



Shipping Registration Act 1981

Act No. 8 of 1981 as amended

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The text of any of those amendments not in force
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Contents

Part I—Preliminary	1
1 Short title [see Note 1]	1
2 Commencement [see Note 1]	1
3 Interpretation	1
4 Repeal	6
5 Act to bind the Crown	6
6 Application of Act	6
7 Act not to apply to Defence Force ships etc.	7
8 Australian-owned ships	7
9 Ships on demise charter to Australian-based operators	7
10 Determination of overall length and tonnage length of ship	8
11 Registration of property in ships	9
11A Application of the <i>Criminal Code</i>	9
Part II—Registration of Ships	10
Division 1—Registration	10
12 Obligation to register Australian-owned ships	10
13 Exemptions from registration	10
14 Ships permitted to be registered	10
15 Application for registration	11
16 Tonnage measurement of ship before registration	11
17 Foreign-registered ships not registrable under this Act	11
18 Entry of particulars in Register	12
Division 2—Registration certificates	13
19 Grant of registration certificate	13
20 Custody of registration certificate	13
21 New certificates and provisional certificates	14
22 Provisional certificates for ships becoming entitled to be registered when abroad	15
22A Provisional certificates granted by the Registrar	16
22B Provisional registration certificates not to be issued in certain circumstances	18
23 Temporary passes	18
25 Use of improper certificate	19
Division 3—Identification	20
26 Marking of ship	20
27 Name of registered ship and change of name	21
28 Power of Minister to disallow name proposed for ship	21

Division 4—Nationality and national Colours	22
29	Certain ships to have Australian nationality.....22
30	National colours and other flags.....22
31	Declaration of ship’s nationality before clearance25
32	Improperly assuming Australian nationality25
33	Concealing Australian nationality25
Part III—Transfers, transmissions and mortgages	27
34	Interpretation.....27
36	Transfer of ship etc.27
37	Transmission of ship etc. by operation of law28
37A	Delivery of registration certificate on transfer etc.30
38	Mortgage of ship etc.30
39	Priority of mortgages31
40	Mortgage not to change ownership31
41	Mortgagee to have power of disposal.....31
42	Transfer of mortgage.....32
43	Transmission of mortgage by operation of law32
44	Discharge of mortgage33
45	Powers of disposal by owner.....33
46	Trusts not recognized34
47	Equities not excluded34
47A	Caveat may be lodged forbidding registration of certain instruments.....34
47B	Notice of caveat35
47C	When caveat to lapse.....36
47D	No dealing to be registered while caveat in force.....36
47E	Compensation for lodging caveat without reasonable cause37
Part IV—Administration	38
48	Registrar and Deputy Registrars of Ships38
49	Functions and powers of Registrar38
50	Appointment of Registrar and Deputy Registrars.....38
51	Acting Registrar and Deputy Registrars.....39
52	Delegation by Minister.....40
53	Delegation by Registrar40
54	Registration Office.....40
55	Seal of Registration Office and signature of Registrar41
Part V—The Register of Ships	42
56	Australian Register of Ships.....42
57	Inspection of Register42

58	Obsolete or incorrect entries in Register	42
59	Rectification of Register	44
60	Correction of clerical errors in Register	44
61	False entries in Register	45
Part VI—Miscellaneous		46
62	Interpretation.....	46
63	Liabilities of ships not registered	46
64	Registered agent.....	46
65	Alterations to ships	48
66	Ships lost etc. or ceasing to be entitled to be registered	50
67	Power to inquire into ownership of registered ship	51
68	Unregistered ships not to leave Australia.....	52
69	Unregistered ships not to leave foreign ports	52
70	Proceedings on forfeiture	53
71	Detention of ships	54
72	Taking officers to sea.....	54
73	False statements etc.....	54
74	Offences—general	55
75	Prosecution of offences	56
76	Joinder of charges and penalties for certain offences	57
77	Admissibility of documents in evidence	57
78	Review of certain decisions	58
79	Preservation of State and Territory legislation.....	59
80	References in other laws	59
81	Jurisdiction of Territory Supreme Courts.....	59
82	Appeals	59
83	Regulations	60
Part VII—Transitional provisions		63
84	Interpretation.....	63
85	Additional operation of Part.....	63
86	Ships registered in Australia under previous law deemed registered under this Act	63
87	Transfer of registration from foreign ports of ships entitled to be registered.....	63
88	Instruments etc. made under previous law or corresponding foreign law continue in force	64
89	Applications under previous law	66
90	Certificates of registry may be recalled.....	66
91	Registers kept under previous law in Australia incorporated with Register	66

92	Verification of particulars—Registers kept under previous law etc.....	66
93	Ships deemed to be registered to cease to be registered if not entitled to be registered.....	68
94	Registrar may defer registration etc.	68
95	Regulations for transitional purposes	69
Notes		71

An Act providing for the registration of ships in Australia, and for related matters

Part I—Preliminary

1 Short title [see Note 1]

This Act may be cited as the *Shipping Registration Act 1981*.

2 Commencement [see Note 1]

This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation.

3 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

Australia includes the external Territories.

Australian national means:

- (a) an Australian citizen;
- (b) a body corporate established by or under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; or
- (c) the Commonwealth or a State or Territory.

Australian-owned ship has the meaning given by section 8.

Australian ship means a ship having Australian nationality by virtue of section 29.

Authority means the Australian Maritime Safety Authority established by the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990*.

beneficial interests includes interests arising under contract and other equitable interests.

bill of sale means a bill of sale referred to in section 36.

branch office means a branch office of the Registration Office.

Section 3

Certificate of Clearance has the same meaning as in the *Customs Act 1901*.

Collector of Customs means a person who is a Collector for the purposes of the *Customs Act 1901*.

Customs officer means a person who is an officer for the purposes of the *Customs Act 1901*.

demise charter, in relation to a ship, means the demise, letting, hire or delivery of the ship to the charterer under a charterparty, by virtue of which the charterer has whole possession and control of the ship (including the right to appoint the master and crew of the ship).

Deputy Registrar means a Deputy Registrar of Ships referred to in subsection 48(2).

fish includes turtles, dugong, crustacea, molluscs and any other living resources of the sea or of the seabed.

fishing vessel means a ship that is used, or is intended to be used, wholly or principally for the taking, catching or capturing of fish for trading or manufacturing purposes.

foreign country means a country other than Australia.

foreign port means a port in a foreign country.

foreign resident means a person other than an Australian national or a resident of Australia.

Government authority means:

- (a) the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; or
- (b) a body corporate established for a public purpose by or under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory, other than:
 - (ii) the Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission; or
 - (iii) a body corporate that is declared by the regulations not to be a Government authority for the purposes of this definition.

Government ship means a ship 12 metres or more in length:

- (a) that belongs to a Government authority or Government authorities, and to no other person;
- (b) the beneficial interest in which is vested in a Government authority or Government authorities, and in no other person; or
- (c) that is for the time being on demise charter to a Government authority or Government authorities, and to no other person.

lodged means lodged with the Registrar in accordance with this Act.

master includes a person having command or charge of a ship, but does not include a pilot.

mortgage means a mortgage registered under section 38.

national flag means the Australian National Flag within the meaning of the *Flags Act 1953*.

offence based on a particular provision of this Act, being a provision in respect of which section 74 creates an offence, means an offence against section 74 that relates to that provision (unless the contrary intention appears).

officer means a person (who may include the Minister) exercising powers, or performing duties or functions, under this Act.

owner, except in sections 8, 12, 30 and 58 and in Part VI, means a person registered as owner in accordance with the regulations.

pilot means a person who has the lawful conduct of a ship, but does not belong to the ship.

pleasure craft means a ship that is used, or is intended to be used, wholly for recreational or sporting activities, whether or not let, or intended to be let, for hire or reward or consideration of any kind.

previous law means Part I of the Imperial Act known as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended, or otherwise affected in its operation, by the provisions of any other Imperial Act or of any Act, in so far as that Part as so amended, or otherwise affected in its operation, is part of the law of the Commonwealth.

Section 3

proper officer means a person holding, or performing the duties of, any of the following offices (being an office of the Commonwealth) in a country or place outside Australia, namely:

- (a) Ambassador;
- (b) Minister;
- (c) Head of a Mission;
- (d) Chargé d'Affaires;
- (e) Counsellor, Secretary or Attaché of an Embassy, Legation or other post;
- (f) Consul-General;
- (g) Consul; or
- (h) Vice-Consul.

provisional registration certificate means a provisional registration certificate granted under section 21, 22 or 65.

red ensign means the Australian Red Ensign within the meaning of the *Flags Act 1953*.

Register means the Australian Register of Ships referred to in section 56.

registered means registered under this Act.

registered agent, in relation to a ship, means the person whose name and address are entered in the Register in respect of that ship in pursuance of section 64.

Registrar means the Registrar of Ships referred to in subsection 48(1).

registration certificate means a registration certificate, other than a provisional registration certificate, granted under this Act.

Registration Office means the Australian Shipping Registration Office referred to in section 54.

share, in relation to a ship, means one of the shares into which the property in a ship is divided as provided by section 11.

ship means any kind of vessel capable of navigating the high seas and includes:

- (a) a barge, lighter or other floating vessel;
- (b) a structure that is able to float or be floated and is able to move or be moved as an entity from one place to another;
and
- (c) an air-cushion vehicle, or other similar craft, used wholly or primarily in navigation by water;

but does not include a vessel, structure, vehicle or craft declared by the regulations not to be a ship for the purposes of this definition.

ship on demise charter to an Australian-based operator has the meaning given by section 9.

ship permitted to be registered means a ship permitted to be registered by virtue of section 14.

ship required to be registered means a ship required to be registered by virtue of section 12.

small craft means a ship less than 12 metres in overall length.

temporary pass means a temporary pass granted under section 23.

this Act includes the regulations.

unregistered ship means a ship entitled to be registered that is not registered.

- (2) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to the owner of a ship shall, if there is more than one owner of the ship, be read as a reference to each of the owners.
- (3) A reference in this Act to a resident of Australia shall be read as a reference to:
 - (a) a person, other than a body corporate, whose permanent place of abode is in Australia, whether or not he or she is from time to time temporarily absent from Australia;
 - (b) a person, other than a body corporate, whose domicile is in Australia, unless his or her permanent place of abode is outside Australia; or
 - (c) a body corporate, wherever incorporated, that has its principal place of business in Australia.

Section 4

- (4) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a ship entitled to be registered shall be read as a reference to a ship that is required to be registered by virtue of section 12 or permitted to be registered by virtue of section 14.
- (5) A reference in this Act to failing to do an act or thing shall be read as including a reference to refusing to do that act or thing.
- (6) For the purposes of this Act, strict compliance with a prescribed form is not required and substantial compliance is sufficient.
- (7) A reference in this Act to an offence against this Act, to an offence against a provision of this Act or to a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a provision of this Act shall be read as including a reference to an offence created by section 6, 7 or 7A of the *Crimes Act 1914* in relation to this Act.
- (8) In this Act, a reference to a ship includes a reference to every thing or article belonging to or to be used in connection with, or necessary for the operation and safety of, the ship.

4 Repeal

The previous law is repealed.

5 Act to bind the Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States, of the Northern Territory and of Norfolk Island, but nothing in this Act renders the Crown liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

6 Application of Act

This Act extends to every external Territory and to acts, omissions, matters and things outside Australia, whether or not in a foreign country.

7 Act not to apply to Defence Force ships etc.

This Act does not apply in relation to a ship belonging to an arm of the Defence Force of Australia or to the naval, military or air forces of a foreign country.

