

United Nations

ECONOMIC
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SOCIAL COUNCIL

Nations Unies

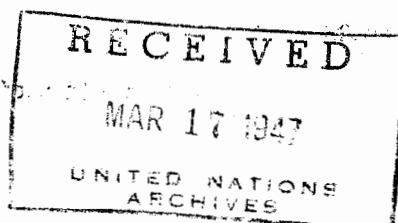
CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

UNRESTRICTED

E/CONF/PASS/PC/2
5 December 1946

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MEETING OF EXPERTS TO PREPARE FOR A
WORLD CONFERENCE ON PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES
PREPARATORY MEMORANDUM



/MEETING

MEETING OF EXPERTS TO PREPARE FOR A
WORLD CONFERENCE ON PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES

PREPARATORY MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARIAT

Background

Before 1914 the international traveller could, except in certain countries, move about freely without passport or visa. After World War I the situation was changed and a maze of documents and formalities developed which seriously hampered international passenger movement. In 1920 a Conference on Passports and Customs Formalities held in Paris under the auspices of the League of Nations made recommendations to the Governments for measures to clear up the chaos. Replies of thirty Governments to a subsequent inquiry by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations indicated that most of them had given effect to the recommendations or were planning to do so. A Second Passport Conference under League of Nations auspices held in Geneva in 1926 advocated further measures. Replies of forty-one Governments to later inquiries by the Secretary-General indicated that their practices in general conformed essentially to the recommendations. While return to the pre-1914 situation when passports were not generally required had not been achieved, visas had to a large extent been abolished by means of numerous bi-lateral agreements and the formalities for obtaining passports and documents and for control at frontiers had been simplified.

Since World War II there has again been an increase in the documents and formalities required for passenger travel. To some degree this increase results from re-imposition of restrictions which had been relaxed before the war but it is also due to the imposition of new controls. At the same time that this increase in travel documents and formalities has occurred the new factor of international air transport, with its special sensitivity to delay, has brought new emphasis to the need for simplification of documents and formalities.

/This situation

This situation has given rise to recommendations by many national and international groups for the simplification of travel documents and formalities.

Basis of Meeting of Experts

The Temporary Transport and Communications Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in May 1946 recommended to the Council that a world conference on passports and frontier formalities meet as soon as possible. (Annex 2.) The Economic and Social Council, having considered the Committee's Report, at its Second Session adopted a Resolution stating that a meeting of experts should be convened to prepare for a world conference on passports and frontier formalities. (Annex 1.) At its Third Session the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare an agenda for the meeting of experts, taking into consideration the recommendations of official and other competent international groups on the subject of passports and frontier formalities. (Annex 3.)

Three groups were mentioned specifically by the Economic and Social Council,

- 1) the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) whose Interim Council on 28 June 1946 approved the detailed "Recommendations for Standards, Practices and Procedures on the Facilitation of International Air Transport," concerned with the elimination of obstacles to international air transport arising from national laws and required forms, regulations and procedures prescribed by governmental or other public authorities (Annex 4);
- 2) the International Conference of National Tourist Organizations which met in London from 1-4 October 1946, and which adopted some general recommendations looking to the reduction of barriers to tourist travel (Annex 5);

/3) the

3) the International Chamber of Commerce whose Council at its Sixty-fourth Session in Paris in June 1946 similarly made general recommendations for the reduction of restrictions and delays imposed on the travel of business men and tourists (Annex 6). The Council is considering these matters further at its Sixty-fifth Session on 4-5 December 1946.

The recommendations and discussions of the groups named and of other international groups concerned with the facilitation of international transport have been considered in the preparation of the draft agenda of the Committee of Experts and are referred to in the present paper and the attached annexes.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Meeting of Experts, as formulated by the Economic and Social Council at its Second Session, are simply "to prepare for a world conference on passports and frontier formalities." (Annex 3).

As already indicated, the Council at its Third Session, instructed the Secretary-General in preparing the agenda of the Meeting of Experts, to take into consideration the recommendations of, 1) PICAO on the Facilitation of International Air Transport, (Annex 4), 2) the Conference of Official Travel Agencies meeting in London in October 1946, (Annex 5), and 3) any other competent international groups making recommendations about passports and frontier formalities, such as the resolution of the International Chamber of Commerce at its sixty-fourth meeting in June 1946, (Annex 6).

The term "passports and frontier formalities" is understood to refer to documents and formalities relating to the movement of passengers and their luggage. The field covered by the recommendations of the groups referred to above was somewhat broader, comprising three related sets of documents and formalities,

/1) documents

- 1) documents and formalities relating to passenger travel,
- 2) documents and formalities relating to goods movement,
- 3) documents and formalities relating to the various means of transport, both the conveyance and its personnel.

Although the three groups of problems are closely related, each requires special examination and the terms of reference of the present Meeting of Experts are understood to be confined to the first group.

Some of the recommendations mentioned above were also concerned with the problem of securing the easing of limitations on foreign currency for travellers. While constituting an additional barrier to passenger travel and therefore closely associated with the problems before the Meeting of Experts, it does not, strictly speaking, fall within the terms of reference.

It is further understood that the meeting is concerned with non-immigrant travel and not with the question either of immigrant travel or of identity documents for persons without nationality, as these are aspects of broad political problems outside the terms of reference of this meeting.

Annotated Draft Agenda

I. Documents

A great variety of documents is required by the various countries. The most usual entrance documents consist of passports accompanied by entrance or transit visas. However, some countries for entrance require a number of additional documents, e.g. some or all of the following; health certificates, smallpox certificates, police certificates, letters of recommendation, landing cards. In addition to these entrance documents some governments require exit visas.

A passport is as a rule required although some neighbouring countries reciprocally dispense with the passport requirement for entrance while a few countries, even without reciprocity, do not require passports of the

/nationals

nationals of certain other countries. Governments which do not require passports for entrance do as a rule require some other form of identification and proof of nationality, e.g. tourist cards, birth certificates, etc.

Visas are abolished between some countries by reciprocal agreement but this is not so generally the case as before the recent war.

