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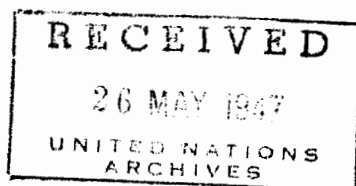
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MEETING OF EXPERTS ON PASSPORTS AND
FRONTIER FORMALITIES

Memoranda concerning Existing Regulations and
Practices prepared by Governments Participating
in the Meeting of Experts

The memoranda presented below in the form of Exhibits were prepared by Governments participating in the Meeting of Experts to prepare for a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities at the suggestion of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in a note addressed to the Governments Members of the United Nations on 9 December, 1946. Some of the information is presented in the form of replies to a questionnaire on passports and visas prepared by the Government of the United Kingdom which was circulated during the Meeting of Experts as document E/CONF/PASS/PC/3.



MEETING OF EXPERTS ON PASSPORTS
AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES

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Type I.

EXHIBIT A

Memorandum.

drawn up by the Government of Belgium in accordance with the desire expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his letter of 9th December 1947, Ref. 50-7-3/HM

Passports.

As regards delivery of passports to its own nationals, Belgium has reverted to the normal pre- 1939-1945 war procedure.

In principle, passports are issued without any particular difficulty, either for three months, or two years (according to the expressed wish of the applicant) and, except in certain special cases, are valid for all foreign countries.

It is no longer necessary to state the purpose of the journey.

The applicant has only to produce documents establishing his identity, his Belgian nationality, his good behaviour, and loyal conduct during the enemy occupation.

Passports are issued with very little delay, 8 - 10 days maximum.

In cases of urgency, passports may be issued within 24 hours.

The fee for passports has not been changed since before the war, and varies from 50 francs for a three months passport, to 200 francs for a two year one.

A passport may be renewed or extended automatically, and without any fresh formalities.

Three-month passports may be extended by three monthly periods up to two years as from the date of the original issue.

They are renewable at the expiration of this period.

Two-year passports cannot be extended, but are automatically renewed.

The type of passport is that recommended by the 1923 Conference.

Visas.

Belgium has a very generous visa system.

The whole policy of the Belgian Government in this respect is directed towards the earliest possible resumption of the system in force before the last war.

Thus, without awaiting the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, Belgium has, for more than a year, been in negotiation with France and the Netherlands for a return to the pre-war position, that is to say the reciprocal abolition of the passport requirement for nationals of those countries, for travel between its own territory and that of the above-mentioned countries.

Unfortunately, these negotiations are not yet concluded, but, in the meantime, an agreement has been reached between Belgium and the French and Netherlands Governments respectively, for the reciprocal abolition of visas.

Similar agreements have also already been reached with the following governments:

- (1) British
- (2) Irish
- (3) Danish
- (4) Swedish

Further, negotiations towards this end are taking place with the Norwegian and Finnish Governments.

The Belgian Government would welcome with the greatest cordiality any proposals which might be made to it by other friendly Governments.

It might also be mentioned that an agreement has been reached with the Government of the United States of America, under which nationals of the two countries may obtain free visas valid for several journeys during any one year.

Further, aliens who do not come from ex-enemy countries and who by their nationality require visas for entry into Belgium, can obtain such visas without delay from the Belgian diplomatic representative or career consul in whose area they live.

These representatives are authorised to issue visas (for business, tourist, family cultural, travel, etc.,) for a maximum of two months to aliens living within their areas, provided the applicant is of good repute.

This is a very generous system, and applies to all non-ex-enemy aliens.

Frontier Formalities.

Belgium is anxious to accelerate and simplify frontier control formalities as far as possible.

Thus, in many international trains, police and customs control are already carried out during the journey.

Further, wherever possible, and when a stop at a frontier station cannot be avoided, the control is carried out as far as practicable in the coaches themselves.

In addition, the question of a joint frontier control post has also already been under consideration with the authorities of certain adjoining states.

It is impossible to do away altogether with police control for travellers in transit, except for air-travellers who do not leave the airport during the journey. Registered luggage in transit is exempt from customs inspection.

Foreign currency held by travellers in transit, can, within the limits provided in certain cases by the Belgian-Luxembourg Exchange Institute, be imported and re-exported up to the amount endorsed on passports, either by the bank which obtained them from abroad, or by the foreign customs office where they were declared on leaving the country.

The Belgian Government would be happy to receive any practical suggestions on this subject which, after taking the circumstances into account, it might be able to put into effect.

Details are given below of the regulations at present in force in Belgium regarding the stay of aliens in Belgium and the terms in which they may take up employment.

Aliens staying, settling, and working in Belgium, are subject to the following general regulations:

- I. Aliens entering Belgium, whether on a business or tourist visa, or without visa, but on a business or tourist journey, are authorised to remain in Belgium for a maximum of two months.

They need not report their presence to the communal Administration of the place where they are staying.

After a stay of two months, such aliens must leave Belgium

- II. Aliens who desire to settle in Belgium must, before their arrival in Belgium, obtain a settlement visa, to be issued by the Belgian Diplomatic or Consular authorities abroad, in agreement with the Ministry of Justice.
- III. Within 48 hours of their arrival in Belgium, aliens who have come to settle there, must register with the communal Administration of their place of residence. The Administration will issue a permit called "Certificate of entry in the Aliens' Register", valid for six months and renewable for six-monthly periods.

After examination, the Ministry of Justice will, if need be, authorise the competent communal Administration to issue to such aliens, in exchange for the Certificate of Entry, an "Identity Card", valid for two years, and renewable at two-yearly intervals.

Before settling in Belgium, aliens who do not intend to take up gainful employment, must provide evidence of their financial standing. If they intend to take up gainful employment they must, before entering Belgium, and at the same time as they apply for a settlement visa, provide themselves either with a labour permit, if they are in receipt of a salary or wages, or a professional card, if they propose to follow independent gainful employment.

Labour permits are issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security; professional cards by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Aliens duly settled in Belgium must, if they wish to take up gainful employment, obtain either a labour permit or a professional card.

Aliens remaining in Belgium on the strength of a Certificate of Entry in the Aliens' Register, or of an identity card, must report to the competent communal authorities their departure from the country or commune, their arrival in another commune and any change of address in a commune.

VI. Aliens holding identity cards are authorised to import used furnishing and household goods into Belgium free of duty.

Other aliens wishing to import their household goods must pay a deposit, repayment of which can be claimed within nine months of the date of deposit, and on production of a Certificate of Entry in the Foreigners' Register, duly renewed.

VII. Belgian laws and regulations make special provision for diplomatic and consular representatives, their families and persons in their service, foreigners on mission, frontier workers, seamen, etc.

The tax on stay-permits is not payable on permits issued to heads of missions, Russian and Armenian refugees holding scholarships and persons of legally established indigence.

VIII. Any breach of the laws and regulations governing the stay, settlement and work of aliens subject to legal sanction.

It may also entail the application of Police measures, such as the prohibition of residence in a particular place, appointed residence in a specific place, expulsion from the country by simple administrative order, expulsion by ministerial decree, or even internment by order of the Ministry of Justice when expulsion cannot be conveniently carried out.

Lastly, Belgian legislation includes punishment by imprisonment for anyone assisting the irregular entry into or stay of aliens in Belgium.

EXHIBIT B

Memorandum

Prepared by the Government of Czechoslovakia

Passports

In connection with the issuance of passports in Czechoslovakia the following procedure based on Law No. 55 of 1928 had been introduced:

Czechoslovak citizens get so-called National passports the type of which corresponds to the decision of the passport Conference of 1920 with regard to size, material contents and number of thirty-two numbered pages.

The text of the passport is in Czech or Slovak language with further texts in French, Russian and English. The form of the text in four languages had been introduced with regard to the central geographic position of Czechoslovakia, from where passengers travel to European countries where Russian is spoken, as well as to European countries where English is used. The necessity of this textation is stressed in the present situation when Czechoslovakia has a common frontier with the Russian and American zones of occupation in Germany.

When issuing passports the business character of journeys is taken fully into consideration according to the recommendation of the International Chamber of Commerce of June 1946, and passports for business purposes are issued within 3 days. Other reasons such as cases of an urgently necessary voyage, tourist excursions, visits of health-resorts and voyages of recreation, are likewise fully respected. A complete removal of restrictions in tourist traffic, however, is at present not possible for economic, labour and currency reasons.

At present passports are issued for the period necessary to fulfil the purpose of the journey and in justified cases for a period of twelve months. Persons engaged in industry, commerce, daily journalism and other persons in the public service are given passports valid for two years. When general conditions become normal once more, passports will be issued again for a period of 2 - 5 years.

The validity of the passport for a specific country is provisionally limited according to the purpose of the journey. When conditions are normal again, passports will be issued as in pre-war times for all European countries.

The cost of passports is proportional to fees for official functions and includes also the costs of production of the booklet.

When issuing passports other than those for emigration purposes, the applicant has to produce a Certificate of Czechoslovak citizenship, Certificate of Residence in Czechoslovakia, confirmation that no criminal proceedings are in progress against him at present, and in some cases proof concerning the necessity for the journey. In each province of Czechoslovakia there is a central office, charged with the function of the issuing passports, so that the location of passport offices corresponds to needs.

Visas

Complete abolition of visas is not at present possible for the same reasons for which other European countries maintain for the time being the obligation to issue visas.

When granting visas, especially for transit, the central European position of Czechoslovakia is fully taken into consideration and visas- especially for business purposes- are granted with greatest speed without previous inquiry at the Home Authorities.

In the Czechoslovak Republic only Entrance, Transit and Return visas are being granted. Return visas are issued to foreigners residing in Czechoslovakia who wish to travel from Czechoslovakia to some of the neighbouring countries and return back to Czechoslovakia. Entrance and Transit visas are issued according to the exigency either in the form of limited or permanent visas with a validity of 6 months. Exit visas are not being issued in Czechoslovakia.

Entrance visas are valid for the whole territory of the Czechoslovak Republic with the exception of Recreation visas for visits of Czechoslovak Spas, which, being issued on exceptionally favourable terms, require a minimum residence of 3 weeks in a health resort chosen by the visitor, but even during this period short-termed excursions into other parts of the territory are not barred.

Cost of fees for a visa are based on reciprocity.

Formalities connected with the issuance of visas have been reduced to a minimum and the foregoing consent of the Home Authorities is only required in cases of a voyage of predominantly private character. No photographs are asked for as a rule.

In accordance with the decision of the Passport Conference of 1920, transit visas are issued on production of an entry visa of the country of final destination.

No emigration passports are being issued in Czechoslovakia, and Czechoslovak citizens, when desiring to emigrate, are given regular national passports, authorizing them to return to Czechoslovakia at any time.

Inoculation and Vaccination Certificates are not required in Czechoslovakia for passenger movement. Frontier passport (police) control in Czechoslovakia has been arranged in such a way as to enable a smooth working and to avoid any loss of time of the traveller. Passport control on railway lines is carried out as a rule at frontier railway stations if the traffic schedule allows sufficient time for that purpose, otherwise while the train is in motion between the Czechoslovak frontier station and the first station abroad. In the case of transit flights over the Czechoslovak Republic no visas are required of passengers as they do not leave the aerodrome. Provision has been made, according to which no visas are required to be shown even in cases when passengers are forced to stay overnight in the place of the aerodrome awaiting further air connection.

EXHIBIT C.

MEMORANDUM .

Danish regulations regarding passports,
Visas and Frontier Formalities.

The United Nations' economic and social council has drafted a preliminary memorandum according to which the conference will confine its deliberations to documents and formalities relating to passenger travel while the conference will not consider questions relating to goods movements or to the various means of transportation, or to various foreign exchange restrictions.

Nor is the question of immigrant travel to be a subject for consideration by the conference.

The council has prepared a draft agenda, for the deliberation of the following subjects:

- I Documents
- II Frontier Formalities

ad (I) The documents comprise the following categories:

- A. Passports
- B. Visas
- C. Other documents.

ad (II) Frontier Formalities:

Only the question of police control is of interest to the Ministry of Justice, while the exchange control, custom control and sanitary regulations come under the jurisdiction of the ministries of finances and commerce and the department of health.

In using the agenda prepared by the Council as a basis, a statement of the present Danish rules and decisions, including present praxis will first be outlined.

A. Passports.

(1) Compulsory passport requirements.

According to Royal ordinance of March 30, 1946, all travellers must be in possession of passports or other documents of identification (substitute passport) acceptable to the Ministry of justice, at the arrival to or exit from the country. The Ministry of justice is also authorized to issue the detailed rules for the enforcement of the compulsory passport requirements.

The compulsory passport requirements do not only affect all foreign but also all Danish citizens, including resident persons without nationality when arriving at or leaving Denmark.

(2) The requirements in detail for the issuance of passports.

Distinction must be made between:

- (a) Passports for Danish citizens.
- (b) Passports for resident persons without nationality or foreign citizens who are unable to obtain a national passport.

(ad a): The general rules for the issuance of passports to Danish citizens are contained in circulars of the Ministry of justice Nr. 153 of Aug. 1, 1922 and Nr. 15 of March 4, 1927.

In general Danish passport can be issued to Danish citizens only and in accordance with the praxis followed by the Ministry of justice at present permission is not granted to issue Danish passport to persons who do not possess Danish citizenship. Danish passports are issued by the chief of police (in Copenhagen the director of police) of the police district where the applicant is domiciled. An exception is made for seamen only who may obtain passports outside their police district, when proving that they are engaged on a Danish ship. To prove the identity and citizenship it is required to produce the usual documents of identification such as baptismal or name certificate confirmation or marriage certificate, sailors discharge book, certificate of domicile, military papers, licences or similar documents.

As a general rule the former passport is taken up when a new passport is issued. Before the passport is handed to the applicant, he must sign the passport in the presence of the issuing authority at the designated locality - generally at the police office (in Copenhagen at the passport office of the Copenhagen police).

In general Danish passports are issued to one person only and it is not permitted - as for instance in Germany and the U S A - to issue collective passports for husband and wife. However, children of less than 15 years of age may be included in the passport of the father or the mother.

According to circular Nr. 15 of March 4, 1927 Danish passports may be issued valid for 5 years and according to the circular if there is no special objection, the passport should be issued valid for this period. Prolongation of the validity of the passport by annotation on the passport is not permitted.

By circular of June 30, 1945 of the ministry of justice the chiefs of police are authorized to issue Danish passports valid for travel to "Foreign countries and return", which means that a Danish passport is valid for travel to all countries.