8 Australian-owned ships

- (1) A reference in this Act to an Australian-owned ship shall be read as a reference to a ship that:
 - (a) is owned by an Australian national or Australian nationals, and by no other person;
 - (b) is owned (otherwise than as described in paragraph (c)) by 3 or more persons as joint owners, where the majority of those persons are Australian nationals; or
 - (c) is owned by 2 or more persons as owners in common, where more than half of the shares in the ship are owned by an Australian national or Australian nationals.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), where 2 or more persons are joint owners of a share or shares in a ship:
 - (a) in the case of 2 or more particular shares that are owned by the same persons—the interest of each owner in the shares shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the shares by the number of the owners of the shares; and
 - (b) in the case of a share to which paragraph (a) does not apply—the interest of each owner in the share shall be ascertained by dividing the number one by the number of the owners of the share;and, if the sum of the interests so ascertained in respect of all jointly-owned shares in the ship as being interests of an Australian national or Australian nationals is a whole number or a whole number and a fraction, such number of those shares as is equal to that whole number shall be deemed to be owned by an Australian national or Australian nationals.

9 Ships on demise charter to Australian-based operators

- (1) A reference in this Act to a ship on demise charter to an Australian-based operator shall be read as a reference to a ship

Section 10

(not being a ship required to be registered or a ship that may be registered by virtue of paragraph 14(a), (b) or (c)) on demise charter to:

- (a) an Australian national or Australian nationals, and to no other person; or
 - (b) 2 or more persons who include an Australian national or Australian nationals, where the Australian national is, or the Australian nationals are, as the case may be, in a position to control the exercise of the rights and powers of the charterers under the charterparty.
- (2) In subsection (1), a reference to an Australian national does not include:
- (a) if the Australian national is an Australian citizen—a reference to an Australian citizen who is not ordinarily resident in Australia; or
 - (b) if the Australian national is a body corporate established by or under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory—a reference to such a body corporate that does not have its principal place of business in Australia.

10 Determination of overall length and tonnage length of ship

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the overall length of a ship shall, subject to subsection (2), be ascertained by measuring the distance between:
 - (a) a vertical line passing through a point, being the foremost part of the stem; and
 - (b) a vertical line passing through a point, being the aftermost part of the stern.
- (2) Where, by reason of the nature of the constructional features of a ship, it is, in the opinion of the Registrar, impracticable to ascertain the overall length of the ship under subsection (1), the overall length of the ship shall be ascertained in such manner as the Registrar determines.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, the tonnage length of a ship shall be ascertained in a manner specified in the regulations.

11 Registration of property in ships

- (1) For the purposes of the registration of a ship:
 - (a) the property in the ship shall be divided into 64 shares;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), subsection (2) and section 37, the number of persons registered as owners of the ship shall not at any time exceed 64, but nothing in this paragraph affects the beneficial interests of any number of persons or of a body corporate represented by or claiming under or through a registered owner (including a registered joint owner);
 - (c) any number of persons not exceeding 5 may be registered as joint owners of the ship or of a share or shares in the ship;
 - (d) a joint owner of the ship or of a share or shares in the ship is not entitled to dispose of his or her interest in severalty;
 - (e) a person shall not be registered as the owner of a fractional part of a share in the ship; and
 - (f) a body corporate shall be registered as owner by its corporate name.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), where a share in a ship is jointly owned, or 2 or more shares in a ship are jointly owned by the same persons, the joint owners of that share, or of those shares, as the case may be, shall be treated as constituting one person.

11A Application of the *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to all offences created by this Act.

Note: Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

Part II—Registration of Ships

Division 1—Registration

12 Obligation to register Australian-owned ships

- (1) Subject to this Part, every Australian-owned ship shall be registered under this Act.
 - (2) Where an Australian-owned ship is operated by a foreign resident under a demise charter, the Authority may, by instrument in writing, exempt the ship during the term of the charter from the requirement to be registered.
 - (3) Where a ship required to be registered is not registered, the owner of the ship is, in respect of each day on which the ship remains unregistered (including the day of a conviction for an offence against this subsection or any subsequent day), guilty of an offence, and, whether or not proceedings are instituted for such an offence, the ship may be detained until registration is effected.
- (3A) An offence under subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.
- Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (4) It is not a defence to a prosecution under subsection (3) that the ship required to be registered is registered under the law of a foreign country.

13 Exemptions from registration

Ships less than 24 metres in tonnage length, Government ships, fishing vessels and pleasure craft are exempt from the requirement to be registered under section 12.

14 Ships permitted to be registered

Where application is made as provided by this Act, the following ships shall be registered:

- (a) Australian-owned ships referred to in section 13;

- (b) small craft wholly owned by residents of Australia or by residents of Australia and Australian nationals;
- (c) small craft operated solely by residents of Australia or Australian nationals or both;
- (d) ships on demise charter to Australian-based operators.

15 Application for registration

Subject to this Part, an application for the registration of a ship shall be made in accordance with the regulations.

16 Tonnage measurement of ship before registration

- (1) A ship shall not be registered unless and until a certificate relating to the tonnage measurement of the ship issued under, or otherwise having effect by virtue of, the *Navigation Act 1912* has been lodged with the Registrar.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a prescribed ship, or ships included in a prescribed class of ships.

17 Foreign-registered ships not registrable under this Act

- (1) The Registrar shall not register a ship under this Act if it is registered under the law of a foreign country.
- (2) Where, in relation to a ship that has, at any time, been registered under the law of a foreign country, application is made for the registration of the ship under this Act, the application shall be accompanied by such evidence as the Registrar requires to establish:
 - (a) that the ship is no longer registered under the law of that country; or
 - (b) that steps have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to close the registration of the ship under the law of that country on or before the registration of the ship under this Act.

Part II Registration of Ships

Division 1 Registration

Section 18

18 Entry of particulars in Register

The Registrar shall register a ship by entering in the Register such particulars relating to the ship as are prescribed.

Division 2—Registration certificates

19 Grant of registration certificate

Upon the registration of a ship under section 18, the Registrar shall grant a registration certificate in respect of the ship, in the prescribed form, containing the particulars entered in the Register relating to the ship and such other matters as are prescribed.

20 Custody of registration certificate

- (1) The registration certificate of a ship shall not be used except for the purpose of the lawful navigation of the ship, and shall not be subject to detention by reason of a claim by an owner, mortgagee, charterer, operator or any other person to any title to, lien or charge on, or interest in, the ship.
- (2) A person having possession or control of a registration certificate shall not fail to deliver the certificate on demand to the person entitled to the custody of it for the purposes of the lawful navigation of the ship, or to the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar, a proper officer or any other person entitled by law to require its delivery.
 - (2A) Subsection (2) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2A) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).
 - (2B) An offence based on subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (3) If, in any proceedings in respect of an offence against this section in relation to a registration certificate, the court is of the opinion that the certificate is lost, the court shall make an order to that effect and cause an office copy of the order to be served on the Registrar.
- (4) In this section, **registration certificate** includes a provisional registration certificate.

Section 21

21 New certificates and provisional certificates

- (1) Where:
- (a) a registration certificate is mislaid, lost or destroyed; or
 - (b) a registration certificate is lodged with the Registrar;
- the Registrar shall, upon application made in the manner prescribed, grant a new certificate in substitution for that certificate.
- (2) If:
- (a) an event referred to in paragraph (1)(a) occurs while the ship concerned is at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer; or
 - (b) such an event occurs while the ship concerned is at sea or at a foreign port at which there is no proper officer and, subsequently, but before arriving at an Australian port, the ship arrives at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer;
- the Registrar or the proper officer at that port shall, upon application made to him or her, subject to the regulations, grant a provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (3) Subject to subsection (5), a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (2) has the same effect as a registration certificate until:
- (a) the ship arrives at an Australian port; or
 - (b) the expiration of a period of 6 months commencing on the date on which the certificate was granted;
- whichever first happens.
- (4) Where a proper officer grants a provisional registration certificate under this section, he or she shall forward a copy of the certificate to the Registrar.
- (5) If, while a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (2) is in effect, application is made in the manner prescribed, the Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the applicant, extend, in relation to the certificate, the period referred to in paragraph (3)(b) and, in that event, the reference in

that paragraph to a period of 6 months shall be read as a reference to that period as so extended.

- (6) The person who has possession of a provisional registration certificate granted under subsection (2) shall, within 10 days after the ship first arrives at an Australian port after the grant, lodge the certificate with the Registrar.
- (7) Upon lodgment of a provisional registration certificate under subsection (6), the Registrar shall, in his or her discretion:
 - (a) grant a further provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship; or
 - (b) grant a new registration certificate in respect of the ship.
- (8) A provisional registration certificate granted under paragraph (7)(a) has the same effect as a registration certificate for such period after the date on which the certificate was granted as the Registrar specifies in the certificate.

22 Provisional certificates for ships becoming entitled to be registered when abroad

- (1) If:
 - (a) while a ship is at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer, it becomes a ship entitled to be registered; or
 - (b) while a ship is at sea or at a foreign port at which there is no proper officer, it becomes a ship entitled to be registered and, subsequently, but before arriving at an Australian port, it arrives at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer; the proper officer at that port may, subject to the regulations, grant a provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under this section has the same effect as a registration certificate, and, for the purposes of this Act and of the lawful navigation of the ship, the ship shall be deemed to be registered, until:
 - (a) the ship arrives at an Australian port; or

Section 22A

- (b) the expiration of a period of 6 months commencing on the date on which the certificate was granted;
whichever first happens.
- (3) Where a proper officer grants a provisional registration certificate under this section, he or she shall forward a copy of the certificate to the Registrar.
- (4) If, while a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) is in effect, application is made in the manner prescribed, the Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the applicant, extend, in relation to the certificate, the period referred to in paragraph (2)(b) and, in that event, the reference in that paragraph to a period of 6 months shall be read as a reference to that period as so extended.
- (5) The person who has possession of a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) shall, within 10 days after the ship first arrives at an Australian port after the grant, lodge the certificate with the Registrar.
- (6) Upon lodgment of a provisional registration certificate under subsection (5), the Registrar may grant a further provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship.
- (7) A provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (6) has the same effect as a registration certificate for such period after the date on which the certificate was granted as the Registrar specifies in the certificate and, for the purposes of this Act and of the lawful navigation of the ship, the ship shall be deemed to be registered during that period.

22A Provisional certificates granted by the Registrar

- (1) If, while a ship is at sea or at a foreign port, it becomes a ship entitled to be registered, the Registrar may, subject to the regulations, grant a provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (2) If, while a ship is at an Australian port, it is or becomes entitled to be registered, the Registrar may, subject to the regulations, after he or she is satisfied that it is the intention of the owner of the ship

that the ship will depart from that port to a place outside Australia, grant a provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship in accordance with the prescribed form.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under this section has the same effect as a registration certificate and, for the purposes of this Act and of the lawful navigation of the ship, the ship shall be deemed to be registered until:
- (a) in the case of a ship in respect of which the certificate was granted under subsection (1):
 - (i) the ship arrives at an Australian port; or
 - (ii) the expiration of a period of 6 months commencing on the date on which the certificate was granted;whichever first happens; or
 - (b) in the case of a ship in respect of which a certificate was granted under subsection (2):
 - (i) the ship first returns from a place outside Australia to an Australian port after the grant; or
 - (ii) the expiration of a period of 6 months commencing on the date on which the certificate was granted;whichever first happens.
- (4) If, while a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) or (2) is in effect, application is made in the manner prescribed, the Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the applicant, extend, in relation to the certificate, the period referred to in subparagraph (3)(a)(ii) or (3)(b)(ii), as the case requires, and, in that event, the reference in that subparagraph to the period of 6 months shall be read as a reference to that period as so extended.
- (5) The person who has possession of a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) or (2) shall:
- (a) in a case where the certificate was granted under subsection (1)—within 10 days after the ship first arrives at an Australian port after the grant; or
 - (b) in a case where the certificate was granted under subsection (2)—within 10 days after the ship first returns

Section 22B

from a place outside Australia to an Australian port after the grant;
lodge the certificate with the Registrar.

