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TRAVEL QUESTIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
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/I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The Economic and Social Council during its fourth session on 28 March 1947 adopted a resolution entrusting the Transport and Communications Commission with the task of advising the Council on travel matters and requesting the Commission to follow international developments in the field of travel matters and to report to the Council from time to time as might be appropriate.^{1/}

With a view to implementing this resolution, a report on "Travel Questions" was submitted to the second session of the Commission.^{2/} Developments which have occurred since the second session are here brought to the attention of the Members of the Commission.

A number of international bodies have been active in their efforts to secure the facilitation of international travel. Such activities have been both world-wide and regional in scope, the regional efforts occurring in the Americas and in Europe. Both inter-governmental and non-official organizations have participated in this activity.

II. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF A WORLD-WIDE CHARACTER

A. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The ICAO Facilitation (FAL) Division which is composed of representatives of the countries which are members of ICAO has the task of framing recommendations for the elimination or reduction of difficulties inherent in the application to international air transport of present customs, immigration, public health and related laws and regulations. The recommendations drafted by the Facilitation Division may take the form of "International Standards" and "Recommended Practices",^{3/} which are

^{1/} Economic and Social Council Resolution 35 (IV).

^{2/} Document E/CN.2/37.

^{3/} The Air Transport Committee recommended on 24 November 1948 that the following Facilitation definitions should be adopted:

"STANDARD" - Any specification, the uniform observance of which has been recognized as practicable and as necessary to facilitate and improve some aspect of international air navigation which has been adopted by the Council pursuant to Article 54 (1) of the Convention, and in respect of which non-compliance must be notified by States to the Council in accordance with Article 38.

"RECOMMENDED PRACTICE" - Any specification, the observance of which has been recognized as generally practicable and as highly desirable to facilitate and improve some aspect of international air navigation, which has been adopted by the Council pursuant to Article 54 (1) of the Convention, and to which Contracting States will endeavour to conform in accordance with the Convention.

transmitted to Contracting States for their comments and subsequently, after having been considered by the Air Transport Committee, are reported with the Committee's recommendations to the Council of ICAO for adoption.

The FAL Division at its first session in 1946 drafted International Standards and Recommended Practices on Facilitation of International Travel (document 2005, FAL/40) which were subsequently approved by the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization. The Standards and Recommended Practices, insofar as they dealt with documents and formalities relating to the travel of passengers were considered, inter alia, by the Meeting of Experts on Passports and Frontier Formalities which was held in Geneva in 1947.

The FAL Division held its second session in Geneva in May 1948 when it adopted a revision of the "International Standards and Recommended Practices", covering inter alia the following items: documentation for entry and departure of aircraft; documentation for passengers, cargo and crew; formalities in connection with traffic stops, non-traffic stops and forced landings; customs procedures relating to air cargo; procedures relating to travel documents required of air travellers; public health procedures relating to air sanitation and medical services; and monetary provisions relating to exchange facilities.

The Air Transport Committee has discussed the revised "International Standards and Recommended Practices" extensively during several sessions and has made recommendations to the Council of ICAO concerning them.

The FAL Recommendations and the views of the Air Transport Committee are on the agenda of the Council of ICAO for 18 March 1949.

The Second Assembly of ICAO (Geneva, June 1948) meanwhile adopted a resolution (Annex I) stating that close co-operation with the United Nations should be maintained in order to co-ordinate those aspects of facilitation which are common to civil aviation and other means of transport.

B. International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)

1. Third International Conference of National Travel Organizations

The Third International Conference of National Travel Organizations which constituted at the same time the Fourteenth General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (the IUOTO having in 1947 superseded the pre-war International Union of Official Organs for the Promotion of Tourist Travel) was held from 14-17 June 1948, in Oslo and Bergen, Norway.

/The meetings

The meetings were attended by delegates from 42 countries and territories and from several international organizations. Nine resolutions were adopted by the Conference (Annex IV) four of which refer specifically to the United Nations.

Resolution I. Passports, Visas and Frontier Formalities. The Conference re-confirmed the recommendations of the 1947 Conference^{4/} which generally concur with the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to prepare for a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities, held in April 1947 in Geneva. The desirability of close contact with the Transport and Communications Commission is stressed.

Resolution II. International Tourist Statistics, 1947-1948. The Conference decided that the Final Report of the Study Commission on International Tourist Statistics, 1947, should be published and be transmitted to the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and that the work of compiling and disseminating tourist statistics should be continued for 1948.

Resolution III. Exchange Restrictions. The Conference decided that the Study Commission which had been studying this question would continue its work in order to show the United Nations the importance of the circulation of capital, brought about by tourism.

Resolution IV. European Tourist Industry and Post-War European Recovery. The Report of the Study Commission on this question was adopted and it was decided to bring it to the notice of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations.^{5/} Furthermore, it was decided to promote the establishment of similar study commissions for special problems of particular regions.

2. Data Relating to Passports, Visas and Frontier Formalities Forwarded to the United Nations by the IUOTO.

The IUOTO in a letter dated 28 February 1949 transmitted to the United Nations a compilation of data relating to passports, visas and frontier formalities, with the request that it be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the Transport and Communications Commission.^{6/} The data are annexed to the present paper. (Annex V). Attention is drawn to the statement in the Introductory Note accompanying

^{4/} See document E/CN.2/37, 10 April 1948.

^{5/} This report may be consulted in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success.

^{6/} See document E/C.2/146.

the data that the Secretariat of the IUOTO is at the disposal of the United Nations for supplying any further information desired. It is suggested in document E/CN.2/63, Part I, on the "Reduction, Simplification and Unification of Passports and Frontier Formalities" that the Commission might wish to avail itself of the assistance of the IUOTO which has been offered.

III. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF A REGIONAL CHARACTER

A. The Americas

1. Ninth International Conference of American States

The Ninth International Conference of American States, held during 1948 at Bogota, Colombia, adopted two resolutions on tourist travel, the first one, entitled "Tourist Travel", recommending inter alia the elimination of all except reasonable control procedures and the participation by Governments of the American Republics in the Third Inter-American Travel Congress. The second resolution, entitled "Freedom of Movement and Elimination of Passports", meanwhile recommends for the time being the elimination of the use of passports for tourist travel by bilateral administrative agreements, while the Inter-American Council of Jurists and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council will be entrusted with the task of preparing an agreement for the substitution of passports by an American identification card. (See Annex II for the text of these resolutions).

