

**D.R. 28/2017**

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG**

*b e r n a m a*

Suatu Akta untuk meminda Ordinan Perkapalan Saudagar 1952 dan untuk memperluaskan peruntukan tertentu Ordinan itu ke Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, dan bagi mengadakan peruntukan mengenai perkara yang berkaitan dengannya.

[ ]

**DIPERBUAT** oleh Parlimen Malaysia seperti yang berikut:

**Tajuk ringkas dan permulaan kuat kuasa**

1. (1) Akta ini bolehlah dinamakan Akta Perkapalan Saudagar (Pindaan) 2017.

(2) Tertakluk kepada subseksyen (3), Akta ini mula berkuat kuasa pada tarikh yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri melalui pemberitahuan dalam *Warta* dan Menteri boleh menetapkan tarikh yang berlainan bagi permulaan kuat kuasa peruntukan yang berlainan Akta ini.

(3) Akta ini mula berkuat kuasa di Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak pada tarikh yang Menteri boleh, selepas berunding dengan pihak berkuasa Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, menetapkannya melalui pemberitahuan dalam *Warta*.

**Pindaan am**

2. Ordinan Perkapalan Saudagar 1952 [*Ordinan 70/1952*], yang disebut “Ordinan” dalam Akta ini, dipinda—

- (a) dengan menggantikan perkataan “steamer” dan “steamship” di mana-mana jua terdapat dengan perkataan “ship”; dan
- (b) dengan menggantikan perkataan “steamers” dan “steamships” di mana-mana jua terdapat dengan perkataan “ships”.

**Pindaan seksyen 2**

3. Seksyen 2 Ordinan dipinda—

- (a) dengan menggantikan takrif “Malaysian ship” dengan takrif yang berikut:

‘ “Malaysian ship” means a ship registered or licensed under Part II;’;

- (b) dengan memasukkan selepas takrif “port officer” takrif yang berikut:

‘ “port undertakings” means the operation and maintenance of port and includes port-related activities at a port which is under the authority of the Director of Marine;’;

- (c) dengan menggantikan takrif “registrar” dengan takrif yang berikut:

‘ “Registrar” means the Registrar of Ships appointed under subsection 12(1);’;

- (d) dengan memotong takrif “Registrar General”; dan

- (e) dengan memasukkan selepas takrif “seafarer” takrif yang berikut:

‘ “service undertakings” means any services rendered by the Director of Marine to implement Malaysia’s flag state obligations or other services rendered by him to facilitate the shipping industry;’.

### Pemotongan seksyen 3

4. Ordinan dipinda dengan memotong seksyen 3.

### Pindaan seksyen 10

5. Seksyen 10 Ordinan dipinda—

(a) dengan menggantikan perkataan “Yang di-Pertuan Agong” di mana-mana jua terdapat dengan perkataan “Director of Marine”;

(b) dalam subseksyen (2A)—

(i) dengan menggantikan perkataan “, for special purposes and on special occasions, any person, whether or not a citizen of Malaysia,” dengan perkataan “any person or organization”; dan

(ii) dengan memasukkan selepas perkataan “such a person” perkataan “or organization”; dan

(c) dalam subseksyen (5)—

(i) dalam perenggan (a), dengan memotong perkataan “such steamers and”;

(ii) dengan menggantikan perkataan “; and” di hujung perenggan (b) dengan koma bernoktah;

(iii) dengan menggantikan noktah di hujung perenggan (c) dengan koma bernoktah; dan

(iv) dengan memasukkan selepas perenggan (c) perenggan yang berikut:

“(d) the requirements for appointment of any person or organization under subsection (2A);

(e) the requirements that the person or organization appointed under subsection (2A) shall fulfil when performing his or its functions; and

(f) the manner in which the person or organization appointed under subsection (2A) is to be regulated.”.

**Seksyen baharu 10A**

**6.** Ordinan dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas seksyen 10 seksyen yang berikut:

“Licensing of service or port undertakings. **10A.**(1) Except in relation to ports where a port authority has been established by law, the authority for ports shall be the Director of Marine.

(2) The Director of Marine may issue a licence to any person to provide service undertakings or port undertakings under this Ordinance.

(3) Before exercising his power under subsection (2), the Director of Marine shall prepare and submit to the Minister a service plan for his approval.

(4) No service plan shall be put into effect until it has been approved by the Minister.

(5) A licence issued under this section shall set out the following matters:

- (a) the functions to be performed by the licensee;
- (b) the particular duties of the licensee in respect of the functions to be performed by the licensee;
- (c) the compliance by the licensee of the performance standards as determined by the Director of Marine;
- (d) the duration of the licence; and
- (e) such other matters or conditions as the Director of Marine thinks fit.

(6) The Minister may make regulations as may be necessary or expedient for giving full effect to or for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (6), the Minister may make regulations—

- (a) to prescribe the annual fee payable by the licensee;
- (b) to prescribe the fees and charges which shall be charged by the licensee in respect of the functions performed by the licensee;
- (c) to prescribe the qualifications of persons to be employed by the licensee;
- (d) to prescribe the type of records to be kept by the licensee; and
- (e) to prescribe the type of returns to be submitted by the licensee to the Director of Marine at certain intervals.

(8) If the licensee contravenes any condition of the licence or any of the provisions of this section or the regulations made under this section and fails to remedy such contravention within a stipulated time period, the Director of Marine may revoke the licence issued to the licensee under subsection (2).”.