- (6) Upon lodgment of a provisional registration certificate under subsection (5), the Registrar may grant a further provisional registration certificate in respect of a ship.
- (7) A provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (6) has the same effect as a registration certificate for such period after the date on which the certificate was granted as the Registrar specifies in the certificate and, for the purposes of this Act and of the lawful navigation of the ship, the ship shall be deemed to be registered during that period.

22B Provisional registration certificates not to be issued in certain circumstances

A provisional registration certificate shall not be granted by a proper officer under subsection 22(1), or by the Registrar under subsection 22A(1) or (2), in respect of a ship unless the person granting the certificate is satisfied that, at the time of his or her so granting the certificate, an application for registration of the ship under section 15 has been lodged with the Registrar and that that application has yet to be determined.

23 Temporary passes

- (1) Where the Authority is satisfied that, by reason of special circumstances, permission should be granted for an unregistered ship to travel:
 - (a) from an Australian port to a foreign port; or
 - (b) from a foreign port to another foreign port or to an Australian port;it may direct the Registrar to grant a temporary pass in respect of that ship, specifying the voyage which the ship is authorized to make and the time during which the pass remains valid, and the Registrar shall grant the pass accordingly.
- (2) A temporary pass shall be in the prescribed form.

- (3) A temporary pass granted in respect of a ship has, subject to the matters specified in the pass, the same effect as a registration certificate and, for the purposes of this Act and of the lawful navigation of the ship on the voyage specified in the pass, the ship shall be deemed to be registered.

25 Use of improper certificate

A person who, in relation to a ship, whether or not it is a registered ship, uses, or permits the use of, a registration certificate, provisional registration certificate or temporary pass not legally granted and in force under this Act in respect of the ship is guilty of an offence.

Division 3—Identification

26 Marking of ship

- (1) A ship shall not be registered until it has been marked in accordance with the regulations with marks directed by the Registrar by notice in writing served on the owner or one of the owners and evidence of a kind specified in the regulations of the ship's having been so marked has been lodged with the Registrar.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), if the markings placed on a registered ship in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1) are not maintained, the owner and master of the ship are each, in respect of each day during which the markings are not maintained (including the day of a conviction under this subsection or any subsequent day), guilty of an offence punishable upon conviction:
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$1,000; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.
- (2A) An offence under subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (3) A person must not engage in conduct that results in the concealment, removal, alteration, defacing or obliteration of any marking that is on a registered ship in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1).
- (3A) Strict liability applies to the element of an offence against subsection (3) that the ship be marked in accordance with a requirement in subsection (1).

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply in relation to anything done as authorized by the regulations or done for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy.
- (5) In this section:

engage in conduct means:

- (a) do an act; or
- (b) omit to perform an act.

27 Name of registered ship and change of name

- (1) A person shall not describe a registered ship by any name other than the name by which the ship is for the time being registered.
- (2) Subject to this Act, application may be made to the Registrar, in the manner prescribed, for a change in the name of a registered ship.
- (3) If:
 - (a) the name proposed for a ship in an application for the registration of the ship; or
 - (b) the new name proposed for a registered ship in an application under subsection (2),is a prescribed name, or a name included in a prescribed class of names, the Registrar shall disallow the name.
- (4) Where the Registrar grants an application under subsection (2):
 - (a) he or she shall cause the new name to be entered in the Register and endorsed on the ship's registration certificate; and
 - (b) section 26 applies in relation to the marking of the new name on the ship as if the ship had been registered by that name.

28 Power of Minister to disallow name proposed for ship

The Minister may, by notice in writing given to the Registrar, disallow:

- (a) the name proposed for a ship in an application for the registration of the ship; or
- (b) the new name proposed for a registered ship in an application under subsection 27(2);

if the Minister is of the opinion that the description of the ship by that name is likely to prejudice the international relations of the Commonwealth.

Division 4—Nationality and national Colours

29 Certain ships to have Australian nationality

- (1) The following ships shall, for all purposes, be taken to be Australian ships and to have Australian nationality:
 - (a) registered ships;
 - (b) unregistered ships (other than ships required to be registered), being:
 - (i) Australian-owned ships referred to in section 13;
 - (ii) ships wholly owned by residents of Australia or by residents of Australia and Australian nationals; or
 - (iii) ships operated solely by residents of Australia or Australian nationals or both.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be taken to alter the character of a ship as an article of personal property.
- (3) In this section, *unregistered ship* means a ship that is not registered under this Act or under the law of a foreign country.

30 National colours and other flags

- (1) It is hereby declared that the national colours for Australian ships are:
 - (a) in the case of ships registered by virtue of section 12 or ships (other than ships referred to in section 13) registered by virtue of paragraph 14(d)—the red ensign; and
 - (b) in any other case—the national flag and the red ensign.
- (2) When in waters outside Australian waters:
 - (a) a ship to which paragraph (1)(a) applies may at any time, and shall as and when required by the regulations, fly the red ensign;
 - (b) a registered ship, other than a ship to which paragraph (1)(a) applies, may at any time, and shall as and when required by the regulations, fly the national flag or the red ensign; and
 - (c) a ship to which paragraph 29(1)(b) applies may at any time fly the national flag or the red ensign.

(2A) An offence based on subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), when in Australian waters, a registered ship shall, as and when required by the regulations, fly the national flag or the red ensign.

(3A) An offence based on subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(4) If:

- (a) a ship is required by subsection (3) to fly the national flag or the red ensign at a particular time (in this subsection referred to as the *relevant time*);
- (b) there was in force, immediately before the commencement of this Act, a warrant from Her Majesty or the Admiralty under section 73 of the Imperial Act known as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended by any other Imperial Act, authorizing the use by the ship of the British Blue Ensign (with or without defacement);
- (c) that section is in force at the relevant time as part of the law of the United Kingdom; and
- (d) the flying of that Ensign by the ship at the relevant time is authorized by the warrant;

it is sufficient compliance with subsection (3) for the ship to fly that Ensign at the relevant time in lieu of the national flag or the red ensign.

(5) If:

- (a) a ship is required by subsection (3) to fly the national flag or the red ensign at a particular time; and
- (b) the ship is, at that time:
 - (i) entitled to fly a particular flag by virtue of an authority under section 6 of the *Flags Act 1953*; or
 - (ii) entitled to fly a particular flag of a State or Territory;

it is sufficient compliance with subsection (3) for the ship to fly that particular flag at that time in lieu of the national flag or the red ensign.

Section 30

- (6) A person shall not, in relation to a ship, use, or permit the use, at any one time, of 2 or more of the flags referred to in the preceding provisions of this section.
- (7) When an Australian ship is in waters outside Australian waters, a person shall not, in relation to that ship:
- (a) except as provided in subsection (2), use, or permit the use of, a flag referred to in, or appointed under, the *Flags Act 1953*; or
 - (b) use, or permit the use of, a flag of a State or Territory or a flag to which a warrant referred to in subsection (4) relates.
- (8) A person shall not, in relation to a ship required to be registered that is not registered, use, or permit the use of, the national flag or the red ensign.
- (8A) An offence based on subsection (6), (7) or (8) is an offence of strict liability.
- Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (9) Where, in relation to a ship, there is a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a provision of this section, the master and owner of the ship are each guilty of an offence.
- (10) Upon application made in the manner prescribed by the owner or operator of a ship to which paragraph 29(1)(b) applies, the Registrar shall grant to the applicant a certificate stating that the ship is entitled to fly the national flag and the red ensign in accordance with this section.
- (11) A certificate granted under subsection (10) is, for all purposes, *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.
- (12) In this section:

Australian waters means the territorial sea of Australia and any marine or tidal waters that are on the landward side of any part of that sea.

flag includes an ensign.

31 Declaration of ship's nationality before clearance

- (1) A Collector of Customs shall not grant a Certificate of Clearance in respect of a ship about to depart from an Australian port to a place outside Australia until the master of the ship has declared to the Collector the nationality of the ship.
- (2) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall be recorded on the Certificate of Clearance.

32 Improperly assuming Australian nationality

- (1) If the master or owner of a ship that is not an Australian ship does anything, or permits anything to be done, that results in a ship appearing to be an Australian ship, the ship is subject to forfeiture under this Act, and the Master and owner are each guilty of an offence.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the master or owner of the ship does the thing for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).
- (3) An offence based on subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

33 Concealing Australian nationality

- (1) If the master or owner of an Australian ship does anything, or permits anything to be done that results in:
 - (a) concealing the nationality of the ship from any person entitled by a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory to inquire into the nationality of the ship; or
 - (b) deceiving any such person; or
 - (c) the ship appearing not to be an Australian ship;the ship is subject to forfeiture under this Act, and the master and owner are each guilty of an offence.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the master or owner of the ship does the thing to escape capture by an enemy.

Part II Registration of Ships

Division 4 Nationality and national Colours

Section 33

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

(3) An offence based on subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Part III—Transfers, transmissions and mortgages

34 Interpretation

In this Part, *ship* means a registered ship.

36 Transfer of ship etc.

- (1) Subject to section 37, a ship or a share in a ship shall be transferred by a bill of sale made in accordance with the regulations.
- (2) Where a ship or a share in a ship is so transferred, the bill of sale and a declaration of transfer made by the transferee under subsection (3) shall be lodged by the transferee with the Registrar within 14 days after execution of the bill of sale or within such longer period as the Registrar, in special circumstances, allows.
- (2A) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the lodgment by the transferee of a bill of sale relating to the transfer of a ship or a share in a ship together with a declaration of transfer, register the bill of sale by entering in the Register the name of the transferee as owner of the ship or share and shall endorse on the bill of sale the fact of the entry having been made, together with the date and time of the making of the entry.
- (3) A declaration of transfer for the purposes of subsection (2) shall be made in accordance with the regulations and, where the transferee is not the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, shall include:
 - (a) in the case of the transfer of a ship, or a share in a ship, other than a small craft:
 - (i) a statement specifying the nationality of the transferee or, where the transferee is a body corporate, the country in which it was incorporated; and
 - (ii) a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be an Australian-owned ship by reason only of the transfer; or

Section 37

- (b) in the case of the transfer of a ship, or a share in a ship, being a small craft:
 - (i) a statement specifying the nationality of the transferee or, where the transferee is a body corporate, the country in which it was incorporated;
 - (ii) a statement specifying the normal place of residence of the transferee or, where the transferee is a body corporate, the principal place of business of the body corporate; and
 - (iii) a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be an Australian-owned ship or a ship referred to in paragraph 14(b) or (c) by reason only of the transfer.
- (4) Subsection (3) applies in relation to ships on demise charter to Australian-based operators as if the statement required by subparagraph (3)(a)(ii) or (3)(b)(iii) were a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be a ship on demise charter to an Australian-based operator by reason only of the transfer.
- (5) Bills of sale lodged under this section shall be registered in the order of their lodgment.

37 Transmission of ship etc. by operation of law

- (1) Where a ship or a share in a ship is transmitted to a person by any lawful means other than by a transfer under section 36, a declaration of transmission made by that person under subsection (2) together with such evidence of transmission as is prescribed shall be lodged by that person with the Registrar within 14 days of that transmission taking place or within such longer period as the Registrar, in special circumstances, allows.
- (1A) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the lodgment by a person of a declaration of transmission of a ship or a share in a ship together with such other evidence of transmission as is prescribed, enter in the Register the name of that person as owner of the ship or share.