2. Third Inter-American Travel Congress

In accordance with the above recommendation, the Third Inter-American Travel Congress was held at San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, from 15 till 24 February 1949, attended by representatives from 20 American Republics and Canada. Many items, covering the following aspects of international travel, were discussed: simplification of passport and immigration regulations throughout the Americas; national and international financing of the travel industry; exchange control and its effect on tourist traffic; extension and improvement of transportation facilities and of hotel and other accommodations; international co-ordination of national official and private travel organizations, publicity and advertising; the Pan American Highway and the promotion of Inter-American Automobile travel.

Numerous resolutions were adopted, inter alia the following:

(a) Resolution recommending the adoption of a tourist card, which would replace passports and have validity in the entire western hemisphere without visas or exit permits, provided that this would not be contrary to existing legislation in the country involved.^{7/}

(b) Resolution recommending inter alia

(i) the ratification of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic of 1943 by those Governments which had not already done so and the application of its provisions, and

(ii) that the American Governments participating in the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport support the inclusion in the new Convention on Road and Motor Transport of certain of the provisions of the Inter-American Convention, the latter Convention being under discussion at the Conference.^{8/}

(c) Resolution recommending that a driver's license issued by an American authority will be valid for tourist travel in all American countries.^{9/}

(d) Resolution recommending the establishment of an Inter-American Travel Commission as an agency of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, being served by the Travel Division of the Pan-American Union as secretariat.^{10/}

3. Caribbean Commission: Third West Indian Conference

Concerted action for the development of tourism in the Caribbean region has been fostered under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission. This Commission is a regional inter-governmental organization created to promote the welfare of dependent peoples in that area. It consists of the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. One of the auxiliary bodies of the Caribbean Commission is the West Indian Conference, consisting of two delegates from

^{7/} III Congreso Inter Americano de Turismo, Acta Finale, Chapter I, Resolution I.

^{8/} Ibid., Chapter I, Resolution III.

^{9/} Ibid., Chapter I, Resolution XVII.

^{10/} Ibid., Chapter II, Resolution VIII.

each of the dependent territories in the Caribbean area. The West Indian Conference, during its second session in 1946, recommended the convening of a conference of Caribbean tourist interests. Subsequently a Caribbean Tourist Conference was held in October 1946 in New York, in which representatives from the four Governments composing the Caribbean Commission, the dependent territories, and the three independent Caribbean Republics, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Haiti participated. Agreement was reached on forming the Caribbean Tourist Development Association. The Association was, however, never established as several participants objected, on financial grounds, to the implementation of the agreement.

During the Third West Indian Conference, held from 1 - 14 December 1948 in Guadeloupe, regional development of tourism was again an item of the agenda. This time it was recommended that a Caribbean Tourist Interim Committee be formed pending the establishment of a regional tourist association. The latter would have an annual budget of only \$50,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed for the Caribbean Tourism Development Association at the Second West Indian Conference. The Interim Committee would consist of representatives from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Martinique, the Netherlands Antilles, the Virgin Islands (U.S.), British Guiana, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, the Leeward Islands, Surinam, and the Windward Islands.

The West Indian Conference furthermore adopted recommendations concerning travel facilities, the repeal of U.S. federal tax on certain transportation tickets, and the simplification of entry and exit procedures. (See Annex III).

B. Europe: Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Transport and Communications Commission at its second session had before it a Resolution adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the ECE at its second session in February 1948, on the subject of Tourism in Europe.^{11/} The Resolution requested the Executive Secretary of the ECE to ascertain in conjunction with competent bodies the obstacles in the way of increased tourism by European and non-European travellers and to examine the possible means of overcoming these obstacles. The Resolution was brought to the attention of the Transport and Communications Commission because of the inter-regional problem of providing accommodation for

^{11/} See document E/CN.2/38.

tourists on ships and aircraft. The Commission did, however, not consider that any action was necessary on its part.^{12/}

So far as the intra-European aspects of the problem were concerned, an arrangement was made in pursuance of the Resolution of the Inland Transport Committee with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations which undertook to study problems of particular interest to the development of tourist traffic. A report on this subject was considered by the third Conference of National Tourist Organizations in June 1948. (See Section I B of the present report).

Activities of the Inland Transport Committee relating to freedom of international tourist traffic by road are discussed in document E/CN.2/54 on International Road Transport - Further Problems and Developments.

The Inland Transport Committee at its Third Session in October 1948 adopted a Resolution (1) requesting the Executive Secretary to continue the study of problems relating to the development of tourist travel in Europe and, in particular, to follow the progress of the work undertaken in this field by the IUOTO, and (2) recommending to Governments that such practical steps be taken as would effect, if not complete removal of, at least substantial reduction in delays at frontiers.^{13/}

^{12/} See document E/CN.2/SR.20.

^{13/} See document E/ECE/TRANS/122.

ANNEX I

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

RESOLUTION A2-15 OF THE SECOND ICAO ASSEMBLY (GENEVA, JUNE 1948)

ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT

WHEREAS the activities of the Organization concerning the facilitation of international air transport have recently been reviewed by the second session of the Facilitation Division of the Air Transport Committee, whose Final Report proposing Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices will be under consideration by the Council at its fifth session:

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES:

1. That it strongly endorses the objectives of the Organization's programme for the facilitation of air transport and commends those States which have made appreciable progress in the implementation of the existing Facilitation Recommendations produced by PICAO;
2. That pending adoption by the Council of an Annex to the Convention containing the Facilitation Standards and Recommended Practices, the States which have not already done so should implement as rapidly as possible such recommendations for "International Standards and Recommended Practices" as have been agreed upon by the Facilitation Division;
3. That the Air Transport Committee and the Council should take action as expeditiously as possible with respect to the International Standards and Recommended Practices proposed by the Division; and
4. That the Organization, as representing the point of view of civil aviation, continue to participate in any action taken by the United Nations for facilitation in the wide field of international transport, so that co-ordinated measures may be recommended or adopted for those aspects of the problem which are common to civil aviation and other means of transport.

ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS ON TOURIST TRAVEL ADOPTED BY THE IX INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES (BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, 1948)

RESOLUTION XI - TOURIST TRAVEL

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

RECOMMENDS:

1. Declaration of Principles. That the Governments of the Republics, as a national policy, promote and facilitate the travel of nationals of the American Republics, as bona fide temporary visitors for legitimate purposes in the territory of all the American Republics.
2. Elimination of all except reasonable Control Procedures. That the Governments of the American Republics, in their laws, practices and administrative regulations governing international travel of persons, refrain from adopting and hereafter discontinue all control procedures which needlessly impede or delay the travel of nationals of the American Republics who wish to move from one American Republic to another as bona fide temporary visitors for legitimate purposes, and that said Governments adopt or retain only reasonable control procedures, namely, those which are strictly necessary and truly effectual for the prevention of the admission of persons whom they wish to exclude or for the preservation of security, health and public order.
3. Economic Importance of Travel. That the Governments of the American Republics take due cognizance of the economic importance of travel as a source of foreign exchange and for the promotion and development of trade.
4. Diffusion of Travel Information. That the Governments of the American Republics take all necessary steps to facilitate the diffusion of data and information of interest to the nationals of the countries of the Americas who travel as temporary visitors.
5. Participation in Third Inter-American Travel Congress. That the Governments of the American Republics give full support to and participate actively in the Third Inter-American Travel Congress which is to convene in Buenos Aires during the current year.
6. Objectives of the Third Inter-American Travel Congress. That the Governments of the American Republics through their representatives at the Third Inter-American Travel Congress, when studying and recommending technical measures for the simplification of travel formalities:

/(a) Give due

(a) Give due consideration, on the one hand, to the need for adequate restrictive measures for the identification and control of international travellers and, on the other hand, to the desirability of eliminating those measures that unnecessarily impede the free movement of nationals of any American Republic as bona fide temporary visitors for legitimate purposes in the territory of the other American Republics in order to reconcile, by means of specific, technical recommendations, the requirements of public order and national and continental security with the promotion of continental travel, and

(b) Recommend specific, technical measures prescribing reasonable travel control procedures for the American Republics which, in so far as they apply to the travel of nationals of each of the American Republics, as bona fide temporary visitors for legitimate purposes in the territory of all the American Republics, provide, in particular, for:

- (i) Expeditious and inexpensive procedures for the issuance of identity documents such as passports by Governments to their own nationals, because the proper identification of travellers is a reasonable control procedure;
- (ii) The elimination, wherever they constitute unreasonable control procedures, of requirements that are a condition to granting permission to enter, and reduction and standardization of others, such as the submission of photographs;
- (iii) The curtailment and standardization of the visa requirements and its elimination wherever this practice does not actually facilitate reasonable control procedures;
- (iv) The curtailment of exit formalities, which, in most cases, are unreasonable control procedures;
- (v) The curtailment and standardization of formalities governing the sojourn of travellers in each country.

RESOLUTION XII - FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ELIMINATION OF PASSPORTS
WHEREAS:

Freedom of movement helps promote the economic and social relations of peoples;

Personal acquaintance with the inhabitants, customs, traditions and culture of the American nations will make their solidarity more effective;

This can be achieved by simplifying travel formalities and eliminating the use of passports,

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust to the Inter-American Consul of Jurists and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council the preparation of a draft agreement to eliminate the use of passports and to establish an American identification certificate not requiring consular visas and fees.
2. To recommend to the American Governments that, under the draft agreement referred to in the foregoing paragraph is prepared, they enter into administrative agreements through the exchange of notes or bilateral agreements for the purpose of eliminating the use of passports for tourist travel among the cities of the American continent.

ANNEX III

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING TRAVEL QUESTIONS, ADOPTED
BY THE THIRD WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE

IV. Regional Development of Tourism

1. that a regional tourist association with an annual budget of \$50,000 be established;
2. that a Caribbean Tourism Interim Committee be established, consisting of representatives of the Governments of all the territories, including the independent republics, or of any three such representatives
3. that an Advisory Council, consisting of a travel industry adviser appointed by each national government, be established;
4. that the Caribbean Commission study means of obtaining improved passenger steamship transportation and additional competitive air transport service of all flags throughout the Caribbean;
5. that the Caribbean Commission bring to the attention to the United States Government the federal tax on transportation tickets, with a view to repealing this tax which applies to all points in the Caribbean north of South America, but does not apply on tickets between the United States and Europe or South America;
6. that procedures governing tourists' entry and exit from the territories and the independent republics of the Caribbean be simplified and standardized;
7. that tourist organizations supply interpreter services for the convenience of tourists in the area.

ANNEX IV

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
NATIONAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS
OSLO - BERGEN 14-19 JUNE 1948

I. PASSPORTS, VISAS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES

The Conference

Considering that the present difficulties and obstacles in the way of international tourist exchange have an extremely adverse effect on the free movement of the peoples of the world,

Believing that the conditions necessary for the abolition of passports already exist in certain countries, warmly recommends this abolition to the greatest possible extent, on the basis of bi- and multilateral agreements,

Hopes that the competent authorities will deal as a matter of urgency with the standardization and co-ordination of health regulations in force for travellers,

Confirms the wishes expressed at the Paris Conference in October, 1947, namely

- Adoption of an international type of passport, as recommended by the Conferences of 1920 and 1926, or of an improved type fulfilling the same requirements,
- Extension of the validity of passports, if possible making them valid for a period of five years.
- Gradual abolition of all entry visas.
- Immediate abolition of all exit visas in those countries where they are still required.
- Extension of the validity of visas to cover an unlimited number of journeys within the period for which the visa is given (twelve months at least).
- Extension of the validity of visas to cover all ports and routes normally open to foreign traffic and all means of transport.
- Reduction of passport and visa fees to an amount not exceeding the actual cost of issue.
- Reduction to a reasonable amount of deposits required to cover the cost of visa applications.
- Simplification and unification of customs formalities; speeding up of customs examination of luggage.
- Abolition of duty on trinkets, souvenirs, etc., of little value.
- Fostering of close co-operation between customs authorities and national tourist bodies.

The Conference

Is glad to note the action taken in a limited field by the International Civil Aviation Organization and, in the general field of passports, visas and frontier formalities by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization;

Feels that it is essential to secure close contact between the Union and the Committee of Experts of the Transport and Communications Commission of that Council;

Hopes that the action of these two bodies may be united, thanks to the presence of a delegate of the Union within the Council;

Considers, further, that effectual action can only be undertaken in so far as national travel organizations, members of the Union, can be represented on their respective national delegations to the Committee of Experts;

Requests all its members, within the shortest possible time, to take steps in their own countries for convening a national conference of all Departments entitled to take whatever measures of simplification may be possible at present in connection with international travel.