The burden imposed by the number and variety of documents required is heightened by the variation in their form, by the variation in and frequent limitation of the duration and extent of their validity; by fees which are often fiscal; and by the formalities which attend the issuance of the documents.

Proposals for ameliorating the situation aim to reduce the number of documents and to simplify those which remain.

A. Passports

1. Compulsory Passport Requirement

Some proposals have the general abolition of compulsory passports as their goal. The 1920 Passport Conference expressed the hope that pre-1914 conditions, when passports were not generally required, would be re-established. (Annex 7).

The 1926 Passport Conference, however, limited itself to recommending the facilitation of the passage of frontiers by means of bi-lateral agreements or agreements between more than two countries. (Annex 8).

2. Simplification of Passport Regime

Many proposals, granting the continued existence of the passport requirement, are concerned with the simplification of the passport regime. Some of the recommendations are in general terms:

The International Conference of National Tourist

/Organizations

Organizations in October 1946 recommended that steps be taken at the earliest possible moment for the immediate simplification of visas and passports. (Annex 5.)

The International Chamber of Commerce in June 1946 recommended simplification of passport and visa formalities by granting facilities at least equal to those proposed in 1920 and 1926. (Annex 6.) The detailed recommendations of the 1920 and 1926 Conferences are referred to below.

The specific points on which simplification has been recommended are the following:

(a) Form of Passport

Two types of uniform passports have been proposed by international bodies.

An "International-type" passport was recommended by the 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences for adoption by all governments. This consists of a 4 1/8 by 6 1/8 in. booklet of thirty-two numbered pages with twenty-eight pages for visas. (Annexes 7 and 8.) It has been adopted or approximated by many governments.

The "Non-immigrant" card-type passport recommended by PICA0 is a more far-reaching proposal. This is a greatly simplified document which would replace all existing travel identity documents and visa requirements. (Annex 4.)

(b) Duration and Extent of Validity

The following recommendations seek to avoid the necessity of frequent renewals of passports.

1) Duration of Validity

The Passport Conference of 1926 recommended

/that passports

that passports be valid for at least two, and preferably even five years. (Annex 8.) Before World War II wide effect had been given to this recommendation.

PICAO recommends that the proposed "Non-immigrant" passports be valid for one year from date of issue. (Annex 4.)

2) Extent of Validity

The Passport Conference of 1926 recommended that passports be valid for all foreign countries or for groups of countries as large as possible. (Annex 8.)

PICAO recommends that each Member State honour the proposed "Non-immigrant" passport issued by other Member States as sufficient evidence of the traveller's identity, nationality, status and standing in the issuing State. (Annex 4.)

(c) Cost

Pre-War and current proposals are all concerned that fees for passports should not be a source of fiscal revenue but should only cover the cost of preparation. (Recommendations of 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences: Annexes 7 and 8.)

(d) Formalities for Obtaining Passports

Proposals on this subject are concerned with the issue of the passport as speedily and with as little burden and inconvenience for the applicant as possible, with particular emphasis on the avoidance of long journeys to obtain passports.

The 1926 Passport Conference recommended that the

/issue

issue of passports, documents of identity and visas should be organized in such a manner as to simplify formalities and to spare travellers long and costly journeys. (Annex 8.)

PICAO recommends that the proposed "Non-immigrant" passport should be issued by an appropriate agency (one with issuing offices conveniently located for the travelling public) of the Member State. (Annex 4.)

B. Visas

1. Visa Requirement

There are numerous proposals for the complete abolition of visas. Thus PICAO recommends that Member States waive visa requirements for non-immigrants, accepting the "Non-immigrant" passport in lieu both of travel identity documents and visa requirements. Similarly, the International Conference of National Tourist Organizations, in October 1946, adopted a Resolution calling for the immediate simplification of visas and their ultimate abolition.

Other recommendations have referred to the elimination of particular types of visas.

(a) Exit Visas

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended that exit visas be abolished for all travellers except nationals, (Annex 7), while the 1926 Conference stated that as the recommendations of the 1920 Conference had been adopted on a wide scale total abolition of exit visas for nationals and foreigners might be taken under consideration. (Annex 8.)

/(b) Entrance and Transit Visas

(b) Entrance and Transit Visas

The 1926 Passport Conference recommended that the abolition of entrance and transit visas be made as general as possible by means of inter-State agreements. (Annex 8.) As indicated above, this recommendation had been widely followed prior to World War II.

The 1926 Conference also recommended that travellers be permitted to break their journey in the countries through which they pass even without transit visas. (Annex 8.)

2. Simplification of Visa Requirements

Proposals are numerous to the effect that, where retained, visa requirements should be simplified in the following respects:

(a) Duration and Extent of Validity

Here the proposals aim to avoid the necessity of obtaining new visas at frequent intervals and for each entrance into a country.

1) Duration of Validity

The following proposals apply equally to entrance and transit visas:

The 1926 Passport Conference recommended that visas should in general be valid for a period of two years, so long as the period of validity of the visa does not exceed that of the passport. Visas should, during their period of validity, entitle the person concerned to make an unlimited number of journeys into the country. (The visa would not of course give the right of residence for the whole period of its validity in contradiction of the regulations

/determining

determining conditions for residence in each country).

In exceptional cases, where for genuine and legitimate reason a visa expires before being used, a fresh visa should be granted or the original visa extended free of charge. (Annex 8.)

PICAO similarly recommends that where Member States require visas they make them valid for one year from the date of issue, subject to renewal, regardless of the number of trips. (Annex 4.)

The following proposal refers to entrance visas:

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended for all passports issued for a single journey the duration of validity of the visa should be the same as that for the passport; for passports issued for two years the validity of the visa should be for one year in all but exceptional cases. (Annex 7.)

The following proposal refers to transit visas:

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended that the duration of validity of the transit visa should always be the same as that of the entrance visa of the country of destination.

2) Extent of Validity

The 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences recommended that except for special reasons of health or national security visas should be valid for all frontiers of the country.

(b) Cost

1) Non-Discrimination

The following recommendations apply equally to entrance and transit visas:

The 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences recommended that there should be no discrimination on fees for visas on the basis of nationality or itinerary, except that the fees might be lower or higher on the basis of reciprocity. (Annexes 7 and 8.)

