
STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

2008 No. 333

The Public Health (Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations;—

“additional measures” means such of the additional measures specified in Schedule 3 with respect to plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, rabies, or viral haemorrhagic fever as are appropriate;

“animals” has the same meaning as in Article 2(1) of the Diseases of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981⁽¹⁾;

“arrival” in relation to a ship, means the entry within the limits of jurisdiction of a Board area of a ship which has not during its voyage or since it last—

- (a) called at a port outside the United Kingdom;
- (b) met with an offshore installation; or
- (c) met with a ship which has proceeded from a foreign port,

been subjected elsewhere in the United Kingdom to measures provided for in these Regulations or any corresponding regulations in England and Wales or Scotland, apart from any measure which may have been applied there to any person, baggage or cargo landed from the ship;

“authorised officer” means the medical officer, or any other officer authorised by the Board under regulation 4, to enforce and execute any of these Regulations;

“authorised port” means a port authorised to offer—

- (a) the issuance of a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate and the provision of the services referred to—
 - (i) in Annex 1 to the IHR⁽²⁾, and—
 - (ii) the form reproduced at Schedule 2,—
 - (iii) the issuance of a Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate following inspection of the ship including a thorough inspection of the hold; or
- (b) the extension of a ship sanitation certificate for a period of one month;

“baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;

“Board” means a Health and Social Services Board;

⁽¹⁾ S.I. 1981/1115 (N.I. 22)

⁽²⁾ See the IHR reproduced at document A58/55 of the fifty-eighth World Health Assembly on the WHO website at www.who.int/est/1hr/IHRWHA58-3-en.pdf

“Board area” means the area of a Board determined by order under Article 16 of the Health and Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972⁽³⁾;

“captive birds” includes poultry;

“competent authority” means a competent authority identified in accordance with Article 19 of the IHR (general obligations) and with a role as described at Article 22 of the IHR (role of competent authorities);

“crew” means the personnel of a ship who are employed for duties on board;

“customs officer” means an officer of Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs;

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

“disinsecting” means the operation in which measures are taken to kill the insect vectors of human disease;

“foreign port” means a port or other coastal place situated elsewhere than in the British Islands;

“free pratique” means permission for a ship to disembark and commence operation;

“IHR” means the International Health Regulations (2005) of the WHO adopted by the fifty-eighth World Health Assembly on 23rd May 2005;

“immigration officer” means any person appointed to act as an immigration officer under the Immigration Act 1971⁽⁴⁾;

“infected person” means a person who is suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, rabies, or viral haemorrhagic fever or who is considered by the medical officer to be infected with such disease or with some other infectious disease other than venereal disease;

“infected ship” means

- (a) a ship which has on board on arrival a case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, rabies or viral haemorrhagic fever;
- (b) a ship on which a plague-infected rodent is found on arrival; or
- (c) a ship which has had on board during its voyage—
 - (i) a case of human plague which developed more than six days after the embarkation of the person affected;
 - (ii) a case of cholera within five days before arrival; or
 - (iii) a case of yellow fever or smallpox;

and which has not before arrival been subjected in respect of such case to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these Regulations;

“isolation”, when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spreading of infection;

“Maritime Declaration of Health” means a declaration in the form set out in Schedule 1;

“master” means the person for the time being in charge of or in command of a ship;

“medical officer” means the medical officer for a Board area or any other medical practitioner appointed by the Board under regulation 5;

“mooring station” means a place, situated within the waters of a Board area, which is specified by the Board with the consent of a customs officer and the harbour master, or in such other Board area as the Department may allow, for the mooring of ships for inspection so that they do not come into contact with other ships or the shore;

⁽³⁾ S.I. 1972/1265 (N.I. 14)

⁽⁴⁾ 1971 c. 77

“National IHR Focal Point” means the body designated by the United Kingdom for communications with the WHO IHR Contact Point under the IHR;

“offshore installation” has the meaning set out at section 44 of the Petroleum Act 1998(5) (meaning of “offshore installation”)

“postal parcel” means an addressed article or package carried internationally by postal or courier services;

“ship” has the same meaning as the word “vessel” bears for the purposes of the Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967;

“ship sanitation certificate” means a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate or a Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate;

“Ship Sanitation Control Certificate” means a certificate that conforms to the model in Annex 3 to the IHR reproduced at Schedule 2 that is issued in accordance with Article 39 of the IHR (ship sanitation certificates);

“Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate” means a certificate that conforms to the model in Annex 3 to the IHR reproduced at Schedule 2 that is issued in accordance with Article 39 of the IHR;

“suspected person” means a person (not being an infected person) who is considered by the medical officer as having been exposed to an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;

“suspected ship” means—

- (a) a ship which, not having on board on arrival a case of human plague, has had on board during the voyage a case of that disease which developed within six days of the embarkation of the person affected;
- (b) a ship on which there is evidence of abnormal mortality among rodents, the cause of which is unknown on arrival;
- (c) a ship which has had on board during the voyage a case of cholera which developed more than five days before arrival;
- (d) a ship which left within six days before arrival an area infected with yellow fever; or
- (e) a ship which has on board on arrival a person who the medical officer considers may have been exposed to infection from lassa fever, rabies, viral haemorrhagic fever or marburg disease provided that a ship to which paragraph (a) (c) or (d) applies shall not be deemed to be a suspected ship if in respect of such case of human plague or cholera, as the case may be, the ship has before arrival been subjected to appropriate measures equivalent to those provided for in these Regulations.

“WHO” means the World Health Organization, a specialized agency within the terms of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, established by the Constitution of the World Health Organization;

“WHO IHR Contact Point” means the unit within WHO accessible for communications with the National IHR Focal Point;

“World Health Assembly” has the meaning set out in the Constitution of the WHO adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from 19th June 1946 and signed on 22nd July 1946.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a ship shall not be regarded as having met another ship or offshore installation unless in the course of the encounter a person has boarded one ship or installation from the other.

Status: *This is the original version (as it was originally made).*