### **Penggantian Bahagian II<sub>A</sub>, II<sub>B</sub> dan II<sub>C</sub>**

7. Ordinan dipinda dengan menggantikan Bahagian II<sub>A</sub>, II<sub>B</sub> dan II<sub>C</sub> dengan Bahagian yang berikut:

#### “PART II

#### REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF SHIPS

#### *Preliminary*

Interpretation. **11.** (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“authorized officer” means any person appointed by the Director of Marine as an authorized officer under section 68G;

“bareboat charter” means the hiring of a ship to a charterer under bareboat charter terms;

“bareboat chartered-in ship” means a ship on a bareboat charter registered as a Malaysian ship under this Part;

“bareboat charter terms” means the hiring of a ship for a stipulated period on the terms which give the charterer possession and control of the ship, including the right to appoint the master and crew of the ship;

“certificate of registry” means a certificate of registry, a provisional certificate of registry or a certificate of bareboat charter registry issued under this Part;

“licensing officer” means a public officer appointed under section 56;

“Register” means the Malaysia Ship Register or Malaysia International Ship Register maintained by the Registrar under section 14;

“representative person” means a person appointed under subsection 20(3).

(2) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

- (a) owner is the person or persons whose name appear in the Register or record of licences;
- (b) a reference to the owner of a ship shall, if there is more than one owner, be read as a reference to each of the owners; and
- (c) a reference to a ship includes a reference to a share or part of a ship.

(3) Where in relation to a ship or to any matter connected with a ship, any provision of this Part that imposes a duty or liability on the owner of the ship or provides for the service of a notice on the owner of the ship—

- (a) owner means the owner of a registered ship or a ship to be registered;

- (b) in the case of a ship registered under the Malaysia International Ship Register, owner includes the representative person; or
- (c) in the case of bareboat chartered-in ship, owner means the bareboat charterer,

provided that nothing in this subsection shall prejudice the operation of that provision in so far as it imposes the duty or liability on any person other than the owner.

### *Registry*

Registrar  
and Deputy  
Registrar.

**12.** (1) The Director of Marine may appoint a public officer to be the Registrar of Ships and such number of public officers to be the Deputy Registrar of Ships.

(2) The Deputy Registrar of Ships shall, subject to the control of the Registrar of Ships, perform the functions of the Registrar of Ships and have all the powers of the Registrar of Ships under this Part.

Functions  
and powers  
of Registrar.

**13.** (1) The functions of the Registrar are—

- (a) to maintain the Register;
- (b) to issue a certificate or document which is required to be issued by him under this Part, and to rectify, suspend, cancel, revoke or terminate the certificate or document;
- (c) to require information or documents to be furnished under this Part and to require the surrender of certificates and other documents issued under this Part;
- (d) to issue copies of or extracts from any certificates or documents, and entries in the Register; and
- (e) to have overall administrative control of the ship registration office and its branch offices.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Registrar shall have the power to do all things necessary or expedient to be done, in connection with, or incidental to the performance of his functions.

Register. **14.** (1) The Registrar shall maintain a Malaysia Ship Register and a Malaysia International Ship Register.

(2) The Register shall contain—

(a) particulars of ships, owners, including bareboat charterers, mortgagees and representative persons, and their respective interests in the ships;

(b) particulars of division of shares in a ship which may be divided into any number of shares and shall not be changed unless the ship is registered anew; and

(c) any other particulars as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(3) The Registrar shall maintain the Register in both physical or electronic form as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

Rectification of Register. **15.** The Registrar may rectify the Register if a clerical error has occurred and sufficient evidence is produced to satisfy him that the entry is incorrect, and on making the rectification he may, if necessary, issue a new certificate of registry.

Instructions. **16.** The Director of Marine may issue instructions in writing which shall be consistent with this Ordinance to the Registrar if the Director of Marine thinks necessary or expedient for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

Ship registration office. **17.** The Director of Marine may establish a ship registration office and such number of branch offices of the ship registration office as he thinks necessary.

### *Registration of Ships*

Ship must be registered. **18.** (1) Subject to this Ordinance or any other written law, no ship shall be within Malaysian waters or the exclusive economic zone unless the ship is registered in Malaysia as a Malaysian ship or registered in any other country.



(2) The owner or master of a ship who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Qualification  
to own  
Malaysian  
ship.

**19.** A person is qualified to own a Malaysian ship—

(a) to be registered under the Malaysia Ship Register if the person is—

(i) a Malaysian citizen; or

(ii) to an extent as may be determined by the Minister, a body corporate incorporated in Malaysia;

(b) to be registered under the Malaysia International Ship Register if the person is—

(i) a Malaysian citizen or, subject to subsection 20(3), a non-Malaysian citizen;

(ii) a body corporate incorporated in Malaysia; or

(iii) subject to subsection 20(3), a body corporate incorporated outside Malaysia; or

(c) to be registered under the Malaysia Ship Register or Malaysia International Ship Register if the person is the charterer of a ship under bareboat charter terms.

Application  
and  
requirements  
for  
registration.

**20.** (1) An application for registration as a Malaysian ship under the Malaysia Ship Register or Malaysia International Ship Register—

(a) shall be made to the Registrar in the form as may be determined by the Director of Marine;

- (b) shall be accompanied by any documents that can certify compliance in relation to—
  - (i) the safety standard of the ship;
  - (ii) the risk of pollution from the ship; and
  - (iii) the safety and welfare of persons engaged on board the ship; and
- (c) shall be accompanied by any document containing the following particulars:
  - (i) the name of the ship and its existing tonnages (if known);
  - (ii) a statement of the date when and the place where the ship was built, or if the date and place of building are not known, a statement that the owner or bareboat charterer does not know the date and place of the building of the ship;
  - (iii) a statement as to the owner of the ship and the citizenship of the owner, and if the ship is owned by more than one person, the number of shares each owner is entitled to;
  - (iv) a statement that no other person is entitled as owner to any legal or beneficial interest in the ship or any share of the ship; and
  - (v) such other particulars as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(2) The applicant shall ensure that steps are taken to comply with the requirements for survey and measurement of ship, ship's name and marking of ship as stipulated in sections 21, 22 and 23.

