

# INTERNATIONAL **HEALTH**

## REGULATIONS

(2005)

THIRD EDITION



World Health  
Organization

**INTERNATIONAL  
HEALTH REGULATIONS  
(2005)**

**THIRD EDITION**



**World Health  
Organization**

## CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| Foreword .....   | 1    |
| Revision of the International Health Regulations ..... | 3    |

### INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

|  | Article | Page |
|--|---------|------|
| Part I. Definitions, purpose and scope, principles and responsible authorities .....   | 1–4     | 6    |
| Part II. Information and public health response .....                                  | 5–14    | 11   |
| Part III. Recommendations .....  | 15–18   | 16   |
| Part IV. Points of entry .....   | 19–22   | 18   |
| Part V. Public health measures   |         |      |
| Chapter I. General provisions .....  | 23      | 20   |
| Chapter II. Special provisions for conveyances and conveyance operators .....          | 24–29   | 21   |
| Chapter III. Special provisions for travellers .....                                   | 30–32   | 23   |
| Chapter IV. Special provisions for goods, containers and container loading areas ..... | 33–34   | 25   |
| Part VI. Health documents .....  | 35–39   | 25   |
| Part VII. Charges .....  | 40–41   | 27   |
| Part VIII. General provisions .....  | 42–46   | 28   |
| Part IX. The IHR Roster of Experts, the Emergency Committee and the Review Committee   |         |      |
| Chapter I. The IHR Roster of Experts .....   | 47      | 31   |
| Chapter II. The Emergency Committee .....  | 48–49   | 31   |
| Chapter III. The Review Committee .....  | 50–53   | 32   |
| Part X. Final provisions .....   | 54–66   | 34   |

## ANNEXES

|  | Page      |
|--|-----------|
| 1. A. Core capacity requirements for surveillance and response .....   | 40        |
| B. Core capacity requirements for designated airports, ports and ground crossings .....  | 41        |
| 2. Decision instrument for the assessment and notification of events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern .....                                  | 43        |
| Examples for the application of the decision instrument for the assessment and notification of events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern ..... | 44        |
| 3. Model Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate/Ship Sanitation Control Certificate .....   | 47        |
| Attachment to model Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate/Ship Sanitation Control Certificate .....  | 48        |
| 4. Technical requirements pertaining to conveyances and conveyance operators .....   | 49        |
| 5. Specific measures for vector-borne diseases .....   | 50        |
| 6. Vaccination, prophylaxis and related certificates .....   | 52        |
| Model international certificate of vaccination or prophylaxis.....   | 53        |
| <b>7. Requirements concerning vaccination or prophylaxis for specific diseases .....</b>   | <b>54</b> |
| 8. Model of Maritime Declaration of Health .....   | 56        |
| Attachment to model of Maritime Declaration of Health .....  | 57        |
| 9. Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration .....   | 58        |

## APPENDICES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. States Parties to the International Health Regulations (2005).....   | 59 |
| 2. Reservations and other State Party communications in connection with the International Health Regulations (2005) ..... | 60 |
| Index to the International Health Regulations (2005) .....  | 69 |

## ANNEX 7

### REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES<sup>1</sup>

1. In addition to any recommendation concerning vaccination or prophylaxis, the following diseases are those specifically designated under these Regulations for which proof of vaccination or prophylaxis may be required for travellers as a condition of entry to a State Party:

Vaccination against yellow fever.

2. Recommendations and requirements for vaccination against yellow fever:

(a) For the purpose of this Annex:

(i) the incubation period of yellow fever is six days;

(ii) yellow fever vaccines approved by WHO provide protection against infection starting 10 days following the administration of the vaccine;

(iii) this protection continues for the life of the person vaccinated; and

(iv) the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall extend for the life of the person vaccinated, beginning 10 days after the date of vaccination.

(b) Vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(c) If a traveller is in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid, the traveller may be permitted to depart, but the provisions of paragraph 2(h) of this Annex may be applied on arrival.

(d) A traveller in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall not be treated as suspect, even if coming from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.

(e) In accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 6 the yellow fever vaccine used must be approved by the Organization.

(f) States Parties shall designate specific yellow fever vaccination centres within their territories in order to ensure the quality and safety of the procedures and materials employed.

(g) Every person employed at a point of entry in an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, and every member of the crew of a conveyance using any such point of entry, shall be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

(h) A State Party, in whose territory vectors of yellow fever are present, may require a traveller from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against

---

<sup>1</sup> Amended by the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly as to subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) of Section 2(a) in WHA67.13, 24 May 2014. This amendment entered into force for all IHR (2005) States Parties as of 11 July 2016.

yellow fever, to be quarantined until the certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

(i) Travellers who possess an exemption from yellow fever vaccination, signed by an authorized medical officer or an authorized health worker, may nevertheless be allowed entry, subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this Annex and to being provided with information regarding protection from yellow fever vectors. Should the travellers not be quarantined, they may be required to report any feverish or other symptoms to the competent authority and be placed under surveillance.