- (2) A declaration of transmission for the purposes of subsection (1) shall be made in accordance with the regulations and, where the person entitled under the transmission is not the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, shall include:
- (a) in the case of the transmission of a ship, or a share in a ship, other than a small craft:
 - (i) a statement specifying the nationality of the person entitled under the transmission or, where the person is a body corporate, the country in which it was incorporated; and
 - (ii) a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be an Australian-owned ship by reason only of the transmission; or
 - (b) in the case of the transmission of a ship, or a share in a ship, being a small craft:
 - (i) a statement specifying the nationality of the person entitled under the transmission or, where the person is a body corporate, the country in which it was incorporated;
 - (ii) a statement specifying the normal place of residence of the person entitled under the transmission or, where the person is a body corporate, the principal place of business of the body corporate; and
 - (iii) a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be an Australian-owned ship or a ship referred to in paragraph 14(b) or (c) by reason only of the transmission.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies in relation to ships on demise charter to Australian-based operators as if the statement required by subparagraph (2)(a)(ii) or (2)(b)(iii) were a statement that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making the declaration, the ship concerned will not cease to be a ship on demise charter to an Australian-based operator by reason only of the transmission.

Section 37A

37A Delivery of registration certificate on transfer etc.

- (1) Where a ship or a share in a ship is transferred to a person by a bill of sale or transmitted to a person by other lawful means, the person who has possession or control of the ship's registration certificate shall deliver the certificate to the person to whom the ship or share is transferred or transmitted:
- (a) if the ship is at an Australian port at the time of the transfer or transmission—at the time of the transfer or transmission; or
 - (b) in any other case—as soon as practicable after the transfer or transmission.

(1A) An offence based on subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (2) Where a registration certificate is delivered to a person under subsection (1), the person shall immediately deliver the certificate to the Registrar.

(2A) An offence based on subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3) Where a registration certificate is delivered to the Registrar under subsection (2), the Registrar shall, if the documents and evidence required by subsection 36(2) or 37(1) have been lodged with the Registrar:
- (a) endorse the registration certificate with the particulars of change of ownership of the ship or share; and
 - (b) cause the endorsed certificate to be returned to the registered agent of the ship or to such other person as the registered agent directs.

38 Mortgage of ship etc.

- (1) A ship or a share in a ship may be made a security for the discharge of an obligation by way of a mortgage under this Act.
- (2) The instrument of such a mortgage shall be made in accordance with the regulations.

- (3) As soon as practicable after the lodgment of a mortgage instrument so made, the Registrar shall register the mortgage by entering particulars of the mortgage in the Register and shall endorse on the instrument the fact of the entry having been made, together with the date and time of the making of the entry.
- (4) Mortgage instruments lodged under this section shall be registered in the order of their lodgment.

39 Priority of mortgages

Where 2 or more mortgages are registered in respect of the same ship or share in a ship, the priority among the mortgagees is in accordance with the order of registration of the mortgages, irrespective of the dates upon which they were made or executed and notwithstanding any express, implied or constructive notice.

40 Mortgage not to change ownership

A mortgage of a ship or of a share in a ship does not have the effect of the mortgagee becoming, or the mortgagor ceasing to be, owner of the ship or share except to the extent necessary to make the ship or share available as a security under the mortgage.

41 Mortgagee to have power of disposal

- (1) A mortgagee of a ship or of a share in a ship has power absolutely to dispose of the ship or share and to give effectual receipts in respect of the disposal, but where there are 2 or more mortgages of the same ship or share, a subsequent mortgagee shall not, except under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, dispose of the ship or share without the consent of every prior mortgagee.
- (2) A mortgagee of a ship or of a share in a ship who intends to dispose of the ship or the share shall not dispose of the ship or share unless he or she has first given notice in writing to the Registrar of his or her intention so to dispose of the ship or share.
- (3) Where the Registrar is notified by a mortgagee of the intention of that mortgagee to dispose of a ship or of a share in a ship, the Registrar shall forthwith inform the subsequent mortgagee (if any) or each subsequent mortgagee (if more than one) of that ship or

Section 42

share whose interest in that ship or share is entered in the Register of the matter so notified to him or her.

- (4) The disposal of a ship or of a share in a ship is not invalidated because of any failure to comply with a requirement of subsection (2) in relation to the disposal.

42 Transfer of mortgage

- (1) A mortgage of a ship or of a share in a ship may be transferred by an instrument of transfer made in accordance with the regulations.
- (2) Where a mortgage is so transferred, the instrument of transfer of the mortgage shall be lodged by the person to whom the mortgage has been transferred with the Registrar within 14 days of its having been so executed or within such longer period as the Registrar, in special circumstances, allows.
- (2A) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the lodgment of the instrument of transfer of the mortgage, enter in the Register the name of the transferee as the mortgagee of the ship or share the subject of the mortgage and endorse on the instrument the fact of the entry having been made, together with the date and time of the making of the entry.

43 Transmission of mortgage by operation of law

- (1) Where the interest of a mortgagee in a mortgage of a ship or of a share in a ship is transmitted to a person by any lawful means other than by a transfer under section 42, a declaration of transmission made by that person in accordance with the regulations, together with such evidence of the transmission as is prescribed, shall be lodged by that person with the Registrar within 14 days of that interest being transmitted to that person or within such longer period as the Registrar, in special circumstances, allows.
- (2) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the lodgment by a person of a declaration of transmission of the interest of a mortgagee in a mortgage of a ship or a share in a ship, together with such evidence of the transmission as is prescribed, enter in

the Register the name of that person as mortgagee of the ship or share.

44 Discharge of mortgage

- (1) Where a mortgage is discharged, the mortgage instrument together with such evidence of the discharge of the mortgage as is prescribed shall be lodged by the mortgagor with the Registrar within 14 days after the discharge or within such longer period as the Registrar, in special circumstances, allows.
- (2) The Registrar shall, as soon as practicable after the lodgment by the mortgagor of the mortgage instrument, together with such evidence of the discharge of the mortgage as is prescribed, make an entry in the Register to the effect that the mortgage has been discharged and, on that entry being made, any interest of the mortgagee under the mortgage vests in the mortgagor.
- (3) Where the mortgage instrument cannot, for any reason, be lodged with the Registrar, there shall be lodged by the mortgagor with the Registrar, in substitution for the mortgage instrument and such evidence of the discharge of the mortgage as is prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1), a declaration by the mortgagee setting out such particulars relating to the ship in respect of which the mortgage was given, the mortgage and its discharge as are prescribed for the purposes of this subsection.
- (4) In this section, *mortgagor*, in relation to a ship or a share in a ship, includes any person in whom, having regard to any intervening acts and circumstances, the interest of the mortgagee would have been vested if the mortgage had not been made.

45 Powers of disposal by owner

The owner of a ship or of a share in a ship has power, subject to this Act and to any rights and powers appearing in the Register to be vested in any other person, absolutely to dispose of the ship or share and to give effectual receipts in respect of the disposal.

Section 46

46 Trusts not recognized

Notice of a trust, express, implied or constructive, shall not be entered in the Register or be receivable by the Registrar.

47 Equities not excluded

Subject to sections 41, 45 and 46, beneficial interests may be enforced by or against the owner or mortgagee of a ship or of a share in a ship in respect of his or her interest in the ship or share in the same manner as in respect of any other personal property.

47A Caveat may be lodged forbidding registration of certain instruments

- (1) A person claiming an interest in a ship or in a share in a ship under any unregistered instrument, or by operation of law or otherwise, may lodge with the Registrar a caveat in accordance with the prescribed form forbidding the entry in the Register of any instrument relating to any dealing with that ship or share until after notice of the intended dealing is given to the caveator.
- (2) Every caveat shall state the name and address of the caveator and shall contain a sufficient description to identify the ship or the share in the ship in which the caveator claims an interest and the interest claimed by the caveator and shall be signed by the caveator or by his or her solicitor or agent.
- (3) A caveat shall not be entered in the Register by the Registrar unless there is specified in the caveat an address in Australia at which notices relating to the caveat or to proceedings in respect of the caveat may be served.
- (4) Where a person entitled to withdraw a caveat notifies the Registrar, by lodging a notice in the prescribed form, that the name of the caveator or the address for service of notices on the caveator has been changed from the name or address specified in the caveat, the Registrar shall record on the caveat and in the Register the name or address so notified and that name or address shall thereupon be the name of, or the address for service of notices on, the caveator.

- (5) Every notice relating to a caveat or to any proceeding in respect of a caveat shall be deemed to be duly served if served in accordance with a manner of service specified in the regulations:
- (a) at:
 - (i) the address stated in the caveat in pursuance of subsection (3); or
 - (ii) if an address has been notified under subsection (4)—the address, or the last address, so notified; or
 - (b) if the caveat was signed by a solicitor or agent—at the office of that solicitor or at the address of that agent.
- (6) A caveat may be withdrawn:
- (a) by the caveator or by the solicitor or agent of the caveator if the solicitor or agent is authorized so to withdraw it;
 - (b) where the caveator is dead—by the executor of the will, or the administrator of the estate, of the caveator;
 - (c) by a trustee or official receiver or other person in whom the interest claimed by the caveator is vested pursuant to the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*; or
 - (d) by any person in whom there is entrusted, by reason of the mental incapacity of the caveator, pursuant to an order of a court of a State or Territory or pursuant to a law of a State or Territory, the management and care of the interest claimed by the caveator.
- (7) Where there is lodged for entry in the Register an instrument relating to a dealing with a ship, or a share in a ship, in respect of which a caveat has been lodged and the Registrar is satisfied that, upon entry of that instrument in the Register there will vest in the caveator the interest claimed by the caveator in the caveat, the Registrar may, notwithstanding the caveat and the provisions of sections 47C and 47D, enter the dealing in the Register and may record on the caveat or in the Register that the caveat has lapsed.

47B Notice of caveat

- (1) Upon entry in the Register of a caveat, the Registrar shall notify particulars of the caveat:

Section 47C

- (a) if the caveat relates to the ship—to the person or each person entered in the Register as an owner or part owner, or as a mortgagee, of the ship; and
 - (b) if the caveat relates to a share in the ship—to the person or each person entered in the Register as an owner or part owner, or as a mortgagee, of that share.
- (2) Any person notified, or required to be notified under subsection (1), of the entry in the Register of a caveat may, if he or she thinks fit, summon the caveator to attend before the Supreme Court of a State or Territory to show cause why the caveat should not be removed.
- (3) The Supreme Court of a State or a Territory, upon proof that the caveator has been summoned, may make such order, either *ex parte* or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

47C When caveat to lapse

A caveat entered in the Register in respect of a ship or a share in a ship shall, unless an order to the contrary is made by the Supreme Court of a State or a Territory and served on the Registrar, be deemed to have lapsed upon the expiration of 14 days after notice is given to the caveator that:

- (a) if the caveat relates to a ship—the person or each person entered in the Register as an owner or part-owner of the ship or a person having a right to register a dealing with the ship; or
- (b) if the caveat relates to a share in the ship—the person or each person entered in the Register as an owner or part-owner of the share or a person having a right to register a dealing with the share;

has applied for the registration of any dealing with the ship or share.

47D No dealing to be registered while caveat in force

- (1) Subject to this section, so long as a caveat remains in force in respect of a ship or a share in a ship, the Registrar shall not, except with the consent in writing of a person entitled to withdraw the

caveat, enter in the Register particulars of any dealing with that ship or share.

- (2) Subsection (1) shall not operate to prevent the entry in the Register of a dealing with a ship or a share in a ship which, when the caveat was lodged with the Registrar, had previously been lodged with the Registrar in a form satisfactory for entry in the Register.
- (3) Except to the extent that it otherwise specifies, a caveat shall not prevent the Registrar from entering in the Register:
 - (a) the transmission of a ship or of a share in a ship to a person where that person becomes so entitled by operation of law; or
 - (b) a dealing by a person as the mortgagee under a mortgage of a ship or a share in a ship, being a mortgage to the entry of which the caveator has consented or in respect of which the caveat has lapsed.

