers leaving Laos are required to possess a certificate.*	I*		I
<b>Lebanon</b> Cholera. – And from countries any parts of which are infected.*	II	III <i>by air</i>	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
 (See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
Lesotho	II <i>by air</i>		I
Liberia Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Liberia are required to possess a certificate.		I*	I
Libya	II > 6 months	III > 6 months	I
Liechtenstein Same measures as Switzerland.			
Luxembourg Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa, the Americas (except Canada and United States of America) and Asia.			II
Macao	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I > 3 months
Madagascar	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I > 3 months
Malawi Cholera. – And from India and Pakistan.* Smallpox. – Vaccination is compulsory within 1 month of arrival unless exemption is granted under the Public Health Act No. 12 of 1948.	II <i>by air</i> > 1 year	II <i>by air</i> > 1 year	R
Malaysia			
<i>West Malaysia</i>	II > 1 year	III > 1 year	I > 6 months
<i>Sabah</i>	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I > 6 months
<i>Sarawak</i>	II > 1 year	II <i>by air</i> > 1 year	I
Mali Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.		I	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<p><b>Malta</b></p> <p>Cholera and yellow fever. – Except children under 6 months of age who are subject to isolation or surveillance when indicated.</p> <p>Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa, the Americas (except Canada and United States of America) and Asia.</p>	II	III	II
<p><b>Martinique</b></p> <p>See France.</p>			
<p><b>Mauritania</b></p> <p>Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected territory and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.</p>		I > 1 year	I
<p><b>Mauritius</b></p> <p>Smallpox. – Except Reunion.</p>	II	III* > 1 year	I
<p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Cholera. – And from all countries any parts of which are infected.*</p> <p>Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for 14 days in Canada or in the United States of America immediately before arrival in Mexico.</p>	II > 1 year		I
<p><b>Monaco</b></p> <p>No certificate required.</p>			
<p><b>Mongolia</b></p> <p>Cholera. – And from Afghanistan, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and all countries any part of which are infected.*</p> <p>Yellow fever. – And from the following countries: Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somali, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia, and countries in America (except Canada and United States).*</p> <p>Smallpox. – Except: USSR, countries in Europe and North America. This exemption is extended to travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in these countries immediately before arrival in Mongolia.</p>	II	II*	I
<p><b>Montserrat</b></p>	II > 1 year	II	I
<p><b>Morocco</b></p> <p>Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa and Asia.</p>	II		II

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Mozambique</b> Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in Mozambique.	II >1 year	I >1 year	I > 3 months
<b>Muscat and Oman</b>	II	III	I
<b>Namibia</b> Yellow fever. – The countries or parts of countries which are included in the endemic zone in Africa are regarded as infected. Travellers on scheduled airlines whose flights have originated outside the territories regarded as infected and who are in transit through these territories are not required to possess a certificate provided they have remained at the scheduled airport or in the adjacent town during transit. All passengers whose flights have originated in one of these territories or travelling in transit through these territories on unscheduled flights which make use of airports other than those used by scheduled airlines are required to possess a certificate. The certificate is not insisted upon in the case of children under 1 year of age, but such infants may be subject to surveillance and they will not be allowed to proceed to Natal or to the Lowveld of the Transvaal within 6 days of leaving any place or port within an infected area.	II <i>by air</i>	II	I
<b>Nauru</b> Smallpox. – Except arrivals by sea from the following countries and territories: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Christmas (Indian Ocean), Cocos (Keeling) and Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue and Norfolk Islands, Papua and New Guinea, Tokelau Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these territories for a period of 14 days immediately prior to departure for Nauru, and these areas are free of smallpox.	II >6 months	II >1 year	I
<b>Nepal</b> Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R	II		I
<b>Netherlands</b> Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except Azores and Madeira Islands, Canary Islands, Reunion), the Americas (except Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America) and Asia.			II
<b>New Caledonia and dependencies</b> Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately prior to departure for New Caledonia. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R	II <i>by air</i>		I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<p><b>New Hebrides</b></p> <p>Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue and Norfolk Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately prior to departure for the New Hebrides.</p>	II > 6 months	II > 1 year	I
<p><b>New Zealand</b></p> <p>Smallpox. – <i>Countries in South America and Asia:</i> Certificate required from arrivals by sea and air. <i>Other countries:</i> Certificate required from arrivals by air only. No certificate, however, is required from travellers by scheduled airlines from Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hawaii, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided these countries or territories are free from smallpox.</p>			I
<p><b>Nicaragua</b></p>			I
<p><b>Niger</b></p> <p>Cholera. – Vaccination recommended for travellers leaving Niger for an infected area.</p> <p>Yellow fever. – Except travellers coming from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country. Travellers from Niger are required to possess a certificate for entry into some receptive areas. (See list of receptive areas p. 27) and the requirements of the relevant countries.) Vaccination recommended to all travellers.</p> <p>Smallpox. – Vaccination recommended for travellers leaving Niger.</p>	II	I > 1 year	I > 3 months
<p><b>Nigeria</b></p> <p>Cholera. – Vaccination recommended for travellers leaving Nigeria for an infected area.</p> <p>Yellow fever. – Travellers leaving Nigeria for a receptive area are required to possess a certificate.</p> <p>Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Nigeria are required to possess a certificate.</p>	II	I*	I
<p><b>Norway</b></p> <p>Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Canada, United States of America, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately before arrival in Norway. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.</p>			I
<p><b>Pakistan</b></p> <p>Cholera. – Travellers leaving Pakistan are required to possess a certificate if they have been in an infected local area.</p> <p>Yellow fever. – The following countries and territories are regarded as endemic zones: <i>Africa:</i> Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea,</p>	II > 1 year R	III	II R