The 1926 Passport Conference further recommended that provision for exemption from fees or reductions in fees should be made in public and official regulations defining categories of persons and conditions to which such exemptions and reductions apply. Such exemptions should be granted in accordance with the principle of equality laid down in the previous paragraph.

2) Amount

The following recommendation applies to entrance visas:

The 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences agreed that the maximum fee for an entrance visa should be ten gold francs. The 1926 recommendations specified this as the cost of an entrance visa good for several journeys, while five gold francs should be the cost for an entrance visa giving the right for a single journey. (Annexes 7 and 8.)

The following recommendation applies to transit visas:

The 1920 and 1926 Passport Conferences agreed that the maximum charge for a transit visa should be one gold franc. (Annexes 7 and 8.)

(c) Formalities for Obtaining Visas

Numerous proposals are concerned with the preliminaries to obtaining visas, such as the number

/of forms

of forms to be filled out, the requirement of photographs and fingerprints. Others are concerned with the avoidance of long journeys by applicants to secure visas and with delays resulting from the necessity for diplomatic and consular agents to secure authorization from Foreign Offices.

The following recommendations by the 1926 Passport Conference apply to both entrance and transit visas:

Diplomatic and consular authorities should be empowered to grant visas to persons not domiciled in their area, and should not as a rule require the applicant to appear in person or to prove the necessity of the journey.

The issue of passports, documents of identity, and visas should be organized in such manner as to simplify formalities and to spare travellers long and costly journeys. Visas should be delivered within the shortest possible time.

The following recommendations apply to transit visas:

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended that transit visas should be issued at once, solely upon production of entrance visa of the country of destination.

The 1926 Passport Conference agreed that in the case of transit visas the applicant should only be required to appear in person if the authority granting the visa has doubts regarding the case.

C. Other Documents

This heading has reference to proposals for the additional documents mentioned above such as tourist cards, police certificates, letters of recommendation, health certificates, etc. or with securing the simplification and uniformity of those documents which are required. PICAO makes the following recommendations:

1. Passenger Card

Each Member State should accept in lieu of existing immigration sheets and tourist cards, a passenger card in conformity with the form set forth which would constitute authorization to remain in the Member State for a period not exceeding that specified on the card by the Member State, subject to extension by that State for the additional periods. (Annex 4.)

2. Inoculation and Vaccination Certificates

All Member States should honour the international certificate of inoculation and vaccination of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1933 as amended in 1944 as proof of vaccination and inoculation where such proof is required. (Annexes 4 and 10.)

II. Frontier Formalities

In general these proposals are concerned with

- a) Simplifying and expediting police, customs, currency and health inspection of passengers at frontiers, particularly through the simultaneous performance of these types of inspection either while en route or at a single frontier station, the inspection being conducted in the case of contiguous countries jointly by officials of the countries of exit and entrance.

/b) Freeing

- b) Freeing transit passengers and luggage from such controls.
- c) Eliminating charges for physical examinations.
- d) Providing facilities at frontiers for exchanging money.

Specific proposals with reference to particular types of control follow:

A. Police Control

The 1926 Passport Conference recommended that passport control both on entering and leaving a country should whenever possible be carried out while the train is in motion. When this is impossible it should be exercised while the train is stopped at the frontier station, in such a way that police inspections are effected simultaneously, or at least one immediately after the other.

(Annex 8.)

PICAO recommendations provide that with respect to air travel public authorities should ordinarily not subject transit passengers to examination. (Annex 4.)

B. Currency Control and Facilities for Exchanging Money

1. Currency Control

The International Chamber of Commerce recommends that the operation of currency control at frontiers be expedited.

(Annex 6.)

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended that transit passengers, entering countries where laws prohibited the export of money and scrip, be permitted to claim a certificate showing the amount of money and scrip they have in their possession and, upon leaving the country, to take with them such money upon surrendering the certificate. (Annex 7.)

/2. Facilities for

2. Facilities for Exchanging Money

The PICA0 Recommendations provide that facilities for exchanging money at customs should, if not provided as a state service, be furnished only by agencies or persons authorized by the competent authorities and should be subject to regulation by those authorities. (Annex 4.)

C. Customs Inspection of Luggage

1. Simplification of Formalities

The International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities of 1923:

- a) provides for the consideration by the Contracting States of the most appropriate methods for simplifying and making more uniform and reasonable the formalities for the examination of traveller's luggage.
- b) recommends in Annex to Article 14 that in the case of trains consisting entirely of corridor stock that hand-baggage be examined either en route or when the train stops at a frontier station. Similarly, in the case of journeys by water, examination should be on board ship either during the voyage where short or on the ship's arrival in port.
- c) points in Annex to Article 14 to the desirability of posting notices in customs houses, trains and on boats stating the charges and duties payable on the chief articles usually carried by travellers and a list of the articles whose importation is prohibited. (Annex 9.)

The 1926 Passport Conference recommended that agreements be concluded for the accomplishment of customs formalities under

/the same

the same conditions, time and place as passport control.

(Annex 8.)

The International Chamber of Commerce recommended that the customs inspection of luggage be simplified and urges that the terms of the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities be applied without delay by the various governments. (Annex 6.)

2. Registered Luggage in Transit

The 1920 Passport Conference recommended that registered luggage in transit should be exempted from any customs examination in the State of transit. (Annex 7.)

D. Public Health Inspection

The PICA0 Recommendations provide:

1. That medical examination of crew or passengers should be made without charge.
2. That clothes and baggage of crew or passengers who have embarked in or passed through endemic areas should be subject to examination for disease vectors and insects. Such examination should be conducted as rapidly as possible by, or under the supervision of, the public health authorities.

(Annex 4.)

