

Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2012

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New South Wales

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Some, but not all, of the provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Statute Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act \(No 2\) 2016 No 55](#) (not commenced — to commence on 6.1.2017)

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New South Wales

Contents

Part 1 Preliminary	7
1 Name of Regulation	7
2 Commencement	7
3 Definitions	7
4 Notes	8
Part 2 Port charges	8
Division 1 Preliminary	8
5 Definitions	8
6 Exemption from navigation service charges for certain vessels	9
Division 2 General principles for calculation of charges	9
7 Rates per tonne	9
8 Goods in bulk	9
9 Rounding off	9
10 Gross tonnage	10
Division 3 Furnishing of particulars and calculation of charges	10
11 Navigation service charge—particulars to be furnished	10
12 Pilotage charge—particulars to be furnished	10
13 Port cargo access charge—particulars to be furnished	11
14 Site occupation charges—particulars to be furnished and method of calculation	11

15 Wharfage charge—particulars to be furnished	13
16 Manifest for goods discharged from vessel	14
17 Manifest for goods loaded on vessel	15
18 Berthing charge—particulars to be furnished	16
Part 3 Port Botany Landside Improvement Strategy	16
Division 1 Preliminary	16
19 Interpretation	16
20 Mandatory standards.....	18
21 Procedure for setting and notifying mandatory standards.....	18
21A Requirement for industry consultation before setting mandatory standards	18
22 Minister’s directions.....	19
Division 2 Booking and gate procedures.....	19
23 Booking systems and procedures.....	19
24 Minimum duration of time zones for bookings.....	19
25 Minimum number of slots for bookings	19
26 Minimum booking period before start of time zone	20
27 Gate requirements.....	20
Division 3 Operational performance of carriers.....	20
28 Information to be provided by carriers	20
29 Cancellation of bookings by carriers.....	21
30 Penalty for truck arriving early or late for booking	21
31 Penalty for non-service caused by fault of carrier or driver.....	22
Division 4 Operational performance of stevedores	22
32 Truck turnaround times.....	22
33 Failure or refusal to perform truck servicing	23
34 Cancellation of bookings	24
35 Cancellation of time zone	25
Division 5 General.....	26
36 Regulation of charges.....	26
37 Invoicing and payment of financial penalties	26

38 Compliance auditing	27
39 Keeping of records and provision of information	28
39A Confidentiality of information	28
39B Transfer of information from Sydney Ports to TfNSW	30
Part 4 Port boundaries	30
40 Boundaries of ports	30
Part 5 (Repealed)	30
Part 6 Maritime Advisory Council	30
63 Membership of Maritime Advisory Council	30
64 Expressions of interest in becoming a member	31
65 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Maritime Advisory Council	31
66 No remuneration	31
67 Provisions relating to membership and procedure	32
Part 6A Access to wharves	32
Division 1 General	32
67A Definitions	32
67B Exemptions	32
Division 2 Commuter wharf permit scheme	32
67C Permit applications	32
67D Grant of permit	33
67E Refusal to grant permit	33
67F Permit conditions	33
67G Variation of permit	33
67H Grounds for suspension or cancellation	33
67I Suspension or cancellation	34
67J Term of permit	34
67K Requirement to notify Authority of change in details	35
67L Production of permit	35
67M Application for replacement permit	35

Division 3 Charter wharf booking system	35
67N Maintenance of system and bookings	35
67O Use of wharves by person holding a booking.....	35
67P Wharf booking fees.....	36
Part 6B Traffic control at ports and wharves	36
67Q Definitions.....	36
67R Powers of authorised officers and duties of drivers.....	36
67S Parking of vehicles only in parking areas.....	37
67T Parking contrary to traffic control devices	37
67U False representation	37
Part 6C Mooring licences	38
67V Application for licence	38
67W Classes of licences	38
67X Eligibility for licence	38
67Y Grant of licence	38
67Z Refusal to grant licence.....	39
67ZA Licence conditions.....	40
67ZB Variation of licence	40
67ZC Grounds for suspension or cancellation	40
67ZD Suspension or cancellation	41
67ZE Transfer of mooring licence	42
67ZF Licence fees—additional provisions.....	42
67ZG Term of licence	43
67ZH Renewal of licence	43
67ZI Requirement to notify Authority of proposed changes in particulars.....	43
67ZJ Application for replacement licence	43
67ZK Requirement to notify Authority of sale or absence of vessel	44
67ZL Directions by authorised officers	44
67ZM Exemptions.....	44
Part 6D General safety provision	45
67ZN Disturbance of bed of port	45

Part 7 General	45
68 (Repealed)	45
68A Delegation of certain functions of Minister	45
69 Penalty notice offences	45
70 Law enforcement officers	46
71 Saving	46
Schedule 1 Description of port boundaries	46
Schedule 2 (Repealed)	47
Schedule 3 Membership and procedure of Maritime Advisory Council	47
Schedule 3A Commuter wharf permit fees	51
Schedule 3B Charter wharf booking system fees	51
Schedule 3C Mooring licence fees	51
Schedule 4 Penalty notices	52
Schedule 5 Charter wharves	53
Schedule 6 Commuter wharves	54

Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2012



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2012*.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Regulation commences on 1 September 2012, except as provided by subclause (2), and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.
- (2) Clauses 51 (2) and 57 (4) commence on the later of:
 - (a) the day on which Schedule 15 to the *Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Amendment Act 2006* commences, or
 - (b) 1 September 2012,and are repealed on the day following the day on which those subclauses commence.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2007* which is repealed on 1 September 2012 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

In this Regulation:

approved means approved for the time being by the Authority.

the Act means the *Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995*.

Note—

The Act and the *Interpretation Act 1987* contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Regulation.

4 Notes

Notes included in this Regulation (other than Schedule 2) do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Port charges

Division 1 Preliminary

5 Definitions

(1) In this Part:

charge means a charge under Part 5 of the Act.

container means an article of transport equipment (other than a vessel) that:

- (a) is of a permanent character and accordingly is strong enough to be suitable for repeated use, and
- (b) is specially designed or adapted to facilitate the transport of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading.

officer of a relevant port authority means:

- (a) if the relevant port authority is the Minister—a delegate of the Minister, or an officer of such a delegate, appointed by the Minister or the delegate (as the case requires) as an officer for the purposes of this Part, or
- (b) if the relevant port authority is a Port Corporation—an officer of the Port Corporation appointed by the Port Corporation as an officer for the purposes of this Part, or
- (c) if the relevant port authority is the port operator of a private port—an officer, employee or agent of the port operator appointed by the port operator as an officer for the purposes of this Part.

owner has the same meaning as in section 48 of the Act.

voyage number, in relation to a vessel, means the number allocated to the vessel in respect of a particular sailing.

working day, in relation to a port, means that part of the day (not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday) during which work is normally carried on in the port.

- (1A) If there is more than one relevant port authority in relation to port charges at a port, a requirement of this Part to furnish particulars or give a manifest to the relevant port authority in connection with the charge is a requirement to furnish the particulars or give the manifest to each of those relevant port authorities.

- (2) Other words and expressions in this Part have the same meanings as they have in Part 5 of the Act.

6 Exemption from navigation service charges for certain vessels

- (1) A vessel that:

(a) leaves the port of Sydney Harbour and, without leaving the territorial sea of Australia or entering another port, enters the port of Botany Bay, or

(b) leaves the port of Botany Bay and, without leaving the territorial sea of Australia or entering another port, enters the port of Sydney Harbour,

is exempt from Division 2 (Navigation service charges) of Part 5 (Port charges) of the Act in respect of the second port entered.

- (2) In this clause:

territorial sea of Australia means the territorial sea of Australia within the limits referred to in section 4 (1) of the *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act 1980* of the Commonwealth.

Division 2 General principles for calculation of charges

7 Rates per tonne

If the amount of any charge is to be calculated at a rate per tonne, that calculation may, at the discretion of the relevant port authority, be made on the basis that 1 tonne is equivalent to:

(a) a mass of 1,000 kilograms, or

(b) a volume of 1 cubic metre or 1 kilolitre.

8 Goods in bulk

If, in the terms by which any charge is fixed, reference is made to goods of any specified description being in bulk, the reference is to be construed (unless provision is made to the contrary) as a reference to goods of that description that have been loaded on to or discharged from a vessel at a designated port by means of a pipeline, conveyor, mechanical shovel or bucket.

9 Rounding off

For the purpose of calculating a charge that is to be determined by reference to stated units of measurement (whether of weight or volume) of any goods, the measurement of those goods is the lowest whole number of those units that the actual weight or volume of those goods does not exceed.

10 Gross tonnage

For the purposes of calculating any charge, the gross tonnage of a vessel is the gross tonnage of the vessel as stated on the International Tonnage Certificate (1969) for the vessel issued in accordance with the *International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969*.