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<i>(Pakistan cont.)</i>			
Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali, Sudan (south of 15° N), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia;			
<i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.			
<i>Arrivals by air.</i> – The certificate is not required from passengers coming from a non-infected area if they set out in an aircraft which has been disinfected in accordance with Schedule VIII of Rule 10 of the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1950, after its last departure from an infected area and who arrive in Pakistan without the aircraft having landed in an infected area en route.			
All arrivals from the West are required to complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health giving information on their movements during the 9 days prior to arrival.			
Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Pakistan are required to possess a certificate.			
Panama	II		I
Panama Canal Zone	II		I
Papua and New Guinea, Australian territory of	>6 months II >1 year	III	I >1 year
Cholera. – And from Burma, China (Mainland), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Vietnam.			
Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Antarctic Territories, Australia, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), Cocos (Keeling) and Cook Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (incl. Ocean and Fanning Islands), Hawaii, Lord Howe Island, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue and Norfolk Islands, Society Archipelago, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have not been outside these areas for at least 14 days before arrival and these areas are free of smallpox.			
The Australian Territory of Papua and New Guinea reserves the right to isolate any person who arrives by air without certificate and refuses to be vaccinated.			
Paraguay			I
Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Paraguay are required to possess a certificate.*			
Peru			I
Philippines	II	II <i>by air</i>	I
Cholera. – And from the coastal provinces of China (Mainland). No certificate required from children under 1 year of age. Such children, however, shall be placed under surveillance.			
Travellers leaving the Philippines are required to possess a certificate.			
Yellow fever. – Except children under 1 year of age who are, however, subject to isolation or surveillance when indicated.			

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Pitcairn Is.</b> Same measures as Fiji.			
<b>Poland</b> Cholera. – And from countries any parts of which are infected.* Smallpox. – Except: (a) children under 5 months of age who have not been in an infected local area during the 14 days preceding arrival; (b) travellers arriving directly from the following countries, provided they have been resident there for a period of 14 days, and these countries are free from smallpox: USSR (the whole territory), European countries, Canada, United States of America, Morocco.	II		I
<b>Polynesia, French</b> Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately prior to departure for French Polynesia.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Portugal</b> Continental territory and Santa Maria airport and Madeira and the Azores.	II	III	II
<b>Puerto Rico</b> Same measures as the United States of America.			
<b>Qatar</b>	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Reunion</b> See France.			
<b>Rhodesia</b>		II <i>by air</i> >1 year	I
<b>Romania</b> Smallpox. – Except: USSR (the whole territory), European countries, Australia, Canada, China (Mainland), North Korea, Mongolia, Turkey, United States of America, provided travellers have been resident in these countries for 14 days immediately before arrival in Romania. A certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.	II >1 year		I
<b>Rwanda</b> Cholera. – Vaccination recommended to travellers leaving Rwanda for an infected area. Yellow fever. – Travellers from Rwanda are required to possess a certificate for entry into some receptive areas. (See list of receptive areas p. 27 and requirements of the	II	II >1 year	I >3 months