(3) Where an application to register a ship as a Malaysian ship under the Malaysia International Ship Register is made by a non-Malaysian citizen or a body corporate incorporated outside Malaysia, the non-Malaysian citizen or body corporate must appoint a representative person who shall be—

- (a) a Malaysian citizen having his permanent residence in Malaysia; or
- (b) a body corporate incorporated in Malaysia and having its principal place of business in Malaysia,

and the non-Malaysian citizen or body corporate shall ensure that, so long as the ship remains registered, a representative person is so appointed.

(4) The representative person appointed under subsection (3) shall—

- (a) file documents or furnish information required to be filed or furnished under the Ordinance; and
- (b) accept service of any documents required to be served on the owner relating to the proceedings for any offence.

(5) Where an application to register a ship as a Malaysian ship is made in respect of a ship which has at any time been registered under the law of another country, the application shall be accompanied by evidence to establish—

- (a) that the ship is no longer registered under the law of another country;
- (b) that steps have been taken to terminate the registration of the ship under the law of another country; or
- (c) in the case of a bareboat chartered ship, that the registration of the ship at its primary registry has been suspended or that consent of the authority of primary registry has been obtained to suspend the registration of the ship at the primary registry.

Survey and  
measurement  
of ship.

**21.** (1) Before the registration of a ship as a Malaysian ship the owner shall cause the ship to be surveyed and measured by a Surveyor of Ships and the tonnage ascertained in accordance with any regulations made under this Part.

(2) The Surveyor of Ships shall grant a certificate specifying the ship's tonnage and build and such other particulars descriptive of the identity of the ship as may be required by the Registrar.

(3) The certificate of measurement shall be delivered to the Registrar before registration.

Ship's name.

**22.** (1) The Registrar may require that the proposed name for a ship intended to be registered under this Part be submitted to him for his approval in the form as he may determine.

(2) The Registrar may refuse to approve a proposed name for a ship if the name is—

- (a) undesirable, unacceptable or inappropriate;
- (b) a name with intention to mislead;
- (c) made up of initials only;
- (d) registered in the Register to another ship; or
- (e) a name that has been de-registered in the Register, unless for the purpose of re-registration of the same ship it was registered under.

(3) The owner of a Malaysian ship shall not change the name of the ship, or cause or permit any such change, without the prior written permission of the Registrar and the payment of the prescribed fee.

(4) A person may, subject to the payment of the prescribed fee, apply to reserve a prefix or suffix for a ship in accordance with the regulations made under this Ordinance.

Marking of  
ship.

**23.** (1) A ship shall, before it is registered, be marked permanently and conspicuously to the satisfaction of the Registrar in accordance with any regulations made under this Part.

(2) The markings on a ship shall be permanently maintained, and no alteration shall be made to them except where any of the particulars denoted by the markings are altered in the manner as provided in the regulations made under this Part.

(3) An owner or master of a ship who fails to maintain the ship marking as required by this section or the regulations made under this Part commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(4) If the scale showing the ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(5) A person who, otherwise than as provided under this section or the regulations made under this Part—

(a) conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates;  
or

(b) suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate,

any marking required by this section or the regulations made under this Part commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(6) The Director of Marine may, upon receipt of a certificate from the Surveyor of Ships specifying that a ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked, detain the ship until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Additional information and documents and inspection of ship.

**24.** Upon receipt of an application for registration of a ship as a Malaysian ship, the Registrar may require the applicant to furnish additional information or documents relating to the ship and the Registrar may go on board the ship to inspect the ship and any documents relating to the ship.

Registration and refusal to register.

**25.** (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that the requirements relating to registration of a ship as a Malaysian ship have been fulfilled, the Registrar shall register the ship and enter the particulars in the Malaysia Ship Register or Malaysia International Ship Register, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Registrar shall not—

- (a) in the case of a registration under the Malaysia International Ship Register, register a ship that is above the prescribed age and tonnage; or
- (b) register a bareboat chartered ship as a Malaysian ship without the approval of the Minister.

(3) The Registrar may refuse to register a ship as a Malaysian ship if he is satisfied that the applicant has not complied with any of the requirements for registration.

(4) If the Registrar refuses to register a ship as a Malaysian ship, he shall serve a notice on the applicant within fourteen working days from the date of application stating the refusal and the grounds of such refusal.

Provisional registration.

**26.** (1) Notwithstanding subsection 25(3), the Registrar may, subject to conditions and restrictions as may be determined by the Director of Marine, provisionally register a ship as a Malaysian ship and issue a provisional certificate of registry.

(2) A provisional certificate of registry issued by the Registrar shall have the same effect as a certificate of registry and the provisions of this Part relating to certificate of registry shall apply to the provisional certificate of registry.

Prohibition of registration.

**27.** (1) Notwithstanding subsections 25(1) and 26(1), the Minister may, by a certificate issued to the Registrar, prohibit the registration of a ship as a Malaysian ship under this Part if he is satisfied that such registration will be prejudicial to the national interest.

(2) The certificate issued under subsection (1) shall be admissible in evidence and shall constitute *prima facie* proof of the facts set out in the certificate without proof of the signature of the Minister to such certificate.

Certificate of registry.

**28.** (1) Upon registration of a ship as a Malaysian ship, the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed registration fee, annual tonnage fee and any other fee, issue a certificate of registry or, in the case of a bareboat chartered-in ship, a certificate of bareboat charter registry.