II. INTERNATIONAL TOURIST STATISTICS, 1947-1948

The Conference

Thanks the Study Commission on International Tourist Statistics, 1947, and its Chairman, Mr. J. G. Bridges, Director-General of the Tourist Division, British Tourist and Holidays Board, for the work accomplished, and asks that the Study Commission be changed by the Executive Committee to take suitable measures to ensure that the final Report, including the additional information and proposals, be published and be made known to all countries taking part in the Conference as well as to the appropriate bodies of the United Nations.

Charges the Executive Committee of the International Union to ensure the continuation of this valuable task of collecting, compiling and disseminating international tourist statistics for 1948.

III. EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

The Conference

Having ascertained that exchange control is so strict that in most countries the allocation of currency for tourism has been suspended:

- Acknowledging the fact that most countries are trying today to reduce to the minimum their expenditure in foreign currency;
- But insisting at the same time on the importance of the exchange of tourists in both the economic and cultural fields, and on the disadvantages that would result from a system of clearing arrangements limited to tourist traffic, which would lead to new exchange barriers and considerable practical difficulties;

/Recommends

Recommends

1. That the Governments of member countries should henceforward consider the creation of conditions such that at the end of a transitional period transfers of currency in settlement of tourists' expenditure would be regarded as normal current transfers and would be effected without difficulty,
2. That the transitional period in question should be the same as that fixed by the future Statutes of the International Trade Organization,
3. That, to initiate a return to the free exchange of tourists, the Governments of member countries should conclude bilateral or, if possible, multilateral agreements, not, however, on the basis of equivalent numbers or equal value of traffic. A maximum allocation of currency for each person should be fixed, and revised from time to time in accordance with the results obtained from statistics of tourist traffic.

Decides

That the Study Commission should continue its studies with the object of showing UNO, on the one hand, and the respective Governments on the other, the importance of the circulation of capital brought about by tourism, taking as an example the figures of a normal pre-war year (1938).

IV. EUROPEAN TOURIST INDUSTRY AND POST-WAR
EUROPEAN RECOVERY

Resolved that:

- a. The Report of the Study Commission on the European Tourist Industry and European Recovery be accepted, and that the recommendations therein be carried out by the Chairman of the Study Commission in association with the Secretary-General;
- b. The Report of the Study Commission on the European Tourist Industry and European Recovery be published and brought to the notice of all Governments of the countries concerned, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and the Economic Commission for Europe;
- c. This Conference, having been made fully cognizant of the importance of travel as a basic economic resource of all nations by the excellent study resulting from the co-operation of countries through Mr. Wimble's Report on the Tourist Industry and Post-War European recovery, directs the Executive Committee to promote, in so far as practicable, the creation of similar Study Commissions dealing with the special problems of particular regions, to the end that all countries will be assisted in appreciating the value of travel to the social, cultural and economic life.

/V. POPULAR

V. POPULAR TRAVEL

The Conference

Taking into account the extraordinary moral, social and economic significance of popular travel brought about in some thirty countries by the practice of holidays with pay for all workers,
Warmly recommends the extension of this social concept to the greatest possible number of States,
Draws the attention of all Governments to the necessity of helping in the realization of popular travel projects,
Invites national hotel organizations to find the most adequate means by which they can collaborate effectively in a social programme of great significance, and find a new and important basis of economic life,
Recommends above all the adoption and widespread application of popular travel agreements as the best means of promoting a deeper understanding among peoples, a better economic balance between countries and, by these, of strengthening the peace of the world.

VI. TOURIST PROPAGANDA MATERIAL

The Conference

Charges the Executive Committee to study, within the shortest possible time, the possibility

1. of attaining the complete suppression of taxes and customs duty which are still imposed, in certain member countries, on tourist propaganda material supplied by other national organizations;
2. of developing an international standard method of packing for sending such material.

VII. TRANSPORT PROBLEMS - U.S.A. - EUROPE

The Conference

Accepts the Report of the Study Commission on Transport Problems U.S.A. - Europe; thanks its Chairman, Mr. Bittel, Director of the Swiss National Tourist Office, for the work accomplished, and asks the Executive Committee to ensure the continuation of a thorough study of the question of transport between the U.S.A. and Europe, keeping members of the Union and other interested organizations informed from time to time of the result.

VIII. CREATION OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

In accordance with the aims of the Union, which are to promote, in a technical and entirely non-political manner, freedom of travel, so as to strengthen peace and mutual understanding between the nations of the world, and to this end to maintain close contact between the various members of the Union, whether or not their conditions are similar:

/The Conference

The Conference

Charges those of its members belonging to different groups or geographic or economic entities to ask for the setting-up of regional commissions which would endeavour - within the framework of the International Union and in accordance with the general recommendations of the Conference - to solve, in their respective spheres of action, the problems now brought to their attention.

Further, the Conference

Asks the Executive Committee to facilitate, by all appropriate means, e.g. by convening special meetings of the members concerned, the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements calculated to promote the aims of the Union.

IX. STUDY COMMISSION FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Conference

Referring to previous Resolutions on the formation of Regional Groups, empowers the Executive Committee to set up a special Commission to deal deal with the tourist problems of the western hemisphere.

ANNEX V

DATA RELATING TO PASSPORTS, VISAS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES
COLLECTED BY THE STUDY COMMISSION SET UP BY THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL
ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As President of the Study Commission on passports, visas and frontier formalities of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, M. Arthur Haulot, Commissaire General au Tourisme of Belgium, presented a report to the General Assembly (International Conference) of Official Travel Organizations held in Paris in October 1947. This report was brought up to date by supplementary reports prepared by M. Haulot, the first of which was published in Bulletin No. 5 of the IUOTO. (March 1948), the second, presented to the International Conference of the Union held in Oslo in June 1948, was summarized in the official Report of the Conference. A third supplement was forwarded to the Secretariat of the Union by M. Haulot in February 1949.

A full summary of M. Haulot's Report is attached.

.....

The International Union of Official Travel Organizations notes with pleasure the progress made in this field since the cessation of hostilities after the second world war, and is happy to have made some contribution to it.

There remains, however, much to be done to ease the restrictions which still exist. In his reports M. Haulot has brought out the point that the result aimed at is the restoration of the position which existed before 1914. Present-day social and economic conditions prevent this at the moment; there seems, nevertheless, ground for hope that a certain number of practical measures, incorporated in the Oslo Resolution, will be put into operation in the near future. It would be of great value to the Union to feel that UNO was supporting its efforts to accelerate the adoption of such measures by member Governments.