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
(Rwanda cont.) relevant countries.) Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Rwanda are required to possess a certificate. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R			
Ryukyu Islands	II >6 months	II >6 months	I
St Helena	II >1 year		I
St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	II	II	I
St Lucia Smallpox. – Except travellers arriving directly from Canada and the United States of America.	II >1 year	III* >1 year	I
St Pierre & Miquelon Same measures as France.			
St Vincent Smallpox. – Except United States of America.	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
Samoa, American Smallpox. – Except: Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, United States of America, Western Samoa. The certificate is, however, required for all travellers who have been in an infected area during the 14 days preceding arrival.	II >6 months	II >6 months	I
Samoa, Western Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, provided travellers have been resident in these territories for a period of 14 days immediately prior to departure for Western Samoa.	II >6 months	II >1 year	I
Sao Tome & Principe Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in this province.	II >1 year	I >1 year	I >3 months
Saudi Arabia During the period September to March (season of periodic mass congregations): Cholera. – All arrivals* are required to possess a certificate showing 2 injections at not less than 7 days' and not more than 30 days' interval. For revaccination carried out	I*	III	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<p>(Saudi Arabia cont.)</p> <p>within 6 months of a recorded vaccination or revaccination, a single injection renders the certificate valid for a further 6 months.</p> <p>In addition, arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected are required to submit a certificate, dated not more than 7 days before their departure, recording the negative results of stool culture; this certificate must be delivered by a licensed laboratory and attested to by the health authority.* Arrivals from these countries must further possess a certificate showing that prior to arrival they spent 5 days in an area free of cholera (time spent on board a vessel may be considered as a period spent in a cholera-free area).*</p> <p>Yellow fever. – All arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected or included in the endemic zone are required to possess a vaccination certificate.*</p> <p>During the period April through August:</p> <p>Cholera. – And from countries any parts of which are infected.* The certificate must show 2 injections at not less than 7 days' and not more than 30 days' interval. For revaccination carried out within 6 months of a recorded vaccination or revaccination, a single injection renders the certificate valid for a further 6 months. In addition, arrivals from these countries are required to submit a certificate, dated not more than 7 days before their departure, recording the negative results of stool culture; this certificate must be delivered by a licensed laboratory and attested to by the health authority.*</p>	II	III	I
<p>Senegal</p> <p>Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country.</p>		I >1 year	I >6 months
<p>Seychelles</p> <p>Cholera. – And from Bombay (India).*</p> <p>Yellow fever. – And from Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.*</p>	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>Yellow fever. – Travellers leaving Sierra Leone for a receptive area (see p. 27) are required to possess a certificate.</p> <p>Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Sierra Leone are advised to possess a certificate.</p>		R >1 year	I
<p>Singapore</p> <p>Smallpox. – Except children under 1 year of age if they arrive from a non-infected area or under 6 months of age if they arrive from an infected area.</p> <p>Note. – Additional measures may be applied to unberthed passengers if the ship comes from an infected port or a port in free communication with infected areas.</p>	II >1 year	III	I
<p>Solomon Islands, British Protectorate</p> <p>Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New</p>	II >6 months	II by air	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<i>(Solomon Islands cont.)</i>			
Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these territories for a period of 14 days immediately prior to departure for the British Solomon Islands.			
<b>Somali</b>	II > 1 year	II	I
Yellow fever. – No certificate required from travellers arriving and remaining in Berbera or Hargeisa.			
<b>South Africa</b>	II	II	I
Yellow fever. – The countries or parts of countries which were included in the endemic zone in Africa (see p. 27) are regarded as infected.			
Travellers on scheduled airlines whose flights have originated outside the territories regarded as infected and who are in transit through these territories are not required to possess a certificate provided they have remained at the scheduled airport or in the adjacent town during transit.			
All passengers whose flights have originated in one of these territories or travelling in transit through these territories on unscheduled flights which make use of airports other than those used by scheduled airlines are required to possess a certificate.			
The certificate is not insisted upon in the case of children under 1 year of age, but such infants may be subject to surveillance and they will not be allowed to proceed to Natal or to the Lowveld of the Transvaal within 6 days of leaving any place or port within an infected area.			
<b>Spain (except Canary Islands)</b>	II <i>by air</i> > 1 year		I <i>by air</i> > 6 months
Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in a European country or in Morocco immediately before arrival in Spain. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.			
<b>Canary Islands</b>		II <i>by air</i> > 1 year	
Cholera and smallpox. – Same measures as continental Spain.			
<b>Spanish Sahara</b>	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I > 6 months
Smallpox. – Except travellers who have been resident for more than 14 days in a European country immediately before arrival. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.			
<b>Sudan</b>	II > 1 year	III* > 1 year	I
Yellow fever. – Travellers who have been in that part of Sudan south of 15° N latitude and are proceeding to a receptive area are required to possess a vaccination certificate. Travellers who have not been south of that parallel and leave Sudan for the United Arab Republic are advised that, on arrival in the UAR, they will be required to possess a location certificate.			

