

Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China (2019 Amendment)

中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法实施细则(2019修订)

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中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法实施细则

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(1989年2月10日国务院批准 1989年3月6日卫生部令第2号公布 根据2010年4月24日《国务院关于修改〈中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法实施细则〉的决定》第一次修订 根据2016年2月6日《国务院关于修改部分行政法规的决定》第二次修订 根据2019年3月2日《国务院关于修改部分行政法规的决定》第三次修订)

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

第一章 一般规定

Article 1 These Implementation Rules are formulated in accordance with the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law").

第一条 根据《中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法》(以下简称《国境卫生检疫法》)的规定,制定本细则。

Article 2 For the purpose of the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law and these Implementation Rules, the definitions of the following terms are:

第二条 《国境卫生检疫法》和本细则所称:

"Inspection" means that the Frontier Health and Quarantine Organ (hereinafter referred to as the "Health and Quarantine Organ") conducts the medical and sanitary inspection.

“查验”指国境卫生检疫机关(以下简称卫生检疫机关)实施的医学检查和卫生检查。

"Quarantinable Epidemic Victim" means a person who suffers from quarantinable infectious disease or a person who has been proved through primary diagnosis by the Health and Quarantine organ to have caught the quarantinable infectious disease or have become an incubation carrier.

“染疫人”指正在患检疫传染病的人,或者经卫生检疫机关初步诊断,认为已经感染检疫传染病或者已经处于检疫传染病潜伏期的人。

"Quarantinable Epidemic Suspect" means a person who has been exposed to the quarantinable epidemic environment and may transmit quarantinable infectious diseases.

“染疫嫌疑人”指接触过检疫传染病的感染环境,并且可能传播检疫传染病的人。

"Isolation" means that a person affected by a quarantinable epidemic disease is being detained in a designated place for medical treatment until there is no longer any risk of spreading the disease.

"Check-up detention" means that a suspect carrier of a quarantinable epidemic disease is being detained in a designated place for diagnosis and check-up.

"On-site clinical check-up" means that a person is required to go to the nearest health and quarantine organ or medical treatment unit for diagnosis and check-up within a specific period of time set by the health and quarantine organ or that the person is visited by people either from the health and quarantine organ or from the medical treatment unit for diagnosis and check-up.

"Transportation facility" means cargo containers.

"Sanitization" means both medical measures, including isolations, check-up detention and on-site clinical check-up; and "sanitary measures" including disinfection, deratization, and deinsectization.

"To monitor epidemic diseases" means to carry out survey in a specific environment and among specific groups of people on matters relating to epidemiology, serology, etiology, and clinical symptoms; and to make prognostication of the incidence, development and spread of an epidemic disease.

"Health supervision" means the sanitary inspection, identification, evaluation and sampling conducted in the implementation of the health law and hygienic standard.

"Conveyance" means vessels, aircraft, trains and other motor vehicles.

"Frontier ports" means international seaports, airports, railway or bus terminals on the border, and ports of entry at land frontiers and boundary rivers.

Article 3 Duty range for health and quarantine organs on the frontier shall cover those hotels, restaurants and clubs on the frontier and those units that provide food or services for the incoming or outgoing conveyance and those places where quarantine inspection, sanitary monitoring and health supervision on the incoming or outgoing persons, conveyance, containers and goods are carried out.

Article 4 All persons, conveyance and containers, as well as articles such as baggage, goods, postal parcels that may transmit quarantinable diseases are subject to quarantine inspection upon entering or exiting the country in accordance with these Rules, and entry and exit shall be allowed to them only after an approval is issued by the health and quarantine office.

Article 5 When a quarantinable epidemic victim is discovered by the health and quarantine organ, measures must be taken promptly in accordance with the rules stipulated in Chapter VIII of these Rules to place him in isolation and prevent other persons from being infected.

When a quarantinable epidemic suspect is found by the health and quarantine organ, he shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules stipulated in Chapter VIII. As for those suspects suffering from contagious diseases other than plague, cholera and yellow fever as defined in Chapter VIII of these Rules, they shall be subject to on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention as well as other measures of sanitization for a period of time not exceeding the longest incubation period of that contagious disease counting from the day they left the infected environment.

Article 6 Health and quarantine organs are required to bar any quarantinable epidemic victims or suspects from exit, with the exception of those who come from abroad and have undergone on-site clinical check-up on arrival. These persons can leave the port if they wish to; if they leave in conveyance, quarantine physicians are required to annotate and comment on their Exit Quarantine Certificates and to inform the person in charge of the conveyance to take the necessary precautionary measures.

“隔离”指将染疫人收留在指定的处所，限制其活动并进行治疗，直到消除传染病传播的危险。

“留验”指将染疫嫌疑人收留在指定的处所进行诊察和检验。

“就地诊验”指一个人在卫生检疫机关指定的期间，到就近的卫生检疫机关或者其他医疗卫生单位去接受诊察和检验；或者卫生检疫机关、其他医疗卫生单位到该人员的居留地，对其进行诊察和检验。

“运输设备”指货物集装箱。

“卫生处理”指隔离、留验和就地诊验等医学措施，以及消毒、除鼠、除虫等卫生措施。

“传染病监测”指对特定环境、人群进行流行病学、血清学、病原学、临床症状以及其他有关影响因素的调查研究，预测有关传染病的发生、发展和流行。

“卫生监督”指执行卫生法规和卫生标准所进行的卫生检查、卫生鉴定、卫生评价和采样检验。

“交通工具”指船舶、航空器、列车和其他车辆。

“国境口岸”指国际通航的港口、机场、车站、陆地边境和国界江河的关口。

第三条 卫生检疫机关在国境口岸工作的范围，是指为国境口岸服务的涉外宾馆、饭店、俱乐部，为入境、出境交通工具提供饮食、服务的单位和对入境、出境人员、交通工具、集装箱和货物实施检疫、监测、卫生监督的场所。

第四条 入境、出境的人员、交通工具和集装箱，以及可能传播检疫传染病的行李、货物、邮包等，均应当按照本细则的规定接受检疫，经卫生检疫机关许可，方准入境或者出境。

第五条 卫生检疫机关发现染疫人时，应当立即将其隔离，防止任何人遭受感染，并按照本细则第八章的规定处理。

卫生检疫机关发现染疫嫌疑人时，应当按照本细则第八章的规定处理。但对第八章规定以外的其他病种染疫嫌疑人，可以从该人员离开感染环境的时候算起，实施不超过该传染病最长潜伏期的就地诊验或者留验以及其他的卫生处理。

第六条 卫生检疫机关应当阻止染疫人、染疫嫌疑人出境，但是对来自国外并且在到达时受就地诊验的人，本人要求出境的，可以准许出境；如果乘交通工具出境，检疫医师应当将这种情况在出境检疫证上签注，同时通知交通工具负责人采取必要的预防措施。

Article 7 When a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental harm is discovered at a frontier port, the corpse shall be subject to quarantine inspection and only after an entry or exit permit is granted can the corpse be removed.

Article 8 When a quarantinable infectious disease or a disease suspected to be quarantinable or a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental harm is discovered on conveyance from a domestic pestilence area or in the course of a domestic voyage, the persons in charge of the conveyance are required to make a report to the health and quarantine organ on arrival at the frontier port and undergo preliminary quarantine inspection.

Article 9 When quarantinable infectious diseases are prevailing at home or abroad, the administrative department of health under the State Council shall report the situation to the State Council for decisions on taking the following precautionary measures, partially or totally, in quarantine inspection:

- (1) Giving orders to blockade relevant sections of the border and frontier water course;
- (2) Giving orders that certain articles must be disinfected or treated with insecticides before they are allowed in or out of the country.
- (3) Giving orders to prohibit shipment, in or out, of certain articles.
- (4) Giving orders to designate the primary sea-ports and airports. Those vessels or aircraft from foreign pestilence areas, without going through quarantine inspection at the primary sea-port or airport, shall not be permitted to get into any other sea-port or airport, with the exception of cases of accidents or other special reasons.

Article 10 Upon the arrival of containers, goods, or discarded used materials at the port ready for shipping in or out, the shipper, the carrier's agent or the consignor is required to report to the health and quarantine organ for inspection. Containers, goods, or used materials that come from pestilence area or have been contaminated by an epidemic disease or are likely to spread quarantinable epidemic diseases or are found to have carried rodents which affect human health and vectors are required to undergo disinfection, deratization, deinsectization and other necessary sanitization process.

If the owner of the containers, goods or discarded used materials asks to go through quarantine inspection or sanitization in other places, the health and quarantine organ shall provide convenience and carry out the task in accordance with regulations.

Article 11 The carrier, shipper or parcel sender of special articles which enter or leave China such as microorganisms, human tissues, biological products, and blood and its products shall declare to the health and quarantine authority and be subject to health and quarantine inspection, and undergo the customs clearance formalities based on the approval form for special articles issued by the health and quarantine authority. Such articles are not allowed to enter or leave China without the permission of the health and quarantine authority.

Article 12 Luggage and other articles carried along by incoming or outgoing passengers or staff members or by means of registered shipment that may spread quarantinable epidemic diseases, are required to undergo hygienic examination. The health and quarantine organ shall exercise sanitization or destruction of the foods, drinks and aquatic products that come from the pestilence area or have been contaminated with epidemic diseases and issue a sanitization certificate.

Article 13 When the health and quarantine organ conducts health examination and sanitization of the registered parcels, the postal unit is required to offer cooperation. Without permission by the health and quarantine organ, the postal unit may not ship the parcels.

Article 14 The General Administration of Customs is the organ of authority for making the various kinds of health and quarantine forms, certificates as well as for their issuance.