The fee for the issuance of passports is fixed by the alien act No. 158 of March 30, 1946 § 52 at 3 crowns, which is paid to the State treasury. Passports may be issued without payment of fee when the applicant is without means and when in the judgment of the police it is necessary for him on account of his occupation or for other special reasons to be in possession of a passport. In some cases additional documents are required before passports can be issued. This

is for instance the case when passport is requested for persons less than 18 years of age.

In these cases the Ministry of justice has ordered by its circular of July 2, 1943 that passports must not be issued until a verified consent to the issuance of passport is produced from the person exercising parental authority.

Furthermore it is in certain cases required, that before the issuance of a passport, persons subject to conscription produce military exit permits or proof that they have reported their departure to the proper authorities. Conscripts in the army or navy, belonging to the last 8 age groups, cannot obtain passports, unless military permit is submitted. Demobilized conscripts of the army and navy of the 9th or older age groups and conscripts who at the expiration of the calendar year for which they have been called, have neither been called up nor have obtained postponement of the military service, may obtain passports upon submitting proof that they have reported departure to the chief of the military district. Conscripts of the army of the 20th age group or older and conscripts of the navy of the 16th age group or older do not need to report departure in order to obtain passport cfr. royal ordinance of April 23, 1946 and proclamation of April 27, 1946 issued by the ministry of the interior.

The royal ordinance of November 27, 1946 specifies the circumstances under which the police may refuse to issue passport to a Danish citizen and call in passports that have been issued formerly. These rules are that issuance of passport may be refused and an older passport may be called in when the applicant is indicted for a criminal offence and is presumed to be liable to imprisonment or - in case a fine and confiscation will presumably be imposed by the verdict - it is supposed that it is the intention of the applicant to evade the consequences by leaving the country, when the applicant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which he has not yet served, or when he has been sentenced to a fine and confiscation, which have not been produced, when it is reliably presumed that the applicant intends to leave for foreign countries in order to carry on criminal activities or may be detrimental to the interests of the Danish State and when the applicant is affected by legal prohibitions against departure until he has fulfilled his due obligations towards the public and private persons.

Danish passports consist of a booklet of 32 pages, with 28 pages for visas and endorsements. The passport must contain information regarding the owner's personal data, his occupation, residence, personal description and photograph showing a good likeness, which is stamped by the issuing authority. The passport must be signed by the holder of the passport and by the issuing authority ("International Type").

To a limited extent the Ministry for Foreign Affairs issues passports to Danish citizens. The rules for this service appear in the circular of Dec. 8, 1927.

Diplomatic passports (red passports) are issued to a very limited extent to dignitaries of His Majesty's household and to certain officials of the foreign service.

Foreign Office passports (blue passports) are issued without payment of fee and with a validity of 5 years to former members of the government, to the highest government officials, to the staffs of the representations abroad of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to Danish citizens who are on official missions for the ministries and to Danish citizens on study travels abroad, and upon the recommendation of a government institution that the passport be issued. When the foreign office passport is granted under other circumstances, the fee is 20 crowns.

While the cover of passports issued in Denmark to Danish citizens is grey the cover of the passports issued by the Danish representations abroad to Danish citizens is green.

Substitute passports for Danish citizens.

The most important substitute passport is the collective passport about which the rules are given in the Circular of the Ministry of Justice Nr. 75 of May 3, 1934.

In accordance herewith collective passports for travels abroad may be issued for members of a society and their near relatives, for schools to pupils and teachers, or for participants in other tours under a reliable manager, unless the purpose of the journey, or the personality of the manager of the tour or other reasons make it doubtful whether such passports should be granted.

The collective passports are issued by the police. There is no limit to the number of persons who may be included in the collective passport. Each person is entered merely by full name, place and date of birth, occupation and residence. Collective passports for less than 10 persons should not be issued.

In its circular of February 2, 1946 the Ministry of Justice states that at present collective passports can only be issued:

- 1) to members of athletic and sport organizations with 1 or 2 managers who are invited to sport-meetings by a recognized foreign sport organization.
- 2) to members of youth organizations provided the members are less than 16 years of age.
- 3) to students at one of the higher institutions of learning or at similar institutions, provided it is shown that the journey is undertaken for the purpose of study.

- 4) to schooldisciples, less than 16 years of age, participating in a joint excursion, provided the tour is organized by the respective school authority and that the director of the tour is in possession of ordinary Danish passport.

Denmark, Norway, and Sweden established formerly nordic travel cards issued at the police stations and the postoffices. The fee for these cards was 25 Øre and they were valid for 12 months. The cards permitted travel in the 3 northern countries, but this arrangement has not been re-established after the termination of the war. On the part of Sweden some interest has been shown in the re-establishment of this arrangement, but in view of the present foreign exchange situation, Denmark has not been in position to take steps to have the arrangement re-established.

ad b): Issuance of passports to residents without nationality and resident foreign citizens who are unable to obtain national passport.

In this country it is permitted to issue "alien passports" or "relief passports" to such persons. While the "alien passport" by its colour and form is easily distinguished from the usual Danish passport, the "relief passport" is only slightly different from a Danish passport.

It is therefore now the praxis that "relief passports" are issued only to persons who have formerly been in possession of Danish citizenship f.i. Danish born women who have lost their Danish citizenship by marriage to an alien and who are now unable to obtain a national passport from the respective country.

In all other instances "alien passports" only are granted.

"Relief" and "alien" passports must not be issued without permission from the ministry of justice. Application for the passport should in general be forwarded through the chief of police of the police district where the applicant resides.

The rules regarding the issuance of the passport, signature, photograph and inclusion of children in the passport and submission of documents of identification are the same as the regulations for issuance of passports to Danish citizens and the fee is also 3 crowns.

While holders of Danish passports as a general principle may enter and leave the country without visa (see, however, the present limitations, mentioned under B) persons in possession of "alien" or "relief" passports are permitted to leave or enter the country only when the passports are visaed for respectively exit or entrance. Holders of relief passports do not pay any fee for such visas. Alien passports are ~~used~~ rather extensively to provide the German and other refugees now living here with travel identification at their final exit from the country. Under these circumstances the

validity of the passport is limited as a rule to 6 months while the alien and relief passports ordinarily are issued valid for from 12 months to 2 years.

B) Visa requirements

Distinction must be made between visa requirements for:

- 1) Danish citizens
- 2) Aliens
- 3) Resident holders of Danish relief and alien passports.

ad 1): Danish citizens.

Until the German occupation there existed no regulations for visa at Danish citizens' entrance or exit from Denmark, but shortly after April 9, 1940 a visa regulation was brought about in accordance with which Danish citizens could enter and leave Denmark only after having obtained permission except when travelling to or entering from Germany.

After the termination of the occupation the obligation for Danish citizens to obtain visa was intensified, and visa was required in all cases for persons entering or leaving the country. These special rules were due to the legal settlements after the termination of the occupation. They have already now ~~been~~ eased considerably. The present regulations are:

A Danish citizen who is in possession of a passport may enter Denmark freely except when the entrance takes place from Germany, in which case permission from the chief of the State police is required. When leaving Denmark the traveller still needs an exit visa except when leaving for Iceland, Norway or Sweden. Due to the foreign exchange situation a permit for travels to Sweden is however required, if a month has not passed since the last entrance to Denmark from Sweden took place. When an exit permit is required the applicant must fill out a special application, which the chief of police of the police district where the applicant is staying forwards together with the passport to the chief of the State police, who issues the exit permit on the passport and if necessary also issues re-entry permit.

ad 2): Aliens.

a) Entrance

The requirement of visa is abolished by Denmark in regard to Belgium, Great Britain, France, Holland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Citizens of these countries are granted entrance to Denmark without having obtained permission in advance, provided they are in possession of valid national

passports. Furthermore they may remain in this country for 3 months from the day of entrance without obtaining special permission and they may leave the country without having obtained permission. If citizens of the countries mentioned intend to remain in Denmark for a period exceeding 3 months or to seek employment, a special permit from the chief of the State police is required. When the alien lives outside Copenhagen, the application should be forwarded to the chief of the State police through the chief of police of the police district where the alien lives. Citizens of all other countries and persons without nationality must - in case they apply for permit to enter this country - apply for entrance visum to the Danish representations authorised to issue visa, in the country where they are staying.

The general rule is to fill out a questionnaire, which the representation - possibly with observations - forwards to the chief of the State police.

After due investigation the chief of the State police lays the case before the ministry of justice, and the ministry decides whether permit to enter may be granted or not. The ministry of justice has however to a considerable extent eased this arrangement by authorizing the Danish representations in a number of countries to grant without reference to the ministry, entrance permit to the citizens of the respective country under special circumstances f.i. official and business voyages and in certain instances also tourist voyages.

These authorizations are as a general rule given on condition that correspondent accommodations are granted for Danish citizens' voyages to the country concerned.

Authorizations of various extent are at present given the Danish Embassy in the United States of America and the legations in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the South African Union and Switzerland.

The representations enumerated are authorized to issue such visa with a validity of up to one and in some instances up to two months, and they may issue transit visa without submitting the matter to the ministry.

The ministry decides in each of the cases which must be submitted to the ministry for how long a period visa may be issued.

The fee for the issuance of entrance visa is fixed in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. The fee charged the citizens of any country is decided by the amount of the fee, the country in question charges for a visa to Danish citizens. In case a visa expires before being used and is being renewed, it is the customary praxis that no fee is charged for such renewal.

Foreigners who have entered the country in possession of a duly visaed passport are charged a fee of 4 crowns for the renewal of the visa, while in the country. If the application is made later than the expiry of the visa the fee is 8 crowns. Citizens of countries with which entrance visas have been abolished receive residence and Work permits free of charge.

b) Transit:

Citizens of countries in the intercourse with which visas are abolished may freely travel through Denmark irrespective of the country from which they arrive.

On the other hand citizens of countries with which compulsory visas have not been abolished should apply for transit visa in the usual way to the competent Danish representations in the country, where the applicant is staying. The Ministry of Justice has authorized the competent Danish representations abroad to issue "transit visas without referring to Denmark to citizens of U.S.A., Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, New Zealand, Switzerland, South Africa. The fee for the transit visa is 4 crowns, and the transit visa permits a 3 days stay in this country. The attention is called to that fact that passengers in airplanes with ports of call in Denmark, do not need transit visa, provided they do not leave the airfield during their stay in this country. Likewise it is an established praxis that entrance or transit visas are not needed by the crews on airliners landing on Danish airfields, provided they do not leave the airfield.

The Ministry of Justice has expressly permitted that members of the crew of an airliner who are citizens of Canada, U.S.A., Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (and before the abolition of the compulsory visas also citizens of the scandinavian countries, England, Holland, Belgium, and France) stay outside the airfield for 24 hours at a time without being in possession of Danish Entrance or transit visa provided they wear the respective foreign airline company's uniform and are in possession of valid national passports.

It is expressly decided that crews of foreign vessels calling at Danish ports, do not require visa.

The ships' crews may go ashore in the ports, at which the vessels call but they are not permitted to travel about in the country without being in possession of passports, with the exception of the masters and chief engineers, who may take such journeys as are necessary in the interest of the ship or the cargo. In the Harbor of Copenhagen the foreign ships' crews are checked at arrival and departure by the marine police section of the Copenhagen police. If any member of the crew is missing at the departure of the vessel the foreign section of the police is informed and this section will institute a search for the missing persons and repatriate them at the expense of the vessel or the vessel's local broker.

ad 3) Resident holders of Danish relief passports or alien passports.

Persons without nationality or citizens of countries which at present are unable to tender them passport identification must obtain visa as well when leaving as when entering Denmark. Return visa may, however, be given in connection with the exit visa. The chief of the state police may also to a certain extent grant such persons permits for several journeys.

ad c): Other documents.

The prevailing rule is that no other documents than passport and visa are required when entering this country and as regards countries, where the compulsory visum is abolished it is only required that such countries' citizens hold valid passports. In some instances when giving the competent representations abroad general authority to issue visas the ministry of justice has directed that visa can be granted without submitting the case to the ministry, if the voyage is recommended by a governmental authority in the respective country.

ad II) Frontier Formalities (Police control).

The frontier control is conducted as follows: At the entrance and exit the passports are stamped with an entrance or exit stamp, indicating the date and the name of the frontier station. In regard to citizens from countries, with which the compulsory visum service is abolished, no further police control measures are undertaken except accounting (for statistical reasons) of the number of persons of each nationality entering or leaving the country. As for citizens from countries with which the compulsory visum service is not abolished, or persons without nationality the rule is that at the entrance a visacontrolslip is issued, which is sent to the foreign section of the police in Copenhagen. At the exit a visacontrolslip is again issued and sent to Copenhagen. It can thus be checked that the respective person has left the country. The control of the presence in the country of citizens of countries, with which the compulsory visa service is abolished is exercised thereby that such persons must - if they desire to remain in the country - report within 24 hours after arrival to the police in the district where they are staying and it is also the duty of all hotels, boarding and lodging houses to report such foreigner to the local police-authority.

Controlslips are not issued for Danish citizens even when they are obliged to have their passports visaed.

Entrance to and exit from Denmark takes place at the following controlstations:

- 1) Frederikshavn
- 2) Hirtshals
- 3) Aalborg Lufthavn
- 4) Esbjerg
- 5) Krusaa
- 6) Padborg
- 7) Gedser
- 8) Helsingør
- 9) Københavns Havn
- 10) Kastrup Lufthavn.

ad 1) Frederikshavn.

The control takes place in the port.

ad 2) Hirtshals.

The control takes place in the port.

ad 3) Aalborg airfield.

The control takes place in the airfield.

ad 4) Esbjerg.

The control takes place in the port or when entering on board the vessel after its arrival.

ad 5) Krusaa.

At Krusaa only highwaytraffic is controlled and everyone must leave the vehicles and pass through the control office.

ad 6) Padborg.

At Padborg only the railroad-traffic is controlled. At present only 2 kinds of train pass through Padborg, i.e., the Northern express and the special marine trains.

According to arrangement with the British the control of the passengers in the Northern Express takes place in Flensburg at the same time as the British control. The passengers must leave the cars here and the control takes place in a special office at the station.

The Danish control of the marine trains takes place at Padborg and here also the passengers must leave the cars and pass through a control office.

ad 7) Gedser.

At present there is no crossing. Formerly the control of the entrance and the exit of the passengers in the through trains took place during the crossing from Gedser to Warnemünde in order to avoid delays. Other passengers were, however, submitted to control at the port when entering after the arrival of the ferry and at the departure before the sailing of the ferry.

ad 8) Helsingør.