(2) A certificate of registry shall be valid for a period as may be determined by the Registrar and may be renewed.

(3) The master or owner of a Malaysian ship shall not use or permit the use of, for the purpose of navigation of the ship, a certificate of registry that has not been issued under this section or has expired and is not in force in respect of the ship.

(4) The master or owner of a Malaysian ship who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(5) A ship registered under this Part may be detained until the owner or master of the ship produces the certificate of registry for that ship.

Duty to  
inform change  
of particulars  
after  
registration.

**29.** (1) The master or owner of a ship which has been registered as a Malaysian ship shall inform the Registrar of any changes to the particulars relating to the ship to be updated in the Register.

(2) The master or owner of a Malaysian ship who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Custody of  
certificate of  
registry.

**30.** (1) A certificate of registry shall be used only for the lawful navigation of a ship, and shall not be subject to detention to secure any civil right or claim.

(2) Where any person, whether interested in the ship or not, refuses on request to deliver up the certificate of registry when in his possession or under his control to the person entitled to the custody of the certificate for the purposes of the lawful navigation of the ship, or to the Registrar, any authorized officer, officer of customs, or other person entitled by law to require such delivery, any Magistrate may summon the person so refusing to appear before him, and to be summarily examined before him, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that there was reasonable cause for such refusal, that person commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Issuance  
of new  
certificate of  
registry.

**31.** (1) The Registrar may, on payment of prescribed fee, issue a new certificate of registry in lieu of the original if the certificate of registry is mislaid, lost, defaced or destroyed.

(2) If a new certificate of registry is issued under subsection (1), the original certificate of registry shall be deemed to have been revoked.



Suspension of registration. **32.** The Registrar may suspend the registration of a Malaysian ship—

- (a) on the application of the owner; or
- (b) if the ship is taken in war or hostilities, as a result of which the owner or bareboat charterer has lost control over the operation of the ship.

Termination of registration. **33.** The Registrar may terminate the registration of a Malaysian ship—

- (a) on the application of the owner;
- (b) where being a ship registered in the Malaysia Ship Register, the ship ceases to be owned by one or more persons qualified to own a Malaysian ship;
- (c) where being a bareboat chartered-in ship—
  - (i) the ship ceases to be operated under a bareboat charter;
  - (ii) the rights and obligations of the bareboat charterer under the bareboat charter terms are assigned;
  - (iii) the primary registry in respect of the ship is closed or annulled; or
  - (iv) the consent referred to in paragraph 20(5)(c) is revoked or withdrawn;
- (d) where being a provisionally registered ship—
  - (i) the owner of the ship fails to obtain a deletion certificate from the previous registry;
  - (ii) the ownership of the ship is in dispute; or
  - (iii) the period of provisional registration has lapsed;

- (e) if the ship is broken up, or is an actual or constructive total loss such that it is no longer capable of being used in navigation;
- (f) if the ship, other than a bareboat chartered-in ship, at the time of registration remains registered in a place outside Malaysia;
- (g) if the ship, other than a bareboat chartered-out ship, subsequently becomes registered in a place outside Malaysia; or
- (h) if a representative person ceases to be appointed in relation to the ship.

Deletion from Register. **34.** (1) The Registrar may delete a Malaysian ship from the Register—

- (a) on an application by the owner; or
- (b) when the registration of the ship is terminated in accordance with section 33.

(2) If an encumbrance has been registered on the ship, the Registrar shall notify the circumstances of the case to the holder of the rights, and the deletion from the Register shall not affect the encumbrance whatsoever and all its priorities shall remain.

Revocation of certificate of registry. **35.** (1) The Registrar may revoke a certificate of registry of a Malaysian ship—

- (a) when the registration of the ship is suspended; or
- (b) when the registration of the ship is terminated.

(2) A certificate of registry is deemed revoked when the period of validity of the certificate of registry has lapsed.

(3) Upon the revocation of a certificate of registry, the owner or master of the ship shall surrender the certificate of registry to the Registrar for cancellation.

(4) An owner or master who fails to surrender the certificate of registry or continues to use the certificate of registry upon its revocation, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Notice of registration, suspension and revocation to primary registry.

**36.** Where a bareboat chartered ship is registered or where its registration is terminated or suspended, the Director of Marine shall notify the authority in the country of primary registry, of the particulars of the registration, termination or suspension.

Rights of owner of Malaysian ship.

**37.** (1) Subject to any rights appearing in the Register to be vested in any person, the owner of a Malaysian ship has the right to dispose of the ship and give effectual receipts for any money paid or advanced by way of consideration in respect of the disposal.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any interests arising under contract or other equitable interests may be enforced by or against the owners and mortgagees of ships in respect of their interest in the ship in the same manner as in respect of any personal property.

Malaysian ship on bareboat chartered-out.

**38.** (1) The Registrar may, subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Director of Marine, give consent to the owner of a Malaysian ship to register the ship as a bareboat charter in another country, where such ship shall be referred to as a “bareboat chartered-out ship”.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister may disallow any Malaysian ship to be bareboat chartered-out for any reason and duration as he thinks fit.

(3) The registration of a bareboat chartered-out ship shall be suspended while the ship is bareboat chartered-out and re-registered in another country.

(4) The owner of a bareboat chartered-out ship shall immediately surrender the certificate of registry of the ship once the registration of the bareboat chartered-out ship in another country is complete.

*Transfers, transmission and mortgage*

Transfer of  
Malaysian  
ship.

**39.** (1) Any transfer of a registered Malaysian ship or share therein shall be effected by a bill of sale.

(2) Where any registered Malaysian ship or a share therein has been transferred in accordance with subsection (1), the transferee shall not be registered as owner of the ship unless—

(a) he has made an application to the Registrar in the form as may be determined by the Director of Marine; and

(b) the Registrar is satisfied that the ship continues to be owned to an extent as may be determined by the Minister by a person who is qualified to own a Malaysian ship and that he would not refuse to register the ship.