第七条 在国境口岸以及停留在该场所的入境、出境交通工具上，所有非因意外伤害而死亡并死因不明的尸体，必须经卫生检疫机关查验，并签发尸体移运许可证后，方准移运。

第八条 来自国内疫区的交通工具，或者在国内航行中发现检疫传染病、疑似检疫传染病，或者有人非因意外伤害而死亡并死因不明的，交通工具负责人应当向到达的国境口岸卫生检疫机关报告，接受临时检疫。

第九条 在国内或者国外检疫传染病大流行的时候，国务院卫生行政部门应当立即报请国务院决定采取下列检疫措施的一部或者全部：

- (一) 下令封锁陆地边境、国界江河的有关区域；
- (二) 指定某些物品必须经过消毒、除虫，方准由国外运进或者由国内运出；
- (三) 禁止某些物品由国外运进或者由国内运出；
- (四) 指定第一入境港口、降落机场。对来自国外疫区的船舶、航空器，除因遇险或者其他特殊原因外，没有经第一入境港口、机场检疫的，不准进入其他港口和机场。

第十条 入境、出境的集装箱、货物、废旧物等物品在到达口岸的时候，承运人、代理人或者货主，必须向卫生检疫机关申报并接受卫生检疫。对来自疫区的、被传染病污染的以及可能传播检疫传染病或者发现与人类健康有关的啮齿动物和病媒昆虫的集装箱、货物、废旧物等物品，应当实施消毒、除鼠、除虫或者其他必要的卫生处理。

集装箱、货物、废旧物等物品的货主要求在其他地方实施卫生检疫、卫生处理的，卫生检疫机关可以给予方便，并按规定办理。

第十一条 入境、出境的微生物、人体组织、生物制品、血液及其制品等特殊物品的携带人、托运人或者邮递人，必须向卫生检疫机关申报并接受卫生检疫，凭卫生检疫机关签发的特殊物品审批单办理通关手续。未经卫生检疫机关许可，不准入境、出境。

第十二条 入境、出境的旅客、员工个人携带或者托运可能传播传染病的行李和物品，应当接受卫生检查。卫生检疫机关对来自疫区或者被传染病污染的各种食品、饮料、水产品等应当实施卫生处理或者销毁，并签发卫生处理证明。

第十三条 卫生检疫机关对应当实施卫生检疫的邮包进行卫生检查和必要的卫生处理时，邮政部门应予配合。未经卫生检疫机关许可，邮政部门不得运递。

第十四条 卫生检疫单、证的种类、式样和签发办法，由海关总署规定。

CHAPTER II REPORT OF EPIDEMIC SITUATION

第二章 疫情通报

Article 15 On discovering at, or on a conveyance at a frontier port a quarantinable infectious disease, a disease suspected to be quarantinable or a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental ham, the relevant department at the frontier port and the person in charge of the conveyance must report immediately to the health and quarantine office.

第十五条 在国境口岸以及停留在国境口岸的交通工具上，发现检疫传染病、疑似检疫传染病，或者有人非因意外伤害而死亡并死因不明时，国境口岸有关单位以及交通工具的负责人，应当立即向卫生检疫机关报告。

Article 16 When the health and quarantine organ has discovered any quarantinable epidemic cases or monitored epidemic diseases or any disease suspected to be quarantinable, it must inform the local health administrative unit and the epidemic prevention unit. When a quarantinable disease is discovered, it must be promptly reported to the health administrative department under the State Council.

第十六条 卫生检疫机关发现检疫传染病、监测传染病、疑似检疫传染病时，应当向当地卫生行政管理部门和卫生防疫机构通报；发现检疫传染病时，还应当用最快的办法向国务院卫生行政管理部门报告。

On the other hand, if the local epidemic prevention unit has discovered any quarantinable epidemic cases or monitored epidemic diseases, it must keep the health and quarantine organ informed about the matter.

当地卫生防疫机构发现检疫传染病、监测传染病时，应当向卫生检疫机关通报。

Article 17 At the time when any quarantinable epidemic disease is prevalent in certain regions at home or abroad, the health administrative department under the State Council may declare the regions as pestilence areas.

第十七条 在国内或者国外某一地区发生检疫传染病流行时，国务院卫生行政管理部门可以宣布该地区为疫区。

CHAPTER III HEALTH AND QUARANTINE ORGANS

第三章 卫生检疫机关

Article 18 The health and quarantine organ may set up its agent organ if necessary. The setting up, amalgamation or dissolution of any health and quarantine organ shall be governed by the relevant provisions.

第十八条 卫生检疫机关根据工作需要，可以设立派出机构。卫生检疫机关的设立、合并或者撤销，按照有关规定执行。

Article 19 The duties of the health and quarantine organ are as follows:

第十九条 卫生检疫机关的职责：

(1) Enforce "The Frontier Health and Quarantine Law" and the rules for implementation of this law as well as other State regulations concerning public health;

(一) 执行《国境卫生检疫法》及其实施细则和国家有关卫生法规；

(2) collect, analyze information and report about the occurrence, prevalence and the cessation of quarantinable epidemic diseases at the frontier port or abroad;

(二) 收集、整理、报告国际和国境口岸传染病的发生、流行和终息情况；

(3) Exercise sanitary supervision at the frontier port and conduct quarantine inspection, epidemic disease monitoring, sanitary control and sanitization to the conveyances, passengers, containers, corpses, human bones as well as luggage, goods, postal parcels that may spread quarantinable epidemic diseases;

(三) 对国境口岸的卫生状况实施卫生监督；对入境、出境的交通工具、人员、集装箱、尸体、骸骨以及可能传播检疫传染病的行李、货物、邮包等实施检疫查验、传染病监测、卫生监督和卫生处理；

(4) Carry out health and quarantine inspection of any special articles such as exported or imported microzoaria, biological, human tissue, blood and hemo products as well as some animals that may spread human epidemic diseases;

(四) 对入境、出境的微生物、生物制品、人体组织、血液及其制品等特殊物品以及能传播人类传染病的动物，实施卫生检疫；

(5) Offer services in preventive inoculation, physical checkup, medical treatment, consultancy on hygiene and health for international travellers;

(五) 对入境、出境人员进行预防接种、健康检查、医疗服务、国际旅行健康咨询和卫生宣传；

(6) Issue health and quarantine certificates;

(六) 签发卫生检疫证件；

(7) Make epidemiological survey and carry out scientific experiments;

(七) 进行流行病学调查研究，开展科学实验；

(8) Fulfilling other tasks assigned to it by the General Administration of Customs and the health administrative department of the State Council.

(八) 执行海关总署、国务院卫生行政管理部门指定的其他工作。

Article 20 Duties of the frontier health supervisor:

第二十条 国境口岸卫生监督员的职责：

(1) Exercise sanitary control and carry out publicity on hygiene and health to the conveyances at the frontier port or parked on the border waiting for exit or entry;

(2) Give technical guidance in sanitization, such as disinfection, deratization and deinsectization;

(3) Make investigation into the cases that has caused the spread of epidemic diseases and the proliferation of rodent, vector insects, food-poisoning and food-borne contamination, and suggest control measures.

Article 21 When performing its duties, the health and quarantine inspector and border health supervisor are required to wear their quarantine uniform and their quarantine badges. Their conveyances at work are required to bear quarantine flags.

The design of quarantine uniform, sign and flag and their uses shall be determined jointly by the General Administration of Customs and other departments concerned, subject to ratification by the State Council.

CHAPTER IV SEAPORT QUARANTINE

Article 22 quarantine inspection for incoming vessels must be carried out at quarantine anchorage or at the designated place approved by the health and quarantine organ.

A quarantine anchorage shall be determined by the harbor superintendency and the health and quarantine authority through consultation, and be reported to the transport department of the State Council and the General Administration of Customs for recordation.

Article 23 Prior to the arrival of the vessel subject to entry quarantine inspection, the shipping agent is required to inform the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the following matters:

(1) Name and nationality of the vessel, scheduled date and time of arrival at the quarantine anchorage;

(2) Port of departure and port of last call;

(3) Number of crew and passengers;

(4) Type of cargo.

The harbour superintendency administration must inform the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the scheduled arrival date and time of the vessel at the quarantine anchorage.

Article 24 In the course of navigation, if a quarantinable epidemic disease, a disease suspected to the quarantinable, or a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental harm is discovered, the captain must make a prompt report to the health and quarantine organ about the following matters:

(1) Name and nationality of the vessel, scheduled date and time of arrival at the quarantine anchorage;

(2) Port of departure and port of final call;

(3) Number of crew and passengers;

(4) Type of cargo;

(一) 对国境口岸和停留在国境口岸的入境、出境交通工具进行卫生监督和卫生宣传;

(二) 在消毒、除鼠、除虫等卫生处理方面进行技术指导;

(三) 对造成传染病传播、啮齿动物和病媒昆虫扩散、食物中毒、食物污染等事故进行调查,并提出控制措施。

第二十一条 卫生检疫机关工作人员、国境口岸卫生监督员在执行任务时,应当穿着检疫制服,佩戴检疫标志;卫生检疫机关的交通工具在执行任务期间,应当悬挂检疫旗帜。

检疫制服、标志、旗帜的式样和使用办法由海关总署会同有关部门制定,报国务院审批。

第四章 海港检疫

第二十二条 船舶的入境检疫,必须在港口的检疫锚地或者经卫生检疫机关同意的指定地点实施。

检疫锚地由港务监督机关和卫生检疫机关会商确定,报国务院交通运输主管部门和海关总署备案。

第二十三条 船舶代理应当在受入境检疫的船舶到达以前,尽早向卫生检疫机关通知下列事项:

(一) 船名、国籍、预定到达检疫锚地的日期和时间;

(二) 发航港、最后寄港;

(三) 船员和旅客人数;

(四) 货物种类。

港务监督机关应当将船舶确定到达检疫锚地的日期和时间尽早通知卫生检疫机关。

第二十四条 受入境检疫的船舶,在航行中,发现检疫传染病、疑似检疫传染病,或者有人非因意外伤害而死亡并死因不明的,船长必须立即向实施检疫港口的卫生检疫机关报告下列事项:

(一) 船名、国籍、预定到达检疫锚地的日期和时间;

(二) 发航港、最后寄港;

(三) 船员和旅客人数;

(四) 货物种类;

(5) Name of disease or principal symptoms, number of cases and deaths;

(五) 病名或者主要症状、患病人数、死亡人数;

(6) Whether there are any doctors on board the vessel.

(六) 船上有无船医。

Article 25 all vessels subject to entry quarantine inspection are required to hoist quarantine signals ready for inspection. Without an Entry Quarantine Permit issued by the health and quarantine organ, the quarantine signals shall not be lowered.

第二十五条 受入境检疫的船舶，必须按照下列规定悬挂检疫信号等候查验，在卫生检疫机关发给入境检疫证前，不得降下检疫信号。

In the day time, an international signal flag shall be put up at a conspicuous place on the vessel:

昼间在明显处所悬挂国际通语信号旗:

(1) The "Q" sign flag means that the vessel is free from quarantinable epidemic diseases, and is applying for an Entry Quarantine Permit;

(一) “Q”字旗表示：本船没有染疫，请发给入境检疫证;

(2) The "QQ" sign flag means that the vessel has on board a quarantinable epidemic disease or a disease suspected to be quarantinable and asks for instant quarantine sanitization.