The passenger control in the through trains begins when leaving for Sweden at the arrival of the trains at Helsingør and continues during the shuttling of the cars and the crossing; the passengers do not need to leave the cars and delays are avoided as far as possible. The control of passengers entering from Sweden begins at the departure from Helsingborg and is conducted during the crossing to Helsingør. For other passengers, however, the control takes place. When leaving before they board the ferry and when entering after the arrival of the ferry.

ad 9) The port of Copenhagen.

For travellers who enter or leave through the Freeport or at Havnegade the control takes place ashore. For passengers in through cars (the Northern express) or sleepers to Stockholm the control, however, takes place in the cars. For departing passengers the control begins at Copenhagen main Railroadstation and is continued on the ferry during the crossing to Malmø. For incoming passengers the control begins at Malmø and is also continued during the crossing of the ferry. The Danish control together with the control by the Swedish police is conducted in such way that there is no waiting time (the custom control is conducted likewise).

The control for passengers on East Asiatic Company's America-boats and other passenger ships is conducted on board the vessel, while this is in port. Formerly the foreign section of the police sent inspectors to Gothenborg or Gdynia to conduct the control on America- and other boats, which besides at Copenhagen called at the ports mentioned, in order that the control took place during the passage from the respective port to Copenhagen. This procedure has been used in one occasion since the war, i.e., when M/S "Gripsholm" called at Copenhagen December 1946.

ad 10) Kastrup Airport.

The control is conducted in the Airport mainbuilding itself.

EXHIBIT D

Memoranda Prepared by the Government of France

1. Currency Control and Facilities for exchanging money

Documents PC/4 - Page 8
PC/2 - Pages 17,18 and 39

1. Expediting of Currency Control at Frontiers:

At the French frontier foreign travellers are not required, either on entering or on leaving, to make any written declaration.

When they enter the country the amount of foreign currency imported is noted in the passport. No note is made if the traveller has in his possession French money only up to the authorised limit or if he has less than £5 or less than 1,000 Belgian or Luxemburg francs.

When they leave the country no note is made, except at the Franco-Belgian and Franco-Luxemburg frontiers, where the French customs authorities make a note in the passports of travellers other than French, Belgian and Luxemburg nationals, should such travellers have foreign currency in their possession; this is done to facilitate customs control at the Belgian or Luxemburg frontier, where no further annotation need be made.

Travellers resident in France are required to sign a written declaration only in cases where they have obtained foreign currency for travelling expenses or to finance a stay abroad. The declaration form is made out by the bank which supplies the foreign currency; the traveller need only append his signature. On his return to France the traveller must enter on his declaration form the total amount of foreign currency which he is re-importing. Apart from such cases French travellers are not required to make a written declaration.

Currency control is carried out by the customs officials as expeditiously as possible, bearing in mind the interests they are required to protect and according to the personnel available.

2. Transit Travellers or Temporary Visitors:

French regulations allow transit travellers or temporary visitors to leave the country with the money or scrip which they had in their possession on entering France.

French currency in excess of 4,000 francs in notes held by a traveller on his entry into France, must be deposited; a receipt will be given him and, on leaving France, he can claim these francs from any customs office, during office hours (the offices at railway stations and aerodromes are always open), provided the customs office has the necessary funds available in cases of large amounts.

Foreign exchange, cheques and scrip are noted in the traveller's passport and he is allowed to retain them. He is merely required to produce them on leaving France - apart from any foreign currency which he has exchanged through the proper channels. There are no restrictions on re-exportation.

However, German marks (the importation of which is prohibited), pounds sterling in the case of travellers coming from the United Kingdom and Belgian and Luxemburg francs in the case of travellers from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, the importation of which into France is limited to £20 and 1,000 Belgian or Luxemburg francs respectively, must be handed over to the customs office at the place of entry; such sums, for which a receipt will be given to the traveller, may only be reclaimed at the office where they were deposited. It should be pointed out that this restriction on the importation of pounds sterling and Belgian and Luxemburg francs was imposed at the request of the United Kingdom and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union respectively; the French Customs are merely helping to enforce the English and Belgo-Luxemburg exchange regulations prohibiting the export of currency.

Appropriate alterations will be made on the next date of issue, to give effect to the resolution adopted by the 1920 Conference concerning public notice of exchange regulations affecting foreign travellers.

3 - 4 & 5. Facilities for exchanging money:

Most customs offices at the Swiss frontier carry out exchange operations, subject to restrictions varying with the nature of the foreign currency.

In most large offices, at stations and aerodromes, travellers can change currency and cash cheques at banks which are accredited agents.

The ticket collectors employed by the S.N.C.F. are authorised to accept railway fares in foreign currency.

Finally, travellers will in the near future be able to exchange their foreign currency in a number of hotels authorised for this purpose by the Exchange Office.

2. Memorandum of the French Delegation
Reply to the questions concerning limitations on currency
for travellers raised by Document E/CONF/PASS/PC/5.

1. A practical, expeditious and flexible system should
be adopted for the granting of currency.

The French system meets these requirements.

Currency is issued by any bank designated an "approved agent" (Intermédiaire agréé). There are branches of such banks in all towns, even small ones. The banks issue currency up to the amounts fixed by the Office des Changes, as follows :

- (a) for journeys to Belgium, Luxemburg, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Canada, either a fixed allowance or an allowance varying with the length of the trip;
- (b) in the case of countries other than those listed above or of travellers desirous of obtaining currency in excess of the amounts which the banks are entitled to issue, the decision rests solely with the Office des Changes.

2. The system of currency allowances should provide for
the granting of larger amounts than ordinarily allowed
when it can be shown that these are required for
business journeys

(a) Business journeys: Currency is issued as described above by approved agents, in amounts varying with the duration of the journey, on production of a certificate furnished by a competent authority (usually a certificate issued by a Chamber of Commerce).

If a traveller requires a larger amount of currency, he applies to the Office des Changes which is competent to decide whether his request is legitimate.

(b) Tourists: It is not at present possible to contemplate any increase in these currency allowances, which are usually fairly small.

3. The amount of local currency that a traveller is
authorised to take out of a foreign country should be
sufficient to provide for his needs in case unforeseen
circumstances cause delay in his time of departure

The French regulations allow a margin of 4,000 francs, which is adequate.

4. Travellers journeying by automobile or any other means of individual transport should have the right to import the same amount in bank notes of the country of their destination as those using collective means of transport.

In France, the same regulations now apply to all travellers, irrespective of the means of transport used.

The foregoing proposal might, however, have been applicable to the French regulations in force until 13 December last, under which motorists living within the 10-kilometre frontier zone were treated less generously than other travellers.

5. An additional sum should be allocated to motorists to provide for inevitable expenditure for petrol, oil, garages and possible repairs.

(a) Business journeys: Each case is dealt with on its merits by the Office des Changes.

(b) Tourists: The proposal is out of the question.

6. The total sum in bank notes of the country of destination which travellers are authorized to import should be sufficient to ensure that they can pay the cost of their stay until able to cash travellers' cheques or other letters of credit or to exchange the currency of their country for the currency of the country of destination.

Each traveller, including children covered by their parents' passport or the passport of the person accompanying them, can import a sum of 4,000 francs, which is ample, since travellers also have an opportunity of exchanging money immediately upon arrival in most of the major customs offices.

EXHIBIT E

MEMORANDUM

prepared by I N D I A

explaining in brief the present regulations
in force in that country concerning :

1. Passports.
2. Visas.
3. Police Checks on Foreigners.
4. Health Regulations.
5. Currency Restrictions.
6. Customs.

N.B. Examples of Forms required are attached
to the relevant documents.

1. Passports

MEMORANDUM

Passport formalities.

1. Documents

A. Passports

1. Compulsory Passport Requirement.

There is no statutory ban on a person leaving India without a passport. Passports have, however, to be obtained for travel to countries, the entrance regulations of which require persons seeking entry to be in possession of passports. Indians do not require passports for travel from India to Ceylon, the Colony of Singapore, the Malayan Union, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, and the French and Portuguese possessions in India.

2. Simplification of Passport Régime.

(a) Form of Passport.

The passport issued in India is in the form of a booklet of thirty-two numbered pages, including twenty-six pages for visas, (specimen attached).

(b) Duration and Extent of Validity

Passports issued in India are valid for a period of five years from the date of issue and can be renewed for a further maximum period of five years.

A passport can be made available for any number of countries at the time of issue, and can be endorsed for additional countries as and when required.

(c) Cost

The fees are as follows; they are not of a fiscal character :-

- (i) For the issue of a passport Re.6/-
- (ii) For the renewal of a passport for each year, of part of a year Re.1/-
- (iii) For each additional endorsement for countries, other than British Empire countries. Re.1/-

(Note : No fee is charged for additional endorsements for territories within the British Empire).

(d) Formalities for Obtaining Passports.

Applications for Indian passports have to be made in the prescribed form and may be submitted, either direct or through the local authority (generally the magistrate of the district).

(i) in the case of a resident in British India to the Provincial Government concerned;

(ii) in the case of a resident in an Indian State, to the Political Officer concerned.

Passports are granted upon the production of a declaration by the applicant (in the case of a child under 15 requiring a separate passport, by the child's parent or guardian) in the prescribed form of application verified by a declaration by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public, resident in India.

(Specimen forms are attached) *

RCS/2.4.47.

* These forms are not included in the present document but may be seen in the Archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

2. Visas.

Documents to be held by persons entering India

Under the Indian Passport Act of 1920 and the rules made thereunder persons entering British India are required to be in possession of passports unless they fall under any of the following categories :

- (a) Children of less than 15 years of age;
- (b) Members of His Britannic Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering India on duty, and members of the family of any such person when accompanying such person to India on a Government transport;
- (c) Persons domiciled in India proceeding from any foreign possession in India, or from Ceylon, or Malaya or Burma;
- (d) Persons domiciled in Ceylon proceeding from Ceylon and British subjects domiciled in Burma proceeding from Burma;
- (e) Persons domiciled in a foreign possession in India, proceeding from any foreign possession in India;
- (f) Bona fide Muslim pilgrims returning from Jeddah or Basra;
- (g) Nepalese, Tibetans and Bhutanese entering India by land over the Nepal or Tibetan border;
- (h) Persons domiciled in India entering India by land over the Nepalese, Tibetan or Indo-Burmese border;
- (i) Certain other classes of persons specified in this behalf by the Government of India, such as Afghan nomads.

2. Foreigners other than those in the categories listed above are required to hold entry or transit visas according as they enter India for temporary residence or in transit. During the war the grant of visas for India was, for reasons of security, strictly controlled and, barring a few excepted classes, the prior approval of the Government of India was required for the grant of entry as well as transit visas.

3. The revision of the policy relating to the grant of visas is now under consideration.

4. At present a single journey visa authorises a holder to remain in India for one year or for such shorter period as may be specified therein. A transit visa is valid for a fortnight's stay.

5. Subject to the usual prohibition against the entry of mentally deficient persons, destitutes, criminals and others whose antecedents are undesirable, the Government of India will be prepared to authorise the grant of visas, without prior reference, to persons with a satisfactory personal record who hold a valid national passport and a re-entry permit (if required by the local law), and, in the case of persons seeking entry into India for purposes of trade or commerce, to those having established business in India or those who are proceeding to India to join an established business, or are travelling on business sponsored by their Government or any international organisation or on business of substantial and definite value to India. Prior reference will generally be required in the case of persons previously deported from India but not coming under any of the prohibited categories, students who are unable to produce satisfactory evidence of admission to a recognised educational institution in India, and others the necessity for whose journey is not established.

6. The Government of India are prepared to authorise without prior reference the grant of transit visas to persons with a satisfactory personal record, whose onward passage from India is reasonably assured and who hold valid travel documents for the country of destination and the countries en route.

7. There are special temporary restrictions on the entry into India of ex-enemy nationals.

8. The fee for a single journey visa for India is Rs. 7., and for a transit visa Rs. 1. (Rs.100 = £7.10. sterling).

FORM OF APPLICATION

to be filled in by

Alien desiring to proceed to India

1. Names in full. (Surname in capitals) :-
2. Surname at birth, if different :-
3. Address :-
 - (a) Permanent
 - (b) Present
4. Date of Birth :-
5. Place of Birth (Country and Town or District) :-
6. Present Nationality :-
7. Nationality at Birth :-
8. Nationality of Father at his birth :-
9. Whether holder of a Passport from his Government :-
her
10. Whether previously in India, and, if so, places of residence, with dates :-
11. Whether applicant has been in other Asiatic countries or Russia since 1914, and, if so, particulars, including periods of residence.
12. Profession or Occupation :-
13. Object of Journey. (If on behalf of a firm, name and nationality of firm should be stated) :-
14. Province, Town, etc., of destination in India :-
15. Port of Landing in India :-
16. Name and Address of Persons who will furnish information as to applicant, if applied to :-
 - (i) In Country of Applicant
 - (ii) In the United Kingdom or British India. (If none known, say "None.")

Signature Date

3. Police Checks on Foreigners

Police Control of Foreigners in India

Foreigners arriving in India are subject to the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, with the Rules made thereunder, and the Foreigners Order.

Some of the important provisions of these Acts, etc., are given below.

- (i) A competent civil authority may
 - (a) refuse, in certain circumstances, permission to a foreigner to enter or leave India;
 - (b) attach such condition or conditions as it may think fit to the grant of permission to land;
 - (c) impose restrictions on the movements of a foreigner;
 - (d) arrest and/or detain a foreigner if it is necessary to do so in the public interest.
- (ii) A competent civil authority may prohibit a foreigner from entering or remaining in a protected area or may impose such conditions as it may think fit on a foreigner visiting or remaining in such an area.
- (iii) Every foreigner should obtain from the competent civil authority at the place at which he enters India, a Registration Certificate and a residential permit indicating the period for which his visa authorises him to remain in India, and must, if he wishes to prolong his stay, make an application for extension to the Government of the Province in which he may be residing. This permit will be issued on the basis of the entry in the visa regarding the authorised period of stay. (These initial formalities are completed at the port, airport or other point of entry at the same time as customs and passport examination.)
- (iv) Every foreigner staying in any district other than the district in which his registered address is situated, for a period exceeding three days, is required to notify his arrival to the Police Authorities by letter or personally within three days of his arrival. Such a report will not, however, be necessary if the foreigner is staying at a hotel or boarding house establishment.