ANNEXES

- 1 - EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL 21 JUNE 1946 (DOCUMENT E/58/REV.1 AND DOCUMENT E/84, PARAGRAPH 2, BOTH AS AMENDED BY THE COUNCIL)
- 2 - EXTRACT FROM FIRST REPORT OF TEMPORARY TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (E/42, 20 May 1946)
- 3 - RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL CONCERNING AGENDA OF MEETING OF EXPERTS TO PREPARE FOR WORLD CONFERENCE ON PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES (2 OCTOBER 1946) (E/239, 11 October 1946)
- 4 - PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

EXTRACT FROM INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT (JUNE 1946)
- 5 - RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS HELD IN LONDON 1 - 4 OCTOBER 1946
- 6 - EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT ITS 64TH MEETING IN PARIS, JUNE 1946
- 7 - EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED 21 OCTOBER 1920 BY THE CONFERENCE ON PASSPORTS, CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND THROUGH TICKETS HELD IN PARIS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (C.641.M.230, 1925.VIII.):
- 8 - EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL ACT OF THE PASSPORT CONFERENCE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA FROM 12 - 18 MAY 1926. (C.320M.119.1926.VIII.)
- 9 - EXTRACT FROM INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES GENEVA, 3 NOVEMBER 1923
- 10 - FORMS ATTACHED TO INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944 MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF 12 APRIL 1933 WASHING, 5 - 15 JANUARY 1945

ANNEX 1

EXTRACT

FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL 21 JUNE 1946
(DOCUMENT E/58/REV.1 AND DOCUMENT E/84,
PARAGRAPH 2, BOTH AS AMENDED BY THE COUNCIL)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, having considered the report of the
nuclear Temporary Transport and Communications Commission
(document E/42, 20 May 1946),

DECIDES as follows:

11. A committee of experts shall be convened as soon as possible in order
to prepare the ground for the meeting of a world conference on the subject
of passports and frontier formalities.

ANNEX 2

EXTRACT

FROM FIRST REPORT ON TEMPORARY TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (E/42, 20 May 1946):

14. Conclusions of the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission
Containing Recommendations for Action by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission in its Report has made the following recommendations:

- (j) That the United Nations sponsor the early convening of a world conference, preferably in Europe, on the subject of passports and frontier formalities.

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL CONCERNING
AGENDA OF MEETING OF EXPERTS TO PREPARE FOR WORLD CONFERENCE
ON PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES (2 OCTOBER 1946)
(E/239, 11 October 1946)

The Second Session of the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a meeting of experts to prepare for a world conference on passports and frontier formalities.

1. The Council now requests the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to the members of the United Nations for their preliminary information a draft agenda of this meeting of experts.
2. The Council further requests the Secretary-General in preparing the agenda to take into consideration the discussions and recommendations of (a) the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) for the Facilitation of International Air Transport, (b) of the work and recommendations of the Conference of Official Travel Agencies to be held in London on 1-7 October 1946 under the auspices of the Tourist Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and (c) of any other competent international groups making recommendations about passports and frontier formalities such as the resolution concerning this matter adopted by the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce at its 64th meeting of June last.
3. The Council requests the Transport and Communications Commission to report to the Council without delay on the methods by which the Council can best be advised on travel questions.

/ANNEX 4

ANNEX 4

PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

EXTRACT

FROM INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED
PRACTICES ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL AIR
TRANSPORT (JUNE 1946)

1. DEFINITIONS

1.10. transit crew, passengers, cargo, and stores. Through crew, passengers, cargo, and stores which, while in passage through a Member State, do not move out of a special area prescribed by the Member State concerned.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.5. Member States which require such documents as passports, entry or exit permits, police or health certificates, tax certificates, consular invoices, certificates of origin, commercial invoices or other passenger or cargo documents, should make arrangements so that such documents will be uniform with corresponding documents of other States as to size, general arrangement and contents.

3. DOCUMENTS

3.6. Non-immigrant passport should take the form set forth in Appendix 4.

3.7. Passenger card should take the form set forth in Appendix 5.

5. FORMALITIES ON LANDING FOR TRAFFIC PURPOSES

5.2. The public authorities concerned shall have the right to examine any aircraft, crew, passengers, cargo and stores, but such authorities ordinarily shall not (except in case of special circumstances or for reasons of public health) subject to examination transit crew, passengers, cargo or stores.

6. FORMALITIES ON LANDING FOR NON-TRAFFIC PURPOSES

6.2. The public authorities concerned shall have the right

/to examine

to examine any aircraft, crew, passengers, cargo and stores, but such authorities ordinarily shall not (except in case of special circumstances or for reasons of public health) subject to examination transit crew, passengers, cargo or stores.

8. SPECIAL PASSENGER PROVISIONS

8.1. When a Member State requires non-immigrant visas, the State concerned should adopt the practice of making visas valid for one year from the date of issue, subject to renewal, regardless of the number of trips.

8.2. Each Member State should waive existing travel identity documents and visa requirements on non-immigrants accepting in lieu thereof a simplified form of "non-immigrant passport" issued by another Member State in conformity with the form set forth in Appendix 4. Such simplified non-immigrant passport should be issued by an appropriate agency (one which has issuing offices conveniently located for the travelling public) of the Member State. Each Member State guarantees to accept back such person to whom the Member State has issued such a non-immigrant passport. Each Member State shall honour such simplified document issued by other Member States as sufficient evidence of the traveller's identity, nationality, status and standing in the issuing state, and said document shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance.

8.3. Each Member State should waive existing immigration information sheets and tourist cards, accepting in lieu thereof a "passenger card" issued in conformity with the form set forth in Appendix 5. Upon certification by the public authority concerned at the customs airport in the Member State, it shall constitute authorization to remain in the Member State for a period not exceeding that specified on the card by the Member State, subject to extension by that State for additional periods.

/10. SPECIAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROVISIONS

10. SPECIAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROVISIONS

10.1. All Member States should honour the international certificate of inoculation and vaccination (containing Forms 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 attached to the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1933, as amended in 1944) as proof of vaccination and inoculation where such proof is required, and should follow the requirements set forth in said International Sanitary Convention until such time as such forms and requirements may be modified.

10.10. Medical examination of crew or passengers and public health examination of aircraft, cargo or stores should be made without charge.

13. MONETARY PROVISIONS

13.1. Facilities for exchanging money at customs airports shall, if not provided as a State service, be furnished only by agencies or persons authorized by the competent authorities and shall be subject to regulation by these authorities.