Division 3 Furnishing of particulars and calculation of charges

11 Navigation service charge—particulars to be furnished

The owner of a vessel in respect of which a navigation service charge is payable must, at such time as the relevant port authority requires, furnish the relevant port authority with the following particulars:

- (a) the owner's name and address,
- (b) the name, identifying particulars and relevant voyage number of the vessel,
- (c) the gross tonnage of the vessel,
- (d) the port in respect of which the navigation service charge is payable,
- (e) the date on which, the time at which, and the purpose for which, the vessel entered the port,
- (f) such other information with respect to payment of the navigation service charge as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

12 Pilotage charge—particulars to be furnished

The owner of a vessel in respect of which a pilotage charge is payable must, at such time as the relevant port authority requires, furnish the relevant port authority with the following particulars:

- (a) the owner's name and address,
- (b) the name, identifying particulars and relevant voyage number of the vessel,
- (c) the gross tonnage of the vessel,
- (d) the pilotage port in respect of which the pilotage charge is payable,
- (e) the time, date and nature of the pilotage of the vessel in respect of which the pilotage charge is payable,
- (f) such other information with respect to payment of the pilotage charge as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

13 Port cargo access charge—particulars to be furnished

A person liable to pay a port cargo access charge must, at such time as the relevant port authority requires, furnish to the relevant port authority the following particulars:

- (a) the name and address of the person making the payment,
- (b) the name of the vessel from or on to which the cargo has been or is to be discharged or loaded, and the site at which the discharge or loading took place or is to take place,
- (c) a description of the cargo,
- (d) the nature and number of the packages, cases or other receptacles in which the cargo is enclosed (whether or not those receptacles are carried in a container), and the identifying marks and numbers of those receptacles as shown on each bill of lading in respect of the cargo,
- (e) if the cargo is carried in a container, the identifying marks and number on the container,
- (f) the mass and volume (expressed in cubic metres or in kilolitres) of the cargo,
- (g) the number of each bill of lading that is to be or has been issued in respect of the cargo,
- (h) such other information with respect to payment of the port cargo access charge as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

14 Site occupation charges—particulars to be furnished and method of calculation

- (1) The occupier of the site in respect of which a site occupation charge is payable must, at such time as the relevant port authority requires, furnish to the relevant port authority the following particulars:
 - (a) the type of site sought,
 - (b) the name of the vessel,
 - (c) the name and address of the owner of the vessel,
 - (d) the gross tonnage of the vessel,
 - (e) the total number of passengers arriving on the vessel,
 - (f) the date and time the site will be required,

- (g) the general nature of any cargo to be transferred,
- (h) the expected duration for which the site will be required,
- (i) the intended daily hours of work.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The occupier of the site in respect of which a site occupation charge is payable must, within 24 hours of vacating the site, furnish to the relevant port authority details of the times when the occupation of the site started and ended.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) The site occupation charge is to be calculated by whichever of the following methods the relevant port authority considers is appropriate in the circumstances:

- (a) by reference to the amount of time for which the site was reserved or occupied,
- (b) by reference to the gross tonnage of the vessel,
- (c) by reference to both the amount of time for which the site was reserved or occupied and the gross tonnage of the vessel,
- (d) by reference to the total number of passengers arriving on the vessel,
- (e) by reference to both the amount of time for which the site was reserved or occupied and the total number of passengers arriving on the vessel.

- (4) For the purposes of subclause (2):

- (a) occupation of a site starts at the time when:

- (i) the first cargo arrives at the site for loading onto the vessel, or
- (ii) the vessel arrives at the site,

whichever first occurs, and

- (b) occupation of a site ends at the time when:

- (i) the last cargo discharged by the vessel is removed from the site, or
- (ii) the vessel leaves the site,

whichever last occurs.

- (5) A reference in this clause to the total number of passengers arriving on a vessel is a reference to the total number of such passengers as shown in the vessel's inward passenger manifest.

15 Wharfage charge—particulars to be furnished

- (1) A person liable to pay a wharfage charge must, at such time as the relevant port authority requires, furnish to the relevant port authority the following particulars:
 - (a) the name and address of the person making the payment,
 - (b) the name of the vessel from or on to which the cargo has been or is to be discharged or loaded, and the site at which the discharge or loading took place or is to take place,
 - (c) a description of the cargo,
 - (d) the nature and number of the packages, cases or other receptacles in which the cargo is enclosed (whether or not those receptacles are carried in a container), and the identifying marks and numbers of those receptacles as shown on each bill of lading in respect of the cargo,
 - (e) if the cargo is carried in a container, the identifying marks and number on the container,
 - (f) the mass and volume (expressed in cubic metres or in kilolitres) of the cargo,
 - (g) the number of each bill of lading that is to be or has been issued in respect of the cargo,
 - (h) such other information with respect to payment of the wharfage charge as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An officer of a relevant port authority may require the owner of any goods in respect of which a wharfage charge is payable:
 - (a) to produce to that officer any document in respect of a matter relevant to the payment of that charge, or
 - (b) to make those goods available for inspection by the officer.
- (3) The owner of any goods who does not comply with any such requirement is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply if the documents or goods, at the time their production or availability was required, were not in the owner's possession or under the owner's control.

16 Manifest for goods discharged from vessel

- (1) This clause applies to a vessel only if a wharfage charge or port cargo access charge is payable in respect of the vessel.
- (2) If a vessel to which this clause applies is to discharge goods in a designated port, a manifest of all the goods concerned must be given to the relevant port authority within the time specified in subclause (4).
- (3) If a manifest is not given as required by subclause (2), the owner of the vessel is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) The manifest must be given:
 - (a) for the designated ports of Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay—by the end of the third working day after the vessel enters the port, and
 - (b) for the designated ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla, Yamba and Eden—by the end of the first working day after the vessel leaves the port.
- (5) The particulars required to be included in the manifest are as follows:
 - (a) the name of the vessel, the relevant voyage number and the berth at which the goods are to be, or were, discharged,
 - (b) the place (or places) at which the goods (or respective goods) were first loaded for carriage by sea to the designated port,
 - (c) the description of the goods, the nature and number of the packages, cases or other receptacles in which they were enclosed (whether or not those receptacles were carried in a container), the identifying marks and numbers of those receptacles as shown on each bill of lading in respect of the goods and the name and address of the consignee of the goods,
 - (d) the number of each bill of lading issued in respect of the goods,
 - (e) the mass and volume (expressed in cubic metres or in kilolitres) of the goods,
 - (f) if the goods were carried in a container, the identifying marks and number of the container,
 - (g) such other information with respect to the goods as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.
- (6) If the vessel is a cargo vessel and no such goods are discharged from the vessel in the designated port, the owner of the vessel must ensure that the relevant port authority is given notice of that fact by the end of the first working day after the vessel leaves

the designated port.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

17 Manifest for goods loaded on vessel

- (1) This clause applies to a vessel only if a wharfage charge or port cargo access charge is payable in respect of the vessel.
- (2) If a vessel to which this clause applies loads goods in a designated port, a manifest of all the goods so loaded must be given to the relevant port authority within the time specified in subclause (4).
- (3) If a manifest is not given as required by subclause (2), the owner of the vessel is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) The manifest must be given:
 - (a) for the designated ports of Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay—by the end of the eighth working day after the vessel leaves the port, and
 - (b) for the designated ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla, Yamba and Eden—by the end of the first working day after the vessel leaves the port.
- (5) The particulars required to be included in the manifest are as follows:
 - (a) the name of the vessel, the relevant voyage number and the berth at which the goods were loaded,
 - (b) the destination (or destinations) to which the goods (or respective goods) are ultimately to be carried by sea,
 - (c) the description of the goods, the nature and number of the packages, cases or other receptacles in which they are enclosed (whether or not those receptacles are carried in a container), the identifying marks and numbers of those receptacles as shown on each bill of lading in respect of the goods and the name and address of the consignor of the goods,
 - (d) the number of each bill of lading issued in respect of the goods,
 - (e) the mass and volume (expressed in cubic metres or in kilolitres) of the goods,
 - (f) if the goods are carried in a container, the identifying marks and number of the container,
 - (g) such other information with respect to the goods as the relevant port authority reasonably requests.

- (6) If the vessel is a cargo vessel and no such goods have been loaded in the designated port, the owner of the vessel must ensure that notice is given to the relevant port authority of that fact by the end of the first working day after the vessel leaves the designated port.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

18 Berthing charge—particulars to be furnished

- (1) The owner of a vessel in respect of which berthing charges are payable must, within 24 hours of those charges first becoming payable due to the berthing of the vessel at a wharf, dolphin or buoy, furnish to the relevant port authority in triplicate the following particulars:

- (a) the owner's name and address,
- (b) the name of the vessel,
- (c) the wharf, dolphin or buoy at which the charges first became payable,
- (d) the gross tonnage of the vessel,
- (e) in the case of a fishing vessel, the length of the vessel,
- (f) in the case of a ferry, the number of passengers the vessel is authorised by law to carry or, if that ferry is a vehicular ferry, a statement of that fact,
- (g) the time and date of the berthing of the vessel at the wharf, dolphin or buoy.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The owner of such a vessel must, within 24 hours after berthing charges have ceased to be payable in respect of that vessel, inform the relevant port authority in writing of that fact.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Part 3 Port Botany Landside Improvement Strategy

(cf PMA Regulation 2007 Part 2B)

Division 1 Preliminary

19 Interpretation (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18F)

- (1) In this Part:

booking means an arrangement between a carrier and a stevedore for the stevedore to provide truck servicing at the stevedore's terminal for a truck operated by the carrier.

carrier means a person engaged in a business of transporting shipping containers or cargo to or from Port Botany by truck.

financial penalty means a financial penalty imposed by this Part (not being a penalty for an offence).

industry participant means a carrier or a stevedore.

mandatory standards means standards set by the Minister under this Part.