- (v) Every foreigner should report to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated :
- (a) if he is likely to be absent from his registered address for a continuous period of one month or more, his current address and every subsequent change of his address including his return to his registered address;
 - (b) if he proposes to change his registered address or to leave India, the particulars of his new address or the date of the proposed change or departure, as the case may be, and
 - (c) within 14 days any circumstances which in any way affect the accuracy of any of the particulars set out in his Certificate of Registration.
- (vi) Every foreigner who, as a result of a proposed tour or otherwise, is likely to be absent from his registered address for a period exceeding one week shall inform the Registration Officer of the fact. He may submit an itinerary and apply for a travel permit valid for a specified period between specified places or areas. It will then be unnecessary for him to report to the Registration Officers in districts other than those of his registered address.
- (vii) (a) Every foreigner who is about to depart from India on board a vessel shall produce his Certificate of Registration before the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated, obtain from him an endorsement to the effect that the departure report has been made and surrender his Certificate so endorsed to the Registration Officer of the place from which he proposes to leave India on board a vessel or to such authority as the said Officer may appoint in that behalf.
- (b) Every foreigner who is about to depart from India by land or air shall surrender his Certificate of Registration to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated.
- (viii) Every foreigner shall at the time of his departure from India surrender his residential permit to the Registration Officer of the place from which he departs.
2. An exit visa as such is not required under the Indian regulations.

4. Health Regulations

Health Requirements for Persons Entering and Leaving India

The following are the diseases which are considered by the Health Authorities in India as "infectious diseases" in relation to the entry of persons into India from abroad and departure from India for abroad by vessel/aircraft :-

| <u>Name of Disease</u> | <u>Period of Incubation</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Yellow Fever | 9 days |
| 2. Plague | 6 days |
| 3. Cholera | 5 days |
| 4. Typhus (louse-borne) | 12 days |
| 5. Smallpox | 14 days |
| 6. Chickenpox | 14 days |
| 7. Cerebrospinal meningitis | 10 days |
| 8. Diphtheria | 7 days |
| 9. Relapsing fever | 14 days |
| 10. Influenzal pneumonia | 5 days |
| 11. Jigger * | (not specified) |

* for purposes of vessels only and not for aircraft.

All persons leaving British India by air/sea for a place outside India shall be medically examined by the Health Officer of the aerodrome port. Any person who on medical examination discloses symptoms of any of the diseases mentioned above shall be prohibited by the Health Officer from embarking. Any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of close contact with a person showing symptoms of any of the infectious diseases referred to above shall also be prohibited from embarking.

2. (1) The commander of an aircraft which is on its way to India from any place outside India, shall send to the Officer in charge of the aerodrome where he proposes to land in British India, a health report stating :-

(a) whether any person on board the aircraft is suffering from any illness and, if so, what that illness is, or is suspected to be, and

(b) whether at any time during the voyage there has occurred on board any case or suspected case of an infectious disease, and if so, what the case was.

(2) Similarly the master of a vessel fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall send a wireless message embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Passages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable.

A copy of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules 1946 is attached. *

* Not included in the present document but may be seen in the Archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

5. Currency Restrictions

CURRENCY CONTROL AND EXCHANGE FACILITIES.

'Currency Control' Regulations in India have been imposed mainly with a view to conserve foreign exchange resources and to preserve the internal economy of the country. Such control is exercised inter alia to restrict

- (a) the import of Foreign Currency into British India; and
- (b) export of currency from British India.

2. No person can bring or send into British India from any place outside India, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, any currency notes or bank notes (whether in circulation or unissued) other than currency notes of the Government of India, or of any Indian State, Reserve Bank of India notes, and notes which are legal tender in Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan.

3. Under a general permission granted by the Reserve Bank of India, however, any person can bring into British India from any place outside India, without limit, any currency notes or bank notes, other than unissued notes and Bank of England notes provided he makes a declaration to the Customs Authorities on the prescribed forms A/BX, as appropriate, at the time of arrival of the total amount of notes brought in.

4. Any person can bring into British India from any place outside India Bank of England notes up to £20 in value, provided he makes a declaration on form B at the time of arrival to the Customs authorities of the total amount of notes brought in.

5. There are no restrictions, so far as the Indian Exchange Control is concerned, on the import into India of Egyptian notes; but the Egyptian control has fixed a limit of £20 on the import into and export from Egypt of Egyptian notes. Our instructions to authorised dealers to restrict purchases and sales of Egyptian notes to £20 have been drawn up with a view to keep in step with the Egyptian regulations.

There is a similar limit of £25 in Australia on the import/export of Australian notes.

6. As regards export of currency, no person can, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, take or send out of British India any Indian currency notes, bank notes or coin or foreign exchange other than foreign exchange obtained from an authorised dealer in foreign exchange.

7. The Reserve Bank of India has, however, granted general permission for the export from British India

- (1) to any destination currency notes of the Government of India or Reserve Bank of India notes or Indian coin not exceeding rupees two hundred and seventy (£20) or foreign currency not exceeding rupees two hundred and seventy in value, in any one month;

- (ii) to any Indian state, currency notes of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India, notes and Indian coin, without limit;
- (iii) to Aden, Burma, Ceylon, French territories in India, Portugese territories in India and Nepal currency notes of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India notes and Indian coin and other notes and coin which are the currency of the country or territory to which they are being taken or sent, without limit;
- (iv) to Afghanistan, Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Ports on the Persian Gulf, and Tibet - currency notes of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India notes and Indian coin not exceeding Rs 3000/- in any one month and other notes and coin which are the currency of the country or territory to which they are being taken or sent, without limit.

8. Captains of vessels and aircraft are permitted to take with them currency notes of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India notes and Indian coin without limit, provided they sign and deliver to the Customs Officers a statement that the money is required for the expenses of the voyages.

9. Currency in the safes of vessels or aircraft which has been brought into British India or which has been taken on board a vessel or aircraft with the permission of the Reserve Bank is permitted to be taken out of British India.

10. Persons not ordinarily resident in British India are permitted to take out of British India amounts of currency not exceeding the amounts brought in by them provided they have made a declaration of the amounts brought in on the appropriate forms to the Customs Officer on arrival in India.

11. Authorised dealers can export surplus Bank of England notes to their correspondents in the U.K. on obtaining an export licence from the Reserve Bank of India.

Customs Notification No. dated

FORM A.

(Transit Passengers)

TO BE COMPLETED BY PASSENGER

I,
of

(Name of Steamer)

declare that the following currency is in my possession at the time
of entering India:-

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

Signature

Date

TO BE COMPLETED BY CUSTOMS OFFICER

This is to certify that the above-named person is
permitted on leaving India to take with him a sum not exceeding
the amount above.

Signature of Customs Officer.

Date

Signature of Reserve Bank
is only required if the
amount is more than £ 10/-

Signature of Reserve Bank

N.B.- Passengers will please note that Notes cannot
be exchanged except on presentation of this
Form to a Bank or Money Changer who will enter
details of the amounts changed on the back of
the Form and then return it to the passenger.

Total amount held in notes -----

| Amount Changed | Name of Bank or Money Changer where changed | Date | Running total of notes held | Running Balance | Initials of Bank or Money Changer |
|----------------|---|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | |

NCTIFICATION NO. Dated

FORM B.

(FOR PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING AT INDIAN POSTS)

To be completed by passenger.

I,
of
(Address in India)

hereby declare that I am in possession of notes of the Bank of England to the value of:-

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|
| | _____ | £.20 Notes |
| | _____ | £.10 " |
| £ _____ consisting of | _____ | £. 5 " |
| | _____ | £. 1 " |
| | _____ | sh.10 " |

SIGNATURE

Date _____

To be completed by Customs Officer.

This is to certify that the above-named person is permitted to change a sum not exceeding the above amount.

Signature of Customs Officer.

Date _____

Signature of Reserve Bank is only required if the amount is more than £20.

Signature of Reserve Bank.

Date _____

N.B. Passengers will please note that Notes of the Bank of England cannot be changed except on presentation of this Form to a Bank or Money Changer who will enter details of the amounts changed on the back of the Form and then return it to the passenger.

Total amount held in Notes of the Bank of England £. _____

| Amount Changed | Name of Bank or Money Changer where changed. | Date | Running Total of Notes held | Running Balance | Initials of Bank or Money Changer |
|----------------|--|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | |

FORM BX

(For passengers disembarking at Indian ports bringing
in Currency Notes other than Bank of England Notes the
Import of which is restricted)

To be completed by passenger

I,
(Name in full)

hereby declare that I am in possession of notes of the following
currencies which came into my possession (details of foreign
currency notes other than Bank of England notes should be stated
below) under the circumstances stated hereunder:-

| Name of currency | Amount |
|------------------|--------|
|------------------|--------|

State when and where obtained.

If space is insufficient
particulars may be stated
on the reverse

Signature
Nationality
Address in India

Date

To be completed by Customs Officer

This is to certify that the above-named person is permitted
to change a sum not exceeding*

* Amount of each currency in words.

(Stamp and Signature
of Customs Officer)

Date

Signature of Reserve Bank is
required only if the amount is
more than the permitted free limit.

Signature of Reserve Bank.

Date

N.B. Passengers are advised that the above notes cannot
be changed in India except on presentation of this
form to a Bank or Money Changer.

| Amount Changed | Name of Bank or Money Changer where changed | Date | Running Total of Notes held | Running Balance | Stamp and Signature of Bank or Money Changer |
|----------------|---|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | | |

Space for particulars

6. Customs.

Customs Examination at Ports of Entry into and Departure
from India.

Passengers arriving in India by sea or air are required to fill in a Baggage Declaration Form in which all items other than wearing apparel, toilet requisites and personal effects imported for their own use, have to be declared and their value stated.

(Note. Transit passengers are not required to fill in a Baggage Declaration Form).

The form contains full instructions as to the manner in which the entries should be made, and a summary of the provisions of the law relating to the levy of customs duty.

2. Passengers arriving in India by land make a simple declaration at the customs post on the Indian side of the frontier.
 3. The baggage of passengers departing from India is normally examined to prevent the breach of the Indian Export control regulations. Many of the restrictions on export which were imposed during the war have now been relaxed.
 4. Passengers entering India in direct transit by air may, if they wish, have any item of their baggage sealed by the customs officers at the port of entry so as to avoid further examination at the port of departure. Where a passenger halts at only one port in India, no examination is made of baggage left on the aircraft or in bond during the period of his stay.
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EXHIBIT F

MEMORANDUM

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

In studying the difficulties encountered by international travel owing to the provisions at present in force in the various countries governing the issue of passports and the granting of visas, it appears that these difficulties are mainly due to the fact that the primary interests of the States are still too often opposed to opening the door more widely to anyone who wishes to enter or leave a country and it is to be feared that this state of affairs will continue until the political and economic situation throughout the world has become clearer and more stabilized.

So long as a State is obliged for reasons of security, housing shortage, the protection of national man-power or for any other reason of a general nature, to guard against the entrance or establishment in the country of foreigners who are considered to be undesirable in this respect, it will be obliged to maintain the visa system wholly or in part and it matters little what means of transport a foreigner uses. Thus it will find it difficult to grant privileged treatment to foreigners travelling by air, this mode of transport not constituting in itself a reason for welcoming a traveller.

The foregoing does not affect the fact that, from the economic point of view, it is highly desirable to return as soon as possible to the pre-war situation and to make an effort to achieve this object.

Following these general observations a brief summary of the provisions at present in force in the Netherlands with regard to the various problems being studied by the experts is given below.

A. PASSPORTS.

1. Netherlands nationals wishing to go abroad must get their passports from the competent authorities of the commune in which they reside. Unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, passports are delivered without much delay.

The duration of validity is two years; it may be extended four times, each time for the same period. The fees amount to 5 Netherlands florins for a passport for one person, and 7.50 Netherlands florins for a passport for a family.

As is clear from the foregoing, the fee charged for a passport cannot at present be regarded as a fiscal charge. However, the huge expenditure with which the Government of the

Netherlands is confronted since the war in order to restore the economy of the country may cause it to abandon this policy for a time. In this respect it should be pointed out that passport fees are a very small fraction of the total cost of all the journeys abroad which may be made under cover of this document, and that consequently a reasonable increase in these fees is not likely to impede international travel to any perceptible extent. Furthermore it should be noted that Netherlands legislation provides for free issue to indigent persons and up to 75% reduction to persons of modest means.

The type of the Netherlands passport is in conformity with the one recommended in the Final Act of the Geneva Conference of 1926.

II. Foreigners wishing to enter the Netherlands must be in possession of a valid national passport or other travel document recognized by the Netherlands Government, as for example passports for foreigners, "certificates of identity" and "affidavits in lieu of passport".

B. VISAS

As a general rule any foreigner wishing to enter the Netherlands still requires a Netherlands visa for which he must apply to the diplomatic or consular representatives de carriere in the country in which he happens to be. Application may be made in writing; the applicant is not obliged to appear in person.

Under bilateral agreements concluded with France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and with Sweden and Denmark, nationals of these countries are exempt from the obligation to obtain a Netherlands visa; similar agreements are in course of negotiation with certain other countries.

The ordinary Netherlands visa allows the holder to stay thirty days at most in the Netherlands, during which time he is not obliged to report to the police. If he wishes to remain longer, he must apply for the renewal of his visa through the police of the place in which he is staying.

Any foreigner who can show that he must over a certain period of time make several short visits to the Netherlands can obtain an appropriate visa for this purpose.

The Netherlands transit visa is valid only for transit without any break.

Foreigners arriving in the Netherlands by air and continuing their journey the same day by the same means of

transport without leaving the airport, do not need a Netherlands transit visa.

The cost of the ordinary visa is 6 Netherlands florins whether valid for one or for several journeys; the cost of the transit visa is 0.60 Netherlands florins.

By special authorisation a collective visa can be issued on a collective list containing the names of several persons of the same nationality making the outgoing and return journey together. The cost of such a collective visa is the same as that of the ordinary visa.

Netherlands legislation authorises the raising of the cost of the visa for nationals of a country demanding a higher sum from Netherlands nationals. Such a measure has not yet been applied.

Foreigners living in the Netherlands do not need an exit visa to travel abroad.

Apart from a national passport, valid and bearing the correct visa, no document is required on entering the country.

Examination of passports and visas at the frontier, and any other police examination, is carried out at the same time as the inspection of luggage, and the control of the import and export of currency.

From 4th May 1947, Customs inspection in international trains will be carried out during the halt at the frontier station.

The luggage of travellers arriving by plane and continuing their journey the same day by the same means of transport without leaving the airport is rarely examined by the customs.

As mentioned above, control of the import and export of currency is carried out at the frontier by means of forms which the traveller is required to fill in. Strict regulations have been drawn up on this subject with which all travellers, Netherlands or foreign, must comply.

In addition to the Netherlands banks which have been specially authorised to deal in foreign currency, the foreign exchange offices of the Netherlands railways at the Hook of Holland and at Roosendaal are permitted to exchange foreign currency for Netherlands currency.

