

AMSA EX01

Marine Safety (Vessel identifiers) Exemption 2020

I, Michael Kinley, Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (the National Marine Safety Regulator under section 9 of the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law*), make this instrument under subsection 143(1) of the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law*.

29 June 2020

Michael Kinley Chief Executive Officer

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is Marine Safety (Vessel identifiers) Exemption 2020.

2 Duration

This instrument commences on 1 July 2020 and ceases to have effect at the end of 30 June 2025.

3 Definitions

In this instrument:

aerial freestyle device means a device that is:

- (a) connected to a PWC that directs the water output of the PWC under pressure through nozzles to lift a person on the device above the surface of the water or to allow a person on the device to dive underwater; and
- (b) fitted with footholds or straps to secure the person to the device.

aerial freestyle device operation means an operation in which:

- (a) a PWC is controlled by an instructor and creates thrust to propel an aerial freestyle device through and out of the water; and
- (b) the person on the aerial freestyle device can control flight direction, including the direction of the PWC.

human powered devices includes oars, paddles and pedal systems.

human powered vessel means a vessel that is:

(a) propelled only by human powered devices; or

(b) a canoe or kayak that is propelled by human powered devices and fitted with:

- (i) an auxiliary motor of ≤3.5 kW propulsion power; or
- (ii) an auxiliary electric propulsion motor of ≤24 volts and a total battery capacity of ≤20 kWh.

Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law — see Schedule 1 to the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012.*

Note **National Regulator** is defined in the Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law — see section 6.

national law means the Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law set out in Schedule 1 to the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012.*

NSCV — see section 6 of the national law, meaning of *National Standard for Commercial Vessels*.

NSCV Part B means Part B — General requirements of the NSCV.

NSCV Part G means Part G — Non-survey vessels of the NSCV.

personal watercraft (or *PWC*) has the meaning given to *personal watercraft* in NSCV Part G.

sailing vessel means a vessel that is designed for and capable of undertaking a voyage propelled by sail alone, and that:

(a) has no auxiliary motor; or

- (b) has an auxiliary motor of \leq 3.5 kW propulsion power; or
- (c) has an auxiliary electric propulsion motor of ≤24 volts and a total battery capacity of ≤20 kWh

tender has the same meaning as in NSCV Part B.

- **Exemption from requirements to have and display unique identifier** The following vessels are exempt from the requirements to have and display a unique identifier:
 - (a) a domestic commercial vessel that is registered under the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* and marked in accordance with that Act;
 - (b) a domestic commercial vessel that is a tender, if it displays, prominently and clearly:
 - (i) the words 'Tender to' followed by the name or unique identifier of its parent vessel; or
 - (ii) the name of the owner of the vessel followed by the word 'tender'; or
 - (iii) the unique identifier of its parent vessel followed by -T';
 - (c) a domestic commercial vessel that is covered by a certificate of operation, if it is:
 - (i) a human powered vessel; or
 - (ii) a sailing vessel that is <7.5 m long.

5 Exemption from requirement to display unique identifier

The following domestic commercial vessels are exempt from the requirement to display a unique identifier:

- (a) a human powered vessel;
- (b) a sailing vessel that is <7.5 m long;
- (c) a personal watercraft used in an aerial freestyle device operation.

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