
QUARANTINE (AIR TRAFFIC) RULES

Rules made under section 4.

Subsidiary
1949.03.17

QUARANTINE (AIR TRAFFIC) RULES

(1949.03.17)

1.4.1949

Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
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QUARANTINE (AIR TRAFFIC) RULES**Subsidiary
1949.03.17****Title.**

1. These rules may be cited as the Quarantine (Air Traffic) Rules.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

“crew” includes any person having duties on board an aircraft in connection with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft, or employed on board, in any way, in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo;

“day” means an interval of twenty-four hours;

“infectious disease” means any epidemic or acute infectious disease, but does not include venereal disease;

“observation” means the isolation of persons in a suitable place;

“surveillance” means conditions under which persons are not isolated and may move about freely, but the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming; and under which they may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and under which they may be required to report on arrival at such intervals as may be specified to the health officer of the place to which they proceed;

“typhus” means epidemic louse-born typhus.

Aircraft Sanitary Documents.

Declaration by commander.

3. The commander of an aircraft shall, if so required by the health officer, on arrival of the aircraft at Gibraltar, complete and furnish to the health officer a general declaration of health in the form set out in the Schedule.

Sanitary Regulations Generally Applicable.

Inspection.

4. The health officer may, before the departure or after the landing of any aircraft, inspect the sanitary condition of the passengers and crew thereof.

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Power to prohibit embarkation.

5.(1) The health officer may prohibit the embarkation on an aircraft of persons with symptoms of infectious disease, except in the case of the transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for the purpose.

(2) If, in the opinion of the health officer, any person who is intending to embark on an aircraft does not present adequate sanitary guarantees in relation to any infectious disease, the health officer may prohibit that person from embarking until all measures that are, in the opinion of the health officer, necessary to prevent the carriage of the disease by the aircraft have been carried out, and such measures may include delousing, cleansing, and disinfection of clothing.

Isolation and other measures in case of certain infectious diseases.

6. (1) If any person suffering from an infectious disease to which this rule applies is on board or disembarks from an aircraft, the health officer may, if he considers it desirable, cause him to be isolated in such place as the health officer shall direct; and the health officer may inspect the crew and passengers of the aircraft and cause such sanitary measures, including cleansing, to be carried out before the departure of the aircraft as he thinks fit.

(2) This rule shall apply to any infectious disease other than plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox.

Dropping infected matter from aircraft.

7. If while any aircraft is in flight over any part of Gibraltar any person throws or lets fall from the aircraft any matter capable of producing an outbreak of infectious disease, he is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to the penalties specified in section 5 of the Act, and the commander of such aircraft is also guilty of an offence and is liable to such penalties unless he proves that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent such matter being so thrown or let fall.

*Measures Applicable in Case of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever,
Typhus and Smallpox.*

Measures on departure of aircraft.

8. The following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct, before departure of an aircraft, if Gibraltar is infected by plague, cholera, typhus or smallpox—

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- (a) thorough cleansing of the aircraft;
- (b) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (c) prohibition of embarkation of any person showing symptoms of any such disease, and of any person who is in such close relation with such first-mentioned person as to render him liable to transmit the infection of the disease;
- (d) inspection of personal effects and preventing any such effects which are not in a reasonable state of cleanliness from being placed or remaining in the aircraft;
- (e) in the case of plague, deratisation;
- (f) in the case of typhus, desinsectization of any person who, after medical inspection, is considered by the health officer to be likely to convey infection, and of the effects of any such person.

Measures on arrival from area infected by plague.

9. (1) If any aircraft arrives from any area infected by plague, but there has been no case of plague on board, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct -

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) deratisation and disinsectization;
- (c) subjection of passengers and crew to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected area.

(2) If any aircraft arrives from any area infected by plague, and there is on board a recognized or suspected case of plague, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct -

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) disembarkation and isolation of any sick person;
- (c) subjection to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of the arrival of the aircraft of all persons who have been in contact with any such sick person and of any

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persons whom the health officer has reason to suspect are infected by plague;

- (d) disinfection and disinsectization of personal effects, linen and any other thing which, in the opinion of the health officer, is so infected;
- (e) disinsectization of any parts of the aircraft which the health officer has reason to suspect are so infected;
- (f) deratjisation of the aircraft.

(2) If the health officer considers that merchandise on any aircraft arriving from an area infected by plague may harbour rats or fleas, he may prohibit its unloading, or permit its unloading subject to such conditions as he may specify.

Measures on arrival from area infected by cholera.

10. (1) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by cholera, but there has been no case of cholera on board, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) subjection of passengers and crew to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected area.

(2) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by cholera, and there is on board a case of disease presenting clinical signs of cholera, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) disembarkation and isolation of any sick person;
- (c) subjection of passengers and crew to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of the arrival of the aircraft;
- (d) disinfection of personal effects, linen and any other thing which, in the opinion of the health officer, is infected by cholera;

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- (e) disinfection of any parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by any sick person or which, in the opinion of the health officer, are liable to have been so infected;
- (f) disinfection and, if practicable, replacement of the drinking water on board, if the health officer suspects that it is so infected, and disinfection of its container:

Provided that any person who produces proof, to the satisfaction of the health officer, that he has been vaccinated against cholera not more than six months and not less than six days immediately preceding the arrival of the aircraft shall be liable to be subjected to surveillance only.

(3) The health officer may prohibit the unloading from an aircraft arriving from an area infected by cholera of fresh fish, shellfish, fruit and vegetables.

Measures on arrival from area infected by typhus.