Except for persons arriving by sea or air from a place believed to be infected, no medical inspection is required for travellers entering the Netherlands.

EXHIBIT C

Memorandum

Norwegian regulations regarding passport and aliens control prepared for the meeting of experts to prepare for a world conference on passports and frontier formalities.

Passports.

Travellers to Norway need an ordinary passport ("International-type" passport) issued by the authorities in the country of their nationality or by specially authorized agents abroad - consuls etc. The simplified passport (corresponding to the "Non-immigrant" card-type passport) has during the years between the two world wars been used for nationals of Denmark, Finland (up to 1 December 1939), Norway and Sweden for travels between these countries. Norway does not recognize any other card-type passport. Family passports are recognized. Joint passports (which are not really passports in the ordinary sense) are usually not recognized, except in special cases, as for instance for tourists on board the big passenger steamers and for joint travels limited however as a rule to the nordic countries.

There are in principle no restrictions as regards the issue of passports to Norwegian nationals. Limitations in the right to obtain a passport are only known in criminal cases and in accordance with certain provisions in the civil law (for instance for persons liable to military service and in the laws on taxation and alimony) as well as when the authorities have reason to suspect that the journey abroad has an unlawful purpose.

The passport form is in accordance with the recommendations of the League of Nations adopted in 1920 and 1926. The fee is kr. 5.- (recently raised from kr. 2.-) and is only meant to cover the cost of the issue. It has no fiscal purpose.

The formalities to be observed when passports are issued, which is done by the police office, are the simplest possible and generally take only a short time.

The passport is usually valid for two years and for all countries. It may be renewed when special reasons do not speak against it. It may also be made valid for one or more definite journeys to one or more specified countries.

Visa.

To be valid for entry into Norway the passport must be furnished with a visa granted by the competent Norwegian authorities, unless the necessity of having a visa has been abolished (see below).

An exit visa is not required neither for Norwegians nor for foreigners.

A visa should usually be applied for on the prescribed form in two copies and submitted to Centralpasskontoret (the Central Passport Office) in Oslo for decision. The Norwegian diplomatic missions have by special instruction obtained the right to grant visas to a certain extent at their own discretion, without having to obtain the consent of the Central Passport Office in advance.

Visas are granted for one or more specified journeys and for the shortest time possible in accordance with the need in each case. Re-iterated journeys may be permitted for a period not exceeding 12 months, but usually only for 6 months.

The visa is valid for any lawful frontier crossing station.

The fee for a visa is for the time being collected on the basis of reciprocity. The Norwegian state does not demand fees of such magnitude that they are of fiscal interest.

Norway has not introduced a special stamp for transit visas, but adapts the ordinary one.

On reciprocal basis a transit visa can also be granted in certain cases without the consent of the Central Passport Office. On the same conditions a transit visa is in certain cases unnecessary. A special instruction applies to these cases.

During the years between the two world wars the necessity of having a visa was by mutual agreement abolished as between a number of countries. For the time being the necessity of having a visa is only abolished for British, Danish, Icelandic, and Swedish nationals.

Other documents.

Passenger cards or other documents are not prescribed in the aliens legislation, but may be used instead of passports for the stay of big passenger steamers in port.

Inoculation and Vaccination Certificates. When the situation demands that travellers be in possession of such documents, the international certificate of inoculation and vaccination of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1933 is accepted.

Frontier formalities.

The Norwegian authorities seek to give the traveller all possible facilitations as regards passport and custom control.

The possibility of exempting transit passengers and their baggage from such control will shortly be considered.

Medical examination, if undertaken, is free of charge.

The authorities are interested in the introduction of facilitations as regards money exchange at the frontiers.

As regards Police control in particular it usually takes place on the journey in as well as on the journey out, while the train is in progress (partly by separate agreement with Sweden to save the passengers from unnecessary trouble). For travellers by ship the control is undertaken on board, immediately after the arrival and immediately before the departure of the ship. If conditions permit, there is in principle no objection to the control being undertaken before the arrival at the port of destination.

The currency control is little burdensome. Foreigners carrying currency (money and scrip) are given a certificate showing how much they bring with them and this certificate serves as legitimation when they want to take the amount out of the country again.

Money exchange only takes place in banks or by specially authorized persons or agencies.

The customs control is undertaken in the same manner as the passport control while the train is in progress and immediately after the arrival or before the departure of the ship.

Registered transit baggage is not subject to customs inspection.

The necessary public health inspection takes place free of charge for the traveller or the crew and under the supervision of the authorities concerned.

Oslo, 15th April 1947.

EXHIBIT H

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES.

CURRENCY CONTROL AND FACILITIES FOR EXCHANGING MONEY.

- (1) On entering the country, no control.
- (2) On leaving the country, a traveller may not take more than £10 South African currency with him but may take a larger amount in travellers' cheques on good cause shown.

Facilities for Exchanging Money exist at the ports of entry.

CUSTOMS INSPECTION OF LUGGAGE.

Copies of the Declaration which must be completed by all passengers entering the Union are attached. Attention is particularly invited to the "Warning to Passengers" on the reverse side of Annexure "A" which sets out in detail the Customs requirements and the special concessions which are extended to tourists. Specimens of the undertaking on form 106 (mentioned in paragraph 7(a) of the "Warning") are also attached (Annexure "B").

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION.

1. The general legislation controlling the health procedures applied against shipping and immigrants entering the Union ports is that under

- (a) the Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919, as amended, and particularly the Port Health Regulations as issued in terms of Government Notice No. 988 of 16th June, 1924; and
- (b) the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913, and particularly the regulations made thereunder in terms of Government Notice 1055 of 1928.

2. The public health requirements are given in sections 70 to 89 and, particular attention is to be drawn to section 73 which grants the Port Health Officer the authority to inspect any vessel or person on board for the purpose of ascertaining whether infection exists and, secondly, sections 80 and 81 which empower the Port Health Officer to ensure the adequate treatment and isolation of persons suffering from infectious or other diseases on board ships.

3. The Port Health Regulations follow the general lines of port health regulations in other parts of the Commonwealth and, inter alia, lay down the duties of the Port Health Officer, who is required to board and inspect all vessels arriving at the port and is charged with undertaking the necessary measures to deal with infectious diseases or other unsatisfactory conditions on board such vessels. These Port Health Regulations also lay down the general quarantine requirements which follow the various international sanitary conventions and are in line with similar

port regulations applied by other States signatory to the international sanitary conventions.

4. A further requirement in terms of the Public Health Act is that laid down in section 96 of Act 36 of 1919, as amended, in terms of which every unvaccinated person entering the Union is required to be vaccinated within twelve months of entry into the Union unless he applies for exemption on grounds of conscientious objection within six months and is granted exemption. A person will be regarded as unvaccinated unless he is able to produce proof of -

- (a) successful vaccination against smallpox within the last five years; or
- (b) insusceptibility to vaccination;
- (c) having suffered previously from smallpox.

5. A special requirement in connection with infectious diseases is that concerning inoculations or immunity certificates against yellow fever, viz. that all persons arriving in the Union by air, land or sea, via the yellow fever endemic zones of Africa or ports in such zones should be in possession of documents signed by medical officers duly authorised thereto by the Governments of the territories of origin certifying that the person concerned has -

- (a) had yellow fever and is immune; or
- (b) been inoculated against yellow fever within a period of not less than ten days or longer than four years prior to embarkation.

6. The general requirements of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, with regulations, as amended, in so far as health matters are concerned are to be found in regulations 16, 17 and 18 made under the above-mentioned Act. Regulation 16 lays down that the Port Health Officer should undertake the examination of passengers arriving by ship and seeking to land in the Union. This regulation also allows the Port Health Officer or his deputy to undertake any medical examination he may consider necessary. Regulation 17 lists those diseases, the affliction with which shall render the person a prohibited immigrant. These are trachoma, favus, yaws, syphilis and scabies. In this connection, attention is to be drawn to section 4 of the Act itself, which prohibits the entry of any mentally affected or deficient person or of any person afflicted with leprosy. Regulation 18 gives the requirements to be fulfilled by persons suffering from tuberculosis who intend to enter the Union. In brief, such persons must provide themselves with a permit which defines the conditions under which entry is permitted. These conditions refer to limited rights of area of residence and the necessity of the holder of the permit presenting himself, as required, for medical examination.

7. The actual practical procedure in terms of the above legal requirements operating at ports is as follows:-

- (1) The Port Health Officer boards each ship and where he has cause to believe that any individual requires examination he then submits

that person to medical examination. His usual source of information is the Passenger's Declaration Form (D.I.10) Annexure C^x, submitted to the Immigration Officer. The Form D.I.10, it will be noted, in item 16, requires passengers to indicate whether they have suffered from tuberculosis or other infectious diseases.

- (2) Where the health officer has undertaken a medical examination he submits an Immigration Medical Report D.I.73, Annexure D^x, to the Immigration Officer. Depending on his findings, he undertakes further action. In the case of infectious diseases, for example, he arranges for the removal of the patient to the local infectious diseases hospital and the necessary treatment of his belongings.
- (3) In regard to the general duties on board arriving ships, the Port Health Officer is guided by the information submitted by the Master of the ship on the Declaration of Health (Form Health 184). Annexure E^x.
- (4) The Port Health Officer also undertakes the examination of all persons arriving with permits issued in terms of the Immigrants Regulations Act as sufferers from tuberculosis.

REQUIREMENTS ON ENTRY.

A. IMMIGRANTS

1. Natural-born British Subjects. Immigrants who are natural-born British subjects, of pure European descent, require no permits to enter the Union. Their admission is governed by the Immigrants' Regulation Act No. 22 of 1913, as amended, and the ability of any person to comply with its provisions can be determined only when he presents himself to an Immigration Officer at a Union port of entry.

The provisions of the above-mentioned Act may be summarised as follows:-

- (i) Ability to read and write a European language to the satisfaction of an Immigration Officer.
- (ii) Possession, for his own use, of sufficient means of maintenance as he must satisfy an Immigration Officer that he is not likely to become a public charge. No specific amount is laid down by the Act. If not of independent means or

* Not included in the present document but may be seen in the Archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

able to prove that he has secured definite and sufficiently remunerative employment in the Union, an immigrant must possess enough means to maintain himself (and dependents accompanying him) for a reasonable period after arrival.

In determining an immigrant's ability to comply with the financial requirements of the Act, due consideration is given to such factors as age, physical fitness, qualifications, profession or occupation, whether definite offer of employment secured and if not, likelihood of obtaining employment within a reasonable period of admission.

- (iii) Freedom from infectious, contagious or loathsome disease and mental or disabling physical defect.
- (iv) Freedom from conviction of certain criminal offences.
- (v) Possession of a valid Passport.

If a British-born immigrant, of pure European descent satisfies these requirements he is admitted free of any restriction and is not called upon by the Immigration Authorities to make any cash deposit.

2. Aliens. (Note:- An Alien is defined as a person who is not a natural-born British subject or a Union National. It follows, therefore, that persons who acquired British nationality by means other than birth, e.g. by Naturalisation, are classed as Aliens for the purposes of the laws governing the admission of Aliens into the Union.)

The Aliens Act of 1937 enacts that no alien shall enter the Union for the purpose of permanent residence unless he is in possession of a permit authorising his entry into the Union for that purpose.

Aliens living abroad, who desire to obtain permits to reside permanently in the Union of South Africa, must make application for such permits to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria, through the nearest Representative of the Government of the Union, or where there is no such representative, to a British Consul, in the country in which they reside. The prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the said Representative or British Consul. Separate applications must be completed by each individual member of a family irrespective of their ages.

Aliens coming to the Union with the intention of taking up permanent residence must be in possession of permits authorising them to do so, otherwise they may be refused permission to land. They should, therefore, apply for such permits before embarking for the Union.

Aliens who have obtained permits for permanent residence under the Aliens Act, 1937, must also satisfy an Immigration Officer on arrival in the Union that they are able to comply with the provisions of the Immigrants' Regulation Act 22 of 1913, as amended (vide summary given above).

B. VISITORS.

3. Natural-born British Subjects. Visitors who are natural-

born British subjects, of pure European descent, must be in possession of valid passports and must satisfy an Immigration Officer at the Union port of arrival that they have sufficient means to maintain themselves for the period of their proposed visit, and, if not in possession of return steamer/railway tickets, that they also have sufficient funds to purchase tickets to enable them to leave the Union.

4. Aliens. An alien visitor must be in possession of a valid passport (bearing a valid visa for the Union if required) and must take out an Aliens Temporary Permit to be issued by the Immigration Officer at the Union port of arrival, on which he may be required to pay a deposit ranging from £5 to £100. He must also satisfy the Immigration Officer that he has sufficient funds to maintain himself for the period of his proposed visit. If, however, he is in possession of a return steamer/railway ticket, the Immigration Officer may, in his discretion, waive the deposit altogether or accept a nominal deposit of, say £5. Any deposit lodged on an Aliens Temporary Permit will be refunded when the holder leaves the Union provided he complies with the conditions of that document.

No extension of the Aliens Temporary Permits of alien visitors will be granted to enable them to make application for permanent residence nor will they be admitted on Temporary Permit if it is their intention, whilst in the Union, to apply for permits for permanent residence.

The Union Government have under consideration the adoption of legislation which will materially facilitate the entry of passengers into the Union.

5. Police Control. Nil.

EXHIBIT I

TURKISH REPUBLIC

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM

Relating to procedures and measures applied on territory of the Turkish Republic in the matter of passports and frontier formalities, drawn up in conformity with the agenda prepared by the
Committee of Experts
entrusted with the preparation of a world conference on passports and frontier formalities.

This Memorandum has been prepared in accordance with the Agenda drawn up by the Preparatory Committee and deals with the procedure and measures adopted on Turkish territory with regard to passport and frontier formalities.

It is sub-divided as follows:-

- (1) Background.
- (2) Documents.
 - (a) Passports.
 - (b) Visas.
 - (c) Other documents.
- (3) Frontier formalities.

IHSAN SABRI CAGLAYANGIL.

Head of the Turkish Delegation.

B A C K G R O U N D.

It appears from the Capitulations and the privileges granted to non-Moslems wishing to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, that within the Ottoman Empire up to the time known in Turkish history as "Tanzimat", which begins on 3 November, 1839, nationals of the Empire travelling abroad and foreigners entering the territory of the Empire were subject to a system of control and to certain special requirements which varied according to the necessities of the moment. At that time, there were no travel restrictions, neither passport nor visa being required.