47E Compensation for lodging caveat without reasonable cause

A person who lodges a caveat with the Registrar without reasonable cause is liable to pay to a person who has sustained damage thereby such compensation as is just and the compensation is recoverable in an action in a court of competent jurisdiction by the person who has sustained damage from the person who lodged the caveat.

Part IV—Administration

48 Registrar and Deputy Registrars of Ships

- (1) There shall be a Registrar of Ships, who shall, under the Authority, be responsible for the maintenance of the Register and have chief control of the Registration Office.
- (2) There shall be such number of Deputy Registrars of Ships as the Authority determines, who shall, subject to the control of the Registrar, have all the powers and functions of the Registrar under this Act, other than his or her power of delegation under section 53.

49 Functions and powers of Registrar

- (1) In addition to the functions conferred by other provisions of this Act, the functions of the Registrar are to maintain the Register and, for that purpose:
 - (a) to receive and record all information and documents required or permitted to be lodged with the Registrar under this Act;
 - (b) to grant, issue, vary or revoke such certificates and other documents as are required or permitted to be granted or issued under this Act; and
 - (c) to issue copies of, and extracts from, any such certificates and other documents and entries in the Register.
- (2) The Registrar has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with, or as incidental to, the performance of his or her functions including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such powers for and in relation to requiring the furnishing of information and documents (including the delivery of certificates and other documents granted or issued under this Act) as are provided by the regulations.

50 Appointment of Registrar and Deputy Registrars

The Registrar and Deputy Registrars shall:

- (a) be appointed by the Minister; and
- (b) be members of the staff of the Authority.

51 Acting Registrar and Deputy Registrars

- (1) The Authority may appoint a person to act as Registrar, or as a Deputy Registrar:
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office of Registrar or an office of Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, is absent from duty or from Australia or is, for any other reason, unable to perform the functions of his or her office;and may at any time terminate such an appointment.
- (2) An appointment of a person under subsection (1) may be expressed to have effect only in such circumstances as are specified in the instrument of appointment.
- (3) Where a person is acting in an office in accordance with paragraph (1)(b), and the office becomes vacant while that person is so acting, then, subject to subsection (2), that person may continue so to act until the Authority otherwise directs or the vacancy is filled.
- (4) While a person is acting as the Registrar or as a Deputy Registrar under this section, he or she has and may exercise all the powers, and shall perform all the functions and duties, of the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, under this Act or any other law.
- (5) The validity of anything done by a person purporting to act under this section shall not be called in question on the ground that the occasion for his or her appointment had not arisen, that there is a defect or irregularity in or in connection with his or her appointment, that the appointment had ceased to have effect or that the occasion for him or her to act had not arisen or had ceased.

Section 52

52 Delegation by Minister

- (1) The Minister may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by him or her, delegate to a person appointed or engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999* any of his or her powers under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A power so delegated, when exercised by the delegate, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been exercised by the Minister.
- (3) A delegation under this section does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Minister.

53 Delegation by Registrar

- (1) The Registrar may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by him or her, delegate to a person appointed or engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999* any of his or her powers under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A power so delegated, when exercised by the delegate, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been exercised by the Registrar.
- (3) A delegation under this section does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Registrar.

54 Registration Office

- (1) For the purposes of this Act:
 - (a) there shall be an Australian Shipping Registration Office;
and
 - (b) the Authority may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, establish branch offices of that Office.
- (2) The Registration Office, and the branch offices established under paragraph (1)(b), shall be at such respective places in Australia as are determined by the Authority by notice published in the *Gazette*.

55 Seal of Registration Office and signature of Registrar

- (1) There shall be a seal of the Australian Shipping Registration Office, in a form determined by the Minister, which shall be under the control of the Registrar.
- (2) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the seal of the Registration Office affixed to a document and shall presume that it was duly affixed.
- (3) Where a signature on a document purports to be the signature of the Registrar or of a person empowered to sign the document by virtue of a delegation under section 53, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the signature is that of a person who, at the relevant time, was holding, or performing the duties of, the office of Registrar or was so empowered to sign that document, as the case may be.

Part V—The Register of Ships

56 Australian Register of Ships

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a register, to be known as the Australian Register of Ships, in which shall be entered all matters required or permitted by this Act to be entered in the Register.
- (2) The Register and copies of the Register, or of such part or parts of the Register as the Authority directs, shall be kept at such places as the Authority directs.

57 Inspection of Register

A person may, on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), inspect the Register at any reasonable time during the hours when the Registration Office, or branch office, as the case may be, is open for business and, on payment of the prescribed fee, is entitled to be furnished with a copy of, or extract from, any entry in the Register.

58 Obsolete or incorrect entries in Register

- (1) Where:
 - (a) in relation to a particular ship, no entry or amendment of an entry has been made in the Register for such period as is prescribed for the purposes of this section; and
 - (b) the Registrar has reason to suspect that:
 - (i) any particulars entered in the Register in relation to the ship, other than particulars relating to a mortgage, are incorrect;
 - (ii) in relation to the ship, any notice, information or document in relation to which an entry in the Register is required by this Act to be made has not been lodged with the Registrar within the period referred to in paragraph (a); or

(iii) the ship has been lost (whether actually or constructively), taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up; the Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the registered agent or any owner of the ship, require him or her to furnish to the Registrar, within a specified period (not being less than 30 days) after the date of service of the notice, such information and documents relating to the ship as are specified in the notice.

(2) Where:

(a) a person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) fails to furnish to the Registrar, within the period specified in the notice, the information and documents specified in the notice; or

(b) the person on whom a notice is so served furnishes information or documents that the Registrar considers may justify the closure of the registration relating to the ship or the alteration of any entry made in the Register;

the Registrar shall inform the Authority of that failure or furnish that information or those documents, as the case requires, to the Authority.

(2A) If the Authority is of the opinion that the failure of a person to comply with a notice served upon him or her under subsection (1) or any information or document furnished to him or her by the Registrar justifies the giving of directions under this subsection, the Authority may, by notice in writing, give the Registrar such directions as it thinks fit with respect to the closure of the registration relating to the ship or with respect to any entry or amendment of an entry to be made in the Register.

(3) The Registrar shall comply with a direction given under subsection (2A) and, where the Authority directs the closure of the registration relating to a ship:

(a) if the Authority states in the direction that it is of the opinion that the ship has been lost (whether actually or constructively), taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up—the Registrar shall make an entry in the Register of that statement, and the registration of the ship shall thereupon be deemed to be closed except so far as it relates to any unsatisfied mortgage of the ship; or

Section 59

- (b) in any other case—section 66 applies as if the ship had ceased to be entitled to be registered and the direction were a notice under subsection 66(1) stating that fact.

59 Rectification of Register

- (1) If:
 - (a) an entry is omitted from the Register;
 - (b) an entry is made in the Register without sufficient cause;
 - (c) an entry wrongly exists in the Register; or
 - (d) there is an error or defect in an entry in the Register;whether or not by reason of a decision of an officer (including a decision that the officer was empowered by this Act to make) a person aggrieved or the Registrar may apply to the Supreme Court of a State or Territory for rectification of the Register, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit directing the rectification of the Register.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (1)(a), the reference in that paragraph to an entry omitted from the Register shall be read as including a reference to a matter that is required or permitted by this Act to be entered, or to remain, in the Register, but is not entered in, or is removed from, the Register.
- (3) A Court may, in proceedings under this section, decide any question that it is necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of the Register.
- (4) Notice of an application under this section by a person aggrieved shall be served on the Registrar, who may appear and be heard, and shall appear if so directed by the Court.
- (5) An office copy of an order under this section shall be served on the Registrar, and the Registrar shall, upon receipt of the order, rectify the Register accordingly.

60 Correction of clerical errors in Register

The Registrar may correct, or cause to be corrected, any clerical error or obvious mistake in the Register.

61 False entries in Register

A person shall not make or cause to be made a false entry in the Register.

Part VI—Miscellaneous

62 Interpretation

In this Part:

owner, except in sections 64 and 74, means:

- (a) in relation to an Australian-owned ship—the registered owner of the ship;
- (b) in relation to a ship, other than an Australian-owned ship, registered by virtue of paragraph 14(b)—the registered owner of the ship; or
- (c) in relation to a ship, other than an Australian-owned ship, registered by virtue of paragraph 14(c) or a ship registered by virtue of paragraph 14(d)—the registered agent of the ship.

63 Liabilities of ships not registered

- (1) A ship required to be registered that is not registered:
 - (a) shall not be recognized as an Australian ship; and
 - (b) is not entitled to any benefits, privileges, advantages or protection usually enjoyed by a registered ship.
- (2) For the purposes of any law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory providing for:
 - (a) the payment of fees or other charges;
 - (b) the liability to fines and forfeiture; or
 - (c) the punishment of offences committed on board a ship, or by any persons belonging to a ship;a ship to which subsection (1) applies shall be dealt with in the same manner in all respects as if the ship were registered.

64 Registered agent

- (1) There shall be entered in the Register in respect of every registered ship the name and address of the person who is to be the registered agent of the ship, being a person who is, for the time being:

- (a) in the case of a ship referred to in paragraph 14(c)—the operator or one of the operators of the ship;
- (b) in the case of a ship referred to in paragraph 14(d)—the charterer or one of the charterers of the ship;
- (c) in the case of a ship without a managing owner (other than a ship referred to in paragraph (a) or (b))—the person or one of the persons who is a ship's agent in respect of the ship or a person having the management of the ship; or
- (d) in any other case—the managing owner or one of the managing owners;

and, upon the name and address of that person being so entered, the person shall be, for all purposes of this Act, the registered agent of that ship.

(1A) Where a ship is registered pursuant to an application under section 15, the name and address of the first person to be the registered agent of the ship shall be entered in the Register forthwith after the registration of the ship.

(2) Where a change occurs in the person, or the address of the person, referred to in subsection (1) in relation to a registered ship:

- (a) in the case of a ship to which paragraph (1)(a) or (b) applies—the person whose name appears in the Register; or
- (b) in any other case—the owner of the ship;

shall, unless a notice of the change has already been lodged under this subsection, lodge with the Registrar, within 14 days after the change occurs, a notice of the change containing such information as is prescribed.

(2A) An offence based on subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(3) The references in subsections (1), (1A) and (2) to the address of a person shall be read as references to:

- (a) in a case where the person is a natural person:
 - (i) the address of the place in Australia at which the person ordinarily resides; or
 - (ii) if there is no place in Australia at which the person ordinarily resides—the address in Australia to which all

Section 65

communications to that person in pursuance of a provision of this Act should be sent; or

- (b) in a case where the person is a body corporate—the address of the principal place of business in Australia of the body corporate.

65 Alterations to ships

- (1) Where a registered ship is so altered as not to correspond with the particulars relating to the ship's tonnage or description contained in the Register, the registered agent shall give notice of the alteration, in such manner, and within such time, as are prescribed:
 - (a) if the alteration is made at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer—to the proper officer at that port;
 - (b) if the alteration is made outside Australia while the ship is at sea or at a foreign port at which there is no proper officer and, subsequently, but before arriving at an Australian port, the ship arrives at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer—to the proper officer at the first such port at which the ship so arrives; or
 - (c) in any other case—to the Registrar;and:
 - (d) where a notice of alteration is so given to a proper officer—the proper officer shall, subject to the regulations, grant a provisional registration certificate in respect of the ship in accordance with the prescribed form; or
 - (e) where a notice of alteration is so given to the Registrar—the Registrar shall, subject to the application of sections 16 and 26 as if the ship were not a registered ship, enter the alteration in the Register in accordance with the regulations and grant a new registration certificate in respect of the ship.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) has the same effect as a registration certificate until:
 - (a) the ship arrives in an Australian port; or
 - (b) the expiration of the period of 6 months commencing on the date on which the certificate was granted;whichever first happens.