(二) “QQ”字旗表示：本船有染疫或者染疫嫌疑，请即刻实施检疫。

During the night, a light-signal shall be put up vertically at a conspicuous place on the vessel:

夜间在明显处所垂直悬挂灯号:

(1) Three red lights indicate that the vessel is free from quarantinable epidemic disease and is applying for an Entry Quarantine permit;

(一) 红灯三盏表示：本船没有染疫，请发给入境检疫证;

(2) Four lights in the order of Red-Red-White-Red indicate that the vessel has been contaminated by a quarantinable epidemic disease or a disease suspected to be quarantinable and asks for instant quarantine sanitization.

(二) 红、红、白、红灯四盏表示：本船有染疫或者染疫嫌疑，请即刻实施检疫。

Article 26 No persons other than navigation pilot and those approved by the health and quarantine organ shall be allowed to get on board the vessel(s) with quarantine flag or light signal(s); no unloading of luggage, cargo, postal parcels shall be allowed; no other vessel shall be allowed to get close; no crew member shall be allowed to leave the vessel without the approval by the health and quarantine organ, unless the vessel is in distress. The navigation pilot shall not guide the vessel(s) away from the quarantine anchorage.

第二十六条 悬挂检疫信号的船舶，除引航员和经卫生检疫机关许可的人员外，其他人员不准上船，不准装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品，其他船舶不准靠近；船上的人员，除因船舶遇险外，未经卫生检疫机关许可，不准离船；引航员不得将船引离检疫锚地。

Article 27 Vessel(s) applying for quarantine inspection by telecommunication must first submit an application to the health and quarantine organ. A sanitary certificate shall be issued to the qualified vessel(s) which may apply for telecommunicated quarantine inspection within twelve months as of the issuance of the certificate.

第二十七条 申请电讯检疫的船舶，首先向卫生检疫机关申请卫生检查，合格者发给卫生证书。该证书自签发之日起12个月内可以申请电讯检疫。

Article 28 the vessel with valid sanitary certificate must make a report, twenty-four hours prior to its arrival, to the health and quarantine organ about the following matters:

第二十八条 持有效卫生证书的船舶在入境前24小时，应当向卫生检疫机关报告下列事项:

(1) Name and nationality of the vessel, scheduled date and time of arrival at the quarantine anchorage;

(一) 船名、国籍、预定到达检疫锚地的日期和时间;

(2) Port of departure and port of last call;

(二) 发航港、最后寄港;

(3) Number of crew and passengers and their state of health;

(三) 船员和旅客人数及健康状况;

(4) Type of cargo;

(四) 货物种类;

(5) Date of issuance and number of the vessel's sanitary certificate; date and port of issuance of the deratization certificate or a deratization laissez-passer, as well as other sanitary documents.

(五) 船舶卫生证书的签发日期和编号、除鼠证书或者免予除鼠证书的签发日期和签发港，以及其他卫生证件。

Upon approval of the above report, the vessel(s) may enter the port.

经卫生检疫机关对上述报告答复同意后，即可进港。

Article 29 Entry quarantine inspection of vessel(s) shall be conducted between sunrise and sunset. Round-the-clock quarantine inspection shall be conducted on vessel(s) at the port which have night navigation conditions for docking and unloading of cargo. No night-time quarantine inspection shall be conducted on vessel(s) from pestilence areas.

Article 30 The captain of the entry vessel is required to show the quarantine physician on board the vessel health declaration, crew member list, passenger manifest and cargo declaration, signed by the captain or the vessel physician, and a deratization certificate or deratization laissez-passer.

During the inspection, the quarantine physician has the right to read the deck logbook and other related documents; he may ask for detailed information about the sanitary situation of the vessel during its navigation course if he considers it necessary and the captain or the vessel physician must give the true facts. The answers in written form must bear the signature of the captain and that of the vessel physician.

Article 31 After completion of entry quarantine inspection of the vessel, the quarantine physician is required to sign and issue an Entry Quarantine Permit without delay; if the vessel needs to go through sanitization or is subject to certain restrictions, a footnote and signature must be made on the Permit and measures shall be taken accordingly; if the vessel is contaminated or is suspected to be with contaminated with a quarantinable disease, the harbour superintendency administration shall be informed and a sanitization notice shall be given to the vessel. The navigation pilot and those persons approved by the health and quarantine organ are required to undergo sanitization together with crew members and passengers.

The Entry Quarantine Permit shall be issued to the vessel only after the necessary sanitization is completed. Having received the Entry Quarantine Permit issued by the health and quarantine organ, the quarantine flag and light signal(s) may be lowered.

Article 32 Before departure of an exit vessel, the shipping agent is required to inform the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the following matters:

- (1) Name and nationality of vessel and scheduled date and time of departure;
- (2) Destination port and primary departure port;
- (3) Crew member list and passenger manifest;
- (4) Type of cargo.

The harbour superintendency administration is required to notify the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the fixed date and time of departure of the exit vessel(s).

If there is no change in crew members and passengers, the vessel receiving entry and exit quarantine inspections at the same port may get a P.W.E. If there is a change in crew members or passengers, revised manifest shall be required.

Article 33 The captain of the vessel receiving exit quarantine inspection is required to show the deratization certificate or the deratization laissez-passer and other related quarantine documents to the health and quarantine organ. The quarantine physician may ask the captain or the vessel physician for further details about the state of health of the crew members and the passengers as well as the sanitary situation on the vessel; the captain and the vessel physician are required to give true-to-fact answers.

Article 34 Upon completion of quarantine inspection on an exit vessel, the quarantine physician must sign and issue an EXit Quarantine Permit without delay. If the vessel cannot set sail at the scheduled time due to sanitization, the health and quarantine organ is required to notify the harbour superintendency administration immediately.

第二十九条 对船舶的入境检疫，在日出后到日落前的时间内实施；凡具备船舶夜航条件，夜间可靠离码头和装卸作业的港口口岸，应实行24小时检疫。对来自疫区的船舶，不实行夜间检疫。

第三十条 受入境检疫船舶的船长，在检疫医师到达船上时，必须提交由船长签字或者有船医附签的航海健康申报书、船员名单、旅客名单、载货申报单，并出示除鼠证书或者免于除鼠证书。

在查验中，检疫医师有权查阅航海日志和其他有关证件；需要进一步了解船舶航行中卫生情况时，检疫医师可以向船长、船医提出询问，船长、船医必须如实回答。用书面回答时，须经船长签字和船医附签。

第三十一条 船舶实施入境查验完毕以后，对没有染疫的船舶，检疫医师应当立即签发入境检疫证；如果该船有受卫生处理或者限制的事项，应当在入境检疫证上签注，并按照签注事项办理。对染疫船舶、染疫嫌疑船舶，除通知港务监督机关外，对该船舶还应当发给卫生处理通知书，该船舶上的引航员和经卫生检疫机关许可上船的人员应当视同员工接受有关卫生处理，在卫生处理完毕以后，再发给入境检疫证。

船舶领到卫生检疫机关签发的入境检疫证后，可以降低检疫信号。

第三十二条 船舶代理应当在受出境检疫的船舶启航以前，尽早向卫生检疫机关通知下列事项：

- (一) 船名、国籍、预定开航的日期和时间；
- (二) 目的港、最初寄港；
- (三) 船员名单和旅客名单；
- (四) 货物种类。

港务监督机关应当将船舶确定开航的日期和时间尽早通知卫生检疫机关。

船舶的入境、出境检疫在同一港口实施时，如果船员、旅客没有变动，可以免报船员名单和旅客名单；有变动的，报变动船员、旅客名单。

第三十三条 受出境检疫的船舶，船长应当向卫生检疫机关出示除鼠证书或者免于除鼠证书和其他有关检疫证件。检疫医师可以向船长、船医提出有关船员、旅客健康情况和船上卫生情况的询问，船长、船医对上述询问应当如实回答。

第三十四条 对船舶实施出境检疫完毕以后，检疫医师应当按照检疫结果立即签发出境检疫证，如果因卫生处理不能按原定时间启航，应当及时通知港务监督机关。

Article 35 After quarantine inspection on an exit vessel is completed, no persons other than the navigation pilot and those approved by the health and quarantine organ shall be allowed to go on board the vessel, no loading or unloading or luggage, cargo or postal parcels shall be allowed. Any violation of the rules may cause the vessel to undergo quarantine reinspection.

CHAPTER V AIRPORT QUARANTINE

Article 36 Aircraft shall be prohibited from dumping or be allowed to drop any articles that may spread epidemic diseases while flying.

Article 37 the aviation station that conducts health and quarantine inspection is required to inform the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the following matters:

1. Nationality, make, number and markings of the aircraft and its scheduled arrival time;
2. Departure airport, stop-over airport and destination airport;
3. Number of crew members and passengers.

Article 38 In the course of flight, if any quarantinable epidemic disease, a disease suspected to be quarantinable, or a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental harm is discovered, the captain of the aircraft subject to entry quarantine inspection is required to inform the airport of the matter and report to the health and quarantine organ about the following matters:

- (1) Nationality, make, number and markings of the aircraft and its scheduled arrival time;
- (2) Departure airport, stop-over airport and destination airport;
- (3) Number of crew members and passengers;
- (4) Name of disease or principal symptoms, number of cases and deaths.

Article 39 After an aircraft subject to entry quarantine inspection lands at the airport, the quarantine physician shall get on board first. The aircraft captain or his authorized agent is required to submit to the health and quarantine organ the general declaration, passenger manifest, deck cargo declaration and the valid deinsectization certificate and other related quarantine documents; the aircraft captain or his authorized agent is required to give true-to-fact answers to the inquiries from the quarantine a physician about the sanitary situation on the aircraft. Before completion of quarantine inspection, no persons other than those approved by the health and quarantine organ are allowed to get on or off the aircraft; no loading or unloading of luggage, cargo or postal parcels shall be permitted.

Article 40 Entry passengers are required to undergo entry quarantine inspection at the appointed place and answer the quarantine physician's inquiries orally or in written form. During the inspection time entry passengers shall not be allowed to leave the inspection place.

Article 41 Upon completion of entry quarantine inspection of the aircraft, the quarantine physician must sign and issue an Entry Quarantine Permit to the aircraft which is free from contamination. If the aircraft needs to undergo sanitation or is subject to certain restrictions, a footnote and signature must be made on the Permit and the aircraft captain or his authorized agent shall be responsible for taking necessary measures accordingly; if the aircraft is proved to be contaminated, a sanitization notice shall be given to the aircraft and the airport shall be notified. After the required sanitization is done, an Entry quarantine Permit shall be issued to the aircraft.