It was in 1867 that provisions making the possession of a passport compulsory were introduced for the first time in Turkish legislation, and an organization was established for this purpose. In the course of time these provisions have undergone certain changes.

During the first World War, in 1915, the passport law was revised to meet the new conditions arising from the state of war.

In 1938 a new law on passports was promulgated, which is still in force. This includes provisions based on the recommendations put forward by the Conference of Government Experts on passport and frontier formalities which met in Geneva in 1926.

The general outline of this law is as follows:-

(1) DOCUMENTS.

Turkish nationals and foreigners holding bona fide and valid passports or other papers, may only enter or leave Turkey at the places specified by the Government. Other documents are also accepted, provided they are valid and drawn up in the proper form (e.g., the seamen's identity card, etc.)

A. Passports.

1. Compulsory Passport Requirement.

A passport is compulsorily required for all Turkish nationals and all foreigners crossing the Turkish frontier.

Two types of passport are issued in Turkey:

I. Diplomatic passports.

II. Other passports.

Diplomatic passports are issued to the following persons:

The President of the Grand National Assembly; the Prime Minister; Members of the Council of Ministers; Members of

the Grand National Assembly; the Chief of the General Staff; the Secretary-General of the Office of the President of the Republic; Ambassadors, Ministers and other diplomatic representatives; high officials of the Office of the President of the Republic and permanent officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on an official diplomatic mission abroad; Military, Naval and Air Attachés; persons sent abroad by the Government to conclude agreements and treaties or to take part in international diplomatic meetings, congresses or conférences, or those accredited to a Foreign State or to the international diplomatic corps on a permanent or temporary diplomatic mission; and diplomatic couriers.

Diplomatic passports may also be issued to the wives of the passport holders and to their unmarried children, if the latter have no gainful occupation. Such persons may also be entered in the special section provided in the passport, for the whole period of office or mission of the holder.

II. Other Passports:

Special Passport, Service Passport, and Ordinary Passport.

Special Passports.

These passports are reserved for senior officials of the Office of the President of the Republic, and high civil or military officials of the first, second or third rank or grade, undertaking a journey abroad on their own account or on a non-diplomatic mission.

Special passports are also issued to the above-mentioned officials after they have retired, provided they have no other post or occupation of any kind.

Service Passports.

Service passports are issued to the following persons:-

Civil officials and non-commissioned officers below the third grade, sent abroad by the Government to take part in non-diplomatic international meetings or charged with a non-diplomatic mission by local administrations or municipalities.

Ordinary Passports.

These passports are issued to Turkish nationals desirous of crossing the Turkish frontier.

Documents in Lieu of Passports.

Permits and other documents are also issued free of charge and are valid in the frontier regions determined by the agreements concluded or to be concluded between the Government of the Republic and neighbouring States.

Seamen's identity cards bearing the holder's photograph, drawn up in proper form by the harbour-master and endorsed by the

harbour police, are issued to sailors of Turkish nationality on Turkish ships leaving Turkish territorial waters.

The crews of foreign ships holding seamen's identity cards issued by the competent authority may, if necessary, disembark within territorial waters at Turkish sea ports. Officials and employees of international air and land transport undertakings may, when on duty, enter or leave the Turkish towns at which the airports or stations of arrival are situated, provided they hold certificates obtained from their administration or company, and that at the time of first arrival they have these certificates examined by the local police authorities.

Persons to Whom a Passport is Refused.

Passports and certificates are refused to persons under police surveillance; persons forbidden to travel by order of the Courts; persons unable to prove that they possess sufficient means for their support while abroad; persons whose journeying abroad is considered inadvisable by the Ministry of the Interior for political reasons, and, finally, persons who are indebted to the Treasury.

2. SIMPLIFICATION OF PASSPORT REQUIREMENTS.

Various measures have been taken in Turkey to simplify the passport regime.

Collective Passports.

This passport is issued on request to persons wishing to travel in groups of at least ten in number for pleasure, sporting or scientific excursions.

Any persons leaving the group during the journey are required to obtain a separate passport.

Collective passports are valid for six months from the date of issue.

Passports Issued to Foreign Nationals.

By decision of the Minister of the Interior a passport stamped "For Foreigners Only" is issued once only, when required, to stateless persons, to allow them to enter or leave the country, provided that such passport be used within a period of 15 days from the date of issue.

Nansen and Other Similar Passports.

Foreigners holding Nansen or other similar passports may only pass through Turkey in transit. The entry of such persons into Turkey for purposes other than transit is subject to the ruling of the Council of Ministers.

(a) Form of Passport:

A model of each of the passports at present in use in Turkey is attached to this Memorandum.* It can be seen that

*The models of these passports are not included in the present document, but may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

the form of the diplomatic passport conforms closely to the recommendations of the International Conferences of 1920 and 1926. The adoption of the other models suggested at these Conferences has been accepted in principle and its realization is only a question of time.

(b) Duration and Issue:

The duration of validity of the various types of passport at present in use in Turkey is set out below:

- (i) Diplomatic passports: These remain valid for the whole period of the holder's mission.

If necessary, these passports can be made valid for other missions of the same holder.

- (ii) The duration of validity of passports stamped "Special" is one year. If necessary they can be extended.
- (iii) Passports stamped "Service" are valid for the duration of the mission.
- (iv) Ordinary passports are valid for one year. They cannot be extended. Others can be obtained abroad on payment of a moderate fee.

(c) Charges:

Diplomatic, Special and Service passports are issued free of charge.

Passport Fees:

For each passport issued for a journey abroad the total charge is 25 Turkish pounds.

A fee of 400 piastres is charged for passports valid for three months and 800 piastres for those valid for one year, issued by Turkish Consulates to citizens abroad.

The passport fee is doubled in the case of persons arriving without passports and whose entry into Turkey is allowed.

The whole fee, that is to say the sum of 25 Turkish pounds, is payable by the holder of a collective passport and 8 Turkish pounds for each person included in it.

Passports stamped "Foreign" issued to stateless persons on the authority of the Minister of the Interior, and valid for fifteen days, are subject to a charge of 5 Turkish pounds. These are issued to enable such persons to pass through Turkey in transit.

The fee is reduced by one-half for students going abroad for purposes of study.

Passports are issued on payment of one Turkish pound to workers taking up temporary employment abroad and to domestic servants of both sexes accompanying a family, on condition that their identity and status are proved.

A passport of indefinite duration is issued, on payment of one pound, to Turkish citizens domiciled abroad in countries where passports must be carried at all times.

In this case, the bearers of such passports are required at the time of leaving the country to comply with the general provisions of the passport and visa laws applied by the competent Turkish authorities.

A fee of 10 Turkish pounds, in addition to the 25 Turkish pounds payable by the bearer of a passport issued for a journey abroad, is charged for each person whose name is inscribed on the page reserved for persons accompanying the traveller, with the exception of his wife and children under seven years of age

Students going abroad to study pay only half the fee.

In spite of the war, the fee has not been raised since 1938.

Exemption from the passport fee:

No fee is charged on passports issued to teachers or students going abroad in groups for purposes of study, and on collective passports issued to sports teams travelling abroad with the authorization of the Government to meet foreign teams and take part in sports contests.

Free passports are issued by Consulates of the Turkish Republic to Turkish citizens abroad deemed to be without means of support, for their return to Turkey.

No fee is levied on exit and entrance passports issued to stateless persons in cases where the applicants are deemed incapable of paying the fee.

(d) Formalities for obtaining passports:

In Turkey the formalities required for obtaining passports have been made as simple as possible. Diplomatic passports are issued in Turkey by the Foreign Ministry and abroad by Embassies, Legations or diplomatic representatives.

Passports stamped "Special Service" are issued by the Foreign Ministry on the application of the department or service to which the holder of the passport is attached.

The formalities required to obtain an ordinary passport are as follows:

- (i) Production of a military service certificate in the case of persons of military age.
- (ii) Production of an identity card and three photographs. The name of the wife of the

holder and the children under age accompanying him are entered in the special column of the passport.

Passports are refused to children under age and to lunatics unless they produce a certificate from a competent authority attesting the consent of their parents or guardian.

B. VISAS:

(1) Visa Requirement.

In Turkey, Turkish citizens and foreigners crossing the Turkish frontier must obtain a visa.

There are at present three types of visa:

(i) Turkish exit visa

(ii) Turkish entrance visa

(iii) Transit visa

(a) Exit visa:

Exit visas are granted to Turkish citizens and to foreigners travelling abroad. This visa must be used, once only, within fifteen days of its issue. When this term has expired the visa must be renewed.

Ordinary Turkish passports need no visa for a period of two months after their issue.

(b) Entrance and transit visas:

Entrance visa:

This visa is stamped on the passports of Turkish citizens and foreign nationals coming from abroad. The visa, valid for a period of two months after its issue, can only be used once.

Transit Visas

The passports of foreigners travelling through Turkey to a third country are stamped with transit visas valid for two months from the date of issue. They are, however, valid for one journey only. The holder of a passport stamped with a transit visa is entitled to stay 15 days in Turkey.

An exit visa is not required for passports stamped with a transit visa so long as the transit visa is valid.

2) Simplification of the conditions of issue of visas:

Visas are not required on permits, seamen's papers, or the certificates issued to the officials and employees of sea, air and land transport undertakings.

In principle a visa is not required under Turkish law by persons travelling through Turkey without breaking their journey.

This facility has been extended to airline passengers. Foreign diplomatic representatives have also been notified of this decision.

Special facilities are also granted to the crews of ships and aircraft. The international standardization of the documents required to obtain such facilities would, we think, be of great assistance in this connection.

If the suggestion regarding the free renewal of visas which for genuine and legitimate reasons, have not been used, is generally adopted, the Turkish Government will be able to apply it immediately, in return for reciprocal facilities.

In general, visas are granted both to Turkish citizens and to foreigners in such a way as to spare them any inconvenience.

a) Duration of Validity and Renewal.

The duration of validity of the various types of visa is indicated above in each particular case (see B.a) and b)).

Where necessary, visas are renewed in accordance with the regulations in force.

b) Visa Fees levied in Turkey at the present time.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <u>Exit Visas:</u> | Ordinary passports | 25 piastres |
| " " | Collective passports | 25 piastres for the person in whose name the passport is made out and 10 piastres for each person included therein. |
| <u>Entrance Visas:</u> | Ordinary passports | 200 piastres. |
| | Collective passports | 200 piastres for the holder of the passport and 20 piastres for each person included therein. |
| <u>Transit Visas:</u> | Ordinary passports | 100 piastres. |
| | Collective passports | 100 piastres for the holder of the passport and 20 piastres for each person included therein. |

A double visa fee is charged in the case of any person holding an ordinary or collective passport without a visa who is allowed to enter Turkey in accordance with the regulations in force.

Persons travelling from foreign countries in which there is no Consulate of the Turkish Republic are required to pay the visa fee.

If any other country raises or lowers its visa fees, the Government of the Turkish Republic raises or lowers the relevant Turkish visa fees on a basis of reciprocity if it deems such action necessary.

Visas on ordinary passports including combined exit and entrance visas, may be issued by Consulates.

Fees for combined exit and entrance visas:

| <u>Duration of Validity of Visa</u> | <u>Fee</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2 months | 400 Piastres |
| 4 " | 600 " |
| 6 " | 800 " |

The holders of such visas are entitled to enter or leave Turkey an unlimited number of times during the periods indicated above.

Waiving of visa fee:

Visas for diplomatic passports, special passports, service passports and the like issued by foreign authorities are provided free of charge on a basis of reciprocity.

A free visa is also issued to Turkish nationals abroad without means of support, on condition that the visa is used within 10 days.

A free visa will be granted to foreign officials, civil or military, wishing to enter or leave Turkey, to distinguished foreign scholars, to students, to foreign teachers and to impoverished foreigners having what are deemed to be valid reasons for entering Turkey.

A free visa will be issued for the passports of foreigners wishing to enter Turkey for the sole purpose of undergoing treatment in summer resorts or spas and for the passports of foreigners desirous of taking part, with the Government's permission, in exhibitions and fairs, in national festivals, sports meetings, international congresses and conferences.

Foreign tourists and excursionists travelling with ordinary or collective passports may go ashore at Turkish sea-ports without a visa.

Persons belonging to those categories may obtain free visas from Consulates of the Turkish Republic.

Under Turkish law, any foreigner may obtain a free visa, providing reciprocal facilities are granted.

c) Formalities for obtaining visas:

The present procedure for obtaining visas in Turkey is quite simple. The formalities required to obtain the various kinds of visas are :-

Exit Visas:

Diplomatic passports and passports stamped "special service" are visaed free of charge by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Turkey and by Turkish Ambassadors, Ministers or diplomatic representatives abroad or, in their absence, by Turkish Consulates. Such passports may also be stamped with a combined visa valid for entrance and exit.

The exit visa for ordinary and collective passports is issued by the Police.

Persons wishing to obtain exit visas must, however, first prove that they have paid the taxes due to the Turkish Government in respect of any business carried on by them in Turkey.

Entrance visas:

Entrance visas are issued by Turkish Consulates abroad.

Transit Visas:

Transit visas are also issued by Turkish Consulates abroad. They are issued on application without any difficulty.

C. Other Documents:

Apart from the passport and visa, no documents are required from persons entering or leaving the country. Health certificates are, however, required from persons arriving from any place declared infected by contagious disease.

II - FRONTIER FORMALITIES:

A - Police Control at the Frontier:

A simplified form of police control is carried out at the frontier during the regular stop.

The responsible police officials after checking passports and visas, stamp the passport with the words: "Frontier crossing checked". This ends the control formalities, and the passenger is at liberty to continue his journey.

Control is effected without inconvenience to passengers.

B - Currency Control and Facilities for Exchanging Money:

Currency Control

In accordance with the Memorandum drawn up by the Temporary Commission, currency control both at the frontier and inside the country is carried out without inconvenience to passengers.

Moreover, currency control regulations in Turkey do not prevent travellers leaving the country from taking out whatever money they may have brought in.

Facilities for Exchanging Money

Passengers enjoy the widest facilities for exchanging the money in their possession. A scheme is being studied for the establishment of exchange offices at the airports.

C - Customs Inspection of Luggage:

Simplification of Formalities

Police, medical and customs examination and control are carried out simultaneously.

In the case of adjoining countries, it would be desirable for such control formalities to be carried out under the same conditions and at the same time and place, by the authorities of the country of exit and of the country of entry; provided, however, that the mode of transport stops at a frontier station.

The principle of passenger examination during the train journey has also been adopted in Turkey. Examination of passengers arriving by boat is effected in the customs house on the landing stage.