- (3) Where a proper officer grants a provisional registration certificate under this section, he or she shall forward a copy of the certificate to the Registrar, together with a statement in accordance with the regulations setting out particulars relating to the grant of the certificate.
- (4) If, while a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) is in effect, application is made in the manner prescribed, the Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the applicant, extend, in relation to the certificate, the period referred to in paragraph (2)(b) and, in that event, the reference in that paragraph to a period of 6 months shall be read as a reference to that period as so extended.
- (5) The person who has possession of a provisional registration certificate granted in respect of a ship under subsection (1) shall, within 10 days after the ship first arrives at an Australian port after the grant, lodge the certificate with the Registrar.
- (6) Upon lodgment of a provisional registration certificate under subsection (5), the Registrar shall, subject to the application of sections 16 and 26 as if the ship were not a registered ship, enter the alteration in the Register in accordance with the regulations and grant a new registration certificate in respect of the ship.
- (7) Where a notice is not given in respect of a ship within a particular time as required by subsection (1), the obligation to give notice as required by that subsection continues, notwithstanding that that time has passed, until that notice is so given.
- (8) Where a notice is not given in respect of a ship as required by this section, the owner of the ship is, in respect of each day during which the notice is not so given (including the day of a conviction under this subsection or any subsequent day) guilty of an offence punishable upon conviction:
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$500; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Section 66

66 Ships lost etc. or ceasing to be entitled to be registered

- (1) if:
- (a) a registered ship is lost (whether actually or constructively), taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up or ceases to be entitled to be registered; and
 - (b) the owner of the ship knows of the event mentioned in paragraph (a);
- the owner of the ship must give notice in writing to the Registrar.
- (1A) Subsection (1) does not apply if written notice has already been given to the Registrar.
- (2) Where the Registrar receives a notice under subsection (1) relating to a ship, he or she shall make an entry in the Register of the event to which the notice relates.
- (3) Where an entry has been made in the Register under subsection (2) in respect of a ship:
- (a) if the entry is in respect of a ship that has been lost (whether actually or constructively), taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up—the registration of the ship shall be deemed to be closed except so far as it relates to any unsatisfied mortgage of the ship; and
 - (b) if the entry is in respect of a ship that has ceased to be entitled to be registered—the registration of the ship shall, subject to this section, be deemed to be closed.
- (4) Where a ship, in relation to which the Registrar has received notice under subsection (1) of an event referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b), is subject to an unsatisfied mortgage or mortgages:
- (a) the registration of the ship, so far as it relates to the mortgage or mortgages, shall, subject to subsections (5) and (6), not be deemed to be closed; and
 - (b) the Registrar shall give notice in writing to the mortgagee, or each mortgagee, as the case may be, that he or she has received notice under subsection (1) of the event so referred to.
- (5) Subject to this section, where the Registrar gives a notice under subsection (4) to the mortgagee or mortgagees of a ship, the

registration of the ship, so far as it relates to the mortgage or mortgages, shall be deemed to be closed at the expiration of a period of 60 days after the date of the notice.

- (6) Where a mortgagee who has received a notice under subsection (4) makes application to the Supreme Court of a State or Territory within the period of 60 days after the date of the notice or within such extended time as the Court, on application made either before or after the expiration of that period, allows, the Court may do all or any of the following, namely:
 - (a) order that the ship and the ship's equipment be sold;
 - (b) make such other orders for and in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale as it thinks fit; and
 - (c) make such orders and give such directions with respect to the closure of the registration of the ship as it thinks fit (including, in the case of an application for an extension of time, an order that the registration shall not be deemed to be closed for such period as the Court determines).
- (7) Notice of an application made under subsection (6) (including an application for an extension of time) shall be served on the Registrar.
- (8) An order under subsection (6) may be on such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as the Court thinks fit.
- (9) The Registrar shall give effect to any orders and directions given by the Court under this section so far as they relate to the Register.
- (10) Where the registration of a ship is closed or deemed to be closed under this section, the person having possession of the registration certificate or provisional registration certificate relating to the ship shall deliver the certificate to the Registrar or a proper officer in accordance with the regulations.
- (11) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prejudice any rights of a mortgagee existing apart from this section.

67 Power to inquire into ownership of registered ship

- (1) Where the Authority has reason to suspect that a registered ship is not entitled to be registered, it may, by notice in writing served on

Section 68

the registered agent of the ship, require him or her to furnish to the Authority within a specified period (not being less than 30 days) after the date of service of the notice, evidence of the ownership of the ship.

- (2) If the registered agent of a ship on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) fails to furnish to the Authority, within the period specified in the notice, evidence to the satisfaction of the Authority that the ship is entitled to be registered, the Authority may, by notice in writing given to the Registrar, direct that the registration relating to the ship be closed and, upon receipt of such a notice by the Registrar, section 66 applies as if the ship had ceased to be entitled to be registered and the notice were a notice under subsection 66(1) stating that fact.

68 Unregistered ships not to leave Australia

- (1) An unregistered ship shall not depart from an Australian port to a place outside Australia.
- (2) The master and owner of a ship that departs from an Australian port in contravention of subsection (1) are each guilty of an offence punishable upon conviction:
- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$2,000; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (2A) An offence under subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.
- Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (3) A Collector of Customs shall not grant a Certificate of Clearance in respect of an unregistered ship that is about to depart from an Australian port to a place outside Australia.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (3) do not apply to a prescribed ship, or ships included in a prescribed class of ships.

69 Unregistered ships not to leave foreign ports

- (1) Where an unregistered ship is at a foreign port at which there is a proper officer, the ship shall not depart from that port on a voyage

unless and until a registration certificate or provisional registration certificate is granted in respect of the ship.

- (2) The master and owner of a ship that departs from a foreign port in contravention of subsection (1) are each guilty of an offence punishable upon conviction:
- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$2,000; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

- (2A) An offence under subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a prescribed ship, or ships included in a prescribed class of ships.

70 Proceedings on forfeiture

- (1) Where a ship is subject to forfeiture under this Act, an officer may seize and detain the ship and the Minister may apply to the Supreme Court of a State or Territory for an order under subsection (2).
- (2) Upon application being made under subsection (1) in relation to a ship, the Court may order the ship and its equipment to be forfeited to the Commonwealth.
- (3) Anything forfeited under this section becomes the property of the Commonwealth and may be sold or otherwise dealt with as the Minister thinks fit.
- (4) In this section, *officer* means:
- (a) an officer or employee of the Commonwealth appointed by the Minister by writing signed by him or her to be an officer for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police or a member of the Police Force of a State or Territory; or
 - (c) a member of an arm of the Defence Force.

Section 71

71 Detention of ships

- (1) Where it is provided by this Act that a ship may be detained, the ship may be detained by an officer as defined in section 70.
- (2) Where a ship detained under this Act goes to sea before it is released from detention by a competent authority, the owner and master of the ship are each guilty of an offence.
- (2A) An offence under subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.
Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.
- (3) A Collector of Customs shall not grant a Certificate of Clearance in respect of a ship that is detained under this Act.

72 Taking officers to sea

If an officer is taken to sea in a ship without his or her consent, the master and owner are each guilty of an offence and, in addition to any penalty for that offence, are jointly and severally liable to pay all expenses incidental to the officer's return.

73 False statements etc.

- (1) A person who, by means of a statement that he or she knows to be false or misleading or by means of a document that to his or her knowledge contains information that is false or misleading, causes an officer to do, or refrain from doing, any act or thing in the exercise of powers, or the performance of duties or functions, under this Act is guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person shall not:
 - (a) make to an officer a statement, whether orally or in writing;
or
 - (b) present to an officer a statement in writing;
knowing it to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty:

 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—\$2,000.

- (3) For the purposes of the application of this section in relation to a corporation, but without prejudice to the liability of any person other than the corporation:
- (a) a statement made, or presented or otherwise used, by a person acting on behalf of the corporation shall be deemed to have been made, presented or otherwise used by the corporation; and
 - (b) the knowledge of any person employed by, or concerned in the management of, the corporation shall be deemed to be knowledge of the corporation.

74 Offences—general

- (1) A person who contravenes subsection 20(1) or (2), 21(6), 22(5), 24(1), 26(3), 36(2), 37(1), 41(2), 42(2), 43(1) or 44(1), section 61 or subsection 65(5) or 66(10) is guilty of an offence.
- (1A) A person who contravenes subsection 37A(1) or (2), 64(2) or 66(1) is, in respect of each day on which the person contravenes the subsection (including the day of a conviction for an offence against this subsection or any subsequent day), guilty of an offence.
- (2) Where the owner of a ship is guilty of an offence against, or arising out of a contravention of, subsection 26(2), section 33, subsection 36(2), 37(1), 37A(1), 41(2), 42(2), 43(1) or 44(1), subsection 65(8) or 66(1) or section 72, the person who is the registered agent of the ship by virtue of paragraph 64(1)(a), (b) or (c) shall be deemed to be also guilty of that offence and is punishable accordingly.
- (3) Except where a provision of this Act otherwise provides, the punishment for an offence against this Act is:
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (4) An offence against subsection 12(3) is punishable on conviction:

Section 75

- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$1,000; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.
- (4A) An offence against section 25, 32 or 33 or subsection 73(1) is an indictable offence and, subject to subsection 75(3), is punishable on conviction:
- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or both; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- (4B) An offence against subsection 37A(1) or (2), 64(2) or 66(1) is punishable on conviction:
- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$500; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.
- (4C) An offence against subsection 27(1), 30(9) or 71(2) is punishable on conviction:
- (a) if the offender is a natural person—by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (5) Where a corporation is guilty of an offence against this Act, a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the corporation who is in any way, by act or omission, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in or party to the offence, shall be deemed to be also guilty of that offence and is punishable accordingly.

75 Prosecution of offences

- (1) An offence against this Act, other than an offence referred to in subsection 74(4A), shall be prosecuted summarily.

- (2) Notwithstanding that an offence referred to in subsection 74(4A) is expressed to be an indictable offence, a court of summary jurisdiction may hear and determine proceedings in respect of such an offence if the court is satisfied that it is proper to do so and the defendant and the prosecutor consent.
- (3) Where, in accordance with subsection (2), a court of summary jurisdiction convicts a person of an indictable offence, the penalty that the court may impose is:
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

76 Joinder of charges and penalties for certain offences

- (1) Charges against the same person for any number of offences against subsection 26(2) or 65(8) may be joined in the same information or complaint if those offences relate to a failure to do the same act or thing.
- (2) If a person is convicted of 2 or more offences referred to in subsection (1), being offences related to a failure to do the same act or thing, the court may impose one penalty in respect of both or all of those offences, but that penalty shall not exceed the sum of the maximum penalties that could be imposed if a penalty were imposed in respect of each offence separately.

77 Admissibility of documents in evidence

- (1) A document declared by this Act (including subsection (4)) to be admissible in evidence is, on mere production, admissible in evidence in any proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of any matter stated in the document in pursuance of this Act or in pursuance of any duty under this Act and of the fact that it was signed by the person by whom it purports to be signed.
- (2) The Registrar or a Deputy Registrar may, subject to this Act, supply copies of, or extracts from, any entry in the Register or any document forming part of or associated with the Register, and

Section 78

certify them by writing signed by him or her and sealed with the seal of the Registration Office.

- (3) The person to whose custody a document referred to in subsection (1) (other than a copy or extract referred to in subsection (2)) is entrusted shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, supply a copy of, or extract from, the document, certified by writing signed by him or her, to any person applying for such a copy or extract.
- (4) A document purporting to be a copy or extract supplied under subsection (2) or (3) is admissible in evidence.