第三十五条 对船舶实施出境检疫完毕以后，除引航员和经卫生检疫机关许可的人员外，其他人员不准上船，不准装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品。如果违反上述规定，该船舶必须重新实施出境检疫。

第五章 航空检疫

第三十六条 航空器在飞行中，不得向下投掷或者任其坠下能传播传染病的任何物品。

第三十七条 实施卫生检疫机场的航空站，应当在受入境检疫的航空器到达以前，尽早向卫生检疫机关通知下列事项：

- (一) 航空器的国籍、机型、号码、识别标志、预定到达时间；
- (二) 出发站、经停站；
- (三) 机组和旅客人数。

第三十八条 受入境检疫的航空器，如果在飞行中发现检疫传染病、疑似检疫传染病，或者有人非因意外伤害而死亡并死因不明时，机长应当立即通知到达机场的航空站，向卫生检疫机关报告下列事项：

- (一) 航空器的国籍、机型、号码、识别标志、预定到达时间；
- (二) 出发站、经停站；
- (三) 机组和旅客人数；
- (四) 病名或者主要症状、患病人数、死亡人数。

第三十九条 受入境检疫的航空器到达机场以后，检疫医师首先登机。机长或者其授权的代理人，必须向卫生检疫机关提交总申报单、旅客名单、货物仓单和有效的灭蚊证书，以及其他有关检疫证件；对检疫医师提出的有关航空器上卫生状况的询问，机长或者其授权的代理人应当如实回答。在检疫没有结束之前，除经卫生检疫机关许可外，任何人不得上下航空器，不准装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品。

第四十条 入境旅客必须在指定的地点，接受入境查验，同时用书面或者口头回答检疫医师提出的有关询问。在此期间，入境旅客不得离开查验场所。

第四十一条 对入境航空器查验完毕以后，根据查验结果，对没有染疫的航空器，检疫医师应当签发入境检疫证；如果该航空器有受卫生处理或者限制的事项，应当在入境检疫证上签注，由机长或者其授权的代理人负责执行；对染疫或者有染疫嫌疑的航空器，除通知航空站外，对该航空器应当发给卫生处理通知单，在规定的卫生处理完毕以后，再发给入境检疫证。

Article 42 Prior to the departure of the aircraft subject to exit quarantine inspection, the airport is required to submit to the health and quarantine organ the general declaration, deck cargo declaration and other documents related to quarantine and to inform it of the following matters:

- (1) Nationality, make, number and markings of the aircraft and its scheduled time of departure.
- (2) Stop-over airport(s) and destination airport.
- (3) Number of crew members and passengers.

Article 43 Upon completion of exit quarantine inspection of the aircraft, the quarantine physician must sign and issue an Exit quarantine Permit to the aircraft which is free from contamination, or, such Permit shall be issued upon completion of the necessary sanitization; if the aircraft cannot take off at the scheduled time due to sanitization, the health and quarantine organ must notify the airport without delay.

CHAPTER VI BORDER QUARANTINE

Article 44 Prior to the arrival of the trains subject to entry quarantine inspection, the railway station is required to inform the health and quarantine organ of the following matters:

- (1) Train number and scheduled arrival time;
- (2) Primary departure station;
- (3) Train marshaling.

Article 45 After the train or other motor vehicle subject to entry quarantine inspection arrives at the railway station on the border, the quarantine physician shall get on board the train first. The head of train crew or the person in charge of the vehicle is required to submit a report either orally or in written form to the health and quarantine organ on the state of health of the persons on board and to give true-to-fact answers to the inquiries by the quarantine physician concerning sanitary and health conditions on board.

Article 46 During quarantine inspection, without permission by the health and quarantine organ, no persons shall be allowed to get on or off the train or other vehicle which is subjected to entry quarantine inspection; no loading or unloading of luggage, cargo or postal parcels shall be permitted.

Article 47 Prior to the departure of the train subject to exit quarantine inspection, the railway station is required to inform the health and quarantine organ at the earliest possible time of the following matters:

- (1) Train number and scheduled departure time;
- (2) Destination station;
- (3) Train marshaling.

第四十二条 实施卫生检疫机场的航空站, 应当在受出境检疫的航空器起飞以前, 尽早向卫生检疫机关提交总申报单、货物仓单和其他有关检疫证件, 并通知下列事项:

- (一) 航空器的国籍、机型、号码、识别标志、预定起飞时间;
- (二) 经停站、目的站;
- (三) 机组和旅客人数。

第四十三条 对出境航空器查验完毕以后, 如果没有染疫, 检疫医师应当签发出境检疫证或者在必要的卫生处理完毕以后, 再发给出境检疫证; 如果该航空器因卫生处理不能按原定时间起飞, 应当及时通知航空站。

第六章 陆地边境检疫

第四十四条 实施卫生检疫的车站, 应当在受入境检疫的列车到达之前, 尽早向卫生检疫机关通知下列事项:

- (一) 列车的车次, 预定到达的时间;
- (二) 始发站;
- (三) 列车编组情况。

第四十五条 受入境检疫的列车和其他车辆到达车站、关口后, 检疫医师首先登车, 列车长或者其他车辆负责人, 应当口头或者书面向卫生检疫机关申报该列车或者其他车辆上人员的健康情况, 对检疫医师提出有关卫生状况和人员健康的询问, 应当如实回答。

第四十六条 受入境检疫的列车和其他车辆到达车站、关口, 在实施入境检疫而未取得入境检疫证以前, 未经卫生检疫机关许可, 任何人不准上下列车或者其他车辆, 不准装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品。

第四十七条 实施卫生检疫的车站, 应当在受出境检疫列车发车以前, 尽早向卫生检疫机关通知下列事项:

- (一) 列车的车次, 预定发车的时间;
- (二) 终到站;
- (三) 列车编组情况。

Article 48 During its course of transportation, if a quarantinable infectious disease, a disease suspected to be quarantinable, or a death due to an unidentified cause other than accidental harm is discovered on the train or other vehicle subject to entry or exit quarantine inspection, the head of the train crew or the person in charge of the vehicle is required to report to the health and quarantine organ about the matter upon arrival at the border station.

Article 49 In case that a quarantinable infectious disease or a disease suspected to be quarantinable is discovered on the train subject to entry or exit quarantine inspection, or in case that the train is unable to leave of scheduled time due to sanitization, the health and quarantine organ is required to inform the station master of the case without delay. If the parking place is not suitable for sanitization, the station master can decide on another place within the station for sanitization. Before completion of sanitization, without permission by the health and quarantine organ, no person shall be allowed to get off or on the train, no loading or unloading of luggage, goods or postal parcels shall be permitted.

In order that the entry through train can run normally, the health and quarantine organ may have its personnel exercise quarantine inspection on board the train in operation. The head of the train crew shall provide conveniences.

Article 50 After completion of entry or exit quarantine inspection or necessary sanitization to the train or other vehicle, the quarantine physician is required to sign and issue an exit or entry quarantine certificate according to quarantine inspection results.

Article 51 Those who enter or leave the country at the border on foot are required to undergo entry or exit quarantine inspection at a designated place. Without permission by the health and quarantine organ, no one may leave the designated place.

Article 52 Any train or vehicle, coming from pestilence area, or having been contaminated or being suspected to have been contaminated with an epidemic disease or being found to have carried goods with rodent or pests that may spread an epidemic disease, shall be required to undergo health inspection and necessary sanitization.

CHAPTER VII SANITIZATION

Article 53 While performing sanitization, the health and quarantine officers are required to see to it that:

- (1) No one's health is endangered;
- (2) No damage is done to the structure of and the equipment on the vehicle;
- (3) No fire is caused;
- (4) NO damage is done to the luggage or goods.

Article 54 The sanitization that exit or entry containers, luggage, goods or postal parcels are required to undergo shall be conducted by the health and quarantine organ.

Any conveyance waiting for entry or exit is subject to disinfection, deratization, deinsectization and other necessary sanitization when found to be in any one of the following conditions:

- (1) Having come from a pestilence area;
- (2) Being contaminated by a quarantinable epidemic disease;

第四十八条 应当受入境、出境检疫的列车和其他车辆，如果在行程中发现检疫传染病、疑似检疫传染病，或者有人非意外伤害而死亡并死因不明的，列车或者其他车辆到达车站、关口时，列车长或者其他车辆负责人应当向卫生检疫机关报告。

第四十九条 受入境、出境检疫的列车，在查验中发现检疫传染病或者疑似检疫传染病，或者因受卫生处理不能按原定时间发车，卫生检疫机关应当及时通知车站的站长。如果列车在原停车地点不宜实施卫生处理，站长可以选择站内其他地点实施卫生处理。在处理完毕之前，未经卫生检疫机关许可，任何人不得上下列车，不准装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品。

为了保证入境直通列车的正常运输，卫生检疫机关可以派员随车实施检疫，列车长应当提供方便。

第五十条 对列车或者其他车辆实施入境、出境检疫完毕后，检疫医师应当根据检疫结果分别签发入境、出境检疫证，或者在必要的卫生处理完毕后，再分别签发入境、出境检疫证。

第五十一条 徒步入境、出境的人员，必须首先在指定的场所接受入境、出境查验，未经卫生检疫机关许可，不准离开指定的场所。

第五十二条 受入境、出境检疫的列车以及其他车辆，载有来自疫区、有染疫或者染疫嫌疑或者夹带能传播传染病的病媒昆虫和啮齿动物的货物，应当接受卫生检查和必要的卫生处理。

第七章 卫生处理

第五十三条 卫生检疫机关的工作人员在实施卫生处理时，必须注意下列事项：

- (一) 防止对任何人的健康造成危害；
- (二) 防止对交通工具的结构和设备造成损害；
- (三) 防止发生火灾；
- (四) 防止对行李、货物造成损害。

第五十四条 入境、出境的集装箱、行李、货物、邮包等物品需要卫生处理的，由卫生检疫机关实施。

入境、出境的交通工具有下列情形之一的，应当由卫生检疫机关实施消毒、除鼠、除虫或者其他卫生处理：

- (一) 来自检疫传染病疫区的；
- (二) 被检疫传染病污染的；

(3) Revealing the presence of rodents which affect human health or insects which are carriers of disease and their number exceeds the state standard.

Article 55 Goods that are shipped from abroad and are only passing through the People's Republic of China, shall, if there is no transshipment, be exempted from sanitization except in cases where events of epidemiological significance have taken place.

Article 56 According to the extent of contamination, the health and quarantine organ shall exercise disinfection deratization or insectization respectively to the used materials waiting for entry or exit and to the used transportation vehicles that were in operation at foreign ports. In case of serious contamination, the used materials or vehicles shall be destroyed.

Article 57 Prior to the entry or exit of human remains or ashes, the shipper or the agent is required to apply for health and quarantine inspection and to present a certificate of cause of death or other related documents. If it fails to meet the hygiene requirements, it is required to undergo sanitization by the health and quarantine organ. Only after passing the health and quarantine inspection can the remains or ashes be shipped in or out.