(3) Where an application under subsection (2) is granted by the Registrar, he shall register the bill of sale.

Transmission  
of shares in  
Malaysian  
ship.

**40.** (1) Where the shares in a registered ship is transmitted to any person by any lawful means other than the transfer under section 39, that person shall not be registered as the owner of the ship unless—

(a) he has made an application to the Registrar; and

(b) the Registrar is satisfied that the ship continues to be owned to an extent as may be determined by the Minister by a person who is qualified to own a Malaysian ship.

(2) Where an application under subsection (1) is granted by the Registrar, he shall cause the applicant's name to be registered as the owner of the ship.

Transmission of shares in registered ship by order of Court.

**41.** (1) Where shares in a registered ship are transmitted to any person by any lawful means other than a transfer under section 39, but as a result of which the ship is no longer owned by a person who is qualified to own a Malaysian ship, the Court may, on application by or on behalf of that person, order the sale of the shares so transmitted and direct that the proceeds of sale after deducting the expenses of the sale shall be paid to that person or otherwise as the Court may direct.

(2) The Court may require any evidence in support of the application as it thinks fit, and may make the order for sale on any terms and conditions it thinks just, or may refuse to make the order and generally may act as it thinks fit.

(3) Every such application shall be made within the period of twenty-eight days beginning with the date of the occurrence of the event on which the transmission had taken place or within such extended period as the Court may allow, but such period shall not exceed one year beginning with the date of the occurrence of that event.

(4) The shares transmitted under subsection (1) shall be liable to forfeiture if such an application is not made within the time allowed by or under subsection (3) or the Court refuses an order for sale under subsection (2).

Court order on the sale of registered ship.

**42.** (1) Where the Court, whether in pursuance of section 41 or otherwise, orders the sale of a ship or shares in the ship, the order of the Court shall contain a declaration vesting in some named person the right to transfer the property in the ship.

(2) The person so named shall be entitled to transfer the property in the ship in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were the registered owner of the ship.

(3) The Registrar shall deal with any application relating to the transfer of the property in the ship made by the person so named as if that person were the registered owner of the ship.

The Court may prohibit dealing with registered ship.

**43.** The Court may, if it thinks fit and without prejudice to the exercise of any other power, on the application of any interested person make an order prohibiting for a specified time any dealing with a registered ship.

Mortgage of registered ship.

**44.** (1) A registered ship, other than a bareboat chartered-in ship, may be made a security for the repayment of a loan or the discharge of any other obligation.

(2) The instrument creating any such security referred to in this Part as a mortgage shall be in the form as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(3) Where a mortgage executed in accordance with subsection (2) is produced to the Registrar, he shall register the mortgage in the order in which it is produced to the Registrar for the purpose of registration.

Priority of registered mortgages.

**45.** Where two or more mortgages are registered in respect of the same ship, the priority of the mortgagees between themselves shall be determined by the order in which the mortgages were registered and not by reference to any other matter.

Registered mortgagee's power of sale.

**46.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), every registered mortgagee shall have power, if the mortgage money or any part of it is due, to sell the ship and to give effectual receipts for the purchase money.

(2) Where two or more mortgagees are registered in respect of the same ship, a subsequent mortgagee shall not, except under an order of the Court, sell the ship without the concurrence of every prior mortgagee.

Assignment  
of registered  
mortgage or  
share.

**47.** (1) A registered mortgage of a ship or share may be assigned to any person and the deed affecting the assignment shall be in the form as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(2) On production of the deed of assignment to the Registrar, he shall record in the Register the name of the assignee of the mortgage and certify the entry on the deed of assignment.

(3) The assignee shall have the same right of preference as the assignor.

Protection  
of registered  
mortgagors.

**48.** Where a ship is subject to a registered mortgage—

(a) except so far as may be necessary for making the ship available as a security for the mortgage debt, the mortgagee shall not by reason of the mortgage be treated as owner of the ship; and

(b) the mortgagor shall be treated as not having ceased to be owner of the ship.

Transmission  
of mortgage  
by operation  
of law.

**49.** Where the interest of a mortgagee in a registered mortgage is transmitted to any person by any lawful means other than by an assignment under section 47, the Registrar shall on production of the evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar, cause the name of that person to be entered in the Register as mortgagee of that ship.

Discharge  
of registered  
mortgage.

**50.** Where a registered mortgage has been discharged, the Registrar shall, on production of the mortgage deed and such evidence of the discharge of the mortgage, cause an entry to be made in the Register to the effect that the mortgage has been discharged.

Protection of  
undischarged  
mortgage.

**51.** Where the registration of any ship has been terminated under this Ordinance, the termination of that registration shall not affect any entry made in the Register so far as relating to any undischarged mortgage of that ship or of any share in it.

Mortgage not affected by bankruptcy.

**52.** A registered mortgage of a ship or share in a ship shall not be affected by the mortgagor having been adjudicated bankrupt after the date of registration of the mortgage, notwithstanding the ship or share is in the possession of the mortgagor at the date of adjudication and the mortgagee shall have preference over any rights, claim or interest in the ship or share of any creditor, trustee or assignee.

Non-application.

**53.** Sections 39 to 52 shall not apply to a bareboat chartered-in ship and any matters or questions corresponding to those for which the provisions apply shall be determined by reference to the law of the country of primary registry.

### *Licensing of ships*

Licensing.