Examination of passengers leaving by the Eastern Mediterranean lines takes place at the last Turkish port, and of passengers returning, at the first Turkish port.

We are in agreement with the suggestion that notices should be posted in customs houses giving a list of prohibited articles.

In Turkey lists of prohibited articles are already posted up in all customs buildings. As dutiable articles number about 3,000, it would not be possible to provide a list of them.

The personal and social standing of passengers is always taken into account when enquiring whether they have any prohibited articles in their possession. If the customs officials are in any doubt, some of their luggage is examined as a check.

This method, however, is not usually applied to all

passengers. On the other hand, passengers who have been reported or are suspicious are carefully searched.

Inspection of goods in Transit:

In our country there is a general control which consists in affixing a lead seal to all packages.

This precaution is on account of the risk of goods entering the country without payment of customs duties. At the exit frontier, sealed luggage is released without further control.

D - Public Health Inspection:

1 - We are prepared to study on a reciprocal basis any proposals for free medical examination of passengers and crews, if necessary.

2 - As regards the other public health questions, our Government takes the following views:

I : Passengers travelling by air and all having first contact with them, such as doctors, health officers, airport employees and others, must be inoculated against any possible contagion. This is necessary both for their own health and for that of the general public.

II : The greatest care must be taken to ensure that passengers coming from endemic areas have been duly inoculated, since the 1944 Agreement (Article 9, para.3) does not require a bill of health in the case of air transport. To avoid any possible error, it would be advisable to have a standard type of inoculation certificate.

III: It is likewise essential that passengers in transit through endemic areas, if they do not comply with the transit conditions, be considered as subject to the same public health measures as persons coming from countries practising health restrictions, since they might be infected or carriers.

IV : Similarly, it is essential that passengers travelling to areas infected with yellow fever should supply their own vaccine before leaving, because this disease is unknown in Turkey, and the vaccine is not prepared in that country, nor is there any need to import it.

Since the United Nations Temporary Commission in Geneva is now dealing with all matters relating to international health questions, we think it would be advisable, before adopting any final decision on such matters, to have the views of the United Nations on international health problems.

PART II

EXHIBIT J

Questionnaire on Passport and Visa Formalities Proposed
by the Government of the United Kingdom

(Previously Reproduced as Exhibit C in document E/CONF/PASS/PC/3)

Passports.

1. Has your Government suppressed passports
 - (a) entirely?
 - (b) for the nationals of particular countries?

In the case of (b) please name the countries and say whether such action is subject to reciprocity. In cases where passports have been suppressed, what documents, if any, take their place? (e.g. Identity Cards etc.)

2. Has your Government adopted the type of passport known as the "International"? (Recommended by the Paris Conference, 1920).
3. How many persons can be included in one passport?
4. What period of validity is given to the passport:
 - (a) on first application?
 - (b) on renewal?
5. What is the fee charged
 - (a) for the issue of a passport?
 - (b) for the renewal of a passport?
 - (c) for family passports?
6. What documents must be produced in support of an application for a passport? (Specimens of any forms which must be completed should be attached to replies).
7. How much time elapses between the application for and the issue of a passport in normal circumstances?
8. Does your Government issue more than one type of passport to its nationals? If so, how many different types are issued?

Entrance Visas.

9. Has your Government suppressed the visa
 - (a) entirely?
 - (b) for the nationals of certain countries?

In the case of (b), please name the countries and say whether such action is subject to reciprocity.

10. (a) Where can visas be obtained?
(b) In the event of an applicant being resident at a place where no visa issuing office exists, can a visa be secured by mail or must the applicant apply in person?
(c) Is a preliminary endorsement required from the authorities who have issued the passport?
(d) Are the visa or consular officers of your Government empowered to grant visas without reference to their home headquarters?
(e) Does your Government issue more than one type of entrance visa? If so, how many different types are issued?
(f) How long elapses in normal circumstances between the application for and the granting of a visa?
(g) What documents are required in support of an application for a visa?
(Specimens of any forms which must be completed should be attached to replies).
(h) What is the period of validity for the entrance visa?
(i) Is the visa valid at all entrance points on all frontiers?
(j) Do nationals of your own country require an entrance visa?
(k) Does an entrance visa of itself entitle the traveller to enter and/or reside in your country?
(l) If so, does the length of his stay depend on his visa?
(m) If not, what further formality does the traveller require to enter the country?
11. (a) What is the fee charged for the entrance visa?
(b) Is such a charge of universal application?
(c) If reduction in price is granted to nationals of certain States, is this subject to reciprocity?

Transit Visas.

12. (a) What is the fee charged for the transit visa?
(b) How long may a visitor remain in your country on a transit visa?
(c) For how many journeys are transit visas issued by your Government valid?
(d) What documents are required in support of an application for a transit visa?
(Specimens of any forms which must be completed should be attached to replies).
(e) Are your visa or consular officers empowered to grant transit visas without reference to their home headquarters?
(f) How long elapses in normal circumstances between the application for and the granting of a transit visa?

Exit Visas.

13. Is an exit visa required

- (a) by nationals of your own country?
- (b) by nationals of other countries?

Police Regulations.

14. (a) How long can an alien remain in your country without registering with the police?
- (b) Having registered does he require a permit from the registration authorities before he moves from one district to another?
- (c) If not, is he required to keep the registration authorities informed of his whereabouts?

Exhibit K

B E L G I U M.

Replies to Questionnaire drawn up by the United
Kingdom Delegation - Doc. E/Conf./Pass/Pc/3,
dated 14 April 1947.

Passports

- 1 (a) Belgium has suppressed passports for travel between her territory and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. A reciprocal arrangement has been made by the Grand Duchy. This measure applies to Belgian and Luxemburg nationals only. The identity card takes the place of the passport.
- (b) Negotiations have been instituted with the French and Netherlands Governments, subject to reciprocity.
2. Yes.
3. One person only, but children under fifteen years of age may be included in their father's or mother's passport.
- 4 (a) There are two kinds of passport: one valid for three months and one valid for two years. Both are identical in form; but the period of validity as shown on the passport depends on the fee the applicant is prepared to pay.
- (b) The passport may be renewed either for three months or two years, as requested.
- 5 (a) Passport valid for three months : 50 francs.
" " " two years : 200 francs.
- (b) The same fee as for the issue of a passport, according to the period of validity.
- (c) There are no family passports. When children under fifteen years of age are included in the passport of their father or mother, no additional fee is charged.
6. Applicants must produce identity papers, certificates of good conduct and respectability and three photographs, and must fill in a form in duplicate.
7. The time which normally elapses between the application for and the issue of a passport is from eight to ten days. There is, however, a quicker procedure by which passports can be issued within 24 hours. This, of course, is available only in really urgent cases, and is therefore the exception.

8. Ordinary passports
Diplomatic " "
Passports for persons on mission or who are required to protect the country's interests.
Service passports.

Under agreements concluded with the Governments of neighbouring countries, frontier cards may be used instead of national passports for frontier traffic and in certain specified zones.

Because of the impossibility of producing passports after the liberation of the country in 1944, owing to the lack of raw materials, the Belgian Government issued "Laissez-passer in lieu of a passport". However, these laissez-passer will now only be used until stocks are exhausted for short period travel documents (three months), when applicant states that he only wishes to visit a neighbouring country where a visa is no longer required.

There are also:

- 1) "Nansen Certificates", issued to Russian, Armenian, Turkish, Chaldean and Assyro-Chaldean refugees and the like.
- 2) Travel documents for refugees (London Agreement of 15.X.1946).
- 3) Identity and travel certificates for persons without nationality and foreigners who no longer enjoy the protection of their national authorities.

Entrance Visas.

9. The Belgian Government has concluded bilateral agreements with the Governments of:

- (1) France
- (2) the Netherlands
- (3) the United Kingdom
- (4) Ireland
- (5) Denmark
- (6) Sweden

for the complete abolition of travel visas on a basis of reciprocity. Negotiations are in progress for the same purpose with the Finnish and Norwegian Governments.

- 10(a) Foreigners domiciled in Belgium can obtain a Belgian visa from the Provincial Governors and the District Commissioners. Outside Belgium, visas are issued by permanent diplomatic and consular officials.
- (b) Application can be made by post. The applicant need not apply in person.

- 10(c) Preliminary endorsement by the authorities who issued the passport is not required, but the passport must be valid for return to the country of departure.
- (d) Belgian officials of the Belgian diplomatic and Consular services are empowered to grant visas for a maximum period of two months without reference to Brussels, provided the foreigner is resident within their area and is a person of good repute.
- (e) (i) Transit visas for a single journey.
(ii) Transit visas for a return journey.
(iii) Travel visas (business, touring, family visits, cultural visits, etc).
(iv) Residence visas.
- (f) Given the conditions specified under sub-section (d) above, visas are obtainable without delay.

If the visa required is to be valid for more than two months, the Belgian diplomatic or Consular official concerned must refer the matter to Brussels. In this case, the time taken varies according to the distance between the office in question and Brussels.

The application can, however, be made by reply paid telegram at the applicant's expense.

In the case of the residence visa, the time taken depends on the occupation the applicant wishes to pursue in Belgium.

- (g) The applicant must fill up a questionnaire in support of his application, a specimen of which is attached.

The diplomatic or consular official will decide at his discretion whether the applicant should be asked to furnish satisfactory reasons for his journey.

- (h) The validity of an entrance visa varies. It depends on the wishes of the applicant and the reason for his visit to Belgium, and on the duration of validity of his passport.
- (i) Entrance visas are valid for all frontier posts and for all modes of transport.
- (j) An entrance visa is not required of Belgians, nor need they possess a passport. They are only required to produce some document showing that they have Belgian nationality.
- (k) The Belgian visa of itself entitles a foreigner to enter Belgium. The length of his stay depends on the duration of validity and nature of the visa, but may not exceed an unbroken period of two months, without special authorization.

- 10(1) The length of his stay does not always depend on his visa. He may have a transit visa or a long period visa, valid for several journeys. In fact, long period visas only authorise an unbroken stay of two months at most.
- (m) See reply to sub-section (k).
- 11(a) Fees vary according to the type of visa and the duration of its validity.
- (b) No fee is charged :-
- (i) where an agreement providing for reciprocity exists between Belgium and a foreign Government, such as, for example, the United States of America;
 - (ii) in the case of indigent applicants;
 - (iii) for diplomatic visas and those of persons charged with official missions or services;
 - (iv) in certain instances for reasons of international courtesy.
- (c) The schedule of Belgian consular fees allows of a reduction only in the case of collective visas. This schedule applies equally to all countries.

Transit Visas.

- 12(a) The fee for a through transit visa is ten francs.
- A double fee is charged for a round journey transit visa.
- (b) In principle, a through transit visa is valid for a maximum stay of 48 hours. A longer stay may, however, be authorised according to circumstances. The length of the stay will then be entered on the visa and the fee charged will be the same as for a travel visa and will vary according to the length of stay.
- (c) In general, except in the case of a "round journey" transit visa, transit visas are valid only for a single journey.
- (d) No document is required, but the applicant's passport must bear the visa of the country of destination and, where necessary, the transit visas of the intermediate countries.
- However, if a transit visa is requested for embarkation at a Belgian port or aerodrome, the applicant may be required to produce his ticket.
- (e) Permanent officials of the Belgian diplomatic and consular services may grant transit visas on their own authority, save in a few exceptional cases, or where they have reason to suspect the applicant's motives.
- (f) In general, no particular delay; cf. reply to sub-section (e) above.

Exit Permits.

- 13(a) An exit permit is not required of Belgian nationals. The issue of a passport to a Belgian national authorises him to leave and re-enter Belgium.
- (b) Foreigners must obtain an exit visa, except where visas have been entirely suppressed under an agreement concluded with the Government of the country of which they are nationals.

Exit visas would similarly not be required where an agreement providing for reciprocity exists with the foreign Government concerned, as was the case for British and Irish nationals before the abolition of the travel visa.

Police Regulations.

- 14(a) An alien in possession of a travel visa may remain for a maximum period of two months without registering as a foreigner in the commune where he is resident.
- (b) Once he has complied with this regulation, he can move about freely without any special authorization.
- (c) He is not required to inform the authorities of his whereabouts.

EXHIBIT L

CHINESE DELEGATION ANSWERS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM QUESTIONNAIRE

Passports:

1. (a) No.
(b) No.
2. We have, to a greater extent, adopted the type of international passport.
3. Generally only one person can be included in one passport, but one's wife and minor members of the family may be attached.
4. (a) Ordinary passport: 3 years; official passport: 1 year; passport for diplomatic and consular officers: 3 years.
(b) Ordinary passport: 1 year; official passport: 1 year; passport and diplomatic and consular officers: 3 years.
5. (a) For ordinary passport, equivalent to U.S. \$5; for student and workers' passport, equivalent to U.S. \$2.50;
(b) for renewal, equivalent to U.S. \$1.25;
(c) for a family passport, equivalent to U.S. \$5.
6. Former passport or any other document proving the applicant's profession or status must be produced on application for a passport.
7. Normally one week.
8. Diplomatic, official and ordinary passports.

Entrance Visas

9. (a) No.
(b) No.
10. (a) From the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and competent local authorities at home as well as from the Chinese diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

10. (b) Visa may be secured by mail, but personal appearance may be required if the authority in charge deems it necessary.

(c) No.

(d) For certain categories of person visas may be obtained from Chinese Missions abroad without reference to their home government.

(e) Two types of entrance visas: (1) for those who have diplomatic relations with China and (2) for those who do not have diplomatic relations with China.

(f) Few hours in normal circumstances.

(g) No document is required for category (1) as referred to in (e) above; a suitable guarantee must be provided for category (2) as in (e) above.

(h) Six months for category (1); one month for category (2) in (e) above.

(i) No.

(j) No.

(k) An entrance visa entitles the traveller to enter China.

(l) Length of his stay depends upon the residence permit issued to him.

(m) He has to apply to the local authority within 10 days for residence permit.

11. (a) Equivalent to three dollars U.S. currency.

(b) This charge is universal application save for the Americans and the Swiss.

(c) Yes.

Transit Visas

12. (a) Equivalent to one dollar U.S. Currency.

(b) A reasonable period of time is permitted necessarily for the purpose of changing the means of transportation.

(c) Limited to one journey.

(d) In support of an application for a transit visa the applicant must show an entrance visa for the country of destination of the ticket of transportation.

12. (e) Yes.
(f) Few hours in normal circumstances.

Exit Visas

13. (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

Police regulations

14. (a) Ten days.
(b) Yes.
(c) See (b) above.

EXHIBIT M

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

Reply to the Questionnaire Submitted by the United
Kingdom Delegation.