78 Review of certain decisions

- (1) In this section, *decision* has the same meaning as in the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*.
- (2) Applications may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of:
 - (a) a decision of the Authority under subsection 23(1), 58(2A) or 92(4);
 - (b) a decision of the Registrar under subsection 10(2), 21(5), 22(4), 22(6), 22A(1), (2), (4) or (6), 27(3), 65(4), 87(1) or 88(3) or section 89; or
 - (c) a decision of a proper officer under subsection 22(1).
- (3) Where the Authority, the Registrar or a proper officer makes a decision referred to in subsection (2) and gives to a person whose interests are affected by the decision notice in writing of the decision, that notice shall include a statement to the effect that, subject to the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*, an application may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of the decision by or on behalf of any person whose interests are affected by the decision.
- (4) Any failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (3) in relation to a decision does not affect the validity of the decision.

79 Preservation of State and Territory legislation

This Act is not intended to exclude or limit the operation of any law of a State or Territory providing for the recording or registration of ships where the recording or registration is for a purpose other than the establishment of title, the transfer of title, the registration of a mortgage, the transfer of a mortgage or the grant of nationality in relation to a ship.

80 References in other laws

In any law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory (other than a law declared by the regulations to be a law to which this section does not apply) or any instrument (including rules, regulations or by-laws) having effect under such a law, except so far as the context otherwise requires:

- (a) a reference, however expressed, to a ship registered in Australia shall be read as a reference to a registered ship;
- (b) a reference, however expressed, to the certificate of registry of a ship shall be read as a reference to the registration certificate, or provisional registration certificate, as the case may be, of the ship; and
- (c) a reference, however expressed, to the port of registry of a ship registered in Australia shall be read as a reference to the home port of a registered ship selected or changed in accordance with the regulations.

81 Jurisdiction of Territory Supreme Courts

Jurisdiction is conferred, to the extent that the Constitution permits, on the Supreme Court of each Territory to hear and determine applications made to that Court under sections 47B, 47C, 59, 66 and 70.

82 Appeals

- (1) An appeal lies to the Federal Court of Australia from a judgment or order of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory exercising jurisdiction under section 47B, 47C, 59, 66 or 70.

Section 83

- (2) An appeal lies to the High Court, with special leave of the High Court, from a judgment or order referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2), no appeal lies from a judgment or order referred to in subsection (1).

83 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may make provision for and in relation to:
 - (a) the manner in which, and the time within which, applications under this Act are to be made;
 - (b) the documents and information to be furnished by applicants in connection with, or in support of, applications under this Act;
 - (c) the keeping of the Register and copies of the Register, or a part or parts of the Register;
 - (d) the entries to be made in the Register;
 - (e) the manner in which, and the time within which, documents and information are to be lodged, including provision empowering the Registrar:
 - (i) to direct a person who has lodged, or is seeking to lodge, any document or information to do such things as are necessary to ensure that it is in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and
 - (ii) to treat any document or information as not having been lodged until it is in accordance with the requirements of this Act;
 - (f) the registration (whether by way of entry in the Register or otherwise) of documents and information;
 - (g) the re-registration of ships entitled to be registered, the registration of which under this Act, or under the previous law, has been closed;
 - (h) the registration of Government ships;
 - (j) the closure of the registration of ships;

- (k) the qualifications required of, and other requirements relating to, registered agents;
- (l) the verification, by statutory declaration, of information and documents required for the purposes of this Act;
- (m) the retention or return by the Registrar of documents lodged in accordance with this Act;
- (n) the selection and change of home ports for registered ships;
- (o) the matters to be recorded or endorsed on registration certificates, provisional registration certificates and temporary passes;
- (p) the marking of ships for the purposes of section 26;
- (q) the making of any declaration or the doing of any thing required or permitted by this Act to be made or done in the name and on behalf of a person incapable of making such a declaration or doing any such thing by reason of infancy, lunacy or other disability;
- (r) the manner in which instruments, notices and other documents under this Act may be given to, or served on, persons;
- (s) the payment of fees and expenses to persons required under this Act to attend and give evidence or make declarations before the Registrar or other persons;
- (t) the imposition and recovery of fees in respect of:
 - (i) the making of applications under this Act;
 - (ii) the lodging and registration of documents or information;
 - (iii) the registration and re-registration of ships;
 - (iv) the issue of registration certificates, provisional registration certificates and temporary passes; and
 - (v) the supplying of copies of, or extracts from, entries in the Register or documents forming part of, or associated with, the Register;
- (u) the conduct of any business relating to the Registration Office;
- (v) the declaration of specified documents, or of documents included in specified classes of documents, to be admissible in evidence for the purposes of section 77;

Section 83

- (w) the form of any instrument, notice or other document permitted or required to be issued, furnished, lodged or registered for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (x) any matter incidental to or connected with any of the foregoing.
- (3) The regulations may provide that a specified provision of this Act does not apply, or applies with specified modifications, in relation to Government ships.
- (4) The power conferred by subsection (3) to make modifications by regulation includes the power to omit any matter or add any new matter.
- (5) The regulations may provide, in respect of an offence against the regulations, for the imposition of a fine not exceeding \$500.
- (6) The power to make regulations conferred by this Act shall not be taken, by implication, not to include the power to make provision for or in relation to a matter by reason only of the fact that:
 - (a) provision is made by this Act in relation to that matter or another matter; or
 - (b) power is expressly conferred by this Act to make provision by regulation for or in relation to another matter.
- (7) The power to make regulations conferred by this Act may be exercised:
 - (a) in relation to all cases to which the power extends, or in relation to all those cases subject to specified exceptions, or in relation to any specified cases or classes of case; and
 - (b) so as to make, with respect to the cases in relation to which it is exercised, the same provision for all those cases or a different provision for different cases or classes of case.

Part VII—Transitional provisions

84 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears, *commencing date* means the date fixed under section 2.

85 Additional operation of Part

Without prejudice to its effect apart from this section, this Part also has, by force of this section, the effect it would have if a reference in section 86 to a ship entitled to be registered were a reference to a ship other than a ship entitled to be registered.

86 Ships registered in Australia under previous law deemed registered under this Act

- (1) Every ship entitled to be registered that was, immediately before the commencing date, registered in accordance with the previous law at a port in Australia shall be deemed, on and from that date, to be registered under this Act.
- (2) Any entry or record that, immediately before the commencing date, appeared in a register book kept at a port in Australia under the previous law in relation to a ship referred to in subsection (1) shall be deemed to be an entry or record in the Register in relation to that ship and to have been made on the date on which, and at the time when, it was made under the previous law.

87 Transfer of registration from foreign ports of ships entitled to be registered

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), where a ship entitled to be registered was, immediately before the commencing date, registered in a foreign country, or at a port in a foreign country, under provisions of a law of that country corresponding with provisions of the previous law, or under provisions determined by the Registrar to be provisions that so correspond to an extent sufficient for the purposes of this section, the ship:

Section 88

- (a) in the case of a ship permitted to be registered—may; or
 - (b) in the case of a ship required to be registered—shall;
- within 6 months after the commencing date, be registered under this Act by way of a transfer of the registration to the Register.
- (2) An application for the registration of a ship under this section shall be made in accordance with the regulations.
 - (3) A ship shall not be registered under this section unless the person responsible for the maintenance of the foreign register concerned:
 - (a) transmits to the Registrar:
 - (i) all the particulars entered in the foreign register in relation to the ship;
 - (ii) the names of all the persons appearing in the foreign register to be interested in the ship, either as owners or mortgagees; and
 - (iii) any instrument or other document relating to the ship, or a certified copy of such an instrument or document, made in accordance with a provision of the law of that foreign country corresponding with a provision of the previous law, being an instrument or document kept by the first-mentioned person; and
 - (b) consents to the closing of the registration of the ship in that register.
 - (4) Until the expiration of 6 months after the commencing date, subsections 12(3) and (4) do not apply in relation to a ship to which subsection (1) applies, being a ship required to be registered, or in relation to the owner of such a ship.
 - (5) In this section, *foreign register* means the register book or books, or other similar documents or collections of documents, kept in accordance with provisions of a law of a foreign country relating to the registration of ships corresponding with the provisions of the previous law relating to the keeping of register books under the previous law.

88 Instruments etc. made under previous law or corresponding foreign law continue in force

- (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4):
-

- (a) any instrument or other document made in accordance with a provision of the previous law and in effect immediately before the commencing date; and
- (b) any endorsement, memorandum or other note made in accordance with a provision of the previous law on any such instrument or document and in effect immediately before the commencing date;

has effect on and after that date as if it had been made in accordance with the corresponding provision of this Act.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4):

- (a) any instrument or other document:
 - (i) made in accordance with a provision of the law of a foreign country relating to the registration of ships in that country, being a provision that corresponds with a provision of the previous law;
 - (ii) made in respect of a ship application for the registration of which is made under section 14 or 87; and
 - (iii) in effect immediately before the commencing date; and
- (b) any endorsement, memorandum or other note made, in accordance with a provision of the law of that foreign country that corresponds with a provision of the previous law, on any such instrument or document and in effect immediately before the commencing date;

has effect on and after that date as if it had been made in accordance with the corresponding provision of this Act.

(3) Where any instrument or other document referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is lodged with, or received by, the Registrar for the purposes of this Act and the Registrar is of the opinion that:

- (a) the instrument or document does not sufficiently comply with the requirements of this Act; or
- (b) it would be inappropriate to accept the instrument or document for the purposes of this Act;

he or she may refuse to accept the instrument or document for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a certificate of mortgage or certificate of sale granted under section 39 of the previous law or under a corresponding provision of the law of a foreign country.

Section 89

89 Applications under previous law

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, where:

- (a) before the commencing date, an application was made under the previous law, but not finally dealt with; and
- (b) the Registrar is satisfied that the requirements of this Act relating to an application of the same kind are substantially similar to the requirements of the previous law;

the Registrar shall treat that application as if it had been made under this Act.

90 Certificates of registry may be recalled

For the purpose of the issue of a registration certificate under this Act in respect of a ship deemed to be registered by virtue of section 86, the Registrar may recall the certificate of registry issued under the previous law in respect of the ship.

91 Registers kept under previous law in Australia incorporated with Register

Each register book kept by a registrar of British ships at a port in Australia under the previous law shall be deemed to be part of the Register to be kept in pursuance of this Act, and any documents retained by such a registrar that are associated with the register book kept by him or her shall be retained by the Registrar and kept at the Registration Office.

92 Verification of particulars—Registers kept under previous law etc.

- (1) The Registrar may, by notice in writing served on the registered agent of a ship deemed to be registered by virtue of section 86, or, if there is no registered agent entered in the register in relation to that ship, the registered owner of that ship require him or her:
 - (a) to verify, in such manner as is specified in the notice, any matter or particular appearing in the Register by virtue of section 91; or
 - (b) to furnish such information and documents relating to the ship and its owner as are specified in the notice, being

information and documents of the kind required in connection with, or in support of, an application for registration;

or to do both, within a specified period (not being less than 30 days) after the date of the notice.