The corpse of anyone who died from a quarantinable epidemic disease must be cremated at a nearby place.

Article 58 In the case that a conveyance has previously undergone sanitization at another port, it is not necessary to conduct sanitization again upon its arrival unless any one of the following circumstances applies:

(1) When events of epidemiological significance have taken place either at the port where the conveyance underwent sanitization or on board that conveyance;

(2) When sanitization undertaken at other port proved to be practically ineffective.

Article 59 In the case when any rodent is found to have died of unusual or unknown cause either at the border port or on the conveyance, the border port authorities or the captain of the conveyance is required to report to the health and quarantine organ about the case without delay so that prompt examination and sanitization can be carried out.

Article 60 The captain of a ship of international voyage is required to apply to the health and quarantine organ for inspection of rat damage every 6 months. The health and quarantine organ shall exercise deratization or dispense with deratization according to the result of the inspection and issue a certificate of deratization or a deratization laissez-passer which shall be valid for 6 months from the day it is issued.

Article 61 Only under any one of the following circumstances shall the health and quarantine organ issue a certificate of exemption of deratization after making sure that the vessel is free of rodents:

(1) When the hold is bare;

(2) When there is ballast or other goods in the hold, but these goods do not lure the mice and the layout of the goods does not hinder the inspection;

When an oil tanker is in full load, a certificate of exemption of deratization may be issued.

(三) 发现有与人类健康有关的啮齿动物或者病媒昆虫，超过国家卫生标准的。

第五十五条 由国外起运经过中华人民共和国境内的货物，如果不在境内换装，除发生在流行病学上有重要意义的事件，需要实施卫生处理外，在一般情况下不实施卫生处理。

第五十六条 卫生检疫机关对入境、出境的废旧物品和曾行驶于境外港口的废旧交通工具，根据污染程度，分别实施消毒、除鼠、除虫，对污染严重的实施销毁。

第五十七条 入境、出境的尸体、骸骨托运人或者代理人应当申请卫生检疫，并出示死亡证明或者其他有关证件，对不符合卫生要求的，必须接受卫生检疫机关实施的卫生处理。经卫生检疫合格后，方准运进或者运出。

对因患检疫传染病而死亡的病人尸体，必须就近火化，不准移运。

第五十八条 卫生检疫机关对已在到达本口岸前的其他口岸实施卫生处理的交通工具不再重复实施卫生处理。但有下列情形之一的，仍需实施卫生处理：

(一) 在原实施卫生处理的口岸或者该交通工具上，发生流行病学上有重要意义的事件，需要进一步实施卫生处理的；

(二) 在到达本口岸前的其他口岸实施的卫生处理没有实际效果的。

第五十九条 在国境口岸或者交通工具上发现啮齿动物有反常死亡或者死因不明的，国境口岸有关单位或者交通工具的负责人，必须立即向卫生检疫机关报告，迅速查明原因，实施卫生处理。

第六十条 国际航行船舶的船长，必须每隔6个月向卫生检疫机关申请一次鼠患检查，卫生检疫机关根据检查结果实施除鼠或者免于除鼠，并且分别发给除鼠证书或者免于除鼠证书。该证书自签发之日起6个月内有效。

第六十一条 卫生检疫机关只有在下列之一情况下，经检查确认船舶无鼠害的，方可签发免于除鼠证书：

(一) 空舱；

(二) 舱内虽然装有压舱物品或者其他物品，但是这些物品不引诱鼠类，放置情况又不妨碍实施鼠患检查。

对油轮在实舱时进行检查，可以签发免于除鼠证书。

Article 62 Normally the inspection of rat-damage or deratization shall be carried out while the hold is bare. If the vessel can not undergo rat-damage inspection or deratization by means of steam sterilization in due time owing to some reason or other, and it is sailing towards a port convenient for inspection or deratization, the term of validity of deratization certificate or the deratization laissez-passer the vessel is holding may be extended for another month and an extension certificate shall be issued.

Article 63 In the situation when the deratization certificate or the deratization laissez-passer of a vessel is still valid, but the vessel is found to have caught the plague or is suspected to have caught the plague, the health and quarantine organ must inform the captain that his vessel is required to undergo deratization by means of steam sterilization in accordance with the standard set by the state, and the captain must act as required.

Article 64 While anchoring at the port, the captain is required to take effective measures as follows:

- (1) The mooring rope must have effective rat guard or the like;
- (2) At night the accommodation ladder and the gang board must be illuminated by strong searchlight;
- (3) When any dead rat is found or any rat is trapped, it is required to report to the health and quarantine organ.

Article 65 At the border port, if rodents are found on any home vessel of domestic voyage, the vessel must undertake deratization by itself. Upon application, the health quarantine organ may exercise deratization.

Article 66 When necessary, the health administrative department under the State Council shall order the health and quarantine organs to check the valid certificate of certain preventive inoculation or health certificate of the persons upon their arrival at the entry port from abroad or from certain regions.

Article 67 Term of validity of preventive inoculation are as follows:

- (1) For yellow fever vaccine, it is valid for 10 years from the day of inoculation. If the second inoculation follows the previous one in less than 10 years, it is valid for 10 years from the day of reinoculation.
- (2) As for other kinds of inoculation, their term of validity shall be stated in related regulations.

CHAPTER VIII CONTROL OF QUARANTINABLE EPIDEMIC DISEASE

PART I THE PLAGUE

Article 68 Incubation period of the plague is 6 days.

Article 69 Under any one of the following circumstances, a vessel or an aircraft, upon its arrival, shall be considered as having been contaminated with the plague:

- (1) Any plague case is found on the vessel or aircraft;
- (2) Any rodent is found to have caught the plague on the vessel or aircraft;
- (3) Any person is found to have caught the plague 6 days after he/she boarded the vessel.

第六十二条 对船舶的鼠患检查或者除鼠，应当尽量在船舶空舱的时候进行。如果船舶因故不宜按期进行鼠患检查或者熏蒸除鼠，并且该船又开往便于实施鼠患检查或者熏蒸除鼠的港口，可以准许该船原有的除鼠证书或者免于除鼠证书的有效期延长1个月，并签发延长证明。

第六十三条 对国际航行的船舶，按照国家规定的标准，应当用熏蒸的方法除鼠时，如果该船的除鼠证书或者免于除鼠证书尚未失效，除该船染有鼠疫或者鼠疫嫌疑外，卫生检疫机关应当将除鼠理由通知船长。船长应当按照要求执行。

第六十四条 船舶在港口停靠期间，船长应当负责采取下列的措施：

- (一) 缆绳上必须使用有效的防鼠板，或者其他防鼠装置；
- (二) 夜间放置扶梯、桥板时，应当用强光照射；
- (三) 在船上发现死鼠或者捕获到鼠类时，应当向卫生检疫机关报告。

第六十五条 在国境口岸停留的国内航行的船舶如果存在鼠患，船方应当进行除鼠。根据船方申请，也可由卫生检疫机关实施除鼠。

第六十六条 国务院卫生行政部门认为必要时，可以要求来自国外或者国外某些地区的人员在入境时，向卫生检疫机关出示有效的某种预防接种证书或者健康证明。

第六十七条 预防接种的有效期如下：

- (一) 黄热病疫苗自接种后第10日起，10年内有效。如果前次接种不满10年又经复种，自复种的当日起，10年内有效；
- (二) 其他预防接种的有效期，按照有关规定执行。

第八章 检疫传染病管理

第一节 鼠 疫

第六十八条 鼠疫的潜伏期为6日。

第六十九条 船舶、航空器在到达时，有下列情形之一的，为染有鼠疫：

- (一) 船舶、航空器上有鼠疫病例的；
- (二) 船舶、航空器上发现有感染鼠疫的啮齿动物的；
- (三) 船舶上曾经有人在上船6日以后患鼠疫的。

Article 70 Under any one of the following circumstances, the vessel shall be considered as being suspected to have caught the plague:

- (1) There is no plague case but there were persons who caught the plague 6 days after they had boarded the vessel;
- (2) Unusual death of rodent is found on the vessel and its cause of death is unknown.

Article 71 A vessel or an aircraft contaminated with the plague shall undergo sanitization as follows:

- (1) The person(s) who has contracted the plague shall be placed in isolation;
- (2) The plague suspect(s) shall undergo deinsectization and shall have on site clinical check-up or check-up detention for less than 6 days. During this period, no crew member shall be allowed to go on shore except those whose work requires them to do so and who are permitted by the health and quarantine organ.
- (3) The luggage and belongings of a plague victim or plague suspect and other articles that the health and quarantine organ considers as having been contaminated shall undergo deinsectization or disinfection if necessary;
- (4) The places that have been occupied by the plague victim, or that are suspected of having been contaminated with the plague, shall undergo deinsectization or disinfection if necessary.
- (5) If any rodent on a vessel or on an aircraft is found to have caught the plague, the health and quarantine organ shall exercise deratization. If rodent is found to have not been contaminated with the plague, the health and quarantine organ may also exercise deratization. Deratization shall be conducted when the vessel is isolated and before unloading of cargo.
- (6) The health and quarantine organ shall supervise the unloading of cargo and see to it that the workers shall not be contaminated. If necessary, these workers shall have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for less than 6 days after completion of the unloading.

Article 72 The vessel that is suspected of having caught the plague shall undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 2 to 6 of Article 71 of these Implementation Rules.

Article 73 The health and quarantine organ may, when it deems necessary, take the following sanitization measures to the vessel or aircraft coming from the plague prevalent area but free from contamination:

- (1) The plague suspect(s) shall be required to have on-site clinical check up or check up detention for a period of less than 6 days from the day the vessel or aircraft left the pestilence area.
- (2) Under special circumstances, the vessel or aircraft must undergo deratization.

Article 74 Upon arrival, a train or other motor vehicle on which any plague case is found shall undergo sanitization as follows:

- (1) To undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 1, 3, 4 and 6 of Article 71 of these implementation Rules.
- (2) Plague suspect(s) shall undergo disinsectization and have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 6 days from the date of arrival.

