

CCS 技术通告

Technical Information

(2013 年) 技术通告第 22 号总第 56 号
2013 年 6 月 17 日 (共 3+2 页)

发：本社总部有关处室，本社验船师、审核员，船东和管理公司

关于“AMSA 将自 2013 年 7 月 1 日起实施更为严厉的 PSC 滞留举措” 的紧急通告

各有关船公司：

澳大利亚海运法 (Navigation Act 2012) 将于 2013 年 7 月 1 日生效。新海运法的实施，赋予了 AMSA 更高的执法权利。在 PSC 检查方面，请各船公司特别注意如下新举措：

自 2013 年 7 月 1 日起，船舶在澳大利亚水域被滞留后，AMSA 将强制要求船舶停止装卸货和动用主机，直至滞留缺陷消除。

澳大利亚海运法《Navigation ACT 2012》的 Section 249 规定，船舶被 AMSA 或者海关滞留后，不允许进行操作 (“operate”)，见下列英文原文和译文：

Section 249- Operating a detained vessel/滞留船舶的操作：

(1) A person must not operate a vessel if/如发生下列任何情况，任何人不得对船舶进行操作：

(a) the vessel has been detained under subsection 248(1) (detention by AMSA) or 252(3) (detention by Customs); and/
船舶基于 248(1) 条被 AMSA 或者基于 252(3) 条被海关滞留；并且

(b) the vessel has not been released from detention; and/
船舶未被解除滞留；并且

(c) an inspector has not consented to the operation of the vessel by the person/检查官未同意人员对船舶进行操作

关于“操作”（operate），在 Navigation ACT 2012 的 Section 14 中给出了明确定义。“操作”主要涉及到操纵主机和装卸货物。

operate a vessel means/操作船舶是指：

(a) determine or exercise control over the course or direction of the vessel or over the means of propulsion of the vessel, whether or not the vessel is underway; or /决定或实施对船舶的航向、航路或船舶推进方式的操作，无论船舶是否处于航行状态；或者

(b) load or unload the vessel when it is moored or berthed. /
当船舶锚泊或装货或靠泊时的装卸货物

建议船公司进一步加强赴澳船舶的管理力度，提供充足的物料备件，督促船员务实的做好抵港检查，保证船员抵港前检查的有效实施（建议船公司务必关注我社《关于做好赴澳船舶 PSC 预检的通告》（CCS CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION No.193）的技术通告，并将此通告下发到赴澳船舶上），确保赴澳船舶顺利通过 PSC 检查。

详见本通告附件。

请船公司予以关注并采取必要措施。

本通告在本社网站 (www.ccs.org.cn) 上发布, 并由各分社转发所辖区域内的有关船公司。

特此通告!

中国船级社营运入级处

本通知在实施过程中如有任何疑问, 请与总部: 营运入级处 联系。

电话/Tel: (010) 58112809 传真/Fax: (010) 58112807 E-mail 地址: cd@ccs.org.cn

(Rev. 1.0 20120110-1/1)

(d) tide tables.

navigates without a licensed pilot has the meaning given by section 21.

non-Convention tonnage certificate means a tonnage certificate other than an International Tonnage Certificate (1969).

non-Tonnage Convention vessel means a vessel to which the Tonnage Convention does not apply.

officer means the master, mate or engineer of a vessel.

officer of Customs means an Officer of Customs within the meaning of the *Customs Act 1901*.

official logbook means a logbook kept in accordance with regulations made for the purposes of section 309.

operate a vessel means:

- (a) determine or exercise control over the course or direction of the vessel or over the means of propulsion of the vessel, whether or not the vessel is underway; or
- (b) load or unload the vessel when it is moored or berthed.

opt-in declaration, in relation to a vessel, means a declaration under subsection 25(2) in relation to the vessel.

overloaded, in relation to a vessel, has the meaning given by regulations made for the purposes of paragraph 113(a).

overseas voyage: see section 16.

owner of a vessel means one or more of the following:

- (a) a person who has a legal or beneficial interest in the vessel, other than as a mortgagee;
- (b) a person with overall general control and management of the vessel;
- (c) a person who has assumed responsibility for the vessel from a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Section 249

- (b) state that the vessel has been detained; and
 - (c) specify the reason for the detention; and
 - (d) specify contact details of an inspector who can provide further information; and
 - (e) specify any conditions to which the detention of the vessel is subject.
- (4) The regulations may make provision in relation to the release of detained vessels.
- (5) AMSA may detain a foreign vessel only if the vessel is:
- (a) in an Australian port; or
 - (b) entering or leaving an Australian port; or
 - (c) in the internal waters of Australia; or
 - (d) in the territorial sea of Australia, other than in the course of innocent passage.

249 Operating a detained vessel

- (1) A person must not operate a vessel if:
- (a) the vessel has been detained under subsection 248(1) (detention by AMSA) or 252(3) (detention by Customs); and
 - (b) the vessel has not been released from detention; and
 - (c) an inspector has not consented to the operation of the vessel by the person.

Fault-based offence

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 600 penalty units, or both.

Civil penalty

- (3) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 6,000 penalty units.