- (2) If the person on whom a notice in respect of a ship is served under subsection (1) fails to verify a matter or particular, or to furnish any information or documents, in accordance with the notice, the Authority may, by notice in writing given to the Registrar, unless it has information that leads it to believe that the ship may still be entitled to be registered, direct that the registration relating to the ship be closed and, upon receipt of such a notice by the Registrar, section 66 applies as if the ship had ceased to be entitled to be registered and the notice were a notice under subsection 66(1) stating that fact.
- (3) Where, in relation to a ship, no entry or amendment of an entry has been made in the Register for such period as is prescribed for the purposes of this subsection, the Registrar may, by notice published in the *Gazette* and specifying the name of the ship, the official number of the ship and the full name and address of the registered owner, state that, unless the Registrar is contacted within 30 days by the registered owner, by the registered agent (if any) or by another person having knowledge of the whereabouts of either the ship or of the registered owner or registered agent, the Registrar shall inform the Authority of the fact that a notice has been published under this subsection and that no such contact has been made.
- (4) Where the Registrar informs the Authority that he or she has published a notice under subsection (3) and that he or she has not been contacted as required by that notice, the Authority may, by notice given to the Registrar, unless it has other information that leads it to believe that the ship may still be entitled to be registered, direct that the registration relating to the ship be closed and, upon receipt of such a notice by the Registrar, section 66 applies as if the ship had ceased to be entitled to be registered and the notice given by the Authority were a notice under subsection 66(1) stating that fact.

Section 93

93 Ships deemed to be registered to cease to be registered if not entitled to be registered

- (1) At any time after the expiration of the period of 6 months commencing on the commencing date, the Registrar shall, if he or she has reason to suspect that a ship deemed to be registered on the commencing date was not, on that date, entitled to be registered, serve notice of that fact on the owner and mortgagee or mortgagees (if any) of the ship, drawing attention to the provisions of this section.
- (2) If, within a period of 3 months commencing on the last day on which the notice was served, evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the ship is entitled to be registered is not produced, the Registrar shall, on the expiration of that period, cause the registration of that ship to be closed.
- (3) In this section:

last day on which the notice was served means:

- (a) where notice is to be served on only one person—the day on which notice is served on that person; or
- (b) where notice is to be served on 2 or more persons:
 - (i) if notice is served on those persons on the same day—that day; or
 - (ii) if notice is served on those persons on different days—the later or latest of the days on which notice is so served;

mortgagee includes a mortgagee deemed to be registered by virtue of this Part.

94 Registrar may defer registration etc.

- (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, during the period of 14 days commencing on the commencing date, the Registrar may defer until the expiration of that period:
 - (a) the doing of any thing relating to documents lodged, or produced for lodgment;
 - (b) the making of any record or entry in the Register;
 - (c) the registration of any ship or of any matter; or

- (d) the doing of any thing incidental to the registration of a ship or of any matter.
- (2) Documents produced for lodgment, or lodged, during the period referred to in subsection (1), in relation to which the Registrar has deferred the making of a record or entry in the Register, or the doing of any other thing, shall, after the expiration of that period, be dealt with in the order in which they were received by the Registrar.
- (3) Where, in relation to a ship, any document has been produced for lodgment, or lodged, during the period referred to in subsection (1), and the Registrar has deferred the making of a record or entry in the Register, or the doing of any other thing, relating to the document during that period, then, for the purpose of making a record or entry in the Register, or doing any other thing, relating to the document after the expiration of that period:
 - (a) in the case of a document produced for lodgment, if the Registrar considers that the document is in a form satisfactory for lodgment—the document shall be deemed to have been lodged on the date on which, and at the time when, it was so produced; and
 - (b) in the case of a document lodged—the record or entry made in the Register, or the thing done, relating to the document shall be deemed to have been made or done on the date on which, and at the time when, it was lodged.

95 Regulations for transitional purposes

- (1) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to any matter arising from, consequential upon or otherwise connected with the operation of this Part.
- (2) The power to make regulations under subsection (1) extends to the making of regulations expressed to take effect on and from a date earlier than the date of the making of the regulations, not being a date earlier than the commencing date.

Table of Acts**Notes to the *Shipping Registration Act 1981*****Note 1**

The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 8, 1981 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

All relevant information pertaining to application, saving or transitional provisions prior to 1 October 2001 is not included in this compilation. For subsequent information *see* Table A.

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Shipping Registration Act 1981</i>	8, 1981	25 Mar 1981	26 Jan 1982 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1981, No. G51, p. 2)	
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1983</i>	39, 1983	20 June 1983	S. 3: 18 July 1983 (a)	S. 7(1)
<i>Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984</i>	16, 1984	26 Apr 1984	Ss. 1 and 2: Royal Assent S. 8: 1 Oct 1986 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1986, No. S491) Remainder: 1 Oct 1985 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1985, No. S394)	Ss. 9(2) and 28
as amended by				
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1984</i>	165, 1984	25 Oct 1984	S. 3: (b)	S. 6(1)
<i>Public Service Reform Act 1984</i>	63, 1984	25 June 1984	S. 151(1): 1 July 1984 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1984, No. S245) (c)	S. 151(9)
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1985</i>	193, 1985	16 Dec 1985	S. 3: (d)	S. 16
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986</i>	76, 1986	24 June 1986	S. 3: (e)	S. 9
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1987</i>	141, 1987	18 Dec 1987	S. 3: Royal Assent (f)	S. 5(1)

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Admiralty Act 1988</i>	34, 1988	22 May 1988	1 Jan 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S359)	—
<i>Transport Legislation Amendment Act 1988</i>	57, 1988	15 June 1988	Ss. 3(1), (2), 5, 6, 17 and 18: 1 July 1988 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S193) S. 7: 1 May 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1989, No. S150) Ss. 10-12, 14 and 15: 13 June 1986 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 1986, No. S269) Remainder: Royal Assent	S. 3(6)
<i>ANL (Conversion into Public Company) Act 1988</i>	127, 1988	14 Dec 1988	S. 11: 1 July 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1989, No. S210) (g)	—
<i>Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990</i>	78, 1990	22 Oct 1990	Ss. 35, 48, 62 and 63: 1 Jan 1991 Remainder: Royal Assent	S. 63(1) and (2)
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1996</i>	43, 1996	25 Oct 1996	Schedule 5 (items 138-140): Royal Assent (h)	—
<i>Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999</i>	146, 1999	11 Nov 1999	Schedule 1 (items 815-817): 5 Dec 1999 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1999, No. S584) (i)	—
<i>Transport and Regional Services Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001</i>	143, 2001	1 Oct 2001	2 Oct 2001	S. 4 [see Table A]

Act Notes

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- (a) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1983*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (b) The *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1984*, subsection 2(24) of which provides as follows:
- (24) The amendments of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984* made by this Act shall come into operation, or be deemed to have come into operation, as the case requires, on the commencement of section 20 of that Act.
- Section 20 commenced on 1 October 1985 (see *Gazette* 1985, No. S394).
- (c) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by subsection 151(1) only of the *Public Service Reform Act 1984*, subsection 2(4) of which provides as follows:
- (4) The remaining provisions of this Act shall come into operation on such day as is, or on such respective days as are, fixed by Proclamation.
- (d) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1985*, subsections 2(12)-(14) of which provide as follows:
- (12) The amendment of section 41 of the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* made by this Act shall come into operation, or shall be deemed to have come into operation, as the case may be, immediately after the commencement of section 15 of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984*.
- (13) The amendments of paragraphs 47C(a) and (b) of the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* made by this Act shall come into operation, or shall be deemed to have come into operation, as the case may be, immediately after the commencement of section 18 of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984*.
- (14) The amendments of subsections 74(1) and (2) of the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* made by this Act shall come into operation, or shall be deemed to have come into operation, as the case may be, immediately after the commencement of section 23 of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984*.
- Sections 15, 18 and 23 commenced on 1 October 1985 (see *Gazette* 1985, No. S394).
- (e) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986*, subsections 2(1), (22) and (23) of which provide as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (22) The amendment of section 22B of the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* made by this Act shall come into operation, or shall be deemed to have come into operation, as the case may be, immediately after section 8 of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984* came or comes into operation.
- (23) The amendment of subsection 47A(1) of the *Shipping Registration Act 1984* made by this Act shall be deemed to have come into operation immediately after section 18 of the *Shipping Registration Amendment Act 1984* came into operation.
- Section 8 commenced on 1 October 1986 (see *Gazette* 1986, No. S491).
- Section 18 commenced on 1 October 1985 (see *Gazette* 1985, No. S394).
- (f) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1987*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
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Act Notes

- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (g) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by section 11 only of the *ANL (Conversion into Public Company) Act 1988*, subsection 2(3) of which provides as follows:
 - (3) Section 6, subsection 7(2) and sections 9 and 11 commence on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.
- (h) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by Schedule 5 (items 138-140) only of the *Statute Law Revision Act 1996*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
 - (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (i) The *Shipping Registration Act 1981* was amended by Schedule 1 (items 815-817) only of the *Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999*, subsections 2(1) and (2) of which provide as follows:
 - (1) In this Act, **commencing time** means the time when the *Public Service Act 1999* commences.
 - (2) Subject to this section, this Act commences at the commencing time.

Table of Amendments**Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 3	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 141, 1987; No. 127, 1988; No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996; No. 146, 1999; No. 143, 2001
Ss. 9, 10	am. No. 16, 1984
S. 11	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 11A	ad. No. 143, 2001
S. 12.....	am. No. 141, 1987; No. 78, 1990; No. 143, 2001
S. 13	am. No. 16, 1984
S. 20	am. No. 143, 2001
S. 21	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 43, 1996
S. 22	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 22A	ad. No. 16, 1984 am. No. 43, 1996
S. 22B	ad. No. 16, 1984 am. No. 76, 1986; No. 43, 1996
S. 23.....	am. No. 78, 1990
S. 24	rep. No. 16, 1984
S. 26	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 43, 1996; No. 143, 2001
S. 27	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 30	am. No. 143, 2001
Ss. 32, 33	rs. No. 143, 2001
S. 35	rep. No. 16, 1984
Ss. 36, 37	am. No. 16, 1984
S. 37A	ad. No. 16, 1984 rs. No. 57, 1988 am. No. 143, 2001
S. 41	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 193, 1985; No. 43, 1996
S. 42	am. No. 16, 1984
Ss. 43, 44	rs. No. 16, 1984
S. 47	am. No. 43, 1996
Ss. 47A, 47B	ad. No. 16, 1984 am. No. 76, 1986; No. 43, 1996
S. 47C	ad. No. 16, 1984 am. No. 193, 1985
Ss. 47D, 47E	ad. No. 16, 1984
S. 48	am. No. 63, 1984; No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996
S. 49	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 50.....	am. No. 78, 1990
S. 51.....	am. No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996
Ss. 52, 53	am. No. 43, 1996; No. 146, 1999
S. 54.....	am. No. 78, 1990

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 56.....	am. No. 78, 1990
S. 58	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996
S. 61	am. No. 143, 2001
S. 62.....	am. No. 141, 1987
S. 64	am. No. 16, 1984 (as am. by No. 165, 1984); No. 143, 2001
S. 65	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 43, 1996
S. 66	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 43, 1996; No. 143, 2001
S. 67.....	am. No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996
Ss. 68, 69.....	am. No. 141, 1987; No. 143, 2001
S. 70	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 71	am. No. 143, 2001
S. 72	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 73	am. No. 43, 1996; No. 143, 2001
S. 74	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 193, 1985; No. 141, 1987; No. 57, 1988; No. 143, 2001
S. 75.....	am. No. 141, 1987
S. 77	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 78	am. No. 39, 1983; No. 16, 1984; No. 78, 1990
Ss. 81, 82	am. No. 16, 1984
S. 88	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 91.....	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 92	am. No. 16, 1984; No. 78, 1990; No. 43, 1996
S. 93.....	am. No. 43, 1996
S. 94A	ad. No. 16, 1984 rep. No. 34, 1988

Table A

Table A

Application, saving or transitional provisions

Transport and Regional Services Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001 (No. 143, 2001)

4 Application of Amendments

- (1) Each amendment made by this Act applies to acts and omissions that take place after the amendment commences.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, if an act or omission is alleged to have taken place between 2 dates, one before and one on or after the day on which a particular amendment commences, the act or omission is alleged to have taken place before the amendment commences.