Port Botany means the stevedoring facilities and port facilities located at Port Botany.

rail car means a railway vehicle used to transport a shipping container or cargo to or from Port Botany by rail.

rail servicing means the loading or unloading of shipping containers or cargo onto or from rail cars at a terminal, and includes any service that is incidental to that loading or unloading.

slot means an opportunity for the making of a booking within a time zone.

stevedore means the operator of stevedoring facilities at Port Botany.

stevedore service provider means a person who provides services to a stevedore in connection with any matter for which the mandatory standards make provision.

terminal means the stevedoring facilities operated by a stevedore at Port Botany.

time zone means the period within which a truck is required to arrive at a terminal for the purpose of being provided with truck servicing pursuant to a booking.

Transport for NSW or **TfNSW** means Transport for NSW constituted under the [Transport Administration Act 1988](#).

truck means a vehicle used to transport a shipping container or cargo to or from Port Botany by road.

truck servicing means the loading or unloading of shipping containers or cargo onto or from trucks at a terminal, and includes any service that is incidental to that loading or unloading.

truck turnaround time means the time within which the truck servicing for which a booking is made must be performed by a stevedore, as provided by the mandatory standards.

- (2) A truck is **operated** by a carrier if the truck is used for the purposes of the business of the carrier by the carrier or by an employee of or contractor or subcontractor to the carrier.

20 Mandatory standards (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18G)

The Minister is authorised to set standards (referred to in this Part as **mandatory standards**) in connection with the provision of truck servicing by stevedores at Port Botany, including (without limitation) standards relating to any of the following:

- (a) performance in the provision of truck servicing,
- (b) access to truck servicing and facilities for the provision of truck servicing,
- (c) co-ordination of truck servicing,
- (d) such other matters as may be authorised or required by this Part.

21 Procedure for setting and notifying mandatory standards (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18H)

- (1) The mandatory standards are set by the Minister by order in writing and may be amended by the Minister by order in writing from time to time.
- (2) The mandatory standards and any amendment of the mandatory standards must be notified as follows:
 - (a) the Minister must cause a copy of the mandatory standards and any amendment of the mandatory standards to be published in the Gazette,
 - (b) the Minister must give each stevedore notice in writing of the mandatory standards and any amendment of the mandatory standards,
 - (c) TfNSW must cause a copy of the mandatory standards, any amendment of the mandatory standards and a consolidated version of the mandatory standards (as in force for the time being) to be publicly available on its website.
- (3) The mandatory standards and any amendment of the mandatory standards cannot be expressed to take effect before the date of their publication in the Gazette.

21A Requirement for industry consultation before setting mandatory standards

- (1) Before setting or amending a mandatory standard, the Minister is to cause the proposed standard or amendment to be the subject of appropriate industry consultation.
- (2) Appropriate industry consultation is such consultation as the Minister considers appropriate with representative bodies and organisations of people likely to be affected by the proposed standard or amendment.
- (3) The consultation must provide the bodies and organisations that are consulted with an adequate opportunity to comment on the proposed standard or amendment.

22 Minister's directions (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18I)

- (1) A direction that the Minister is authorised to give to a person under this Part is to be given in writing in any of the following ways:
 - (a) by delivery to the person,
 - (b) by delivery, or service by post, to an address provided to the Minister for the service of notices on the person.
- (2) Alternatively, in the case of a direction that is of general application to all stevedores or all carriers (or both), the direction may be given by being included in the mandatory standards.

Division 2 Booking and gate procedures

23 Booking systems and procedures (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18J)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the systems and procedures that are to be used by stevedores and carriers for or in connection with the making of bookings.
- (2) A stevedore must not accept a booking unless the booking has been made in accordance with any requirements of the mandatory standards as to the systems and procedures that must be used by stevedores and carriers for the making of bookings.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

24 Minimum duration of time zones for bookings (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18K)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the minimum duration of time zones.
- (2) A stevedore must not make a booking available for a time zone that has a duration less than any minimum duration for the time zone set by the mandatory standards.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

25 Minimum number of slots for bookings (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18L)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the minimum number of slots to be made available by stevedores for bookings within a specified period.
- (2) A stevedore who fails to make the minimum number of slots available for booking as required by the mandatory standards is guilty of an offence on each day that the failure occurs.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

26 Minimum booking period before start of time zone (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18M)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the minimum time before the start of a time zone when slots in the time zone must be made available for booking.
- (2) A stevedore must comply with any requirements of the mandatory standards as to the minimum time before the start of a time zone when slots in the time zone must be made available for booking.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

27 Gate requirements (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18N)

- (1) The mandatory standards can establish **gate requirements** for truck servicing, being requirements as to:
 - (a) the permissible points of entry to and exit from a terminal for trucks arriving for and leaving after truck servicing at the terminal, and
 - (b) the queuing of trucks for entry to a terminal for truck servicing, and
 - (c) the installation of clocks at points of entry to a terminal.
- (2) A stevedore must not permit a truck to enter or exit from the stevedore's terminal in contravention of the gate requirements for truck servicing.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) A carrier must not cause or permit a truck operated by the carrier to enter or exit from a stevedore's terminal in contravention of the gate requirements for truck servicing.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Division 3 Operational performance of carriers

28 Information to be provided by carriers (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18O)

- (1) The Minister can direct a carrier to provide specified information to the Minister or to TfNSW within a period specified in or determined in accordance with the direction, for the purpose of facilitating the monitoring of compliance with the mandatory standards.
- (2) A carrier who fails to comply with a direction under this clause is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (3) A carrier must not in purported compliance with a direction under this clause provide information that the carrier knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (4) The issue of a penalty notice or the taking of proceedings in respect of a failure to comply with a direction under this clause does not prevent the giving of the same direction (a **further direction**) on one or more further occasions and does not prevent the issuing of a penalty notice or the taking of proceedings in respect of a failure to comply with a further direction.

29 Cancellation of bookings by carriers (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18P)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the cancellation of bookings by carriers (including the procedures to be followed for cancelling a booking and the obligations of stevedores to rebook slots for cancelled bookings).
- (2) A carrier cannot cancel a booking after the start of the time zone for the booking.
- (3) A carrier can cancel a booking at least 24 hours before the start of the time zone for the booking without penalty.
- (4) If a carrier cancels a booking less than 24 hours but at least 12 hours before the start of the time zone for the booking, a financial penalty of \$50 is payable by the carrier to the stevedore unless:
 - (a) another booking for the slot is made before the start of the time zone for the slot, or
 - (b) another booking for the slot is not made before the start of the time zone for the slot because of the failure of the stevedore to comply with any provisions of the mandatory standards as to the rebooking of slots for cancelled bookings.
- (5) If a carrier cancels a booking less than 12 hours before the start of the time zone for the booking, a financial penalty of \$50 is payable by the carrier to the stevedore (whether or not another booking for the slot is made before the start of the time zone for the slot).

30 Penalty for truck arriving early or late for booking (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18Q)

- (1) A carrier who makes a booking for a truck operated by the carrier must ensure that the truck arrives for the booking no earlier than the start of the time zone for the booking and no later than the end of the time zone for the booking.
- (2) A carrier who fails to comply with this clause is liable to pay a financial penalty to the stevedore with whom the booking is made, as follows:
 - (a) the penalty for a truck arriving before the start of the time zone is \$100,
 - (b) the penalty for a truck arriving after the end of the time zone but before the end of the extended arrival period is \$50 if the stevedore permits the truck entry to the

stevedore's terminal,

- (c) the penalty for a truck arriving after the end of the time zone but before the end of the extended arrival period is \$100 if the stevedore denies the truck entry to the stevedore's terminal,
- (d) the penalty for a truck arriving after the end of the time zone and after the end of the extended arrival period is \$100 (irrespective of whether the stevedore permits or denies the truck entry to the stevedore's terminal).

- (3) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to determining the time when a truck is considered to have arrived (or failed to arrive) for a booking for the purposes of this clause.
- (4) The **extended arrival period** is the period after the end of a time zone for a booking determined by TfNSW from time to time and notified by TfNSW on its website.

31 Penalty for non-service caused by fault of carrier or driver (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18R)

- (1) A carrier who makes a booking with a stevedore must ensure that:
 - (a) a truck operated by the carrier that arrives for the booking is capable of receiving the truck servicing for which the booking is made, and
 - (b) the stevedore with whom the booking is made is not prevented by any act or omission of the carrier or the driver of the truck from providing the services for which the booking is made or from providing those services within the truck turnaround time for the booking.
- (2) A carrier who fails to comply with this clause is liable to pay a financial penalty of \$100 to the stevedore with whom the booking is made.
- (3) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to:
 - (a) determining for the purposes of this clause when a truck is or is not capable of receiving the truck servicing for which the truck is booked, and
 - (b) specifying the acts or omissions of a carrier or driver of a truck that are to be regarded for the purposes of this clause as preventing a stevedore from providing the services for which a truck is booked or preventing a stevedore from providing those services within the truck turnaround time for the booking.

Division 4 Operational performance of stevedores

32 Truck turnaround times (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18S)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the time (the **truck turnaround time**) within which the truck servicing for which a booking is made

must be performed by a stevedore, including provision specifying the events that are to constitute the start and end of truck servicing for the purposes of the truck turnaround time.