APPENDIX 4

Non-Immigrant Passport Form* (Front)

NON-IMMIGRANT PASSPORT

No.....

Name in Full.....
(Print in block letters)

Permanent Address.....

Occupation.....

Date of Birth.....Sex.....
Day Month Year

Place of Birth.....

Nationality.....

If Naturalized.....
Place Date

Fingerprint
(if required)

Photograph

Right Index Finger

If required, state: Married or Single.....

Height.....Weight.....

Colour of hair.....Colour of eyes.....

Race.....Colour.....

(OVER)

* Size 4 x 6 inches (102 x 152 millimetres) outside.

APPENDIX 4

Non-Immigrant Passport Form (Back)

Nearest Relative.....

.....

Signature of Holder.....

(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Issued at.....Date.....

SEAL

Remarks.....

Valid for return until.....

.....Date.....

Signature of Issuing Officer.....

Title of Issuing Officer.....

State of Issuance.....

Issued only to non-immigrant travellers. Each State
guarantees to accept back persons to whom it has
issued this non-immigrant passport.

(OVER)

/Passenger Card (Front)

APPENDIX 5

Passenger Card* (Front)

PASSENGER CARD

Name in Full.....
(Print in block letters)

Permanent Address.....
.....

Occupation.....

Date of Birth.....Sex.....
Day Month Year

Place of Birth.....

Nationality.....

If naturalized.....
Place Date

Passport No.....

Issued at.....Date.....

Airline.....

Flight.....Date.....

Point of Embarkation.....

Point of Disembarkation.....

Names and Ages of accompanying dependents under 16
years.....
.....

If required, state: Married or Single.....

Height.....Weight.....

Colour of hair.....Colour of eyes.....

Race.....Colour.....

(OVER)

* Size 4 x 6 inches (102 x 152 millimetres) outside.

APPENDIX 4

Passenger Card (Back)

Intended address during stay.....

.....

Length of Stay.....

Purpose of visit (if on business specify for whom
employed).....

Name and address of nearest relative or friend in
country of domicile.....

.....

Name and address of nearest relative or friend in
country of disembarkation.....

.....

Signature of Passenger.....

(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Place.....Date.....

Permitted to enter for.....
(Months)

Remarks.....

.....

Signature of Immigration Officer.....

INSTRUCTIONS

This card is to be prepared in duplicate aboard
aircraft and delivered to public authorities in
country of disembarkation.

(OVER)

/International Certificate

APPENDIX 6

International Certificate of Inoculation and Vaccination

This Certificate takes the form of a small booklet 4 x 6 inches (102 x 152 millimetres) containing all of the required information and certification contained in Forms 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1933, as amended in 1944.

At the present time only a very small supply of these certificates, as published by UMRRA, are available.

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS
HELD IN LONDON 1-4 OCTOBER 1946

SIMPLIFICATION OF VISAS AND PASSPORTS

Resolved:

"That delegates to the Conference should make representations to their respective Governments and through the convening body to the United Nations Organization that at the earliest possible moment steps should be taken for the immediate simplification of visas and passports, and for the ultimate abolition of visas".

CO-OPERATION WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS

Resolved:

"That this Conference endorses the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation to the Third Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning the agenda of the Committee of Experts to be prepared for the World Conference of passport and frontier formalities.

"This Resolution reads as follows:

"The Council now requests the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to the members of the United Nations for their preliminary information a draft agenda of its meeting of experts. The Council further requests the Secretary-General in preparing the agenda to take into consideration the discussions and recommendations of:

- (a) The provisional International Civil Aviation Organization for the facilitation of International air transport.
- (b) The Conference of Official Travel Agencies to be held in London on the 1-4 October 1946, under the auspices of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and
- (c) Of any other competent International Groups making recommendations about passports and frontier formalities, such as the resolution concerning this matter adopted by the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce at its 64 meeting in June last."

ANNEX 6

EXTRACT

FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT ITS
64TH MEETING IN PARIS, JUNE 1946

Frontier formalities

The I.C.C. considers that the maintenance of certain formalities left over from the war causes loss of time, unnecessary fatigue and expense and that they are, moreover, incompatible with the rational use of available means of transport. Loss of time occasioned by such formalities is particularly noticeable in the case of air travel. Large amounts of money have been invested in this the quickest means of transport and administrative requirements of all kinds should not be allowed to reduce the advantages of speed. The drawbacks are equally important in the case of surface transport.

The I.C.C. urges Governments to suppress these barriers without delay, and suggests that an official international Conference should be convened with the following objectives:

- to simplify passport and visa formalities by granting facilities at least equal to those proposed in 1920 and 1926;
- to simplify the customs inspection of luggage;
- to expedite the operation of currency controls at frontiers.

Consular regulations connected with the International transport of goods should also be simplified.

The I.C.C. has decided to appoint a Committee of Transport Experts and Users to make a comparative survey of the formalities and documents required for the various means of transport in different countries, with a view to reducing and simplifying them as far as possible and arriving at international standardization.

The abolition of obstacles formed by present formalities being of particular urgency, the I.C.C. urges that the recommendations of the

/Passport

Passport Conference of May 1926 and the terms of the International Convention for the simplification of customs formalities of 3 November 1923 be applied without delay by the various Governments.

The I.C.C. also urges the authorities of countries occupying Germany to abolish the obstacle to the restoration of trade and transportation represented by the prohibition for businessmen of other countries to enter Germany to visit their business premises and for other business purposes.

ANNEX /

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION ADOPTED 21 OCTOBER 1920 BY THE CONFERENCE
ON PASSPORTS, CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND THROUGH TICKETS HELD IN
PARIS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
(C.641.M.230,1925.VIII.)