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
Surinam		II	I
Swaziland			I
Sweden Smallpox. – Except: European countries, Canada, United States of America, Azores and Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately before arrival in Sweden. The certificate is, however, required from arrivals from all infected local areas.	II >1 year		I
Switzerland Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, United Arab Republic), in America (except: Canada, United States of America) and Asia (except: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey).			II
Syria Smallpox. – And from Ghana and Pakistan.	II >1 year		II
Tanzania, United Republic of Yellow fever. – Travellers from Tanzania are required to possess a certificate for entry into some receptive areas. (See list of receptive areas p. 27) and requirements of the relevant countries.) Smallpox. – Travellers leaving the country are advised to possess a certificate. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
Thailand	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
Timor, Portuguese Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected territory and staying less than 2 weeks in this province.	II >1 year	I >1 year	I >3 months
Togo Yellow fever. – Except travellers arriving from a non-infected area and staying less than 2 weeks in the country. Travellers from Togo are required to possess a certificate for entry into some receptive areas. Smallpox. – Travellers leaving Togo are required to possess a certificate.		I >1 year	I
Tonga Smallpox. – Except: American Samoa, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk and Tokelau Islands, Western Samoa, provided travellers have been resident in these countries or territories for 14 days immediately prior to departure for Tonga.	II >6 months	II >1 year	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from Infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
Trinidad and Tobago	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I
Trucial States	II > 1 year		I
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Smallpox. – Except United States of America, its possessions and the territories under its administration.	II > 6 months	II > 6 months	I
Tunisia	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	II
Turkey Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except Morocco) and in Asia.	II > 1 year		II
Uganda Yellow fever. – Travellers from Uganda are required to possess a certificate for entry into the following countries or territories: Australia, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Madeira and Azores (except Santa Maria airport), West Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Muscat and Oman, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, St Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Republic.	II > 1 year	II > 1 year	I
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Cholera. – And from Afghanistan,* Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, North Korea, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, North Vietnam and Republic of Vietnam.* Smallpox. – Except: European countries, China (Mainland), Mongolia and Turkey. This exemption is extended to travellers who can prove that they have been resident in those countries for more than 14 days immediately before arrival in USSR. A certificate is, however, required from arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected.	II > 2 years		I
United Arab Republic Cholera. – And from Burma, Cambodia, China (Mainland), India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.* Yellow fever. – The following countries and territories are regarded as endemic zones; air passengers in transit coming from these countries or territories without a certificate shall be detained in the precincts of the airport until they resume their journey: <i>Africa:</i> Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal,	II > 1 year	III > 1 year	II

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.

II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.

(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")

III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.

R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.

> Travellers over x year(s) of age.

\* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
(United Arab Republic cont.)			
Sierra Leone, Samoli, Sudan (south of 15° N Latitude), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia; <i>America:</i> Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela. All arrivals from Sudan are required to possess either a vaccination certificate or a location certificate issued by a Sudanese official center that they have not been in that part of Sudan south of 15° N latitude within the previous 6 days.*			
<b>United Kingdom</b> Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except Azores and Madeira Islands, Canary Islands, Reunion), the Americas (except Bermuda, Canada, French Guiana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, United States of America) and Asia.			II
<b>United States of America</b> Cholera. – Except children under 6 months of age who are subject to isolation or surveillance when indicated. Yellow fever. – The requirement applies to travellers arriving in or destined for a receptive area of the United States (see p. 27), American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Ryukyu Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Virgin Islands. Children under 6 months of age are not required to have a certificate but are subject to isolation or surveillance when indicated. Smallpox. – Except travellers who for 14 days before arrival have been only in the following countries or territories and arrive in a carrier whose voyage has included only ports in these countries or territories: Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bonaire Island, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Greenland, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St Lucia, St Pierre and Miquelon, St Vincent, Trinidad, and Tobago. The certificate is not required from travellers arriving directly from possessions of the United States or territories under its administration.	II	II	I
<b>Upper Volta</b>		I* >1 year	I
<b>Uruguay</b>	II		I
<b>Venezuela</b>			I >6 months
<b>Vietnam, Republic of</b>	II >1 year	II <i>by air</i> >1 year	I

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers by health authorities of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

Country	Vaccination against		
	Cholera	Yellow fever	Smallpox
<b>Virgin Islands (USA)</b> Same measures as the United States of America.			
<b>Wake Is.</b> Cholera and smallpox. – Same measures as the United States of America.			
<b>Yemen</b>	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Yemen, Southern</b>	II >1 year	II >1 year	I
<b>Yugoslavia</b> Smallpox. – And from countries in Africa (except: Morocco, Tunisia, United Arab Republic), in the Americas (except: Canada, United States of America) and in Asia (except: Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Turkey, USSR).	II >1 year		II
<b>Zambia</b> Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: R		II <i>by air</i> >1 year	I

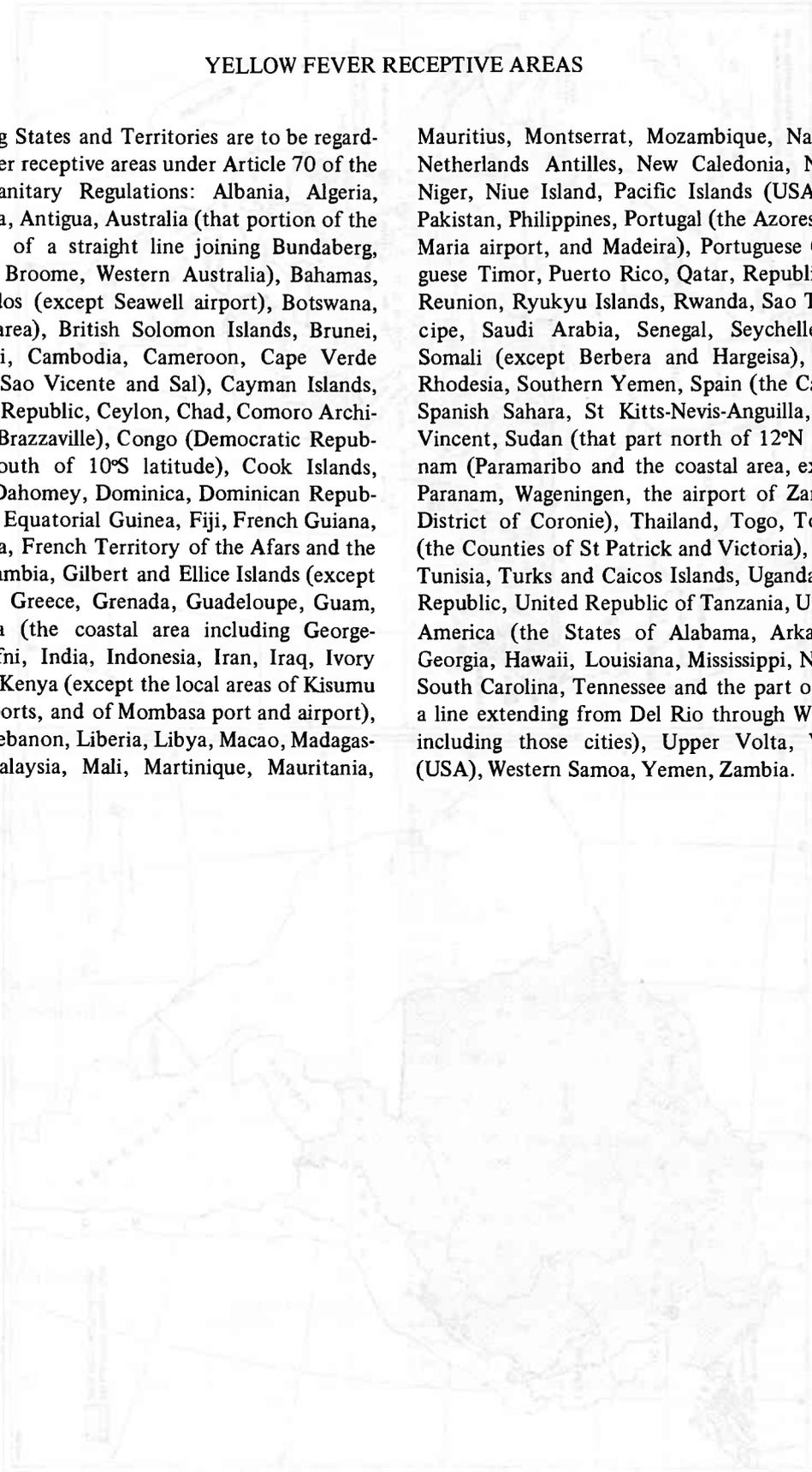
#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- I Vaccination required of arrivals from all countries.
- II Vaccination required of arrivals from infected local areas.  
(See World Health Organization's Weekly Epidemiological Record or the National Communicable Disease Center, Foreign Quarantine Program's "Weekly Summary of Countries Reporting Diseases for Which Quarantine Action May Be Required at U.S. Ports of Entry.")
- III Vaccination required of all arrivals from yellow fever endemic zones.
- R Vaccination recommended for all travellers *by health authorities* of the indicated country.
- > Travellers over x year(s) of age.
- \* The asterisk indicates that conformity of the measure with the International Sanitary Regulations is questionable. The World Health Organization is investigating.