- (2) If the truck servicing for which a booking is made by a carrier is not performed by the stevedore within the truck turnaround time for the booking, a financial penalty is payable by the stevedore to the carrier calculated at the rate of \$25 for every period of 15 minutes by which the truck turnaround time is exceeded.

33 Failure or refusal to perform truck servicing (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18T)

- (1) If a stevedore fails or refuses to perform the truck servicing for which a booking (the **failed booking**) has been made:
 - (a) the stevedore is liable to pay a financial penalty of \$100 to the carrier, and
 - (b) the stevedore must make another slot available for booking by the carrier in a time zone that is no later than 24 hours after the time zone for the failed booking, and
 - (c) the carrier is not liable to pay to the stevedore any booking fee in connection with the failed booking, and
 - (d) the carrier is not liable to pay any storage charges to the stevedore that would otherwise be payable for storage of cargo in connection with the failed booking during the 24 hours after the time zone for the failed booking.
- (2) A carrier is entitled to the repayment of any fee or charge already paid by the carrier that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause.
- (3) A stevedore who demands or accepts payment from a carrier of a fee or charge that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (4) A stevedore who fails to make another slot available for booking by a carrier as required by subclause (1) (b) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (5) This clause does not apply to a failure or refusal to perform truck servicing that results from:
 - (a) the truck not being capable of receiving the services for which the truck is booked, or
 - (b) any act or omission of the carrier or the driver of the truck that prevents the stevedore from providing the services for which the truck is booked or that prevents the stevedore from providing those services within the truck turnaround

time for the booking.

- (6) The mandatory standards can include provision requiring allowances and concessions to be made by a stevedore when a failure or refusal of the stevedore to perform truck servicing within the truck turnaround time results in delay for a carrier in connection with another booking, including provision for the following:
- (a) requiring the stevedore to accept a truck for servicing outside the time zone for the other booking, and
 - (b) granting exemption from the payment of a financial penalty that would otherwise become payable in connection with the other booking because of the delay, and
 - (c) directing changes to the starting time of the truck turnaround time for the other booking to allow for the delay.

34 Cancellation of bookings (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18U)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the cancellation of bookings by a stevedore (including restrictions on cancellation and requirements for the giving of notice of cancellation).
- (2) If a stevedore cancels a carrier's booking in contravention of the mandatory standards:
 - (a) the stevedore is liable to pay a financial penalty of \$100 to the carrier, and
 - (b) the stevedore must make another slot available for booking by the carrier in a time zone that is no later than 36 hours after the time zone for the cancelled booking, and
 - (c) the carrier is not liable to pay to the stevedore any booking fee in connection with the cancelled booking, and
 - (d) the carrier is not liable to pay any storage charges to the stevedore that would otherwise be payable for storage of cargo in connection with the cancelled booking during the 36 hours after the time zone for the cancelled booking.
- (3) A carrier is entitled to the repayment of any fee or charge already paid by the carrier that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause.
- (4) A stevedore who demands or accepts payment from a carrier of a fee or charge that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (5) A stevedore who fails to make another slot available for booking by a carrier as required by subclause (2) (b) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

35 Cancellation of time zone (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18V)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to the cancellation of time zones by a stevedore (including restrictions on cancellation and requirements for the giving of notice of cancellation).
- (2) If a stevedore cancels a time zone (whether or not in contravention of the mandatory standards), a carrier who had a booking in the cancelled time zone is not liable to pay to the stevedore any booking fee in connection with the booking.
- (3) If a stevedore cancels a time zone in contravention of the mandatory standards:
 - (a) the stevedore is liable to pay to each carrier who had a booking with the stevedore in the cancelled time zone a financial penalty in the amount set by this clause, and
 - (b) the stevedore must make another slot available for booking by each carrier who had a booking in the cancelled time zone, being a slot in a time zone that is no later than 36 hours after the cancelled time zone, and
 - (c) a carrier who had a booking in the cancelled time zone is not liable to pay any storage charges to the stevedore that would otherwise be payable for storage of cargo in connection with the booking during the 36 hours after the cancelled time zone.
- (4) The financial penalty payable by a stevedore to a carrier who had a booking in a time zone cancelled in contravention of the mandatory standards is:
 - (a) if notice of the cancellation was not given to the carrier as required by the mandatory standards at least 2 hours before the start of the time zone—\$100 for each booking that the carrier had in the time zone, and
 - (b) if notice of the cancellation was given to the carrier as required by the mandatory standards at least 2 hours before the start of the time zone—\$50 for each booking that the carrier had in the time zone.
- (5) A carrier is entitled to the repayment of any fee or charge already paid by the carrier that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause.
- (6) A stevedore who demands or accepts payment from a carrier of a fee or charge that the carrier is not liable to pay because of this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (7) A stevedore who fails to make another slot available for booking by a carrier as required by subclause (3) (b) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

Division 5 General

36 Regulation of charges (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18W)

- (1) The Minister may, by direction in writing to a stevedore or stevedore service provider, regulate the charges that may be imposed by the stevedore or stevedore service provider for or in connection with the operation or provision of facilities or services of the port-related supply chain at Port Botany, including (without limitation):
 - (a) by regulating the charges that can be imposed for or in connection with truck servicing, rail servicing or the storage of containers, and
 - (b) by requiring the giving of notice to the Minister of the imposition of a new charge or an increase in the amount of an existing charge, and
 - (c) by requiring a stevedore or stevedore service provider to provide information to the Minister or TfNSW about charges imposed or proposed to be imposed or increased by the stevedore or stevedore service provider.
- (2) A stevedore or stevedore service provider is not entitled to impose, collect or recover any charge in contravention of a direction under this clause.
- (3) Any charge paid by a person that was imposed on the person in contravention of a direction under this clause may be recovered by the person as a debt due from the person to whom it was paid.
- (4) A stevedore or stevedore service provider who imposes a charge in contravention of a direction under this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

- (5) A stevedore or stevedore service provider who fails to give notice or provide information as required by a direction under this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (6) A person must not in purported compliance with a requirement imposed by a direction under this clause provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

37 Invoicing and payment of financial penalties (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18X)

- (1) The mandatory standards can include provision for or with respect to:
 - (a) the systems and procedures to be implemented for invoicing in connection with financial penalties, and

- (b) the data and information to be relied on in determining liability for financial penalties, and
 - (c) the procedures for the payment and processing of payment of financial penalties, and
 - (d) the circumstances in which an industry participant is or is not permitted to make any deduction from or set off against a financial penalty payable by the industry participant.
- (2) An industry participant must pay any financial penalty payable under this Part by the industry participant to another industry participant:
- (a) within 14 days after receiving an invoice for the penalty from the other industry participant, and
 - (b) in accordance with any procedures established by the mandatory standards for the payment and processing of payment of financial penalties.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (3) The mandatory standards can provide for the circumstances in which a financial penalty that would otherwise be payable under this Part is not payable or is to be reduced.
- (4) The amount of any financial penalty fixed by this Part does not include GST, and the amount of the penalty payable in any particular case is to be increased by any applicable GST payable in respect of the payment of the penalty.
- (5) A financial penalty is recoverable as a debt.

38 Compliance auditing (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18Y)

- (1) TfNSW may audit compliance with the mandatory standards and for that purpose may direct a carrier, stevedore or stevedore service provider:
- (a) to provide TfNSW with specified information relating to the practices and procedures of the carrier, stevedore or stevedore service provider in connection with any matter for which the mandatory standards make provision, and
 - (b) to produce for inspection by TfNSW or an authorised officer of TfNSW any specified records (including financial and operational records) relating to any matter for which the mandatory standards make provision.
- (2) TfNSW may by its officers or agents enter and inspect any premises or facilities at a stevedore's terminal for the purpose of or in connection with any audit by TfNSW of compliance with the mandatory standards.
- (3) A direction under this clause is to be given in writing.

- (4) A carrier, stevedore or stevedore service provider who fails to comply with a direction under this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

- (5) A person must not in purported compliance with a direction under this clause provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (6) The issue of a penalty notice or the taking of proceedings in respect of a failure to comply with a direction under this clause does not prevent the giving of the same direction (a **further direction**) on one or more further occasions and does not prevent the issuing of a penalty notice or the taking of proceedings in respect of a failure to comply with a further direction.

39 Keeping of records and provision of information (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18Z)

- (1) The Minister may, by direction given in writing, require a carrier, stevedore or stevedore service provider:

- (a) to keep specified records and provide specified information to the Minister or TfNSW in connection with the operation or provision of facilities or services of the port-related supply chain at Port Botany, and
- (b) to keep those records and provide that information in a specified format, and
- (c) to take specified measures to protect those records from loss, damage or destruction.

- (2) A carrier, stevedore or stevedore service provider must comply with a direction given under this clause.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not in purported compliance with a direction under this clause provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units.

39A Confidentiality of information

- (1) A person may, when providing information pursuant to a requirement imposed by or under this Part, claim that the information is confidential if there are sufficient grounds for such a claim.

- (2) There are sufficient grounds for a claim that information is confidential only if it appears that disclosure of the information:

- (a) could adversely affect the competitive position of the person or any other person,

or

(b) would result in the person being in breach of a duty of confidentiality owed to another person.

(3) A claim that information is confidential must be accompanied by a detailed statement of the reasons in support of the claim and is not duly made unless accompanied by such a statement.