第七十条 船舶在到达时，有下列情形之一的，为染有鼠疫嫌疑：

- (一) 船舶上没有鼠疫病例，但曾经有人在上船后6日以内患鼠疫的；
- (二) 船上啮齿动物有反常死亡，并且死因不明的。

第七十一条 对染有鼠疫的船舶、航空器应当实施下列卫生处理：

- (一) 对染疫人实施隔离；
- (二) 对染疫嫌疑人实施除虫，并且从到达时算起，实施不超过6日的就地诊验或者留验。在此期间，船上的船员除因工作需要并且经卫生检疫机关许可外，不准上岸；
- (三) 对染疫人、染疫嫌疑人的行李、使用过的其他物品和卫生检疫机关认为有污染嫌疑的物品，实施除虫，必要时实施消毒；
- (四) 对染疫人占用过的部位和卫生检疫机关认为有污染嫌疑的部位，实施除虫，必要时实施消毒；
- (五) 船舶、航空器上有感染鼠疫的啮齿动物，卫生检疫机关必须实施除鼠。如果船舶上发现只有未感染鼠疫的啮齿动物，卫生检疫机关也可以实施除鼠。实施除鼠可以在隔离的情况下进行。对船舶的除鼠应当在卸货以前进行；
- (六) 卸货应当在卫生检疫机关的监督下进行，并且防止卸货的工作人员遭受感染，必要时，对卸货的工作人员从卸货完毕时算起，实施不超过6日的就地诊验或者留验。

第七十二条 对染有鼠疫嫌疑的船舶，应当实施本细则第七十一条第（二）至第（六）项规定的卫生处理。

第七十三条 对没有染疫的船舶、航空器，如果来自鼠疫疫区，卫生检疫机关认为必要时，可以实施下列卫生处理：

- (一) 对离船、离航空器的染疫嫌疑人，从船舶、航空器离开疫区的时候算起，实施不超过6日的就地诊验或者留验；
- (二) 在特殊情况下，对船舶、航空器实施除鼠。

第七十四条 对到达的时候载有鼠疫病例的列车和其他车辆，应当实施下列卫生处理：

- (一) 本细则第七十一条第（一）、第（三）、第（四）、第（六）项规定的卫生处理；
- (二) 对染疫嫌疑人实施除虫，并且从到达时算起，实施不超过6日的就地诊验或者留验；

(3) When necessary, the train or other motor vehicle shall undergo deratization.

(三) 必要时，对列车和其他车辆实施除鼠。

PART II CHOLERA

第二节 霍 乱

Article 75 Incubation period of cholera is five days.

第七十五条 霍乱潜伏期为5日。

Article 76 A vessel shall be considered as having been contaminated with cholera when any cholera case is found on board upon its arrival or there were cholera cases on board within 5 days before its arrival.

第七十六条 船舶在到达的时候载有霍乱病例，或者在到达前5日以内，船上曾经有霍乱病例发生，为染有霍乱。

The vessel shall be suspected of having been contaminated with cholera if there were cholera cases during its voyage but there have been no additional cases within 5 days before its arrival.

船舶在航行中曾经有霍乱病例发生，但是在到达前5日以内，没有发生新病例，为染有霍乱嫌疑。

Article 77 The aircraft shall be considered as having been contaminated with cholera if there is any cholera case on board.

第七十七条 航空器在到达的时候载有霍乱病例，为染有霍乱。

The aircraft shall be suspected of having been contaminated with cholera if there were cholera cases on board during the flight but the cases have left the aircraft before arrival.

航空器在航行中曾经有霍乱病例发生，但在到达以前该病员已经离去，为染有霍乱嫌疑。

Article 78 The vessel or aircraft contaminated with cholera is required to undergo sanitization as follows:

第七十八条 对染有霍乱的船舶、航空器，应当实施下列卫生处理：

(1) The person(s) contaminated with cholera shall be placed in isolation;

(一) 对染疫人实施隔离；

(2) Crew members and passengers leaving the vessel or aircraft are required to have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days counting from the day the vessel or aircraft underwent sanitization. No crew member is allowed to go on shore within 5 days after its arrival with the exception of those whose work requires them to do so and who are permitted by the health quarantine organ;

(二) 对离船、离航空器的员工、旅客，从卫生处理完毕时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验；从船舶到达时算起5日内，船上的船员除因工作需要，并且经卫生检疫机关许可外，不准上岸；

(3) The luggage and belongings of the cholera cases or of the suspects and other articles or food that are suspected of having been contaminated shall be disinfected.

(三) 对染疫人、染疫嫌疑人的行李，使用过的其他物品和有污染嫌疑的物品、食品实施消毒；

(4) The places that have been occupied by the cholera cases and the places that are suspected of having been contaminated with cholera shall undergo disinfection;

(四) 对染疫人占用的部位，污染嫌疑部位，实施消毒；

(5) The drinking water that has been contaminated or is suspected of having been contaminated with cholera shall be disinfected before being drained off and the fresh water tank shall be disinfected before being refilled with clean water;

(五) 对污染或者有污染嫌疑的饮用水，应当实施消毒后排放，并在储水容器消毒后再换清洁饮用水；

(6) Human discharges, rubbish, used water, spent material, and the ballast water filled in the cholera prevalent area are not allowed to be discharged or unloaded without disinfection.

(六) 人的排泄物、垃圾、废水、废物和装自霍乱疫区的压舱水，未经消毒，不准排放和移下；

(7) The health and quarantine organ shall supervise the unloading of goods and see to it that the workers shall not be contaminated. When necessary, these workers shall have on-site clinical check up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days after completion of the unloading.

(七) 卸货必须在卫生检疫机关监督下进行，并且防止工作人员遭受感染，必要时，对卸货工作人员从卸货完毕时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验。

Article 79 The vessel or aircraft the is suspected of having been contaminated with cholera is required to undergo sanitization as follows:

第七十九条 对染有霍乱嫌疑的船舶、航空器应当实施下列卫生处理：

(1) It is required to undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 2 to 7 of Article 78 of these Implementation Rules;

(一) 本细则第七十八条第(二)至第(七)项规定的卫生处理；

(2) Crew members and passenger leaving the vessel or aircraft shall either have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days counting from the day of its arrival, or they may have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days counting from the day they left the cholera prevalent area. During this period, no crew member is allowed to leave the port zone with the exception of those whose work requires them to do so and who are permitted by the health and quarantine organ.

Article 80 The vessel or aircraft coming from a cholera prevalent but free from contamination may undergo sanitization as follows if the health and quarantine organ thinks it necessary:

(1) To undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 5 and 6 of Article 78 of these Implementation Rules;

(2) The crew members and passengers leaving the vessel or aircraft are required to have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days beginning from the day they left the cholera prevalent area.

Article 81 Upon arrival, the train or other vehicle on which any cholera case is found is required to undergo sanitization as follows:

(1) To undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 of Article 78 of these Implementation Rules;

(2) The cholera suspect(s) shall undergo on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of less than 5 days starting from the day of arrival.

Article 82 The conveyance coming from a cholera prevalent area or suspected of having been contaminated with cholera shall undergo disinsectization and disinfection if the health and quarantine organ thinks it necessary. If the conveyance carries aquatic products, fruit, vegetables, drinks or other food, no unloading shall be allowed without the permission by the health and quarantine organ. When necessary, they have to undergo sanitization, with the exception of those food canned in air-tight containers and free from contamination.

Article 83 During inspection on the aquatic products, fruit, vegetable drinks or postal parcels containing such food shipped from a cholera prevalent area, the health and quarantine organ shall exercise sample examination in order to determine whether the food has been contaminated, when necessary, sanitization of the food shall be conducted.

Part III Yellow Fever

Article 84 Incubation period of yellow fever is 6 days.

Article 85 People coming from a yellow fever prevalent area are required to present valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever to the health and quarantine organ upon entry.

For those without valid certificate of inoculation, the health and quarantine organ may exercise check-up detention for a period of 6 days counting from the day they left the contaminated place or they may have on-site inoculation against yellow fever and stay until the certificate comes into effect.

Article 86 An aircraft shall be considered as having been contaminated with yellow fever when yellow fever cases are found on board upon its arrival.

(二) 对离船、离航空器的员工、旅客从到达时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验。在此期间，船上的船员除因工作需要，并经卫生检疫机关许可外，不准离开口岸区域；或者对离船、离航空器的员工、旅客，从离开疫区时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验。

第八十条 对没有染疫的船舶、航空器，如果来自霍乱疫区，卫生检疫机关认为必要时，可以实施下列卫生处理：

(一) 本细则第七十八条第（五）、第（六）项规定的卫生处理；

(二) 对离船、离航空器的员工、旅客，从离开疫区时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验。

第八十一条 对到达时载有霍乱病例的列车和其他车辆应当实施下列卫生处理：

(一) 按本细则第七十八条第（一）、第（三）、第（四）、第（五）、第（七）项规定的卫生处理；

(二) 对染疫嫌疑人从到达时算起，实施不超过5日的就地诊验或者留验。

第八十二条 对来自霍乱疫区的或者染有霍乱嫌疑的交通工具，卫生检疫机关认为必要时，可以实施除虫、消毒；如果交通工具载有水产品、水果、蔬菜、饮料及其他食品，除装在密封容器内没有被污染外，未经卫生检疫机关许可，不准卸下，必要时可以实施卫生处理。

第八十三条 对来自霍乱疫区的水产品、水果、蔬菜、饮料以及装有这些制品的邮包，卫生检疫机关在查验时，为了判断是否被污染，可以抽样检验，必要时可以实施卫生处理。

第三节 黄热病

第八十四条 黄热病的潜伏期为6日。

第八十五条 来自黄热病疫区的人员，在入境时，必须向卫生检疫机关出示有效的黄热病预防接种证书。

对无有效的黄热病预防接种证书的人员，卫生检疫机关可以从该人员离开感染环境的时候算起，实施6日的留验，或者实施预防接种并留验到黄热病预防接种证书生效时为止。

第八十六条 航空器到达时载有黄热病病例，为染有黄热病。

Article 87 An aircraft coming from a yellow fever prevalent area is required to present disinsectization certificate issued before the flight. If it fails to present the disinsectization certificate, or the health and quarantine organ considers that the certificate is not up to the requirements and live mosquitoes are found inside the aircraft, then the aircraft shall be suspected of having been contaminated with yellow fever.

Article 88 A vessel shall be considered as having been contaminated with yellow fever when yellow fever cases are found on board upon arrival or there were yellow fever cases on board during the voyage.

The vessel shall be suspected of having been contaminated with yellow fever if it left the yellow fever prevalent area less than 6 days ago, or less than 30 days while *Aedes aegypti* or other causative mosquitoes are found on board.

Article 89 A vessel or an aircraft contaminated with yellow fever is required to undergo sanitization as follows:

- (1) The person(s) contaminated with yellow fever shall be placed in isolation;
- (2) Crew members and passengers leaving the vessel or the aircraft without a valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever are required to undergo sanitization as stipulated in Article 85 of these Implementation Rules;
- (3) *Aedes aegypti*, its eggs and larvae as well as other causative mosquitoes must be eliminated completely and, before completion of disinsectization, the vessel is required to keep away from the shore or other vessels at a distance of at least 400 meters;
- (4) Unloading work must be carried out after disinsectization. If it must be done before disinsectization, the health and quarantine organ is required to supervise the work and see to it that no worker shall be contaminated. If necessary, the workers shall have on-site clinical check-up or check-up detention for a period of 6 days counting from the day the unloading work is finished.