**54.** (1) Except for a ship exempted under section 55, any ship below fifteen net tonnage in any part of Malaysian waters for any of the following purposes:

- (a) trade or business;
- (b) the transportation of any person other than for trade or business; or
- (c) sports, leisure or recreational activity,

shall obtain a licence under this Part.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(3) In this section, “trade or business” includes—

- (a) the conveyance of goods or passengers;
- (b) fishing;
- (c) salvage operations;



- (d) dredging;
- (e) cable-laying;
- (f) off-shore exploration;
- (g) conservation;
- (h) marine construction;
- (i) oceanography;
- (j) hydrography; and
- (k) port services.

Exemption  
from  
licensing.

**55.** The following ships are exempted from the requirement for licence under section 54:

- (a) any ship, including a fishing vessel, registered under this Ordinance or any other written laws in Malaysia;
- (b) any ship, not being a fishing vessel, which is duly registered in accordance with the laws of any country outside Malaysia;
- (c) a ship's life boat;
- (d) a fishing vessel licensed under the Fisheries Act 1985 [*Act 317*];
- (e) a foreign fishing vessel to which a permit has been issued under the Fisheries Act 1985;
- (f) in relation to the State of Sabah, any vessel licensed under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1960 of Sabah [*Sabah Ordinance 11/1960*] and in relation to the State of Sarawak, any vessel licensed under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1960 of Sarawak [*Sarawak Ordinance 2/1960*]; and
- (g) any class or description of ship specified by the Minister by order published in the *Gazette*.

Licensing  
officer.

**56.** The Director of Marine may appoint any public officer as a licensing officer to perform the functions in connection with licensing of ships under this Part.

Application and requirements for a licence.

**57.** (1) An application for a licence under this Part shall be made to the licensing officer—

- (a) in the form and manner as may be determined by the Director of Marine; and
- (b) accompanied by the information and document as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(2) In addition to subsection (1), the applicant shall ensure that steps are taken to comply with the requirements for survey and measurement of ship, ship's name and marking of ship as stipulated in sections 21, 22 and 23 or in the regulations made under this Part.

Additional information and documents and inspection of ship.

**58.** Upon receipt of an application for a licence under section 57, the licensing officer may require the applicant to furnish additional information or documents relating to the ship and the licensing officer may go on board the ship to inspect the ship and any documents relating to the ship.

Issuance of licence and refusal to issue licence.

**59.** (1) If the licensing officer is satisfied that the requirements for a licence have been fulfilled, the licensing officer shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, issue a licence to the applicant.

(2) The Director of Marine may determine the terms and conditions to be attached to a licence issued under subsection (1).

(3) A licence issued under this section shall be valid for a period as may be determined by the Director of Marine and may be renewed.

(4) The licensing officer shall refuse to issue a licence if he is satisfied that the applicant has not complied with any of the requirements for a licence.

(5) If the licensing officer refuses to issue a licence, he shall serve a notice on the applicant within fourteen working days from the date of application stating the refusal and the grounds upon which such refusal is made.

Record of licences.

**60.** (1) Upon issuance of licence, the licensing officer shall enter the particulars of the licence into the record of licences.

(2) The licensing officer shall maintain in both physical and electronic form the record of licences as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

Custody of licence.

**61.** The owner of a ship licensed under section 59 shall cause the licence to be kept at all times on board the ship in custody of the person in charge of the ship.

Ships licensed under this Part shall not proceed beyond coastal waters of State.

**62.** (1) A ship licensed under this Part shall not proceed beyond the coastal waters of a State in which the licence is issued.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), such ship may proceed beyond the coastal waters of a State up to the outer limits of the Malaysian waters if—

(a) it is expressly allowed in the terms of the licence;

(b) it is necessary due to stress of weather; or

(c) it is due to other causes beyond the control of the master.

(3) For the purpose of this section, “coastal waters” means part of the sea adjacent to the coast of a State not exceeding three nautical miles measured from the low-water line.

Offences relating to unlicensed ship.

**63.** Any person who uses a ship or causes or permits a ship to be used for a purpose other than the purpose for which it is licensed or contrary to the conditions of the licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

*Malaysia Shipping Development Fund*

Interpretation. **64.** For the purposes of sections 65 to 68F—

“Committee” means the Malaysia Shipping Development Fund Committee established under section 66;

“Fund” means the Malaysia Shipping Development Fund established under section 65.

Establishment of the Fund. **65.** (1) A fund to be known as the “Malaysia Shipping Development Fund” is established and shall be controlled and administered by the Committee.

(2) The Fund shall consist of the annual tonnage fees collected under this Part.

(3) The Fund shall be expended for the following purposes:

- (a) to improve the shipping industry;
- (b) to provide awards, fellowships, scholarships and research grants relating to the shipping industry;
- (c) to sponsor research projects undertaken by organizations, institutions of higher learning or individuals for the purpose of the shipping industry;
- (d) to organize seminars, expositions and other similar activities relating to the shipping industry;
- (e) to pay any other expenses properly incurred by the Committee in the execution of its functions under this Part.

(4) All costs, charges and expenses of administering the Fund shall be chargeable to the Fund and may be paid out of the Fund from time to time.

(5) The moneys of the Fund, in so far as they are not immediately required to be expended by the Committee under this Part, shall be invested in such manner as the Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, approve.

Establishment  
of the  
Committee.

**66.** (1) A Committee to be known as the “Malaysia Shipping Development Fund Committee” is established.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the following members to be appointed by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette*:

- (a) the Director of Marine as the Chairman;
- (b) a representative of the Ministry of Transport;
- (c) a representative of the Ministry of Finance;
- (d) a representative of the Marine Department;
- (e) a representative of the Government of the State of Sabah;
- (f) a representative of the Government of the State of Sarawak; and
- (g) not less than three but not more than five other persons who have wide experience or special knowledge in matters relating to shipping.