(4) The Minister must take all reasonable steps to prevent the disclosure of information provided to the Minister in accordance with a requirement imposed by or under this Part that is claimed to be confidential, unless the disclosure is authorised by this clause.

(4A) TfNSW must take all reasonable steps to prevent the disclosure of information provided to TfNSW in accordance with a requirement imposed by or under this Part that is claimed to be confidential, unless the disclosure is authorised by this clause.

(5) The disclosure of information that is claimed to be confidential is authorised if:

(a) the disclosure is for the purposes of the administration of the Act to a person engaged in the administration of the Act, or

(b) the disclosure is made with the consent of the person who provided the information and (if disclosure could adversely affect the competitive position of another person) that other person, or

(c) the disclosure is authorised or required under any Act or law, or

(d) the disclosure is authorised or required by a court, or

(d1) the disclosure occurs as part of the transfer under clause 39B of information concerning Port Botany Landside Improvement Strategy from the Sydney Ports Corporation to TfNSW, or

(e) the disclosure is, in the opinion of the Minister, in the public interest and the Minister is of the opinion that the public benefit in disclosing the information outweighs any detriment that might be suffered by a person as a result of the disclosure.

(6) This clause does not prevent the disclosure of information that is claimed to be confidential if:

(a) the Minister is of the opinion that there are insufficient grounds for the claim and the Minister has notified that opinion to the person who provided the information, or

(b) TfNSW is of the opinion that there are insufficient grounds for the claim and

TfNSW has notified that opinion to the person who provided the information.

- (7) A disclosure of information authorised by this clause does not constitute a breach of any duty of confidentiality (either by the person making the disclosure or by the person who provided the information).

39B Transfer of information from Sydney Ports to TfNSW

The Sydney Ports Corporation is authorised to transfer to TfNSW any information provided to Sydney Ports Corporation in response to a requirement imposed by or under this Part before 1 April 2014.

Part 4 Port boundaries

40 Boundaries of ports

For the purposes of section 105 of the Act, the boundaries of a port named in Schedule 1 are as described in that Schedule under the name of the port concerned.

Note—

Section 105 of the Act enables the regulations to describe the boundaries of any port or area of water. If the regulations do so, a reference in the marine legislation to that port or area of water is a reference to that port or area of water with boundaries as so described.

Part 5

41-62 (Repealed)

Part 6 Maritime Advisory Council

63 Membership of Maritime Advisory Council

- (1) The Maritime Advisory Council established under section 34 of the Act is to be composed of up to 9 members, appointed by the Minister, each of whom has expertise in one or more of the following areas:
- (a) the recreational boating sector,
 - (b) the commercial vessel sector,
 - (c) the maritime property sector.
- (2) The Minister may also appoint as a member of the Maritime Advisory Council either:
- (a) the Director-General of the Department of Transport, or
 - (b) a person employed in the Transport Service, who is nominated by the Director-General.
- (3) The Minister may select and appoint additional persons with specialist expertise as

members of the Maritime Advisory Council from time to time and for such periods as the Minister decides.

- (4) A person is not eligible for appointment to the Maritime Advisory Council if the person is a lobbyist of Government officials, of persons employed in the Transport Service or of persons engaged under contract to provide services to or on behalf of Transport for NSW.
- (5) In this clause, **lobbyist** and **Government official** have the same meanings as in the [Lobbying of Government Officials Act 2011](#).

64 Expressions of interest in becoming a member

- (1) The Minister may invite expressions of interest in being a member of the Maritime Advisory Council:
 - (a) by publishing an advertisement in a newspaper circulating throughout the State, or
 - (b) by any other method that the Minister considers appropriate.
- (2) The Minister is to have regard to those expressions of interest when making decisions about the appointment of members to the Maritime Advisory Council.

65 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Maritime Advisory Council

- (1) The Minister is to appoint a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Maritime Advisory Council from among the membership of the Council.
- (2) The person appointed as Chairperson must not be a member of the Government Service or an employee of any public authority.
- (3) The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson vacates office as Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson if he or she:
 - (a) is removed from that office by the Minister under this clause, or
 - (b) resigns that office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (c) ceases to be a member of the Maritime Advisory Council.
- (4) The Minister may at any time remove the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson from office as Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.

66 No remuneration

- (1) A member of the Maritime Advisory Council is not entitled to be paid remuneration in relation to that membership.
- (2) However, a member appointed by the Minister under clause 63 (1) or (3) is entitled to

be paid such travelling and subsistence allowances as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the member.

67 Provisions relating to membership and procedure

Schedule 3 makes provision for the membership and procedure of the Maritime Advisory Council.

Part 6A Access to wharves

Division 1 General

67A Definitions

In this Part:

charter wharf means a wharf listed in Schedule 5.

commuter wharf means a wharf listed in Schedule 6.

permit means a commuter wharf permit granted under clause 67D.

67B Exemptions

This Part does not apply in relation to a vessel that accesses a charter or commuter wharf in accordance with:

- (a) the terms of a passenger service contract entered into by Transport for NSW under the [Passenger Transport Act 2014](#), or
- (b) the terms of a wharf access agreement entered into by the Authority.

Division 2 Commuter wharf permit scheme

67C Permit applications

- (1) An application for a permit to access a commuter wharf is to be made to the Authority.
- (2) An application for a permit must:
 - (a) be in the approved form and made in the approved manner, and
 - (b) be accompanied by any documents required by the Authority, and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee for the permit set out in Schedule 3A.
- (3) The Authority may waive any requirement of this clause in relation to an application for a subsequent or additional permit by the same applicant.

67D Grant of permit

- (1) The Authority may determine an application for a permit by granting a permit to the applicant in relation to a commercial vessel.
- (2) A permit is to be in the approved form and must specify the name of the permit holder and the permit number.
- (3) A permit authorises the permit holder to access any commuter wharf to pick up and drop off passengers on a touch and go basis (with each berthing time not exceeding 5 minutes) in accordance with the conditions of the permit.
- (4) A permit confers no right of property and is incapable of being transferred, assigned or mortgaged, charged or otherwise encumbered.

67E Refusal to grant permit

- (1) An application for a permit may be refused if any information provided by the applicant is found to be false or misleading in a material particular or is, in the opinion of the Authority, inadequate to enable the application to be assessed properly.
- (2) If the Authority refuses to issue a permit, the Authority is to give notice in writing, served personally or by post, of the decision, and the reasons for the decision, to the applicant concerned.

67F Permit conditions

- (1) A permit may be granted subject to such conditions as may be specified in the permit.
- (2) A permit holder must comply with any conditions to which the permit is subject.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

67G Variation of permit

- (1) The Authority may vary a permit by the imposition of new conditions on the permit, the substitution of a condition, or the omission or amendment of a condition.
- (2) The Authority may do so on application by the permit holder or on the Authority's own motion.
- (3) If the Authority decides to vary a permit, the Authority must notify the permit holder concerned in writing of the variation.
- (4) Any such variation takes effect on and from a date specified in the notice, being a date not earlier than 7 days after the notice is served on the permit holder.

67H Grounds for suspension or cancellation

The Authority may, at the Authority's discretion, suspend or cancel a permit on any one or

more of the following grounds:

- (a) the permit holder provides information to the Authority that is false or misleading,
- (b) the master of a vessel to which a permit applies fails to give berthing priority to a passenger transport service conducted according to regular routes and timetables or according to regular routes and at regular intervals or fails to vacate a wharf on the approach of such a service,
- (c) the permit holder fails to comply with the conditions specified in the permit,
- (d) the permit holder has committed an offence against any provision of the marine legislation or section 52B of the *Crimes Act 1900* (or a provision of a law of the Commonwealth or another State or Territory that substantially corresponds to a provisions of the marine legislation or that section),
- (e) the Authority is of the opinion that it is necessary to protect public safety or wharf infrastructure,
- (f) in relation to a cancellation of a permit—the permit holder fails to satisfy the requirements referred to in clause 67I (1) (b).

67I Suspension or cancellation

- (1) Before suspending a permit, the Authority:
 - (a) must cause written notice of the proposed suspension, and of the duration and grounds for the proposed suspension, to be served on the permit holder, and
 - (b) must identify any requirements that are to be fulfilled for the suspension to be lifted.
- (2) Before cancelling a permit (otherwise than at the request of its holder), the Authority must cause written notice of the proposed cancellation, and of the grounds for the proposed cancellation, to be served on the permit holder.
- (3) Suspension or cancellation of a permit takes effect on the date on which written notice of the suspension or cancellation is served on the holder or on such later date as is specified in the notice.
- (4) The Authority may, by a further notice in writing served on the holder of a permit that is suspended, revoke the suspension or vary the period of the suspension.

67J Term of permit

- (1) A permit is granted for 6 or 12 months as specified in the permit.
- (2) A permit continues in force from the date it is issued and for the period for which it is granted, unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled.

67K Requirement to notify Authority of change in details

A permit holder must notify the Authority in writing if any of the matters recorded on the permit are no longer correct.

Maximum penalty: 25 penalty units.

67L Production of permit

(1) An authorised officer may require a permit holder to produce the permit within 24 hours or within a longer period approved by the authorised officer.

(2) Failure to produce a permit in accordance with subclause (1) is an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

67M Application for replacement permit

(1) The Authority may, on being satisfied that a permit has been lost, stolen, destroyed, defaced or mutilated or become illegible, and on payment of the fee determined by the Authority, issue a replacement permit.