The International Conference on Passports, Customs Formalities and Through Tickets held under the auspices of the Provisional Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, and charged with the study of the methods necessary to facilitate international passenger traffic by rail, at present more especially hindered by passport and Customs formalities, as well as by the difficulties of obtaining through tickets;

Convinced that the many difficulties affecting personal relations between the peoples of various countries constitute a serious obstacle to the resumption of normal intercourse and to the economic recovery of the world;

Being of the opinion, further, that the legitimate concern of every Government for the safeguarding of its security and rights prohibits, for the time being, the total abolition of restrictions and that complete return to pre-war conditions which the Conference hopes, nevertheless, to see gradually re-established in the near future;

Proposes that the League of Nations should invite the Governments to adopt the following measures with as little delay as possible:

I. PASSPORTS

A. Issue of Passports

1. The establishment of a uniform type of "ordinary" passport (non-diplomatic). ("international type,") which will be identical for all countries, in order to facilitate control during the journey (model as per Annex I), to be issued at the latest by July 1st, 1921, and to supersede all other types.
2. Duration of validity of passport. The passport will only be issued for a single journey or for a period of two years. The validity of the passport issued for two years may be extended.
3. Fee to be collected. The fee charged shall not be of a fiscal character and will be collected without any discrimination between countries for which the passport is issued, and with absolute equality as between
/"nationals"

"nationals" and "non-nationals" in the event of a passport being issued by a Government to persons other than its "nationals".

4. Diplomatic passports. Diplomatic passports or visas will only be granted to persons falling within the categories mentioned in Annex II, the form of diplomatic passport being left entirely to the discretion of the issuing State.

B. Preliminary Visas

5. Limitation of preliminary visas. "Preliminary" visas (i.e., visas granted by the authorities issuing the passport or by their representatives) will only be required in case the validity of the passport is subject to doubt. Such visas will always be given free of charge.

C. Exit Visa

6. Abolition of exit visa for all except "nationals".

D. Entrance Visa

7. Duration of validity of visa. For passports issued for a single journey, the duration of validity of the visa will be the same as that of the passport. For passports issued for two years, the visa will be valid for one year, except in absolutely exceptional cases where a Government might deem it advisable to give a visa of less duration of validity in order not to refuse the giving of a visa altogether. Each Government will notify the Secretariat-General of the League of Nations every six months for the information of other Governments the numbers, both of ordinary one-year visas and exceptional visas of a less duration, given by its officials. It is understood, moreover, that duration of validity of a visa does not in any way imply the right to stay or to settle for a corresponding period in the territory of the State granting the visa. Except for special reasons justified by considerations of health or of national security, visas given will always be valid via all frontiers.

/8. Fee charged

8. Fee charged. The maximum fee shall be ten francs (gold). This charge will be made irrespective of the nationality of the holder of the passport or of the point of entry into or departure from the territory of the State issuing the visa. Nevertheless, the nationals of a State granting to nationals of another State the benefit of a reduced rate may themselves be accorded reciprocity to the extent of paying an equal rate. Any such reduced rate which may be granted will apply equally to all States granting the same advantages. There shall be no individual reductions of any kind, except in the case of certain categories of persons who may be completely exempted from any charge whatsoever in accordance with rules to be fixed and published, such exceptions being subject to the conditions of equality and reciprocity laid down in the preceding paragraph.

E. Transit Visa

9. Issue of visa. Transit visas will, unless for exceptional reasons (e.g., undesirables), be issued at once without enquiry solely upon production of the entrance visa for the country of destination in addition to transit visas for the intermediate countries.

10. Duration of validity of visa. The duration of validity of a visa shall always be the same as that of the entrance visa of the country of destination; it being clearly understood, moreover, that the transit visa only authorizes one or more journeys of normal duration without voluntary interruption of the journey on the part of the traveller across the territory of transit in question.

11. Fee charged. The maximum fee charged will be 1 franc (gold), and will be subject to the same provisions as contained in Article 8 as regards conditions of equality, reciprocity, the abolition of individual reductions and total exemptions.

F. Collective Passports

12. Family passports. The provisions of the above paragraph will be applicable to family passports including husband, wife and children under

fifteen years of age; a family passport being considered, especially as regards the charges levied, as an individual passport.

13. Collective passports for emigrants. The fees for visas on collective passports for emigrants will be collected without any discrimination whatever based upon either the nationality of the holder or the points of entry into or of exit from the territory of the State issuing the visa, subject, however, to the conditions of reciprocity provided for in Article 8. The provisions of Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 will apply to such passports.

II. CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

14. Abolition of examination of registered luggage in transit. Registered luggage in transit through the territory of a State will be exempt in that State from any Customs examination. With this object such luggage shall, for example, be either separately sealed by the Customs authorities or isolated from luggage or goods which are not in transit and carried in special waggons and compartments also sealed by the Customs authorities.

15. Passengers in transit with money and scrip. Passengers in transit entering countries where laws exist prohibiting the export of money and scrip will be permitted to claim a certificate setting forth the amount of such money and scrip which are in their possession. They will be entitled, on leaving the country, to take with them such money and scrip on surrendering the above-mentioned certificate. This privilege will be brought to the notice of the travelling public with the same publicity as the regulations prohibiting the export of capital.

/ANNEX I

ANNEX I

TYPE OF "INTERNATIONAL" PASSPORT

(The model is that of a passport such as would be delivered by the Spanish Government.)

The passport is to contain 32 pages. The first four pages only are reproduced herewith. The other 28 pages should all be numbered and should contain the visas of the countries for which the passport is valid.

The passport should be drawn up in at least two languages, i.e., in the national language and in French.

The passport must be bound in cardboard, bearing on the top the name and in the centre the coat of arms of the country and at the bottom the word "Passport", with the addition, according to the desire of the various Governments, of any practical information concerning the regime of passports.

Any passport of which the pages are entirely filled must be replaced by a fresh passport.

ANNEX II

DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS

1. The high dignitaries of the household of a Head of States.
2. Diplomatic officials and their families; consular officials and their families.
3. The members of Governments, Ministers of State, the President and Vice-President of national legislative bodies and their families.
4. The officials of the Foreign Office and their families.
5. Cabinet couriers and persons charged by their Governments with official missions to foreign Governments or to official international bodies.