Article 90 The vessels or aircraft suspected of having been contaminated with yellow fever are required to undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 2, 3 and 4 of Article 89 of these Implementation Rules.

Article 91 The vessel or aircraft coming from a yellow fever prevalent area but free from contamination may undergo sanitization as stipulated in item 3 of Article 89 of these Implementation Rules if the health and quarantine organ considers it necessary.

Article 92 A train or other vehicle on which yellow fever cases are found on board upon arrival, or a train or other vehicle coming from the yellow fever prevalent must undergo sanitization as stipulated in items 1 and 4 of Article 89 of these Implementation Rules; adult mosquitoes, their eggs and larvae on board must be annihilated; the crew members and passengers without valid certificate of inoculation against yellow fever are required to undergo sanitization as stipulated in Article 85 of these Implementation Rules.

Part IV On-site Clinical Check-up, Check-up Detention and Isolation

Article 93 The health and quarantine organ is required to issue a casebook to the person taking on-site clinical checkup. If necessary, the casebook shall be issued to the person after he/ she has presented a guarantee for such check-up.

第八十七条 来自黄热病疫区的航空器，应当出示在疫区起飞前的灭蚊证书；如果在到达时不出示灭蚊证书，或者卫生检疫机关认为出示的灭蚊证书不符合要求，并且在航空器上发现活蚊，为染有黄热病嫌疑。

第八十八条 船舶在到达时载有黄热病病例，或者在航行中曾经有黄热病病例发生，为染有黄热病。

船舶在到达时，如果离开黄热病疫区没有满6日，或者没有满30日并且在船上发现埃及伊蚊或者其他黄热病媒介，为染有黄热病嫌疑。

第八十九条 对染有黄热病的船舶、航空器，应当实施下列卫生处理：

- (一) 对染疫人实施隔离；
- (二) 对离船、离航空器又无有效的黄热病预防接种证书的职工、旅客，实施本细则第八十五条规定的卫生处理；
- (三) 彻底杀灭船舶、航空器上的埃及伊蚊及其虫卵、幼虫和其他黄热病媒介，并且在没有完成灭蚊以前限制该船与陆地和其他船舶的距离不少于400米；
- (四) 卸货应当在灭蚊以后进行，如果在灭蚊以前卸货，应当在卫生检疫机关监督下进行，并且采取预防措施，使卸货的工作人员免受感染，必要时，对卸货的工作人员，从卸货完毕时算起，实施6日的就地诊验或者留验。

第九十条 对染有黄热病嫌疑的船舶、航空器，应当实施本细则第八十九条第（二）至第（四）项规定的卫生处理。

第九十一条 对没有染疫的船舶、航空器，如果来自黄热病疫区，卫生检疫机关认为必要时，可以实施本细则第八十九条第（三）项规定的卫生处理。

第九十二条 对到达的时候载有黄热病病例的列车和其他车辆，或者来自黄热病疫区的列车和其他车辆，应当实施本细则第八十九条第（一）、第（四）项规定的卫生处理；对列车、车辆彻底杀灭成蚊及其虫卵、幼虫；对无有效黄热病预防接种证书的职工、旅客，应当实施本细则第八十五条规定的卫生处理。

第四节 就地诊验、留验和隔离

第九十三条 卫生检疫机关对受就地诊验的人员，应当发给就地诊验记录簿，必要的时候，可以在该人员出具履行就地诊验的保证书以后，再发给其就地诊验记录簿。

The person subject to on-site clinical check-up must take the casebook along to have his medical examination at the designated place and during a specific period of time. If the check-up proved that he is free from contamination, he can return the casebook to the health and quarantine organ when the detention period for clinical check-up is over.

Article 94 The health and quarantine organ must inform by the quickest means the health and quarantine organ or the medical and health unit in places where the person subject to on-site clinical check-up will stop over on his journey of his condition.

If the person subject to on-site clinical check-up asks for medical examination, the health and quarantine organ and the medical and health unit must take him as an emergency case and give him a medical examination. The result of which shall be recorded in his casebook. If he is found to have been contaminated with a quarantinable epidemic disease, or a monitored infectious disease, or if he is suspected of having been contaminated with a quarantinable epidemic disease or a monitored infectious disease, he is then required to undergo necessary sanitization and his casebook shall be taken back to keep on file for reference. At the same time his case shall be reported to the local health and disease prevention organ as well as the health and quarantine organ that has issued the casebook of on-site clinical check up.

Article 95 The person subject to on-site clinical check-up detention is required to have medical examination at the designated place. In any one of the following circumstances, the detention for medical check-up may be carried out on the vessel, with permission by the health and quarantine organ:

(1) At the request of the captain, the crew members may have the detention check-up on the vessel;

(2) The passengers ask to have their detention check-up carried out on the vessel, with approval by the captain, and have available on board vessel physicians as well as facilities for medical treatment and disinfection.

Article 96 During his period of detention check-up, if the person has shown symptoms of a quarantinable epidemic disease, he must be isolated by the health and quarantine organ without delay. The other people subject to check-up detention with him are required to undergo necessary sanitization and the term of detention shall be counted from the time the sanitization is carried out.

CHAPTER IX MONITORING OF EPIDEMIC DISEASE

Article 97 Entry or exit conveyances, people, food, drinking water and other articles as well as causative pests, animals are all subject to epidemic disease(s) monitoring.

Article 98 Epidemic disease monitoring shall cover:

(1) Investigation on first individual cases;

(2) Epidemiological investigation of the occurrence and prevalence of an epidemic disease;

(3) Investigation of the infectious agent;

(4) Retrospective investigation of epidemic disease monitoring on the border ports;

(5) Investigation into the separation and identification of the causative agent, serological investigation in people's and animals involved and epidemiological investigation;

(6) Investigation into the animal involved, causative pests, food, drinking water and environmental factors;

受就地诊验的人员应当携带就地诊验记录簿,按照卫生检疫机关指定的期间、地点,接受医学检查;如果就地诊验的结果没有染疫,就地诊验期满的时候,受就地诊验的人员应当将就地诊验记录簿退还卫生检疫机关。

第九十四条 卫生检疫机关应当将受就地诊验人员的情况,用最快的方法通知受就地诊验人员的旅行停留地的卫生检疫机关或者其他医疗卫生单位。

卫生检疫机关、医疗卫生单位遇有受就地诊验的人员请求医学检查时,应当视同急诊给予医学检查,并将检查结果在就地诊验记录簿上签注;如果发现其患检疫传染病或者监测传染病、疑似检疫传染病或者疑似监测传染病时,应当立即采取必要的卫生措施,将其就地诊验记录簿收回存查,并且报告当地卫生防疫机构和签发就地诊验记录簿的卫生检疫机关。

第九十五条 受留验的人员必须在卫生检疫机关指定的场所接受留验;但是有下列情形之一的,经卫生检疫机关同意,可以在船上留验:

(一) 船长请求船员在船上留验的;

(二) 旅客请求在船上留验,经船长同意,并且船上有船医和医疗、消毒设备的。

第九十六条 受留验的人员在留验期间如果出现检疫传染病的症状,卫生检疫机关应当立即对该人员实施隔离,对与其接触的其他受留验的人员,应当实施必要的卫生处理,并且从卫生处理完毕时算起,重新计算留验时间。

第九章 传染病监测

第九十七条 入境、出境的交通工具、人员、食品、饮用水和其他物品以及病媒昆虫、动物,均为传染病监测的对象。

第九十八条 传染病监测内容是:

(一) 首发病例的个案调查;

(二) 暴发流行的流行病学调查;

(三) 传染源调查;

(四) 国境口岸内监测传染病的回顾性调查;

(五) 病原体的分离、鉴定,人群、有关动物血清学调查以及流行病学调查;

(六) 有关动物、病媒昆虫、食品、饮用水和环境因素的调查;

(7) Observation and assessment of the result in disinfection, deratization and disinsectization;

(8) Collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating information about epidemic disease monitoring at the border port, at home and abroad.

(9) Undertaking physical check up on persons subject to epidemic disease monitoring and exercising administrative over victims of epidemic diseases under monitoring, suspects of such diseases, and people who have close contact with the victims.

Article 99 The health and quarantine organ shall prevent from entry foreigners suffering from serious psychosis, infectious tuberculosis or other infectious diseases which may seriously endanger the public health.

Article 100 The people subject to entry or exit quarantine inspection are required to fill out health card as required by the quarantine physician, to present a valid certificate of inoculation against epidemic diseases, bill of health or other related certificate.

Article 101 The health and quarantine organ shall exercise quarantine monitoring among the incoming or outgoing passengers staying at the hotels at the frontier port as well as the hotel workers and will either take precaution any measures or control measures according to circumstances.

The health and quarantine physician may give an instant clinic card to every person coming from the pestilence area or the monitoring epidemic area according to the epidemiological and medical examination results.

When a person comes for a medical examination with an instant clinic card, the health quarantine organ and the medical and health unit are required to give him an emergency medical examination. If he is found to be a victim of a quarantinable infectious disease or to have been contaminated with a monitoring epidemic disease or he is suspected of being a quarantinable disease victim or of having caught the monitored epidemic disease, he is required to go through necessary sanitization. Meanwhile, the case shall be reported to the local health and epidemic prevention station and the health and quarantine organ that issued him the instant clinic card.

Article 102 Chinese citizens who apply to stay abroad for over one year are required to carry health certificates issued by the health and quarantine organ. The exit and entry control organ for Chinese citizen shall process such an application only if it includes a health certificate issued by the health and quarantine organ.

A Chinese citizen who has stayed abroad for over one year is, upon reentry, required to fill out health declaration form required by the health and quarantine organ and go to the local health and quarantine organ or to the hospital at or above the county level for physical check-up within one month. The public security organ shall allow him to go through related procedures on the strength of the health certificate. A copy of his health certificate must be sent to the port health and quarantine organ for the record.

Chinese crew members working on the means of international transport must carry their health certificates issued by the health and quarantine organ or the hospital at or above the county level. The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China shall unify the items and form of health certificate. The term of validity is 12 months.

Article 103 When the health and quarantine organ sets up a monitoring post for epidemic diseases at the border port, the units concerned are required to offer conveniences.