(2) An application for a replacement permit may be made by lodging an application in the approved form (or in such other manner as may be approved) with the Authority.

Division 3 Charter wharf booking system

67N Maintenance of system and bookings

(1) The Authority is to maintain a charter wharf booking system to enable the scheduling of access to charter wharves by commercial vessels.

(2) The Authority may impose conditions on and make provision for the operation and use of the system including, but not limited to, administration, fees, payments, changes, cancellations of bookings and discounts for certain bookings or classes of bookings.

(3) The Authority is to ensure the charter wharf booking system gives priority access:

(a) to a passenger transport service conducted according to regular routes and timetables or according to regular routes and at regular intervals, and

(b) to any other parties to wharf access agreements entered into by the Authority in relation to access to charter wharves, and

(c) for any wharf maintenance requirements.

67O Use of wharves by person holding a booking

The Authority may impose conditions on the use of wharves by persons holding bookings.

67P Wharf booking fees

The fees for bookings under the charter wharf booking system are set out in Schedule 3B.

Part 6B Traffic control at ports and wharves

67Q Definitions

In this Part:

prescribed traffic control device has the same meaning as in Part 5.3 of the [Road Transport Act 2013](#).

relevant land means land under the control or management of, or vested in, the Authority or the Port Authority of New South Wales that is in the vicinity of a port or wharf.

traffic control device means a sign, signal, marking or other device that:

- (a) is in the form of, or is in similar form to, a prescribed traffic control device, and
- (b) is erected, displayed or marked on relevant land by order of the Authority, Transport for NSW or the Port Authority of New South Wales.

67R Powers of authorised officers and duties of drivers

- (1) The driver of a vehicle on relevant land must give to an authorised officer such information regarding the standing or parking of the vehicle on the land as the officer requires.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An authorised officer may give one or more of the following directions to the driver of a vehicle standing or parking on relevant land:
 - (a) to not stand or park the vehicle on the land or a part of the land,
 - (b) to remove the vehicle from the land or a part of the land,
 - (c) to move the vehicle to a particular position or so as to join a particular line of vehicles on the land or to stand or park the vehicle in a particular location,
 - (d) to not proceed into an area beyond a particular point,
 - (e) to carry out a particular operation involving a vehicle only at a specified time or in a specified manner,
 - (f) any other direction relating to the movement, standing, waiting or parking of the vehicle on the land.

- (3) The driver of a vehicle to whom a direction under this clause is given must not fail to

comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty (subclause (3)): 5 penalty units.

67S Parking of vehicles only in parking areas

(1) A person must not cause a vehicle to stand or be parked on relevant land unless there is:

- (a) a traffic control device erected, displayed or marked, or
- (b) another sign erected, displayed or marked by order of the Authority, Transport for NSW or the Port Authority of New South Wales,

that permits the standing or parking of vehicles, as the case requires.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This clause does not prohibit:

- (a) the standing of a vehicle while it is actually engaged in taking up or setting down goods or while any person is actually entering or alighting from it, or
- (b) the standing or parking of a vehicle as directed or authorised by an authorised officer.

67T Parking contrary to traffic control devices

(1) A person must not, on relevant land, cause a vehicle to stand or be parked in contravention of the direction appearing on, or represented by, any traffic control device that is erected, displayed or marked on that land.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This clause does not prohibit the standing or parking of a vehicle as directed or authorised by an authorised officer.

67U False representation

A person must not falsely represent:

- (a) that the person or any other person is an authorised officer exercising the powers of an authorised officer under this Regulation, or
- (b) that a notice or sign is, by order of the Authority, Transport for NSW or the Port Authority of New South Wales, erected, displayed or marked on relevant land, or
- (c) that a direction relating to the standing or parking of a vehicle on relevant land has been given by an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty: 2 penalty units.

Part 6C Mooring licences

67V Application for licence

- (1) A person may apply to the Authority for a mooring licence.
- (2) An application for a licence must:
 - (a) be in the approved form and made in the approved manner, and
 - (b) provide proof of the identity of the applicant for the licence, and
 - (c) contain such other particulars as may be requested by the Authority or as are required by the approved form, and
 - (d) be accompanied by the fee for the licence specified in Schedule 3C.

67W Classes of licences

- (1) Any mooring licence issued is to belong to one of the following 4 classes:
 - (a) private mooring licence,
 - (b) commercial mooring licence,
 - (c) courtesy mooring licence,
 - (d) emergency mooring licence.
- (2) The class of a licence and the licence conditions that apply to that licence are to be endorsed on the licence.

67X Eligibility for licence

- (1) A private mooring licence may only be granted to a natural person.
- (2) Any other class of licence may be issued to any person.

67Y Grant of licence

- (1) The Authority may determine an application for a mooring licence by granting a licence to the applicant.
- (2) The mooring licence is to specify the location of the mooring.
- (3) A licence is to be in the approved form and must specify the name of the licensee and the licence number.
- (4) A private mooring licence authorises the licensee to cause the vessel specified in the licence to occupy a mooring specified in the licence.

- (5) A commercial mooring licence authorises the licensee to cause a specified vessel or vessels, or any vessel connected with the licensee's business, to occupy a mooring specified in the licence provided the vessel is an appropriate size for the mooring.
- (6) A courtesy mooring licence authorises the licensee to cause or permit any vessel to occupy a mooring specified in the licence.
- (7) An emergency mooring licence authorises the licensee to cause or permit any vessel to occupy a mooring specified in the licence in emergency circumstances.
- (8) A licence confers no right of property and is incapable of being transferred, assigned or mortgaged, charged or otherwise encumbered.

67Z Refusal to grant licence

- (1) An application for a mooring licence may be refused in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) if any information provided by the applicant is found to be false or misleading in a material particular or is, in the opinion of the Authority, inadequate to enable the application to be assessed properly,
 - (b) if the applicant is not, in the opinion of the Authority, a fit and proper person to hold the licence,
 - (c) if the applicant has been issued with a penalty notice in relation to an offence against the marine legislation and that penalty notice has not been withdrawn or a court has not dismissed the relevant charges,
 - (d) if the applicant has been found guilty of an offence against the marine legislation,
 - (e) in the case of an application for a further licence, if the applicant has failed to comply with any condition of a current or previous licence,
 - (f) in the case of an application for a further licence, if any fees for, or in connection with, a current or previous licence are overdue and have been overdue for a period of at least 14 days,
 - (g) if the vessel in question is not in a seaworthy condition or presents a risk to the environment or property,
 - (h) if the Authority determines that it is in the public interest to do so,
 - (i) if the applicant is not eligible for the licence under this Regulation.
- (2) If the Authority refuses to issue a mooring licence, the Authority is to give notice in writing of the decision, and the reasons for the decision, to the applicant concerned.

67ZA Licence conditions

- (1) A mooring licence may be granted subject to such conditions as may be specified in the licence.
- (2) In addition to the conditions specified in a licence, a licence is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the equipment used to secure a vessel to the mooring must be suitable to secure the vessel occupying the mooring in that location and meet the standards set by the Authority,
 - (b) a vessel occupying a mooring must be registered under the *Marine Safety Act 1998* or have a certificate of operation or identification number issued under the National law,
 - (c) the mooring licence number must be displayed on the buoy attached to the mooring in characters not less than 50mm high and must not be obscured,
 - (d) the licensee is to ensure that any vessel secured to the mooring is appropriate to the type of mooring concerned.
- (3) A licensee must comply with any conditions to which the licence is subject.

Maximum penalty (subsection (3)): 50 penalty units.

67ZB Variation of licence

- (1) The Authority may amend a mooring licence by the imposition of new conditions on the licence, the substitution of a condition, or the omission or amendment of a condition.
- (2) The Authority may do so on application by the licensee or on the Authority's own motion.
- (3) If the Authority decides to vary the licence, the Authority must notify the licensee concerned in writing of the variation.
- (4) Any such variation takes effect on and from a date specified in the notice, being a date not earlier than 7 days after the notice is served on the licensee.
- (5) The Authority may not vary or omit a condition referred to in section 67ZA (2).

67ZC Grounds for suspension or cancellation

The Authority may, at the Authority's discretion, suspend or cancel a mooring licence on any one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) the licensee provides information to the Authority that is false or misleading,

- (b) any fees payable in relation to the licence are overdue by more than 14 days,
- (c) the licensee fails to comply with a condition of the licence,
- (d) the licensee is not, in the opinion of the Authority, a fit and proper person to hold a licence,
- (e) the licensee has committed an offence against any provision of the marine legislation or section 52B of the *Crimes Act 1900* (or a provision of a law of the Commonwealth or another State or Territory that substantially corresponds to a provision of the marine legislation or that section),
- (f) the Minister determines that it is in the public interest to do so,
- (g) the licensee requests that the licence be suspended or cancelled,
- (h) the Minister is of the opinion that the vessel to which the licence relates may cause damage to any property or the environment,
- (i) the licensee ceases to own the vessel to which the licence relates,
- (j) the mooring to which the licence relates is unoccupied for more than 28 days and the Authority has not been notified of the absence,
- (k) the licensee has attempted to sell or invited an offer to purchase the licence, entered into an arrangement for another party to use the mooring to which the licence relates or attempted to transfer the licence for money or some other benefit,
- (l) the death of the licensee,
- (m) the vessel to which the licence relates is not maintained in a seaworthy condition or the vessel presents a risk to the environment or property,
- (n) the licensee fails to comply with a direction of an authorised officer under section 67ZL.