The Union is continuing its work on the subject and will not fail to keep UNO informed of the results. Meantime the Secretariat is at the disposal of UNO for the supply of any further information that may be desired.

/Data

Data on Passports, Visas and Frontier Formalities

Submitted by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
ARGENTINE	A national passport. Visas compulsory. Work contract for emigrants.	Not known	Not known	Not known
AUSTRIA	A national passport. Entry facilities for tourists from U.S.A., Gt.Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland with permission from the Military Officer of each of the occupied zones. Visas compulsory for all other countries.	<u>Imp.all.*</u> : Personal belongings, food for the journey, souvenirs, 30 cigars, or cigarettes or 150 gr of tobacco, 25 gr saccharine in tablet form, or 10 gr in powder form. <u>Exp.all.**</u> : personal belongings, food for the journey, souvenirs.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : any amount in foreign currency, cheques, letters of credit, etc. 100 Austrian shillings. <u>Exp.all.</u> : 20 Austrian shillings.	Petrol not rationed if paid for in foreign currency.
BARBADOS	Valid passport and visa. Passport not required for (1) the citizens of the United Kingdom, Canada, and U.S.A. arriving in this country desirous of visiting the Barbados for a period of not exceeding 6 months, provided they can produce another means of identity (birth certificate etc.) Visas are not required when: the	<u>Imp.all.</u> : personal belongings, such as clothes, jewels, sports, equipment, 50 cigarettes per person, toilet articles etc. Fire arms are not allowed. * Import allowed ** Export allowed	Declaration of all funds imported. It is not allowed to import more than declared. Travellers from the United Kingdom are allowed to import and export £5. During the stay on the island, no restrictions exist on the import and export of pound sterling, through the intermediary of a bank to and from the	No information yet

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
BARBADOS (cont'd)	travellers in transit who are in possession of a transport document are allowed to stay 14 days on the island - (2) the tourists who are given a disembarkation permit on board.	The export of silver money is forbidden.	United Kingdom. All importation and exportation of pounds through their own banker is free if authorized by their own country.	
BELGIAN- CONGO	<p>Foreigners: passports and visas required, "Tourist visas" (for a maximum stay of 3 months) are delivered immediately on request to Belgian Consuls in all countries without consultation with the Colony.</p> <p>Belgians: going to the Congo by one of the national means of transportation need no passports. A certificate delivered by the Passport Office of the Ministry of Colonies is all that is needed. The Colony authorities deliver tourist cards for journeys towards the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and for journeys back to the Belgian Congo.</p>	Normal-Free entry and exit for all personal belongings and, in general, for all utensils, road provisions and travel equipment.	Import allowance of 5,000 Congo francs in cash and transfer of funds within the limits set out in Belgian-Luxembourg Exchange Board (I.B.L.C.) regulations.	<p>Triptyque, temporary import bond receipt or pass-book (carnet de passage). Fuel unrationed.</p> <p>Residents of adjoining Colonies benefit by the temporary or permanent "entry card" which frees them from posting of bond.</p>

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
BELGIUM	A national passport. With France any passport which has expired since October 1944 is still valid.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> personal belongings, food and tobacco for the journey, souvenirs. <u>Exp.all.:</u> same. On the way out of the country, 1 kg of food for a day is allowed. The food must be of the kind that has to be consumed immediately.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> any amount in banknotes or other ways. <u>Exp.all.:</u> nationals 5,000 bf (eq): foreigners: 10,000 bf (eq): greater amount in foreign currency if declared on entering the country.	Fuel not rationed. See also Sub-Annex I, note No. 1.
BRAZIL	A national pass and visa.	Not known	Not known	Not known
BRITISH GUIANA	Valid passports and visas required except for Canadian and U.S.A. citizens in possession of return tickets and whose stay in the Colony will not exceed 6 months. No visas required for citizens of Dutch Guiana.	Normal	Authorized export: maximum 15- plus cheques or letters of credit.	Fuel unrationed. Driving and car licenses are required. Every car must be equipped for right hand drive. Car license issued for a minimum of 3 months. (\$2.50 per HP.)
CANADA	Passport and visa compulsory except as shown in annexed table.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> personal belongings, 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and 2 lbs manufactured tobacco, all sports equipment not destined to be sold. Declaration to be filled in in triplicate concerning the articles imported. Two copies of this declaration are remitted	No information yet.	Fuel unrationed. Free entry and exit for a stay of six months after declaration to the Customs Officials, who will then give travellers a circulation permit. This permit must be

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
CANADA (cont'd)		<p>to the tourists who present them to the Customs Officials when leaving the country. Also allowed are fishing articles, portable canoes, tents, camping equipment, golf clubs, tennis raquets, radio, phonographs, musical instruments, cameras (including six films), typewriters, rifles and carbines, (revolvers and pistols excluded). All these articles are to be used by the tourist and he must be in possession of them all on his arrival in Canada. These articles have to be re-exported within six months. Other articles not specified above, including household articles and other imported articles must be declared at the Customs Office on arrival and they are eligible for tax. This tax will be refunded if these articles are re-exported within 8 months. <u>Exp.all.:</u> A quantity of food, cigarettes, tobacco, 100 cigars, 5 litres of wine or spirits. Goods</p>		<p>produced when leaving the country. International documents required.</p>