(3) The Minister may, in respect of each member of the Committee appointed under paragraph (2)(g), appoint an alternate member who may attend any meeting of the Committee when the member in respect of whom he is an alternate to is for any reason unable to attend the meeting; and an alternate member when attending the meeting shall be deemed to be a member of the Committee.

(4) The Minister may appoint any member temporarily to exercise the functions of the Chairman during the temporary absence of the Chairman due to incapacity, illness or any other cause and that member shall, during the period in which he is exercising the functions of the Chairman, be deemed to be the Chairman.

(5) A member of the Committee appointed under subsection (2) shall, unless he sooner resigns or his appointment is sooner revoked or he otherwise vacates his office, hold office for a period of two years from the date of his appointment and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(6) An alternate member shall, unless he sooner resigns or his appointment is sooner revoked, cease to be an alternate member when the member in respect of whom he is an alternate member ceases to be a member of the Committee.

Functions  
of the  
Committee.

**67.** The functions of the Committee shall be to control and administer the moneys of the Fund for the improvement of the shipping industry and for purposes ancillary thereto.

Disclosure  
of financial  
interest.

**68.** (1) A member of the Committee appointed under paragraph 66B(2)(g) who acquires any financial interest after his appointment in any undertaking relating to the shipping industry shall within fourteen days after so doing, or if he does not know of the financial interest within fourteen days after it comes to his knowledge, give notice in writing to the Minister specifying the financial interest so acquired; and the Minister may if he thinks fit revoke the appointment of that member.

(2) Where a corporation has an interest in the shipping industry, a member of the Committee shall be deemed to have a financial interest in that corporation if—

- (a) the corporation is, or its directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of that member in relation to any matter;
- (b) that member has a controlling interest in the corporation; or
- (c) that member and his associates are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not less than one-tenth of the votes attached to the voting shares in the corporation.

Financial interest of spouse or child of member.

**68A.** (1) Any financial interest of a spouse or a child of a member of the Committee in the position to benefit from the Fund shall be deemed to be a financial interest of the member of the Committee.

(2) A member of the Committee shall, within fourteen days of his spouse or child acquiring any such financial interest, notify the Committee in writing of such acquisition and if he fails to do so he commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(3) A financial interest shall not be disregarded by reason only of—

- (a) its remoteness;
- (b) the manner in which it arose; or
- (c) the fact that the financial interest is, or is capable of being made subject to restraint and restriction.

Register of members' financial interest.

**68B.** The Committee shall keep and maintain or cause to be kept and maintained a register of members' financial interest and within fourteen days of receiving information regarding such interest, shall cause to be entered in the register that information and the date of entry corresponding to the member's name.

Report of activities to the Minister.

**68c.** The Committee shall, not later than 30 June of each year, cause to be made and transmitted to the Minister a report dealing with the activities of the Committee during the preceding year, and may contain such information as the Minister may from time to time require.

Audit.

**68D.** (1) The accounts of the Fund shall be audited annually by the Auditor-General and the provisions of the Audit Act 1957 [Act 62] shall apply.

(2) The Committee shall, not later than 31 March of the following year or such later date as the Minister of Finance may determine, transmit to the Auditor-General the financial statements of the accounts referred to in subsection (1) which will consist of the balance sheet, profit and loss statement and such other supporting statements as may be required by the Minister of Finance.

(3) The audited statements shall be submitted to the Minister of Finance, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Regulations. **68E.** The Minister may make such regulations as may be necessary or expedient and for giving full effect to the provisions relating to the Fund.

Issuance of directions. **68F.** The Minister may issue general directions to the Committee which shall be consistent with this Ordinance and the Committee shall comply with such directions.

*Authorized officer*

Authorized officer. **68G.** (1) The Director of Marine may appoint any public officer as authorized officer to conduct investigation or inspection to verify the compliance or non-compliance of any requirements under this Part, Part IIA or any regulations made under this Part or Part IIA.

(2) For the purpose of any such inspection or investigation, the authorized officer shall have the powers conferred to an Inspector under this Ordinance.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an authorized officer shall have the power to do all things necessary or expedient to be done, in connection with, or incidental to the performance of his functions.



*Miscellaneous*

Electronic  
filing of  
documents.

**68H.** (1) The Director of Marine may provide a service for the electronic filing of any document required by this Ordinance or regulations made under it to be submitted to the Registrar or licensing officer.

(2) A person who intends to use the service provided under subsection (1) shall become a subscriber to the service by paying the prescribed fee and complying with such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(3) The Director of Marine may determine the documents that may be electronically filed.

(4) A document electronically filed under this section shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirement for the submission of such documents if the document is communicated or transmitted to the Registrar or licensing officer in such manner as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(5) A document that is required to be stamped, signed or sealed shall, if it is to be electronically filed, be certified or authenticated in such manner as may be determined by the Director of Marine.

(6) A copy of or an extract from any document electronically filed with the Registrar or licensing officer under subsection (1) supplied or issued by the Registrar or licensing officer and certified under the hand of the Registrar or licensing officer to be a true copy of or an extract from such document shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings as of equal validity as the original document.

(7) Where a document is electronically filed with the Registrar or licensing officer, the Registrar or licensing officer shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by any person by reason of any error or omission of whatever nature or however arising appearing in any document obtained by any person under the service referred to in subsection (1), if such error or omission was made in good faith and in the ordinary course of the discharge of the duties of the Registrar or licensing officer or occurred or arose as a result of any defect or breakdown in the service or in the equipment used for the provision of the service.

National colours and other colours allowed.

