

MARINE NAVIGATION ACT 2013

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Pilotage

Section 1: Power to remove harbour authorities' pilotage functions

12. **Section 1** amends the Pilotage Act 1987 to provide the appropriate national authority with power to specify by order that a harbour authority in England, Wales or Scotland is not a competent harbour authority within the meaning of that Act. Making such an order in respect of a competent harbour authority will mean it is no longer required to carry out certain duties set out in the Pilotage Act. The relevant duties include keeping under review whether any, and, if so, what pilotage services need to be provided for the safety of ships in its harbour or its approaches and whether pilotage should be compulsory. The appropriate national authority in this context is the Secretary of State as regards harbours in England and Wales and the Scottish Ministers as regards harbours in Scotland. In England and Wales, the order making power is subject to the applicable negative resolution scrutiny procedure.

Section 2: Pilotage exemption certificates: grant

13. **Section 2** amends the Pilotage Act 1987 to remove the restriction whereby only the master or first mate of a ship may hold a pilotage exemption certificate. Any *bona fide* deck officer of a ship, including its master or first mate, may hold one provided the relevant competent harbour authority is satisfied that that person has the skill, experience and local knowledge, and sufficient knowledge of English for safety purposes, to be capable of piloting one or more specified ships within its harbour.

Section 3: Pilotage Exemption certificates: suspension and revocation

14. **Section 3** extends the circumstances in which a competent harbour authority can, by written notice, suspend or revoke a pilotage exemption certificate. The authority may do this if:
- a) an event occurs that gives it reason to believe that the holder of the certificate no longer meets the requirements for holding a certificate;
 - b) it thinks that the holder of the certificate has provided false information;
 - c) it thinks that the holder of the certificate has been guilty of professional misconduct while piloting the ship; or
 - d) the certificate has been misused in circumstances where an act of pilotage is undertaken by an unauthorised person.
15. As an example, the previous legislation would not have permitted the immediate suspension of the certificate of a pilot if he were found to be temporarily incapable of navigating a ship due to being under the influence of alcohol. Such misconduct would fall under paragraph (c) above.

16. In order to suspend or revoke a certificate an authority must give written notice. The maximum period of suspension is 28 days but that may be extended for a further 28 days if the authority is considering whether to revoke it. A revocation must state the reasons for the revocation in writing and the holder of the certificate must be allowed a reasonable period to make representations. The authority will have the discretion to pay compensation to any person who has suffered, or is likely to suffer, loss as a result of the suspension or revocation of a certificate.

Section 4: Pilotage notification

17. **Section 4** amends the Pilotage Act 1987 by substituting a new section 15(3) which makes it an offence by the master of a ship not to give a pilotage notification before the ship is navigated in an area for which a pilotage direction is in force. That notification must either request an authorised pilot or notify the authority that the ship will be piloted by a specified person in accordance with a pilotage exemption certificate.

Harbour Authorities

Section 5: Harbour directions

18. This section amends the Harbours Act 1964 and inserts new sections 40A to 40D.
19. New section 40A (Directions) provides that the appropriate national authority may by order designate harbour authorities which may give harbour directions to ships within, entering or leaving their harbour. Harbour directions may relate to the movement of ships, their mooring or unmooring, their equipment and their manning. Those subject matters enable a designated harbour authority to regulate safety and environmental protection in the harbour. The appropriate national authority in this context is the Scottish Ministers in respect of a harbour in Scotland, the Welsh Ministers in respect of a fishery harbour in Wales and the Secretary of State in respect of any other harbour in England and Wales. In England and Wales, the regulation making power is subject to the negative resolution scrutiny procedure.
20. New section 40B (Procedure) governs the procedure applicable to harbour directions. A harbour authority must consult users and publicise a harbour direction before the direction is given, and publicise the fact that it has been given. There is also provision for the inspection of harbour directions and the provision of copies.
21. New section 40C (Enforcement) creates an offence where a master of a ship fails to ensure compliance with harbour directions without reasonable excuse. This is punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale (currently £2500).

Section 6: Harbour closure orders

22. This section amends the Harbours Act 1964 and inserts new sections 17A to 17F.
23. New section 17A (Power to make closure order) provides the appropriate national authority with power to make a closure order so that a harbour authority will stop maintaining its harbour which is no longer commercially viable or necessary. The harbour authority must have applied for the order or consent to it or the national authority must be satisfied it is unlikely to object. Each national authority must publish further guidance about the circumstances in which an order will be made. The appropriate national authority in this context means the Scottish Ministers in respect of harbours in Scotland, the Welsh Ministers in respect of fishery harbours in Wales, and the Secretary of State in respect of all other harbours in England and Wales. There is already a similar provision in Northern Ireland.
24. New section 17B (Content of closure order) contains provisions as to the content of a closure order. A closure order will have the effect of relieving the harbour authority

of some or all of its statutory functions and may include provision for transitional arrangements.

25. New section 17C (Harbour closure orders: property etc.) provides that a closure order may also provide for the transfer of some or all of the harbour authority's property, rights and liabilities to other bodies.
26. New section 17D (Harbour closure orders: procedure) sets out the procedure for making a closure order which is a modified version of the procedure in Part 1 of Schedule 3 to the Harbours Act 1964 applicable to harbour revision orders.

Port Constables

Section 7: Port constables: extension of jurisdiction in England and Wales

27. This section extends the geographic jurisdiction for ports police forces in England and Wales beyond the existing limit related to the boundary of the port where the chief officer of police for the local police force gives their consent. By removing the jurisdiction limit, ports police are enabled to carry out a range of policing tasks without the assistance of the normal (or 'Home Office') Police Forces. There are currently six ports police forces in England and none in Wales.

General Lighthouse Authorities

Section 8: General lighthouse authority areas

28. **Section 8** amends section 193 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 by inserting subsection (6) to clarify that the area in which each GLA may operate includes the area for which the United Kingdom has jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution from ships.

Section 9: General Lighthouse authorities: commercial activities

29. This section inserts new section 197A into the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. It authorises the GLAs to enter into agreements for others to use the authorities' assets and to provide consultancy and other services. It also allows the GLAs to obtain reimbursement from the General Lighthouse Fund in respect of certain expenditure incurred in connection with such agreements. The consent of the Secretary of State is required prior to the entry into such an agreement or such expenditure being incurred. Any sums received by the GLAs under such agreements must be paid into the General Lighthouse Fund.

Manning Requirements and Marking Wrecks

Section 10: Manning requirements for ships

30. **Section 10** provides for an amendment of section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 relating to manning requirements on ships. The amendment allows regulations made under section 47, or provision made by the Secretary of State under such regulations, to prescribe or specify conditions by reference to documents prepared by other people, including amended versions of such documents where the Secretary of State has approved the amendments for the purposes of section 47. The policy intention is to allow greater flexibility in drafting the provisions in regulations which determine the standards which must be met by seafarers in order for them to be qualified for the purposes of section 47.

Section 11: Marking Wrecks

31. This section amends section 252 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 under which harbour authorities and conservancy authorities have power to mark wrecks which are

*These notes refer to the Marine Navigation Act 2013
(c.23) which received Royal Assent on 25 April 2013*

or are likely to become a danger to navigation. The amendment allows for locations to be marked either by physical devices (such as buoys or lights) or by broadcasting relevant information. Such broadcast information can be used to show locations on electronic devices and charts. The amendment will also affect the GLAs who, by virtue of section 253(1), have the same powers as those conferred by section 252.