11.(1) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by typhus, but there has been no case of typhus on board, the health officer may cause any person who has left such area within the period of incubation of typhus to be subjected to surveillance until the end of that period.

(2) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by typhus, and there is on board a case of typhus, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) disembarkation, isolation and delousing of any sick person;
- (c) delousing, and subjection to surveillance for a period not exceeding twelve days from the date of delousing, of any person suspected by the health officer to be harbouring lice or to have been exposed to infection;
- (d) disinsectization of personal effects, linen and any other thing which the health officer considers to be infected with lice;
- (e) disinsectization of any parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the health officer considers to be so infested.

Measures on arrival from area infected by smallpox.

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12. (1) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by smallpox, but there has been no case of smallpox on board, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct, in respect of persons who have left such area within fourteen days, if smallpox is epidemic in that area and if such persons are not, in the opinion of the health officer, sufficiently immunized:—

- (a) vaccination;
- (b) vaccination followed by surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of the arrival of the aircraft.

(2) If any aircraft arrives from an area infected by smallpox, and there is on board a case of smallpox, the following measures may be applied as the health officer shall direct :—

- (a) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (b) disembarkation and isolation of any sick person;
- (c) vaccination, observation or surveillance, or vaccination followed by observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the date of arrival of the aircraft, of any person reasonably suspected by the health officer to have been exposed to infection and, in the opinion of the health officer, not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox;
- (d) disinfection of personal effects, linen and any other thing which the health officer considers to have been recently infected by smallpox;
- (e) disinfection of any parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox and which the health officer considers to have been so infected.

(3) For the purposes of this rule the expression “recent vaccination” means successful vaccination not more than three years or less than fourteen days immediately preceding the arrival of the aircraft, or an immune reaction to vaccination.

Measures on arrival direct from area in which yellow fever is endemic.

13. (1) If any aircraft arrives direct from an area in which yellow fever is endemic, the health officer shall cause the aircraft to be disinsectized.

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(2) The following provisions shall apply to any person arriving by aircraft direct from an area in which yellow fever is endemic:—

- (a) if he is in possession of a valid anti-yellow-fever inoculation certificate, he shall not be subjected to any measures or restrictions with respect to yellow fever;
- (b) if he is not in possession of such certificate, he may be isolated in properly screened quarters until his certificate becomes valid or until six days shall have elapsed, whichever is the lesser period.

(3) For the purposes of this rule—

“anti-yellow-fever inoculation certificate” means a document certifying that the bearer has been inoculated against yellow fever with a vaccine and by a method approved by the United Nations World Health Organisation; and such certificate shall be deemed to be valid if there have elapsed—

- (a) more than ten days and less than four years from the date of the inoculation; or
- (b) less than four years from the date of a re-inoculation performed within four years of the previous inoculation; or
- (c) more than ten days and less than four years from the date of re-inoculation performed after an interval of more than four years from the previous inoculation.

General Provisions.

Surveillance of persons exposed to infection.

14. Subject to the provisions of rules 10, 12 and 13, any person who arrives by aircraft from any place, and who has been exposed to risk of infection by plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and who is within the period of incubation of such disease may be subjected to surveillance until the termination of that period.

When persons liable to surveillance may continue voyage.

15. Any person who arrives by aircraft in the course of a voyage to another destination and is, under the provisions of rules 8 to 13, inclusive, liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the period of incubation of a disease may nevertheless be permitted to continue his voyage if arrangements are made

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for authorities of subsequent landing places and of the place of arrival to be notified accordingly.

Conditions under which aircraft may be exempted from provisions of these rules.

16. Subject to the provisions of rule 13, if the commander of an aircraft which arrives in Gibraltar does not wish the aircraft to be subjected to any of the measures to which it may be subjected by the health officer under these rules, the aircraft shall be allowed to proceed upon its journey without being subjected to any such measures, on the following conditions:—

- (a) no merchandise shall be unloaded from the aircraft unless the aircraft is isolated;
- (b) no passenger shall be disembarked save at his own request and subject to his submitting to all measures provided for by these rules which the health officer may deem necessary;
- (c) no fuel, replacements, food or water may be taken on board except while the aircraft is isolated.

Fees

17. The Government may, by notice in the Gazette, prescribe the fees to be paid for any health services provided for the purposes of these rules.

Offences

18. Any person who—

- (a) neglects or refuses to comply with any direction given or requirement or prohibition imposed by a health officer in pursuance of these rules; or
- (b) obstructs, hinders or interferes with a health officer, or any person acting under the direction or with the authority of a health officer, in the exercise of any powers or duties conferred or imposed on a health officer by these rules; or
- (c) obstructs the carrying out of any measures prescribed by these rules,

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties specified in section 5 of the Act.

Quarantine

1935-07

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SCHEDULE.

Rule 3.

GENERAL DECLARATION.

Owner or Operator

Aircraft..... Flight No..... Date.....
(Registration marks and nationality)

Point of Clearance..... For Entry at.....

(Place and Country) (Place of Country).....

ITINERARY OF AIRCRAFT AND DECLARATION OF HEALTH.

Airport	Departure Date	Airport	Departure Date

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Quarantine

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Illness (other than airsickness) that has occurred aboard this aircraft during flight

Details of last disinsectization or sanitary treatment (*Method, place, date and time*)

Animals, birds, insects, bacterial cultures or viruses on board

Plants, unprocessed animal and plant products or fungus cultures on board.

For official use only	
Time of Departure	
Time of Arrival.....	

I declare that this General Declaration is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature
Pilot-in-Command or Authorized Agent.