(七) 消毒、除鼠、除虫的效果观察与评价；

(八) 国境口岸以及国内外监测传染病疫情的收集、整理、分析和传递；

(九) 对监测对象开展健康检查和对监测传染病病人、疑似病人、密切接触者人员的管理。

第九十九条 卫生检疫机关应当阻止患有严重精神病、传染性肺结核病或者有可能对公共卫生造成重大危害的其他传染病的外国人入境。

第一百条 受入境、出境检疫的人员，必须根据检疫医师的要求，如实填报健康申明卡，出示某种有效的传染病预防接种证书、健康证明或者其他有关证件。

第一百零一条 卫生检疫机关对国境口岸的涉外宾馆、饭店内居住的入境、出境人员及工作人员实施传染病监测，并区别情况采取必要的预防、控制措施。

对来自检疫传染病和监测传染病疫区的人员，检疫医师可以根据流行病学和医学检查结果，发给就诊方便卡。

卫生检疫机关、医疗卫生单位遇到持有就诊方便卡的人员请求医学检查时，应当视同急诊给予医学检查；如果发现其患检疫传染病或者监测传染病，疑似检疫传染病或者疑似监测传染病，应当立即实施必要的卫生措施，并且将情况报告当地卫生防疫机构和签发就诊方便卡的卫生检疫机关。

第一百零二条 凡申请出境居住1年以上的中国籍人员，必须持有卫生检疫机关签发的健康证明。中国公民出境、入境管理机关凭卫生检疫机关签发的健康证明办理出境手续。

凡在境外居住1年以上的中国籍人员，入境时必须向卫生检疫机关申报健康情况，并在入境后1个月内到就近的卫生检疫机关或者县级以上的医院进行健康检查。公安机关凭健康证明办理有关手续。健康证明的副本应当寄送到原入境口岸的卫生检疫机关备案。

国际通行交通工具上的中国籍员工，应当持有卫生检疫机关或者县级以上医院出具的健康证明。健康证明的项目、格式由海关总署统一规定，有效期为12个月。

第一百零三条 卫生检疫机关在国境口岸内设立传染病监测点时，有关单位应当给予协助并提供方便。

Article 104 The health and quarantine organ shall exercise health supervision over the sanitary conditions at frontier ports and the sanitary conditions of conveyances according to the requirements stipulated in Articles 18 and 19 of the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law.

Article 105 The sanitary requirements for a border port are as follows:

(1) The border port, the port hotels accommodating inward or outward passengers, service units, and ship, bus and airport terminals, are required to have an effective hygiene system and necessary hygienic facilities and to maintain clean and tidy and well ventilated;

(2) The units concerned at the border port are required to take effective measures to minimize the number of rodents or vector pests so it may not cause any harm. Warehouses and storage ground are required to be equipped with anti-rat devices;

(3) Garbage, waste matter, sewage, and excrement must be disposed after innocuous treatment in order to keep the environment at the border port clean and tidy.

Article 106 The sanitary requirements for the conveyance are as follows:

(1) The berths and carriages must be kept clean and tidy and well ventilated;

(2) There must be on board the conveyance adequate disinfectant and equipment, rat-killer and insecticides;

(3) Cargo holds, luggage compartments and freight cars must be thoroughly cleaned before loading and after unloading. Mixloading of toxic articles and foods is strictly forbidden so as to prevent contamination;

(4) Entry and exit conveyances that have not met the sanitary requirements, are required to make improvement without delay under the supervision of the health and quarantine organ.

Article 107 The sanitary requirements for drinking water, food and the relevant working staff:

(1) Drinking water and food provided at the border port or on the conveyance must be up to the relevant hygienic standards;

(2) The hotels in frontier ports of China accommodating foreign visitors and the departments providing catering services to the inward or outward conveyances must obtain the sanitary permits issued by the health and quarantine authorities;

(3) Employees providing food and drinking water in the hotels in frontier ports of China accommodating foreign visitors and in the inward or outward conveyances shall hold valid health certificates.

Article 108 The persons in Charge of the relevant units at the border port or of conveyances are required to observe the following requirements:

(1) Abide by the "Frontier Health and Quarantine Law" and the related health regulations stipulated in these Implementation Rules;

(2) Accept the inspection and checking by the sanitation supervisors and provide convenience for their work;

第一百零四条 卫生检疫机关依照《国境卫生检疫法》第十八条、第十九条规定的内容，对国境口岸和交通工具实施卫生监督。

第一百零五条 对国境口岸的卫生要求是：

（一）国境口岸和国境口岸内涉外的宾馆、生活服务单位以及候船、候车、候机厅（室）应当有健全的卫生制度和必要的卫生设施，并保持室内外环境整洁、通风良好；

（二）国境口岸有关部门应当采取切实可行的措施，控制啮齿动物、病媒昆虫，使其数量降低到不足为害的程度。仓库、货场必须具有防鼠设施；

（三）国境口岸的垃圾、废物、污水、粪便必须进行无害化处理，保持国境口岸环境整洁卫生。

第一百零六条 对交通工具的卫生要求是：

（一）交通工具上的宿舱、车厢必须保持清洁卫生，通风良好；

（二）交通工具上必须备有足够的消毒、除鼠、除虫药物及器械，并备有防鼠装置；

（三）交通工具上的货舱、行李舱、货车车厢在装货前或者卸货后应当进行彻底清扫，有毒物品和食品不得混装，防止污染；

（四）对不符合卫生要求的入境、出境交通工具，必须接受卫生检疫机关的督导立即进行改进。

第一百零七条 对饮用水、食品及从业人员的卫生要求是：

（一）国境口岸和交通工具上的食品、饮用水必须符合有关的卫生标准；

（二）国境口岸内的涉外宾馆，以及向入境、出境的交通工具提供饮食服务的部门，必须取得卫生检疫机关发放的卫生许可证；

（三）国境口岸内涉外的宾馆和入境、出境交通工具上的食品、饮用水从业人员应当持有有效健康证明。

第一百零八条 国境口岸有关单位和交通工具负责人应当遵守下列事项：

（一）遵守《国境卫生检疫法》和本细则及有关卫生法规的规定；

（二）接受卫生监督员的监督和检查，并为其工作提供方便；

(3) Take prompt measures to improve sanitary conditions at the border port or on the conveyance as suggested by the sanitary supervisors.

(三) 按照卫生监督员的建议, 对国境口岸和交通工具的卫生状况及时采取改进措施。

CHAPTER XI PENALTY PROVISIONS

第十一章 罚 则

Article 109 Acts that are subject to administrative sanction as defined in the "Frontier Health and Quarantine Law" and these Implementation Rules refer to the following:

第一百零九条 《国境卫生检疫法》和本细则所规定的应当受行政处罚的行为是指:

(1) Vessels subject to entry quarantine fail to hoist quarantine signals;

(一) 应当受入境检疫的船舶, 不悬挂检疫信号的;

(2) Embark on or disembark from conveyances, load or unload articles such as luggage, goods or postal parcels from conveyances prior to entry quarantine and after exit quarantine;

(二) 入境、出境的交通工具, 在入境检疫之前或在出境检疫之后, 擅自上下人员, 装卸行李、货物、邮包等物品的;

(3) Refuse to undergo quarantine inspection or sanitary supervision, or refuse to allow sanitation measures to be taken;

(三) 拒绝接受检疫或者抵制卫生监督, 拒不接受卫生处理的;

(4) Forge or alter the quarantine permit or certificate or fail to declare truthfully the quarantine situation on their vessel;

(四) 伪造或者涂改检疫单、证、不如实申报疫情的;

(5) Fail to declare to have carried in such forbidden articles as microzoaria, human tissue, biologicals, blood and hemo products as well as other articles that may cause the spread of epidemic diseases;

(五) 瞒报携带禁止进口的微生物、人体组织、生物制品、血液及其制品或者其他可能引起传染病传播的动物和物品的;

(6) Entry and exit conveyances leave the quarantine inspection place without permission for the purpose of evading quarantine inspection;

(六) 未经检疫的入境、出境交通工具, 擅自离开检疫地点, 逃避查验的;

(7) Hide the truth of quarantine epidemic disease from the health and quarantine organ or falsify the details of the situation;

(七) 隐瞒疫情或者伪造情节的;

(8) Discharge ballast water or remove such controlled things as rubbish or contaminated matter without prior sanitization by the health and quarantine organ;

(八) 未经卫生检疫机关实施卫生处理, 擅自排放压舱水, 移下垃圾、污物等控制的物品的;

(9) Transship human corpse or remains without prior sanitization conducted by the health and quarantine organ;

(九) 未经卫生检疫机关实施卫生处理, 擅自移运尸体、骸骨的;

(10) Ship in or out, use or dismantle used materials or used conveyance without applying to the health and quarantine organ, or without a health and quarantine inspection certificate after sanitization conducted by the health and quarantine organ;

(十) 废旧物品、废旧交通工具, 未向卫生检疫机关申报, 未经卫生检疫机关实施卫生处理和签发卫生检疫证书而擅自入境、出境或者使用、拆卸的;

(11) Leg patients of epidemic cases off the conveyance before going through the health and quarantine inspection and thus cause the spread of epidemic diseases.

(十一) 未经卫生检疫机关检查, 从交通工具上移下传染病病人造成传染病传播危险的。

Article 110 Those violate any one of items 1 to 5 listed in Article 109 shall get a warning or a fine ranging from RMB 100 to RMB 5,000;

第一百一十条 具有本细则第一百零九条所列第(一)至第(五)项行为的, 处以警告或者100元以上5000元以下的罚款;

Those who violate any one of items 6 to 9 listed in Article 109 shall get a fine ranging from RMB 1,000 to RMB 10,000;

具有本细则第一百零九条所列第(六)至第(九)项行为的, 处以1000元以上1万元以下的罚款;

those who violate either item 10 or 11 listed in Article 109 shall get a fine ranging from RMB 5,000 to RMB 30,000.

具有本细则第一百零九条所列第(十)、第(十一)项行为的, 处以5000元以上3万元以下的罚款。

Article 111 When imposing penalties, the health and quarantine organ must write out an official fine receipt. All fines thus collected shall be turned over to the state treasury.

第一百一十一条 卫生检疫机关在收取罚款时, 应当出具正式的罚款收据。罚款全部上交国库。

CHAPTER XII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

第十二章 附 则

Article 112 The standard fee for health and quarantine inspection charged by the frontier health and quarantine organ shall be set jointly by the General Administration of Customs, the financial department and the administration for commodity prices under the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

第一百一十二条 国境卫生检疫机关实施卫生检疫的收费标准，由海关总署会同国务院财政、物价部门共同制定。

Article 113 These Implementation Rules shall go into effect as of the date of promulgation.

第一百一十三条 本细则自发布之日起施行。

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