## YELLOW FEVER RECEPTIVE AREAS

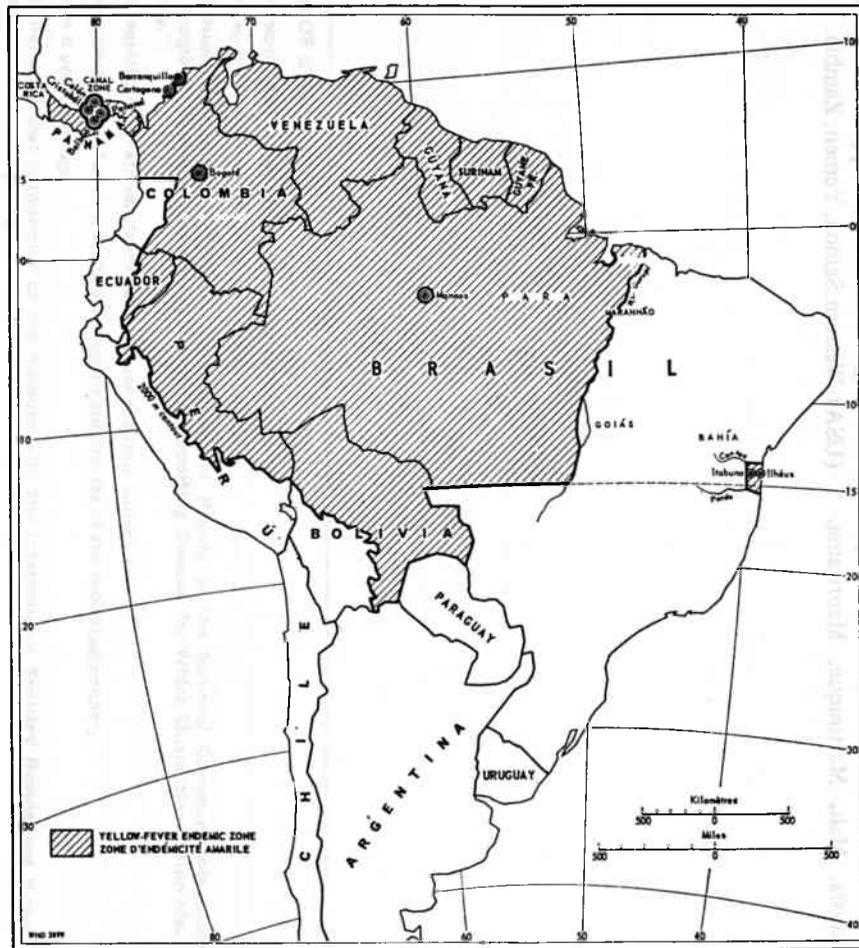
The following States and Territories are to be regarded as yellow fever receptive areas under Article 70 of the International Sanitary Regulations: Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Antigua, Australia (that portion of the mainland north of a straight line joining Bundaberg, Queensland, to Broome, Western Australia), Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados (except Seawell airport), Botswana, Brazil (Belem area), British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands (except Sao Vicente and Sal), Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Comoro Archipelago, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic)(that part south of 10°S latitude), Cook Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Gabon, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (except Phoenix Islands), Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea, Guyana (the coastal area including Georgetown), Haiti, Ifni, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya (except the local areas of Kisumu and Nairobi airports, and of Mombasa port and airport), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Macao, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania,