1. (a) No.
(b) No.
2. Yes.
3. The members of the family: father, mother and child.
4. (a) Passport valid for one or two years.
(b) Unlimited validity for entry without renewal.
5. (a) (b) (c) Fixed by law at 50 to 1,000 K.
6. Applicants must produce a document proving their Czech nationality, a certificate of residence in Czechoslovakia and a statement showing the necessity of the journey.
7. From 2 to 6 days.
8. Diplomatic passports, special passports, and national passports issued during the war or during the year 1946.
9. No, except for diplomatic and special visas, subject to reciprocity.
10. (a) and (b) A visa can be obtained at all the consulates of the Czechoslovak Republic, irrespective of the residence of the applicant.
(c) No.
(d) In certain specified cases.
(e) A visa is issued for a single journey or with permanent validity.
(f) A visa is obtainable within a period varying from one day to one month.
(g) The passport is sufficient.
(h) The period of validity for the entrance visa varies from one week to six months.
(i) Yes.
(j) No.
(k) Yes.
(l) Yes.
(m) --
11. (a), (b), (c) Varies according to the regulations in force in the countries concerned.

12. (a) The fee charged for the visa varies according to the regulations in force in the countries concerned.

(b) Period of three days.

(c) A single return journey, or permanent validity.

(d) An ordinary passport and the visas of neighbouring countries.

(e) Yes.

(f) From 1 to 6 days.

13. No.

14. (a) 1 day.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

EXHIBIT N

Reply of the French Delegation
to the questionnaire circulated by the United Kingdom,
(Document E/CONF/PASS/PC/3).

PASSPORTS

1. (a) No.
(b) No, but draft agreements are being negotiated with certain countries with a view to the adoption of some official identity document, such as an Identity Card, to take the place of the passport.
2. Yes, with certain improvements.
3. One adult.
Children under the age of fifteen.
4. (a) Two years, if it is issued or renewed in France, and one
(b) or two years as the applicant prefers, if it is issued or renewed abroad.
5. (a) 500 francs for issue or renewal in France, but 75 francs
(b) or 150 francs abroad, according to whether it is valid for one year or two.
(c) Ditto, for a passport including one adult with or without children under fifteen years of age.
6. In France, an ordinary application on stamped paper.
There is no form to be completed abroad.
7. Both in France and abroad, a passport is normally issued immediately, if the applicant fulfils all the necessary requirements.
8. Diplomatic passports
Service " "
Ordinary " "
Collective " (issued as an exception, in certain specific cases)

VISAS

9. (a) No.
(b) For ordinary passports: Great Britain - Belgium - Luxembourg - the Netherlands - Sweden - Denmark (subject to reciprocity).

10. (a) In France, at the Préfectures; abroad, at the Consulates.
(b) In France, the applicant should in principle apply in person. Abroad, the visa can be secured by mail.
(c) No.
(d) In certain cases, yes.
(e) Yes, their duration varying according to the wishes of the applicant:
(f) In France there is no delay, if the applicant fulfils all the necessary requirements. Abroad: if the Consul has to apply to Paris for authorisation: 6 or 8 weeks.
(g) In France, an ordinary application on stamped paper; abroad, four forms.
(h) This varies according to the requirements of the applicants.
(i) Yes, with very rare exceptions.
(j) No.
(k) Yes, if the stay does not exceed the period after which all aliens are required to obtain a "residence permit".
(l) According to the particular case.
(m) See (k).
11. (a) In France, the entrance, or the combined exit and entrance visa: 250 francs. Abroad, an entrance visa valid for a period varying from 16 days to two years: 400 francs. But there is a reciprocal fee-scale for certain countries which impose higher charges. There are also cases where visas are granted free or at half the usual fee.
(b) Visas are granted free of charge to indigent applicants.
(c) No.
12. (a) Transit visa without break of journey: 50 francs. Short-term visa, or transit visa authorizing the breaking of the journey for from 1 to 15 days: 100 francs.
(b) According to his application.
(c) One or several as the case may be
(d) 4 forms.
(e) Yes, if the journey is not broken.
(f) There is no delay, if the journey is not broken - 1 month if there is a break.
13. (a) No.
(b) In the case of certain countries.
14. (a) Three months, on condition that his visa authorises him to remain for so long.
(b) No.
(c) At the present time, no.

EXHIBIT O

REPLIES OF THE LEBANESE DELEGATION
TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. (a) No.
(b) Syrians can travel to Lebanon without a passport and Lebanese enjoy reciprocal facilities in Syria. An Identity Card is a sufficient document for travellers.
2. There are two types of passport:
 - (a) Diplomatic passports; the international type recommended by the 1920 Paris Conference.
 - (b) Ordinary passports, a little smaller in size.
3. The head of the family, his wife, and children under age.
4. (a) Normally one year.
(b) One year.
5. (a) Ten and a half Lebanese pounds.
(b) - ditto -
(c) - ditto -
6. -
7. Very little, only twenty-four hours in cases of emergency.
8. See answer to number 2.
9. (a) No.
(b) See answer to 1(b).
10. (a) At all Lebanese Legations and Consulates.
(b) Visas can be secured by mail except in certain cases where the applicant must apply in person.
(c) No.
(d) In general, no, but wide discretionary powers are left to Ministers and Consuls.
(e) Yes. Diplomatic visas, special visas, ordinary visas.
(f) Depends upon the time taken by communications. It can be issued by telegraph, or delivered at once by a Head of Mission or Consul.

10. (g) See forms attached (3 copies).
(h) Varies. Up to six months and may be renewed.
(i) Yes.
(j) No.
(k) -
(l) Yes.
(m) -
11. (a) Ten Lebanese pounds.
(b) No, visas may be issued gratis.
(c) No reduction.
12. (a) Five Lebanese pounds.
(b) Varies according to circumstances.
(c) In general, single journey.
(d) See forms attached.
(e) Yes, except in certain cases.
(f) Twenty-four hours or immediately in cases of emergency, if there is no need to refer to the Central Administration.
13. (a) Yes.
(b) Yes, except for holders of transit visas.
14. (a) During the period of validity of the visa - except in special cases, and then this is stated on the visa.
(b) No.
(c) No.

EXHIBIT P

REPLIES OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION
OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE
PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

1. (a) No.
(b) No.
2. Yes.
3. Husband and wife and children under sixteen years of age.
4. (a) Five years.
(b) Further five years.
5. (a) £1.
(b) 2/- per year.
(c) £1 (no reduction for renewal).
6. Attached.*
7. Up to seven days.
8. Yes: (i) Diplomatic. (ii) Ordinary. (iii) Stateless.
persons are granted documents of identity to facilitate
travel.
9. (a) No.
(b) No.
10. (a) South African Representatives abroad, if none,
British Consuls.
(b) Acceptable by mail.
(c) No.
(d) Yes - except stateless.
(e) Yes. (Three) (i) Temporary visit at once.
(ii) Permanent residence up to one year.
(iii) Stateless up to one month.
(f) See above (e).
(g) Attached.*
(h) (i) Temporary visit up to six months.
(ii) Transit up to 3 weeks.
(i) Yes.
(j) No.

* Not included in the present document, but may be seen in
the Archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

- (k) Not for residence.
 - (l) Not applicable.
 - (m) Application for permanent residence.
11. (a) 16/-
- (b) Yes.
 - (c) No agreements.
12. (a) 1/6.
- (b) Up to three weeks.
 - (c) One journey only.
 - (d) Same as temporary visa.
 - (e) Yes.
 - (f) If visa for destination held, no delay.
13. (a) No.
- (b) No.
14. (a) 14 days.
- (b) No.
 - (c) Yes.

EXHIBIT Q

REPLIES OF THE SWEDISH DELEGATION
TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Passports

1. (a) No.
(b) No.
2. No.
3. Husband or wife of holder and children under 16.
4. (a) A maximum of 5 years.
(b) In the rare cases where a passport may be renewed the period of validity will not exceed 3 months.
5. (a) Between 3 and 10 crowns.
(b) -
(c) See (a).
6. Identity card ("personkort", etc.), driving licence, birth certificate, or such other official document as the applicant may produce. (For application form for an ordinary passport, see Annexure I; for application form for a diplomatic or official passport, see Annexure 2).
7. Between 1 and 10 days.
8. Ordinary passport; seaman's passport; diplomatic passport; official passport - ("kabinettpass") for persons on an official mission.

Entrance Visas

9. (a) No.
(b) Yes; subject to reciprocity, for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland.
10. (a) At legations and from paid consuls; also from certain honorary consuls authorised to issue visas.
(b) A visa may be secured by mail.
(c) No.

10. (d) Only in certain cases, see Annexure 3.
(e) Yes. Visas available for single or for several entries into Sweden.
(f) No waiting in urgent cases; otherwise between 1 and 3 weeks. If sanction from the head office is not required the waiting period is only about 1 or 2 days.
(g) Only the application form, duly completed (see Annexures 4 and 5) with the documents therein enumerated.
(h) Period of validity rarely exceeds 3 months.
(i) Yes.
(j) No.
(k) Yes.
(l) Yes.
(m) -
11. (a) Fees for nationals of different countries are based on reciprocity.
(b) Visas are issued gratis to diplomats and persons on official missions.
(c) Any reductions in the afore-mentioned fees are based on reciprocity.

Transit Visas

12. (a) See 11 (a).
(b) The through journey must be made by the most direct route, otherwise an entrance visa is required.
(c) For a single journey, or a return journey.
(d) The same as for an entrance visa; the entrance visa for the country of destination must also be produced.
(e) See 10 (d).
(f) See 10 (f).

Exit Visas

13. -

Police Regulations

14. (a) Aliens are not required to register with the police, but any person lodging an alien must notify the police.
(b) No.
(c) See (a).

EXHIBIT R

UNITED KINGDOM REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE
ON PASSPORT AND VISA FORMALITIES.*

1. (a) No.
(b) No.
2. Yes.
3. Father, Mother and any number of children under 16 years.
4. Five years, renewable for five years and thereafter replaceable without documentation except the expired passport and a declaration that the holders status has not changed.
5. (a) 15s. Od.
(b) 10s. Od.
(c) 15s. Od. for issue, 10s. Od. for renewal.
6. The documents required are as follows:-
 - (i) A completed application form - specimen attached - certified by a responsible individual who knows the applicant personally.
 - (ii) Two photographs, one certified as above.
 - (iii) For the first application, only a birth certificate must be shown.
 - (iv) A naturalised British subject must show a certificate of naturalization.
 - (v) A married woman must show her marriage certificate and her husband's birth certificate or quote details of his passport.
7. Four working days.
8. One type only.
9. (a) No.
(b) On a reciprocal basis for the nationals of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands.
10. (a) From the Visa Section of the British Embassy or Legation in the country of the applicant or from the nearest British consular officer authorised to grant visas.
(b) Personal attendance is not required.
(c) Endorsement is required and given at the time when the passport is issued. It is normally validated for all the countries specified in the application.

* The following specimen forms are not included in the present document but may be seen in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

- (d) Yes, so far as temporary visitors are concerned, except in very exceptional circumstances. When prolonged or indefinite stay is proposed, reference to home headquarters is more frequently required.
 - (e) Two, an ordinary visa and an official courtesy visa.
 - (f) A visa is normally granted to persons eligible for them within a few hours of receipt of the application.
 - (g) One application form only, specimen of which is attached.
 - (h) Six months.
 - (i) Yes.
 - (j) No.
 - (k) No.
 - (l) No.
 - (m) The traveller must obtain leave to land from the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival and this cannot be given or guaranteed in advance.
11. (a) 15s. 0d.
- (b) and (c) His Majesty's Government have retained and in some cases exercised the right provided for in the final Act of the Passport Conference of 1926 to charge higher fees to nationals of countries which charge on a higher scale and to reduce fees by mutual agreement.
12. (a) 1s. 6d.
- (b) The reasonable time required to travel from the point of entry to the point of departure.
- (c) For any number of journeys over a period of six months.
- (d) Normally none, except the passport and visa for the country of destination if required.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) Transit visas are issued whilst the applicant waits - approximately half an hour.
13. (a) No.
- (b) No.
14. (a) Normally two months, but immediate registration is required in special cases.
- (b) No.
- (c) Yes.

EXHIBIT S

REPLIES OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE
QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM *

1. (a) No.
(b) Yes. Citizens of Canada and Mexico need no passports for entry. For Canadians no document is required. For Mexicans a special identity card.
2. Yes.
3. Husband and wife and unmarried minor children.
4. (a) Two years.
(b) Two years.
5. (a) \$10.00
(b) \$ 5.00
(c) Same.
6. Evidence of U.S. citizenship. Forms attached for native and nationalised citizens.
7. Very short period and in some cases issue is immediate. Time lapse depends on whether citizenship of applicant is readily established.
8. Yes. Diplomatic, Special and Service (ordinary) passports. Three types. Diplomatic passports are unlimited in validity.
9. (a) No.
(b) Yes. Canada, Mexico and Cuba (for nationals only). Rule does not apply to long visits.
10. (a) At any American Consulate office abroad and at other designated agencies. (For Diplomatic visas at any Legation or Embassy.)
(b) No, he must appear in person.
(c) No.
(d) Yes.
(e) Visitor's visas, immigration non-quota and quota visas, diplomatic and official visas, transit visas and crew list visas.
(f) Non-immigrant at once. Immigration subject to prior demand on quota.

* The following specimen forms are not included in the present document but may be seen in the Archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

1. Application for Passport and Application for Registration -- Form for Native Citizen.
2. Application for Passport and Application for Registration -- Form for Persons claiming Citizenship through Naturalisation.
3. Application for Renewal of Passport.

- (g) Non-immigrant, no specific requirements. Immigration, birth record, penal record and military record if available.
 - (h) Non-immigrant one year. Immigration 4 months.
 - (i) Yes.
 - (j) No.
 - (k) No.
 - (l) No.
 - (m) None.
11. (a) Non-immigrant, \$10.00, or in accordance with reciprocal waiver agreement. Immigration, \$10.00.
- (b) Yes.
 - (c) Yes.
12. (a) None.
- (b) Up to 60 days.
 - (c) One journey.
 - (d) Not specified, depends entirely on cases. (None available.)
 - (e) Yes.
 - (f) Issue is immediate.
13. (a) No.
- (b) Required only for citizens of Germany or Japan.
14. (a) Aliens who receive visas are registered at Consular Offices before entry. Aliens not subject to visa requirements are registered only if stay exceeds 29 days.
- (b) No.
 - (c) Non-immigrants should report address every three months. Immigrants should report every change of address.