-1-

Este pasaporte contiene
32 páginas
Ce passeport contient
32 pages

(timbre
de
(Armes 1'impôt
du
pays)

PASAPORTE
PASSEPORT

NOMBRE DEL PAIS
NOM DU PAYS

N° del pasaporte)
N° du passeport)
Nombre del portador)
Nom du porteur)
Acompañado de su esposa)
Accompagné de sa femme)

y dehijos.
et deenfants.

NACIONALIDAD)
NATIONALITÉ)

-3-

ESPOSA
FEMME

(photo)

(Foto)

timbre
sec.

FIRMA DEL PORTADOR
SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE

Y DE SU ESPOSA
ET DE SA FEMME

Firma del Expedidor:.....
Signature de l'agent délivrant le
passeport:.....

The exact size of this passport should be: 15½ X 10½ cm.

-2-

SENAS PERSONALES
SIGNALEMENT

Esposa - Femme

Profesion)
Profession)
Lugar y fecha)
del nacimiento)
Lieu et date)
de naissance)
Domicilio)
Domicile)
Rostro)
Visage)
Color de los ojos) ..
Couleur des yeux)
Color del cabello) ..
Couleur des cheveux)
Senas particulares) ..
Signes particuliers)

HIJOS - ENFANTS

Nombre	Edad	Sexo
Nom	Age	Sexe

.....
.....
.....
.....

-4-

Países en los cuales este pasaporte
es válido
Pays pour lesquels ce passeport est
valable

.....
.....
.....
.....

La validez deste pasaporte terminá:
Ce passeport expire le:

a menos que se renovado.
a moins de renouvellement.

expedido en)
delivre a)
fecha)
date)

RENOVACIONES
RENOUVELLEMENTS

1°
2°
3°
4°

ANNEX 8

EXTRACT

FROM THE FINAL ACT OF THE PASSPORT CONFERENCE
HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS AT GENEVA FROM MAY 12th-18th, 1926.
(C.320M.119.1926.VIII.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION I. - GENERAL QUESTIONS

I. Passport Regime

With reference to the resolution of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, the Conference, recognising the value of passports as establishing identity and the right to travel, and taking into account the different opinions which have been expressed regarding the necessity or utility of demanding the production of passports when crossing frontiers, recommends that the passage of frontiers should be facilitated by means of bilateral agreements or agreements between more than two countries.

II. Facilities to be Granted

A. Issue of Passports

1. Type of passport. - The Conference recommends that States which still use a passport of other than the "international type" should, as soon as possible, adopt the model recommended by the present Conference in the report annexed hereto.

2. Duration of validity. - The Conference, noting that a large number of countries have adopted the duration of validity of two years for passports, as proposed by the 1920 Conference, and that a certain number of countries have not yet adopted that period, recommends that all countries should in any event adopt a minimum validity of two years, and, if possible, validity approaching five years, which has already been adopted by certain countries.

3. Extent of validity. - The Conference recommends that, except in certain special or exceptional cases, Governments should issue passports valid for all foreign countries or for as large groups of countries as possible.

/Fees.

4. Fees. - The Conference recommends that the fees charged for the issue of passports should be fixed in such a manner as to bring in revenue to the States not exceeding the expenditure involved in the preparation of the passports and their issue to the persons concerned.

B. Visas

The Conference recommends:

(1) That the abolition of entrance and transit visas should be made as general as possible by means of inter-State agreements, a reservation being made in the case of countries unable, for special reasons, to make such agreements.

(2) That facilities should as far as possible be granted to travellers enabling them to break their journey in the countries through which they pass, more especially in ports of call, even though their passport should bear no transit visa.

(3) That, although as a general rule visas are granted by the diplomatic or consular authorities competent for the place of domicile, of the applicant, the diplomatic and consular authorities may in cases deserving special consideration grant visas to persons not domiciled in their area and that as far as possible the said authorities shall not require the applicant to appear in person. In the case of transit visas, the applicant should only be required to appear in person if the authority granting the visas has doubts regarding the case.

(4) That the necessity of the journey need not be proved by the applicant for a visa in any but exceptional cases; for example, when the presence of certain persons might constitute a danger to national security or to public health or when internal difficulties of an economic nature require such proof or in the case of those countries with regulations governing the entry for foreigners.

(5) That both entrance and transit visas should be valid for a period of two years in general so long as the period of the validity of the visa does not exceed that of the passport. These visas should, during their

/period

period of validity, respectively entitle the person concerned to make an unlimited number of journeys into, or through, the country. The above provisions do not prevent an entrance or transit visa being granted for a limited number of journeys or for a single journey, especially when this is requested by the persons concerned, the said persons being at liberty to undertake the journeys or single journey at any time during the period of validity of the visa, subject to any legal regulations in the country concerned affecting the entry of aliens. Needless to say, the holder of a passport visa in the above-mentioned manner will in no case be entitled to claim the right to reside for the whole period of validity of the visa in the country for which it was granted or to make a prolonged stay therein, basing his claim upon the period of validity of the said visa, since conditions for residence are fixed in each country by laws and regulations and are independent of the period of validity of visas.

(6) That, save for special or exceptional reasons which are justified by conditions of public health or by considerations of national safety, visas granted should in all cases be valid for all frontiers.

(7) That the fee should not exceed 10 gold francs for entrance visas having a long period of validity or giving the right to several journeys, five gold francs for entrance visas valid for a single journey, and one gold franc for transit visas, whether for a long period, for several journeys, or for a single return journey, the recommendation being made to Governments to reduce this scale still further by means of mutual agreements.

(8) That the fees charged for visas should not vary according either to the nationality of the passport-holder or to the itinerary followed by him or to the flag of the ship upon which he embarks, each State retaining the right either to charge fees on a higher scale than given in paragraph 7 in the case of nationals of countries charging higher fees, or to charge lower fees as a result of mutual agreements.

/(9) That

(9) That provision for exemption from fees or for reduced fees should be made in public and official regulations defining the categories of persons entitled thereto, as also the conditions to be fulfilled to obtain this privilege, such exemptions to be granted in accordance with the principle of equality laid down in paragraph (8).

(10) That in exceptional cases where, for genuine and legitimate reasons, a visa expires before it has been used, a fresh visa should be granted, or the original visa extended, free of charge.