Mauritius, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Niger, Niue Island, Pacific Islands (USA Trusteeship), Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal (the Azores, except Santa Maria airport, and Madeira), Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese Timor, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Vietnam, Reunion, Ryukyu Islands, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somali (except Berbera and Hargeisa), South Africa, Rhodesia, Southern Yemen, Spain (the Canary Islands), Spanish Sahara, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St Lucia, St Vincent, Sudan (that part north of 12°N latitude), Surinam (Paramaribo and the coastal area, except Moengo, Paranam, Wageningen, the airport of Zanderij and the District of Coronie), Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad (the Counties of St Patrick and Victoria), Trucial States, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America (the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and the part of Texas east of a line extending from Del Rio through Wichita Fall and including those cities), Upper Volta, Virgin Islands (USA), Western Samoa, Yemen, Zambia.

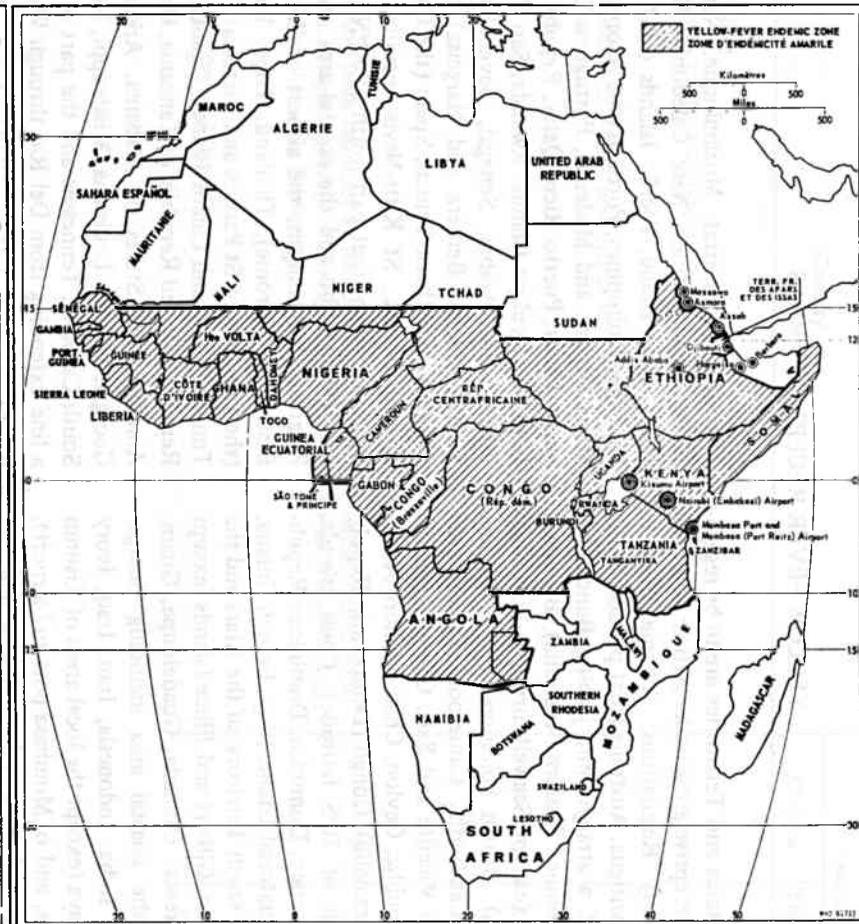


# YELLOW FEVER ENDEMIC ZONES

## SOUTH AMERICA



## AFRICA



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