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COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
CANADA (cont'd)		bought in Canada not exceeding the value of \$100		
COLOMBIA	Valid passports and visas required. Tourist visa is free.	Normal	Currency declaration is required on arrival.	Fuel unrationed. Travelling with home plates of cars is allowed.
COSTA-RICA	Valid passport and visa required. The latter is delivered by the Consulates on presentation of health and morality certificates. For stays exceeding 90 days permission must be obtained from Immigration Services at Costa-Rica.	No duty is levied on personal belongings even when new.	No restrictions	Fuel unrationed. Bond must be deposited for temporary importing of automobiles.
CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	A national passport and visa compulsory.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : personal belongings, food for the journey, 60 cigarettes or 60 gr. tobacco or 12 cigars. <u>Exp.all.</u> : personal belongings, food for the journey inclusive of spirits and cigarettes, and souvenirs up to the value of 3,000 kcs. (except precious stones, money, pictures and valuable collections).	Importation of 500 kcs. in notes of 5 and 50 kcs., the surplus in cheques, letters of credit or currency without any limit. Re-exportation authorized within three months, on condition that an official importation certificate is produced stating what money was imported. Tickets for a railway or air journey of more than 250 km from the frontier can be bought	Fuel rationed. Ration cards for petrol and oil given by the frontier guard or by Automobile Clubs abroad.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
CZECHO- SLOVAKIA (cont'd)			on condition they are paid for in hard currency or in Czech money which was bought with hard currency. This must be proved.	
DENMARK	A national passport. Visa compulsory, except as shown in annexed table.	Normal customs routine	<u>Imp.all.:</u> unlimited amount in cheques, letters of credit etc. On arrival a form must be signed declaring all funds. Re- exportation admitted within the limit of this declara- tion. Danish Kr.100,- and on arrival from Sweden, Norway and Finland Kr.25,- only.	Triptyque system or equivalent document. Permission to drive temporarily given by the Danish police. Fuel not rationed.
EGYPT	A national passport. Visas granted for tourists.	Forms to be filled in on arrival. Importation of arms forbidden.	Declaration of funds import- ed to be written in pass- port. The amount indicated may not be exceeded on departure from this country.	Triptyque system for all vehicles.
EIRE	Passport and visa compulsory. Visas abolished with Sweden, Holland, France, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland.	Personal effects and all articles required on the journey, import of reasonable amounts.	Sterling area.	Triptyque system or equivalent document or pledge Compulsory after crossing the border to go to the nearest registration

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
IRE (cont'd)				office in A.A., or R.J.A. Office. For all details concerning the temporary importa- tion of vehicles, write to the Irish Tourist Board, Dublin.
FRANCE	A national passport. For visas and collective passports see Sub-Annex I, note 3.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : personal belong- ings, food and tobacco for the journey, one set of cards, cameras and films, camping and sports equipment if temporary exported and brought back. <u>Exp.all.</u> : The same. Rationing tickets.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : 4,000 f. in bank notes or loose money. For more details see French regulations. <u>Exp.all.</u> : same amount.	Fuel is rationed.
GREAT BRITAIN	Passport is required. Visas compulsory except as shown on annexed table. Special transit visa for transit travellers. No visa required for travellers dis- embarking at an airport but continuing their journey with- out leaving the port.	Personal effects can be imported and exported. Most articles bought abroad subject to duty on arrival. Food is allowed (up to 11.5 kg. but only 2, 3 kg. of each kind) to be exported. For further information apply to Commissioners of Customs and Excise, City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : Pound sterling up to £5., plus foreign currency and other forms of payment, i.e. travellers cheques etc. <u>Exp.all.</u> : Bank noted up to the amount of £5 and foreign currency up to the amount imported. For greater amounts compulsory bank authorization.	Triptyque system or equivalent document. Fuel rationed. Allow- ance from border to destination and return, plus special monthly quota corresponding to a distance of 270 miles during stay in Gt. Britain, with a maxi- mum of 3 months.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
GREECE	A national passport and visa compulsory, except for tourists arriving by water and visiting in a group. Consular charges reduced by 50 per cent from 15 June to 30 September.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> Personal belongings, small presents and souvenirs. <u>Exp.all.:</u> Same.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> Declaration of important currency to the currency control officer. No restrictions with respect to the importation of foreign currency, cheques etc. Importation of drachmes limited to 10,000.	Triptyque system or equivalent document. Fuel is rationed. A petrol ration card may be obtained from the Ministry of Transport. Quantity allotted according to size of car.
ITALY	Passports and visas compulsory except as shown on annexed table. Maximum stay 60 days for European travellers and 120 days for other travellers. Application must be made at the nearest police station after arrival for permission to stay. This permission can be obtained through the intermediary of the hotel in which one stays.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> All personal belongings and articles used on the journey. A reasonable amount of goods.	Declaration on arrival of all foreign currency, and an eventual permission to export again. The amount of Italian lire allowed for importation is fixed at 5,000 lire.	Triptyque system or equivalent document. 300 litres petrol and 5 litres oil per month. Payment in dollars, Swiss francs or pound sterling.
KENYA & UGANDA	Valid national passports and visas are required by persons wishing to enter Kenya and Uganda but prior application for entry permits must be made even for visits unless person is in direct transit through the colony and is in possession of a valid travel document	See Sub-Annex I, note 2.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> £5 in Bank of England notes. No restrictions on import of local currency and foreign currency. <u>Exp.all.:</u> £5 East African and/or Bank of England notes. £10 foreign currency, (Kenya only). Local regulations	Fuel is not rationed; compulsory insurance is in force in respect of Third Party risks.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
KENYA & UGANDA (cont'd)	<p>endorsed with permission of entry to country of destination.</p> <p>N.B. <u>UGANDA</u>.</p> <p>Visitors to the Protectorate who declare to an Immigration Officer that they do not intend to stay in the Protectorate for a period extending 3 months are entitled to enter the Protectorate without an entry permit. Such visitors are required to report their arrival to the nearest Immigration Officer within 48 hours and must be in possession of a valid passport.</p>		are based on United Kingdom regulations.	
LUXEM- BOURG	<p>National passports and visas compulsory, except as shown in annexed table.</p> <p>Visas also abolished for tourists from:</p> <p>Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Borneo, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malaya, Mauritius,</p>	Belge-Luxembourg regime. See Sub-Annex I, note 4.	Belgian regime.	<p>Fuel unrationed.</p> <p>Triptyque system.</p> <p>Certificate of permission to drive internationally also insurance for Third Party risks.</p>

