

SANITARY MARITIME NAVIGATION

Protocol opened for signature at Washington April 23, 1946, and signed for the United States April 30, 1946

Senate advice and consent to ratification July 25, 1946

Ratified by the President of the United States August 6, 1946

Ratification of the United States deposited at Washington August 6, 1946

Entered into force April 30, 1946; for the United States August 6, 1946

Proclaimed by the President of the United States August 6, 1946

Replaced by World Health Organization Regulations No. 2 of May 25, 1951,¹ as between states bound by the regulations

61 Stat. 1115; Treaties and Other
International Acts Series 1551

PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1944, MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF JUNE 21, 1926

The Government signatory to the present Protocol,

Considering that, unless prolonged in force by action taken for that purpose by the interested Governments, the International Sanitary Convention, 1944,² Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926,³ will expire on July 15, 1946, the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the said 1944 Convention entered into force; and

Considering that it is desirable that the said 1944 Convention shall be prolonged in force after July 15, 1946 between the Governments parties thereto;

Have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and proper form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Subject to the limitation provided for in Article II of the present Protocol, the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, shall be prolonged in force on and

¹ 7 UST 2255; TIAS 3625.

² TS 991, *ante*, vol. 3, p. 972.

³ TS 762, *ante*, vol. 2, p. 545.

after July 15, 1946, in respect of each of the Governments parties to the present Protocol, until the date on which such Government shall become bound by a further Convention amending or superseding the said 1944 Convention and the said 1926 Convention.

ARTICLE II

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA) shall continue to perform the duties and functions assigned to it by the said 1944 Convention, as prolonged by the present Protocol, until such time as a new International Health Organization shall be established, at which time such duties and functions shall be transferred to and shall be assumed by such new International Health Organization, provided that if the new International Health Organization has not been formed or, having been formed, is unable to perform the above duties and functions by the date on which UNRRA, owing to the termination of its activities in Europe or for any other reason, ceases to be able to perform them, those duties and functions shall be entrusted to the Office International d'Hygiene Publique and the countries signatory to this Protocol will, in that event, make appropriate financial provisions so as to enable the Office to perform those duties and functions.

ARTICLE III

The present Protocol shall remain open for signature until May 1, 1946.

ARTICLE IV

The present Protocol shall come into force when it has been signed without reservation in regard to ratification, or instruments of ratification have been deposited or notifications of accession have been received on behalf of at least ten governments. The present Protocol shall come into force in respect of each of the other signatory Governments on the date of signature on its behalf, unless such signature is made with a reservation in regard to ratification, in which event the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of such Government on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE V

After May 1, 1946, the present Protocol shall be open to accession by any Government which is a party to the 1944 Convention and is not a signatory to the present Protocol. Each accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified on or before the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall be effective as of that date. Accessions notified after the date of the entry into force of the present Protocol shall become effective in respect of each Government upon the date of the receipt of that Government's notification of accession.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Protocol, on the date indicated opposite their respective signatures, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and of which certified copies shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the signatory and acceding Governments and to each of the Governments parties to the said 1944 Convention or the said 1926 Convention.

Done at Washington this twenty-third day of April, 1946.

For New Zealand:
C. A. BERENDSEN
April 23, 1946

For Belgium:
Subject to ratification [translation].
SILVERCRUYS
April 24, 1946

For Canada:
LESTER B PEARSON
April 25, 1946

For Nicaragua:
ALBERTO SEVILLA SACASA
April 26, 1946

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
HALIFAX
April 29, 1946

For the United States of America:
Subject to ratification.
DEAN ACHESON
April 30, 1946

For Greece:
P. ECONOMOU-GOURAS
April 30, 1946

For China:
WEI TAO-MING
April 30, 1946

For Luxembourg:
HUGUES LE GALLAIS
April 30, 1946

For Ecuador:
Subject to ratification.
L. N. PONCE
April 30, 1946

For Australia:
Subject to the reservations with which Australia acceded to the 1944 Convention to which this Protocol relates.⁴
J. B. BRIGDEN
April 30, 1946

For Haiti:
DANTES BELLEGARDE
April 30, 1946

For France:
H. BONNET
April 30, 1946

⁴ On Apr. 3, 1945, the Australian Government acceded to the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, subject to the following reservations:

“(a) Under Article No. 24 the Australian Government declares that the Convention does not apply to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Islands or the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

“(b) The Australian Government reserves the right in respect of certificates of inoculation against cholera, typhus, yellow fever and certificates of vaccination against smallpox, to accept only those certificates which are signed by a recognized official of the Public Health Services of the country concerned, and which carry within the text of the certificate an intimation of the office occupied by the person signing the certificate.

“(c) The Australian Government reserves full rights under Articles Nos. 7 and 9 of the 1926 Convention, especially with reference to the last paragraph on the re-establishment of the Eastern Bureau or analogous agencies as regional bureau for Asia or the Pacific zone.”