67ZD Suspension or cancellation

- (1) Before suspending or cancelling a mooring licence (otherwise than at the request of its holder), the Authority:
 - (a) must cause written notice of the proposed suspension or cancellation, and of the grounds for the proposed suspension or cancellation and duration of the proposed suspension, to be served on the licensee, and
 - (b) must identify any requirements that are to be fulfilled for the suspension to be lifted.
- (2) Suspension or cancellation of a mooring licence takes effect on the date on which

written notice of the suspension or cancellation is served on its holder or on such later date as is specified in the notice.

- (3) The Authority may, by a further notice in writing served on the holder of a licence that is suspended, revoke the suspension or vary the period of the suspension.

67ZE Transfer of mooring licence

- (1) A licensee may apply to the Authority in writing requesting that the mooring licence be transferred to another person.
- (2) In determining whether or not a licence is to be transferred, the Authority may require the licensee and the other person to furnish such particulars and produce such evidence as the Authority considers necessary.
- (3) On receipt of notification in writing from the Authority of its consent to the transfer of a permit, the other person is required to pay the fee set out in Schedule 3C.
- (4) On receipt of the fee, the Authority may issue a licence to the other person for the unexpired term of the licence requested to be transferred.

67ZF Licence fees—additional provisions

- (1) The fees in relation to mooring licences are set out in Schedule 3C.
- (2) The Authority may reduce, or waive payment of, a fee payable for the granting of a licence where it considers it appropriate to do so.
- (3) In Schedule 3C:

Pittwater locality means the body of water lying south of a line commencing at the northernmost point of Barrenjoey Head and running west to a point on the eastern shore of the Lambert Peninsula in the vicinity of West Head, including the waters of all tidal bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to that body of water bounded by mean high water mark.

Sydney Harbour (Eastern) locality means all those parts of Sydney, North and Middle Harbours bounded by a line commencing at the southernmost point of North Head, then south to the northernmost point of South Head, then generally southerly by mean high water mark to, and then along in a northerly direction the line of the face of the eastern side of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, to the mean high water mark at Kirribilli, then generally easterly and northerly, by mean high water mark, to and then along in a northerly direction the line of the eastern face of the Spit Bridge to the mean high water mark at Seaforth, then by mean high water mark, generally easterly, to the point of commencement.

Sydney Harbour locality means the waters of Sydney Harbour, including the waters of all tidal bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to the Harbour

bounded by mean high water mark and lying to the west of a line commencing at the southernmost point of North Head and running to the northernmost point of South Head.

Sydney Harbour (Western) locality means:

- (a) all those parts of Middle Harbour below mean high water mark which lie upstream of the line of the face of the eastern side of the Spit Bridge, and
- (b) all those parts of Sydney Harbour which lie below mean high water mark, together with the Parramatta, Lane Cove and Duck Rivers and all of the tidal rivers, creeks, bays and tributaries of those rivers, which lie upstream of the line of the eastern face of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

67ZG Term of licence

- (1) A mooring licence is granted for the period specified in the licence (if any).
- (2) A licence continues in force:
 - (a) if there is no term specified in the licence—until it is suspended, cancelled or surrendered, or
 - (b) if there is a term specified in the licence—for the period for which it is granted unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled.

67ZH Renewal of licence

A licence for a specified period may be renewed from time to time by making an application for a subsequent licence in accordance with this Part.

67ZI Requirement to notify Authority of proposed changes in particulars

- (1) A licensee must notify the Authority in writing of any proposed change in the particulars specified in the licence or licence conditions at least 7 days before the proposed change occurs.

Maximum penalty: 25 penalty units.

- (2) The Authority may approve the proposed change of particulars by varying the licence.
- (3) The Authority may charge an approved fee in relation to the approval of a variation referred to in this clause.

67ZJ Application for replacement licence

- (1) The Authority may, on being satisfied that a licence has been lost, stolen, destroyed, defaced or mutilated or become illegible, and on payment of the fee determined by the Authority, issue a replacement licence.

- (2) An application for a replacement licence may be made by lodging an application in the approved form (or in such other manner as may be approved) with the Authority.

67ZK Requirement to notify Authority of sale or absence of vessel

- (1) A licensee must notify the Authority in writing of the sale of a vessel specified in the licence within 14 days of the sale.

Maximum penalty: 25 penalty units.

- (2) A licensee must notify the Authority in writing if the vessel specified in the licence vacates the mooring or will be absent from the mooring for more than 28 days. The notification must be made within 7 days of the vacation or absence.

Maximum penalty: 25 penalty units.

67ZL Directions by authorised officers

- (1) An authorised officer may give directions verbally or in writing with respect to the following:

- (a) moving a mooring to a specified location within a specified time,
- (b) removing a vessel from an emergency mooring or a courtesy mooring,
- (c) requiring the equipment securing the vessel to the mooring to be modified or replaced.

- (2) A person must not fail to comply with a direction given to the person under this clause.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

67ZM Exemptions

- (1) **Moorings under [Marine Estate Management Act 2014](#)** This Part and section 85B of the Act do not apply in respect of moorings approved under the [Marine Estate Management Act 2014](#).
- (2) **Vessels subject to an authorised commercial or private berth** This Part and section 85B of the Act do not apply in respect of vessels subject to a commercial or private berth authorised by the Authority, Transport for NSW or the Port Authority of New South Wales or a direction of the harbour master.
- (3) **Exemptions** The Authority may exempt any person or class of persons or any vessel or class of vessels from any specified provision or provisions of this Part or section 85B of the Act.
- (4) **Conditions of exemption** The Authority may grant an exemption subject to conditions. The persons exempted or the owner or master of the vessel exempted must comply

with those conditions.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(5) **Making of exemption** An exemption granted by the Authority:

- (a) is to be made by order in writing and given to the person concerned or the owner or master of the vessel concerned, and
- (b) in the case of an exemption relating to a class of persons or vessels, is to be published in the Gazette, and
- (c) has effect for the period specified in the order.

Part 6D General safety provision

67ZN Disturbance of bed of port

A person must not use drags, grapplings, or other apparatus for lifting any object or material from the bed of a port described in Schedule 1, or otherwise disturb any such bed in any way, except with the written permission of the relevant harbour master and in accordance with the conditions attaching to such permission.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Part 7 General

68 (Repealed)

68A Delegation of certain functions of Minister

For the purposes of section 27 (3) (e) of the Act:

- (a) Transport for NSW is prescribed as a person to which the Minister may delegate functions, and
- (b) persons employed in the Transport Service are prescribed as a class of persons to whom the Minister may delegate functions.

69 Penalty notice offences (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18ZA)

For the purposes of section 100 of the Act:

- (a) an offence under a provision of the Act or this Regulation specified in Column 1 of Schedule 4 is a prescribed offence, and
- (b) the amount specified in Column 2 of Schedule 4 in respect of such an offence is the prescribed amount of penalty for the offence.

70 Law enforcement officers (cf PMA Regulation 2007 cl 18ZB)

For the purposes of section 100 (9) of the Act, authorised officers under the *Marine Safety Act 1998* are prescribed as a class of persons who are law enforcement officers in relation to an offence specified in Column 1 of Schedule 4.

71 Saving

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2007*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.

Schedule 1 Description of port boundaries

(Clause 40)

1 Botany Bay

The waters of Botany Bay and of all bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Botany Bay bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundaries, the eastern side of the Endeavour Bridge in Cooks River and the eastern side of the Captain Cook Bridge in Georges River together with that part of the Tasman Sea below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 4 nautical miles having as its centre the navigation light at Henry Head.

2 Clarence River (Yamba)

The waters of the main channel of the Clarence River, Iluka Bay and Yamba Channel bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundaries, the eastern side of Harwood Bridge in the main channel and, in Yamba Channel, a line drawn from the southernmost point of Freeburn Island to the easternmost point of Rabbit Island and from there produced south-westerly to the opposite shore and by, as seaward boundary, a line drawn between the eastern extremity of the northern breakwater at the entrance to the Clarence River and the eastern extremity of the southern breakwater at that entrance.

3 Eden

The waters of Twofold Bay bounded by mean high water mark (but excluding all rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Twofold Bay) and by, as seaward boundary, a line drawn between the southernmost point of Worang Head and the northernmost point of Red Point.

4 Newcastle Harbour

The waters of Newcastle Harbour and of all bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Newcastle Harbour (but excluding Fullerton Cove) bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundary, the eastern side of the Hexham Bridge together with that part of the Tasman Sea below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of

radius 3 nautical miles having as its centre the navigation light at Nobbys Head.

5 Port Kembla

The waters of Port Kembla Inner and Outer Harbours bounded by the mean high water mark together with that part of the Tasman Sea below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 2.5 nautical miles having as its centre the navigation light on the northern extremity of the eastern breakwater at the entrance to the Outer Harbour.

6 Sydney Harbour

The waters of Sydney Harbour and of all tidal bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Sydney Harbour bounded by mean high water mark together with that part of the Tasman Sea below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 4 nautical miles having as its centre the navigation light at Hornby Lighthouse.

Schedule 2 (Repealed)

Schedule 3 Membership and procedure of Maritime Advisory Council

(Clause 67)

Part 1 General

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

appointed member means a person who is appointed by the Minister as a member of the Council under clause 63 (1) or (3).