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
LUXEM- BOURG (cont'd)	Newfoundland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra-Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar.			
MEXICO	Passports and visas required Tourist cards for U.S.A. citizens valid for 6 months are issued for 10 pesos 20 cents.	Personal belongings enter duty-free.	No restrictions.	Fuel unrationed. Temporary import license issued by authorities at port of arrival for 50 centavos.
MONACO	Free entry with the documents required by the French authorities.	By land, there is no frontier guard between France and Monaco. In the case of arrival by sea, the same formalities as for the entry to France apply.	French regulations:	French regulations. Fuel coupons delivered in France are honoured in Monaco.
MOROCCO	Passport and visas of French Consulate compulsory. Travellers <u>en groupe</u> , are allowed in order to save time, to hand to the Consulate a nominative list of the participants and to present to the Special Commissioner of the Port of Casablanca, a	<u>Imp. and Exp.all.:</u> For personal belongings and in general all usual articles with the exception of radio, hunting guns, big camping material. One single case per person.	Currency allowed but must be declared. Exportation to be within the limit of the imported currency minus the cost of the stay in the country.	Triptyque system. Regularization of these documents to be asked for from the Tax Officer in Casablanca. See Sub-Annex I, note 6.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
MOROCCO (cont'd)	duplicate of this list stamped by the Consul at the same time as the original was handed to him.			
NETHER- LANDS	Passport and visas compulsory, except as shown in annexed table.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : personal belongings, 40 cigarettes or 50 gr. tobacco or 50 cigars. Against payment of tax importation authorized for 40 cigarettes per 24 hours stay.	See Sub-Annex I, note 5.	Fuel unrationed. Triptyque system or equivalent document.
NORWAY	Passport and visas compulsory, except as shown on annexed table.	<u>Imp.all.</u> : personal belongings with the exception of playing cards as well as tobacco and chocolate beyond a reasonable amount. Defence regulations with regard to the import of alcohol and the export of arms and munitions.	Any amount of currency can be imported but must be written in the passport. Re-exportation within the same limit with the exception that Norwegian bank notes must not exceed Kr. 50 in notes of Kr. 10.	Fuel unrationed. Triptyque system or equivalent document.
POLAND	Passport and visa compulsory.	No information yet.	No information yet.	No information yet.
PORTUGAL	Passports and visas required. Passports must be visaed within 48 hours of arrival by the International and State Security Police (Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado). The	Declaration must be completed upon arrival. Personal belongings are allowed duty-free as well as 50 grams of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes. Firearms are prohibited.	Any amounts at entry. Export of currencies allowed within reasonable limits.	Fuel unrationed. Usual international papers required. Temporary entry with home country licence plates allowed for one year.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRES	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
PORTUGAL (cont'd)	Police visa is free and allows one to remain in the country for 30 days. This period can be extended another 30 days during the "season" at sea and health resorts. Foreigners who wish to remain over and above these periods must apply for permission to remain for 3 months at a time and indicate reason for remaining in their application.			
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Passport valid for the British Empire. Visa not required. Passports not required for the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland. The last three must have identity cards.	Normal Customs according all facilities.	No restrictions	Fuel unrationed. Triptyque system or equivalent documents. No deposit on cars if taken out within 6 months.
SWEDEN	Passport and visa compulsory, except as shown in annexed table. Visas abolished for Canadians born in Sweden.	Normal customs regulations. Personal belongings and food for the journey, etc. allowed.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> 99 Swedish crowns, foreign currency up to 200sca.(eq) a day for period of stay. <u>Exp.all.:</u> nationals 50scs. a day for each person.	Triptyque system or equivalent document. Fuel unrationed. Compulsory insurance for Third Party risks.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
SWITZER- LAND	Passport and visas compulsory, except as shown on annexed table. Visas not required for tourists from North and South America, Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Acceptance of outdated passports for tourists from France.	Normal customs regulations. Personal belongings, food for the journey, souvenirs etc. free.	Without restriction.	Fuel unrationed. Triptyque system or equivalent document or provisional entry cards for 10, 20 or 40 days. Special insurance for personal responsibility to be paid at the border. Cost of this insurance S.f.3. Not required to pay this insurance are those cars already insured by a Swiss company recognized by Switzerland.
TANGANYIKA	National passports required. Persons of other than British Nationality require visas pending agreement to abolish such visas now under discussion.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> Used personal effects, 50 cigars or 100 cigarettes or 1/2 lb tobacco; 1 pint spirits. <u>Exp.all.:</u> as above, and 25 lbs food but only 5 lbs of any one article.	<u>Imp.all.:</u> (I) Sterling area notes, £5 per head. (II) Non-sterling area notes unlimited except for certain countries temporarily scheduled in Government Notice No. 79 of 1947. <u>Exp.all.:</u> (I) Sterling area notes, £5 per head. (II) Non-Sterling area notes £10 per person travelling alone, £20 if with family. In transit £5 per head	Fuel not rationed. Third party risk insurance compulsory.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
MALANGANYIKA (cont'd)			Sterling plus non-sterling up to amount brought into Territory.	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Passport not required for citizens of U.S.A., Gt. Britain, Canada for a stay not exceeding six months. Other information not yet available.	No information yet.	No information yet.	No information yet.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Valid passports must be pre- sented except by (a) Canadian citizens entering the U.S.A. from the Canadian border for a business or pleasure trip of less than 6 months. (b) British subjects residing in Canada and entering U.S.A. from Canadian border for business or pleasure trip of less than 30 days. Visa required except for visitors staying less than 30 days and entering from Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland or Cuba. In order to encourage travel between U.S.A. and adjoining countries such as Mexico and Canada, a border crossing	<u>Import:</u> a written luggage declaration must be made on arrival. Personal belongings and toilet accessories are admitted duty-free without limitation of value insofar as they are traveller's personal belongings and are not intended for others or for sale. <u>Export:</u> Personal belongings and travel souvenirs. <u>Quarantine measures:</u> Small animals, plants, fruits, etc. must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture.	No restrictions at entry or exit.	Fuel unrationed. Tourist cars are let in duty-free for a period not exceeding 90 days. This period can be extended by Customs authorities up to 6 months after payment of a guarantee of 12½ per cent of the value, reimbursable on leav- ing. Foreign cars must be registered in the State of arrival.

COUNTRIES	PASSPORTS AND VISAS REQUIRED	CUSTOMS: GOODS	CURRENCY CONTROLS	C A R S FUEL: INSURANCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (cont'd)	card has been established. Health requirements: all travellers coming from regions where the following diseases are prevalent must show vaccination certificates: smallpox, yellow and typhoid fevers, cholera.			
URUGUAY	Valid passports and visas required.	Duty-free entry of personal belongings in reasonable quantities.	No restrictions.	Fuel unrationed. Tourist cars are admitted duty- free. Usual international papers are required.
YUGOSLAVIA	Passport and visas compulsory.	<u>Imp. all. and Exp. all.:</u> personal belongings, food for the journey, souvenirs.	<u>Imp. all.:</u> 500 Din. in notes of 50 Din. or under. No other restrictions but compulsory to declare all currency for the purpose of eventual re-exportation. <u>Exp. all.:</u> Same.	Fuel cards distributed by the Putnik-Tourist Office of Yugoslavia
ZANZIBAR	Travel document is required by British subjects; passports and visas are required by other nationalities. Entry permits are required except by travellers from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.	Passengers' baggage as defined is free of duty. Visitors' cars can be admitted free under the triptyque or on deposit refundable on compliance with specified conditions.	<u>Imp. all.:</u> no restrictions <u>Exp. all.:</u> £5	Fuel is not rationed. Insurance for Third Party risks not compulsory.