The recommendations of the 1920 Conference on this subject having been accepted by a large number of States, the Conference is of opinion that the total abolition of exit visas both for nationals and for foreigners might be taken into consideration at the present time.

C. Facilities for the obtaining of Passports and Visas

The Conference recommends that the issue of passports, documents of identity and visas should be organised in such a manner as to simplify formalities and that travellers and emigrants should be spared long and costly journeys. It also recommends that visas be delivered within the shortest possible time.

D. Control at Frontiers

The Conference;

Actuated by the desires expressed at different Conferences on international communications in regard to the simplification of passport control formalities at the frontiers;

Being of opinion that the progress already made in this matter might be carried further by, so far as possible, generally adopting the system of control already applied on certain international lines of communication of particular importance:

Recommends that passport control, both on entering and leaving countries, should be carried out:

(a) while the trains are in motion, whenever possible;

/(b) when that

(b) when that is impossible, during the stop of trains at one of the two frontier stations (station of exit or entry) and in such a way that police inspection by the two countries concerned is effected if possible simultaneously or at least one immediately after the other.

In order to enable the authorities of either country to exercise their duties in foreign territory, the Conference suggests that agreements should be concluded between States as soon as possible with a view to organising passport control formalities at frontier stations on the lines indicated above.

Finally, the Conference draws the attention of States to the fact that these improvements would be of no effect unless at the same time agreements were also concluded for the accomplishment of Customs formalities under the same conditions of time and place.

ANNEX 9

EXTRACT

FROM INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE
SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES
GENEVA, 3 NOVEMBER 1923

Article 14.

The Contracting States shall consider the most appropriate methods of simplifying and making more uniform and reasonable, whether by means of individual or concerted action, the formalities relating to the rapid passage of goods through the Customs, the examination of travellers' luggage, the system of goods in bond and warehousing charges, and the other matters dealt with in the Annex to this Article.

In giving effect to this Article, the Contracting States will extend favourable consideration to the recommendations contained in that Annex.
Annex to Article 14.

B. -- Examination of Baggage

11. It is desirable that the practice of examining hand baggage in trains consisting entirely of corridor stock either en route or when the train stops at a frontier station, should if possible be generally applied.

12. It is desirable that the practice recommended in paragraph 11 above as regards the examination of travellers' baggage should, as far as possible, be extended to journeys by sea and on rivers. The examination should, as far as practicable, be carried out on board ship, either during the voyage, when the crossing is not long, or on the ship's arrival in port.

13. It is desirable that notices should be posted on the Customs-House premises and, as far as possible, in railway carriages and on boats, stating the charges and duties payable on the chief articles which travellers usually carry, and also a list of the articles the importation of which is prohibited.

ANNEX 10

FORMS ATTACHED TO

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR
AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944 MODIFYING THE
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR
AERIAL NAVIGATION OF 12 APRIL 1933,
WASHINGTON, 5-15 JANUARY 1945

3. International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA.

This is to certify that

(Age Sex), whose signature appears below, was
on the dates indicated inoculated against cholera.

Date	Material	Inoculating Officer
	Origin. Batch No. and Type	Signature Official Title

Signature of person inoculated (Home address)

(Date)

(Official Stamp
of
Inoculating Officer.)

(This certificate is not valid for more than six months
from date of issue.)

/4. International

ANNEX 10

4.

International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF INOCULATION AGAINST
YELLOW FEVER

This is to certify that

(Age Sex), whose signature appears below, has
this day been inoculated by me against yellow fever.

Origin and batch No. of vaccine

Signature of inoculating officer

Official position

Place

Date

(Signature of person inoculated)

(Home address)

(Official Stamp
of
Inoculating Officer.)

Footnote.

This certificate is not valid --

- (a) unless the vaccine and the method employed have been
approved by UNRRA;
- (b) until ten days after the date of the inoculation except
in the case of persons reinoculated within four years;
- (c) for more than four years from the date of the last
inoculation.

/5. International

ANNEX 10

5.

International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF IMMUNITY AGAINST
YELLOW FEVER.

This is to certify that

(Age Sex), whose signature appears below, is
immune to yellow fever as the result of an attack of the disease. This
immunity has been demonstrated by the mouse protection test.

Date of bleeding

Place of bleeding

Name of laboratory performing test

Location of Laboratory

Date of Test

Result of Test

Signature of Laboratory Director

(Official Stamp of
Laboratory.)

(Signature of person tested)

(Home address)

Footnote.

This certificate is not valid --

(a) unless the Laboratory performing the blood test and the
method employed have been approved by UNRRA;

(b) for more than ten years from the date of the blood test.

6.

International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF INOCULATION AGAINST TYPHUS
FEVER

This is to certify that

(Age Sex), whose signature appears below, was on
the dates indicated inoculated against typhus fever.

Date	Material	Inoculating Officer
	Batch No.	
	Origin. and Type	Signature Official Title

(Signature of person inoculated)

(Home address)

(Date)

(Official Stamp
of
Inoculating Officer.)

(This certificate is not valid for more than 1 year from
date of issue.)

7.

International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION AGAINST
SMALLPOX

This is to certify that

(Age Sex), whose signature appears below, has
this day been vaccinated by me against smallpox.

Origin and batch No. of vaccine

(Official Stamp.)

Signature of Vaccinator

Official Position

Place

Date

Signature of person vaccinated

Home address

Important Note.--In the case of primary vaccination the person
vaccinated should be warned to report to a medical practitioner
between the 8th and 14th day in order that the result of the
vaccination may be recorded on this certificate. In the case
of re-vaccination the person should report within 48 hours for
first inspection in order that any immune reaction which has
developed may be recorded.

This is to certify that the above vaccination was inspected by me
on the date(s) and with the result(s) shown hereunder:--

Date of Inspection.

Result.

(Official Stamp.)

Signature of Doctor

Official Position

Place

Date

Use one or other of the following terms in stating the result, viz.,
"Reaction of immunity," "Accelerated reaction (vaccinoid)," "Typical
primary vaccinia." A Certificate of "No reaction" will not be accepted.

Signature of person vaccinated

(This certificate is not valid for more than 3 years from date
of issue.)