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Council.

Council means the Maritime Advisory Council established under section 34 of the Act.

Deputy Chairperson means the Deputy Chairperson of the Council.

member means any member of the Council.

Part 2 Members

2 Terms of office of members

Subject to this Schedule, an appointed member holds office for such period (not exceeding 3 years) as is specified in the member's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment.

3 Part-time appointments

An appointed member holds office on a part-time basis.

4 Vacancy in office of member

- (1) The office of an appointed member becomes vacant if the member:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or
 - (c) resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (d) is removed from office by the Minister under this clause, or
 - (e) is absent from any 2 meetings of the Council in any 12-month period of which reasonable notice has been given to the member personally or by post, except on leave granted by the Minister or unless the member is excused by the Minister for having been absent from those meetings, or
 - (f) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or
 - (g) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (h) is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable.
- (2) The Minister may remove an appointed member from office at any time.
- (3) The Minister must remove an appointed member from office if the member becomes a lobbyist of Government officials, of persons employed in the Transport Service or of persons engaged under contract to provide services to or on behalf of Transport for NSW.
- (4) In this clause, **Government official** and **lobbyist** have the same meanings as in the [Lobbying of Government Officials Act 2011](#).

5 Filling of vacancy in office of appointed member

If the office of any appointed member becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Regulation, to be appointed to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the appointed member's term.

6 Disclosure of pecuniary interests

- (1) If:
 - (a) a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered at a meeting of the Council, and

(b) the interest appears to raise a conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties in relation to the consideration of the matter,

the member must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at a meeting of the Council.

(2) A disclosure by a member at a meeting of the Council that the member:

(a) is a member, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body, or

(b) is a partner, or is in the employment, of a specified person, or

(c) has some other specified interest relating to a specified company or other body or to a specified person,

is a sufficient disclosure of the nature of the interest in any matter relating to that company or other body or to that person which may arise after the date of the disclosure and which is required to be disclosed under subclause (1).

(3) Particulars of any disclosure made under this clause must be recorded by the Council in a book kept for the purpose and that book must be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any person on payment of the fee determined by the Council.

(4) After a member has disclosed the nature of an interest in any matter, the member must not, unless the Minister or the Council otherwise determines:

(a) be present during any deliberation of the Council with respect to the matter, or

(b) take part in any decision of the Council with respect to the matter.

(5) For the purposes of the making of a determination by the Council under subclause (4), a member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter to which the disclosure relates must not:

(a) be present during any deliberation of the Council for the purpose of making the determination, or

(b) take part in the making by the Council of the determination.

(6) A contravention of this clause does not invalidate any decision of the Council.

(7) This clause applies to a member of a committee of the Council and the committee in the same way as it applies to a member of the Council and the Council.

Part 3 Procedure

7 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Council and for the conduct of business at those meetings is, subject to this Schedule, to be as determined by the Council.

8 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the Council is a majority of its members for the time being.

9 Presiding member

- (1) The Chairperson (or, in the absence of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson, or in the absence of both the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson, a person nominated by the Minister) is to preside at a meeting of the Council.
- (2) The presiding member has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.

10 Voting

A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the Council at which a quorum is present is the decision of the Council.

11 Transaction of business outside meetings or by telephone

- (1) The Council may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business by the circulation of papers among all the members of the Council for the time being, and a resolution in writing approved in writing by a majority of those members is taken to be a decision of the Council.
- (2) The Council may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business at a meeting at which members (or some members) participate by telephone, closed-circuit television or other means, but only if any member who speaks on a matter before the meeting can be heard by the other members.
- (3) For the purposes of:
 - (a) the approval of a resolution under subclause (1), or
 - (b) a meeting held in accordance with subclause (2),the Chairperson and each member have the same voting rights as they have at an ordinary meeting of the Council.
- (4) A resolution approved under subclause (1) is, subject to the regulations, to be recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Council.
- (5) Papers may be circulated among the members for the purposes of subclause (1) by facsimile or other transmission of the information in the papers concerned.

12 First meeting

The Minister may call the first meeting of the Council in such manner as the Minister thinks fit.

Schedule 3A Commuter wharf permit fees

(Clause 67C (2) (c))

Permit type	Vessel passenger capacity	Permit fee (6 months)	Permit fee (12 months)
Unlimited use	Up to (and including) 50	\$153	\$306
Unlimited use	More than 50	\$20,382	\$40,764
Up to 10 berthings	Up to (and including) 80	No permit issued	\$112
Up to 10 berthings	81-150	No permit issued	\$224
Up to 10 berthings	More than 150	No permit issued	\$336

Schedule 3B Charter wharf booking system fees

(Clause 67P)

Booking type	Fee per booking (vessel capacity up to 80 passengers)	Fee per booking (vessel capacity 81-150 passengers)	Fee per booking (vessel capacity more than 150 passengers)
Ad-hoc	\$16.10	\$32.10	\$48.20
Regular bulk bookings	\$11.30	\$22.50	\$33.70

Schedule 3C Mooring licence fees

(Clause 67ZF)

Description	Annual fee
Commercial moorings Sydney Harbour locality or Pittwater locality	
Vessel under 5m in length	\$297
All other vessels	\$494
Commercial moorings all other areas	
Vessel under 5m in length	\$200
All other vessels	\$394
Private moorings Sydney Harbour (Eastern) locality	
For vessel under 7m	\$506
7m to <11m	\$506 plus \$170/m over 7m
11m or more	\$1186 plus \$337/m over 11m

Private moorings Sydney Harbour (Western) locality or Pittwater locality

For vessel under 7m	\$324
7m to <11m	\$324 plus \$111/m or part metre over 7m
11m or more	\$768 plus \$217/m or part metre over 11m

Private mooring all other areas

For vessel under 7m	\$217
7m to <11m	\$217 plus \$47/m or part metre over 7m
11m or more	\$405 plus \$86/m or part metre over 11m

General mooring fees

Initial inspection fee	\$123
Relocation fee	\$123
Change vessel on mooring fee	\$123
Transfer mooring licence	\$123
Fee for RMS attendance outside business hours, per hour	\$123

Schedule 4 Penalty notices

(Clause 69)

Column 1	Column 2
Provision	Penalty
The Act	
Section 43G (1)	\$500
Section 85A (1)	\$5000
Section 85B	\$500
Section 85C (1) and (2)	\$5000
Section 85D (5)	\$5000
Section 85E (2)	\$500
Section 105A (2) and (9)	\$5000
Section 105C (3) and (4)	\$5000
This Regulation	
Clause 23	\$5000

Clause 24	\$5000
Clause 25	\$5000
Clause 26	\$500
Clause 27 (2) and (3)	\$500
Clause 28 (2)	\$500
Clause 34 (4) and (5)	\$1000
Clause 35 (6) and (7)	\$1000
Clause 36 (4)	\$5000
Clause 36 (5)	\$1000
Clause 37 (2)	\$1000
Clause 38 (4)	\$5000
Clause 39 (2)	\$5000
Clause 67F	\$500
Clause 67K	\$100
Clause 67L	\$500
Clause 67R (1) and (3)	\$100
Clause 67S (1)	\$150
Clause 67T (1)	\$150
Clause 67ZA (3)	\$500
Clause 67ZI	\$100
Clause 67ZK (1) and (2)	\$100
Clause 67ZL	\$500
Clause 67ZM (4)	\$500

Schedule 5 Charter wharves

(Clause 67A)

Aquarium Wharf

Campbells Cove

Casino

Commissioners Steps

Eastern Pontoon

Eastern Pontoon North

Eastern Pontoon South

Harbourmasters Steps

Ives Steps

King St Wharves 6-9

Manly Hotel Wharf

Man-O-War East

Man-O-War West

Pier 26 Wharf 3

Pymont Bay

Towns Place East

Towns Place West

Walsh Bay, Wharf 2 Pontoon

Schedule 6 Commuter wharves

(Clause 67A)

Abbotsford (Great North Road)

Aquarium (Darling Harbour)

Balmain (Thames St)

Balmain East (Darling St)

Balmain West (Elliot St)

Barangaroo

Bayview Park (Concord)

Birchgrove (Louisa Rd)

Birkenhead (Henley Marine Dr)

Cabarita Point

Chiswick (Bortfield Dr)

Cremorne Point (Milson Rd)

Darling Point (McKell Park)

Double Bay (Bay St)
Drummoyne (Wolseley St)
Greenwich (Bay St)
Greenwich Point (Mitchell St)
Hunters Hill (Alexandra St)
Huntleys Point
Kirribilli (Beulah St)
Kirribilli (Holbrook Ave)
Kirribilli (Jeffrey St)
Kissing Point (Kissing Pt Park)
Kurraba Point (Kurraba Rd)
Longueville (Stuart St)
McMahons Point (Henry Lawson Ave)
Meadowbank
Milsons Point (Luna Park)
Mosman Bay (Avenue Rd)
Mosman South (Musgrave St)
Neutral Bay (Hayes St)
North Sydney (High St)
Northwood
Old Cremorne (Green St)
Parramatta
Pymont Bay
Rose Bay (Lyne Park)
Rydalmere
Sydney Olympic Park (Homebush Bay)
Taronga Zoo
Watsons Bay (Military Rd)

Woolwich (Valentia St)