/SUBANNEX I

SUBANNEX I

1. Belgium

Vehicles, Cars, Fuel Insurance

Importation and Exportation free for all fuel contained in the tank connected with the motor. Tax must be paid on reserve petrol contained in cans. On leaving the country an export licence must be obtained if reserves have been bought in the country.

The tyres (and inner tubes) on the car, including the spare tyres, are allowed free importation and exportation on the condition that the mark and number of the make of tyre is inscribed indelibly, on the triptyque forms. On leaving the country, the tyres must have the same number and mark as inscribed on the triptyque forms, otherwise an export licence is required.

2. Kenya and Uganda

Customs Goods

Baggage, the bona fide baggage of a passenger, the property of and accompanied by such passenger, shall consist of: necessary and appropriate wearing apparel and personal effects, binoculars, cameras, sports requisites, portable typewriters, toys and articles for household use which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to have been in personal or household use by the passenger and are not for sale, instruments and tools for the professional use of passengers; free. Bona fide baggage shall not include such articles as the following: arms, ammunition, beverages, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco, perfume, carriages, motor vehicles, bicycles, musical instruments (unless elsewhere provided for) saddlery, provisions.

Note: Duty shall not be leviable on alcoholic liquors or perfume not exceeding one pint of each, cigars not exceeding 50 in number, or tobacco not exceeding 1/2 lb. in weight. Bona fide baggage landed at any Customs port within two months of the arrival of the passenger or such further period as the Commissioner of Customs may allow, may be included in the above exemption at the discretion of the Commissioner. Passengers may also take in their personal baggage up to a maximum of 25 lbs. per family of locally produced food. This must not include more than 5 lbs. of any one foodstuff. Twenty-one lbs. of locally manufactured soap per person. Used personal and household effects, excluding refrigerators may be exported as personal baggage with the passenger or unaccompanied to any area with the proviso in the latter case that valuables exceeding £500 in value cannot be taken.

3. France

Passports

- (1) Abolition of visas as shown in attached table.
- (2) Visas valid for a year for several journeys: France - Haiti.
- (3) Use of expired passports authorized: France - Belgium
France - Luxembourg
France - Switzerland
- (4) Collective passports: Great Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eire, Switzerland
- (5) Visas granted without consultation with the capital:
Canada, Portugal, Turkey, United States of America and Italy.

4. Luxembourg

Customs: Goods

Folding canoes, camping equipment (small tent, sleeping bag, some kitchen utensils, etc.) if they show signs of having been used, may be brought into Luxembourg without tax. In any case, travellers with canoes must receive a certificate from the authorities of their country, stating the origin of their canoes, for the purpose of re-entry to their respective countries.

A deposit is necessary on these objects if imported in a new state.

A deposit must be paid on all camping equipment, new or used, not mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

All camping material transported in a caravan or private car with trailer, must be accounted for by the owner, who must complete a circulation docket in duplicate, in order to obtain temporary admission.

5. Netherlands

Currency Control

Foreigners are permitted to take with them into Holland:

- (1) An unlimited sum of money in the form of letters of credit, travellers' cheques and money orders.
- (2) A limited amount of foreign money in notes (unlimited with regard to dollars and Swiss francs.)
- (3) Fifty florins in Dutch bank notes.

Upon entry to the country, a declaration must be made of all currency imported. All money to be changed into Dutch money must be changed at a bank especially designated for that purpose, or at the exchange bureaux on the stations at Hook of Holland, Roosendaal, Maastricht and Venlo, or other authorized travel agencies.

/N.B. Numerous

N.B. Numerous other countries have their own currency restrictions. Travellers must acquaint themselves with these in their own country. Information can be obtained from a bank.

6. Morocco

Cars, Fuel, Insurance

Requests for regularization of the necessary documents must be addressed to the Tax Office in Casablanca.

Cars are admitted on presentation by their drivers of their national regulation papers and driving licence.

Fuel. Fuel contained in the tanks of the car is exempt from all taxes. Tax is charged on fuel contained in cans etc.

Exchange parts. Pneumatic tyres and inner tubes, if more than two in number, head lights, side lights, extinguishers etc. accompanying the vehicle are allowed temporary importation.

Detachable parts. Spare parts to be used for the repair of vehicles temporarily imported into Morocco are not taxed.

A formal declaration, giving the name and destination, registration number and characteristics of the car to be repaired must be given to the Customs officials.

Temporary admission documents specially issued must contain the same information. They must be handed in to the Customs Office when the repaired vehicle is taken out of the country. The Customs Officials must also state on these documents what spare parts attached to the vehicle and replaced parts are being re-exported. Parts not shown are liable to Import Tax.

Fuel

Petrol rationing is again in force.

L'Office Marocain du Tourisme, rue Michaux Bellaire, Rabat, issues petrol coupons to travellers coming to Morocco with their own cars and who are in possession of the necessary frontier documents.

At the Customs Offices situated at the three places at which Morocco may be entered, they will receive emergency coupons,

in Arbaoua	for	40	litres.
in Casablanca	"	20	"
in Oudjda	"	100	"

In order that they may be able to go to Rabat, where the Office Marocain du Tourisme will issue to them, if possible, the petrol coupons necessary for their tour in Morocco.

These arrangements concern only travellers' personal cars. L'Office Marocain du Tourisme is not able to issue petrol coupons for hired cars.

Travellers' attention is drawn to the fact that the amount of petrol which can be allocated to them is very limited and it is therefore only possible for them to make a restricted tour.

SUBANNEX II

POSITION ON 10 FEBRUARY 1949

NATIONALS OF THE COUNTRIES SET OUT BELOW DO NOT NEED VISAS FOR VISITING

	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Greece	Eire	Iceland	Italy	Luxembourg	Norway	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey
Austria																
Belgium			X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
Denmark		X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
France		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Greece																
Eire		X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	X	
Iceland			X										X		X	
Italy				X						X			X	X	X	
Luxembourg		X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
Norway		X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Netherlands		X	X	X		X			X	X			X	X	X	
Portugal																
United Kingdom		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Sweden		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Switzerland		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X		
Turkey																
Rizone of Germany																
French Zone of Occupation																
United States of America		X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	