**68I.** (1) Subject to subsection (3), every registered Malaysian ship shall fly the red ensign, without any defacement or modification, which shall be the proper national colours for a registered Malaysian ship.

(2) The Director of Marine shall determine the colours for ships owned by the Government or in the service of the Government.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any colour allowed to be worn in accordance with a warrant from the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall also be the proper national colours for a registered Malaysian ship.

Penalty for carrying improper colour.

**68J.** (1) If—

- (a) any distinctive national colours, other than the red ensign and any proper national colour allowed to be worn under subsection 68I;
- (b) any colour usually worn by the ships of the Royal Malaysian Navy or resembling those of the Royal Malaysian Navy; or
- (c) the pennant usually carried by the ships of the Royal Malaysian Navy or any pennant resembling that pennant,

are hoisted on board any registered Malaysian ship without warrant from the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the master or the owner of the ship, and every other person hoisting it commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(2) If any colour or pennant is hoisted on board a ship in contravention of subsection (1)—

- (a) any commissioned naval or military officer;
- (b) any police officer with a rank of an Inspector and above;
- (c) any authorized officer; and
- (d) any Malaysian consular officer,

may go on board the ship and seize the colour or pennant.

(3) Any colour or pennant seized under subsection (2) shall be forfeited by the Government.

Duty to  
show  
Malaysian  
ensign.

**68K.** (1) A registered Malaysian ship shall hoist the red ensign—

- (a) on a signal, instruction or order being made to the ship by any ship of the Royal Malaysian Navy, including any ship under the command of a commissioned naval officer, or any ship or aircraft owned by the Government;
- (b) on entering or leaving any Malaysian or foreign port; and
- (c) while in a Malaysian port from sunrise to sunset.

(2) Any master who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Offences relating to assuming Malaysian character of ship.

**68L.** (1) If the master or owner of a ship which is not a Malaysian ship does anything, or permits anything to be done, for the purpose of causing the ship to assume the character of a Malaysian ship then, except as provided under subsections (3) and (4), the ship shall be liable to forfeiture and the master and owner of the ship commit an offence.

(2) If the master or owner of a Malaysian ship does anything, or permits anything to be done, for the purpose of concealing the Malaysian nationality of the ship, the ship shall be liable to forfeiture and the master and owner of the ship commit an offence.

(3) No liability arises under subsection (1) or (2), where the assumption of the character of a Malaysian ship or the concealment of the Malaysian nationality of a ship has been made for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, or by a foreign ship of war in the exercise of some belligerent right.

(4) Where the registration of any ship has been terminated, any marks which are prescribed by the regulations and displayed on the ship within the period of fourteen days beginning with the date of termination of that registration shall be disregarded for the purposes of subsections (1) and (2).

(5) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Duty to declare national character of ship.

**68M.** (1) The master shall, prior to proceeding to the sea from any port or place in Malaysia, declare to a port officer the name of the country to which he claims that the ship belongs.

(2) If a ship proceeds or attempts to proceed to the sea without the declaration as required under subsection (1), the master commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both and the ship may be detained until the declaration is made.

Taking  
detained ship  
on a voyage  
or excursion.

**68N.** (1) Where a ship which is forfeited or detained under section 68L or 68M proceeds or attempts to proceed to the sea before it is released from detention by the Director of Marine, the master and the owner of the ship or bareboat charterer commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) Where a ship—

(a) proceeds or attempts to proceed to the sea in contravention of subsection (1); and

(b) has on board a public officer acting in the execution of his duty or any person acting on behalf of the public officer,

the master and the owner of the ship or bareboat charterer each commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(3) The master and the owner of the ship or the bareboat charterer shall jointly and severally be liable to pay all expenses incidental to the taking of the public officer or the person acting on behalf of the public officer on the voyage and for securing his return to the port he was taken from in Malaysia, and all such expenses shall be a debt due to the government and may be recovered in the same manner as a fine.

Offences  
relating to  
Malaysian  
ship  
ownership.

**68o.** (1) If at any time there occurs, in relation to a registered Malaysian ship, any change affecting the status of ownership and the qualification to be owner of a Malaysian ship, the owner of the ship shall, within thirty days after the change occurs, notify the Registrar of that change.

(2) Any person who intentionally alters, suppresses, conceals or destroys a document which contains information relating to the status of ownership and the qualification to be an owner of a Malaysian ship and which he has been required to produce to the Registrar under this Ordinance, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(3) Any owner who fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

False  
declaration  
or  
information.

**68P.** Any person who—

- (a) makes any false or misleading statements or furnishes any false or misleading information to the Registrar, licensing officer or authorized officer pursuant to a requirement to make any statement or furnish any information, whether in an application or otherwise, as specified under this Part; or
- (b) makes any false declaration or produces any forged certificate,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Regulations.

**68Q.** (1) The Minister may make regulations as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to or for carrying out the provisions of this Part.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may—

- (a) prescribe the number of owners, including joint owners, of a ship permitted for the purposes of registration, and the persons required or permitted to be registered in respect of a ship or to be so registered in specified circumstances;

- (b) provide for any matters relating to registration, re-registration and licensing of ships;
- (c) provide for any matters relating to ship's name;
- (d) provide for any matters relating to survey and marking of ships;
- (e) provide for any matters relating to suspension, termination or closure of the registration of ships, including matters such as the removal of the markings on the ships;
- (f) provide for any matters relating to ascertainment of the tonnage of any ship;
- (g) prescribe the trading limits or areas for ships registered under the Malaysia Ship Register or Malaysia International Ship Register;
- (h) provide for any matters relating to representative person;
- (i) provide for any matters relating to the safety standard of ships to be registered or licensed under this Part;
- (j) prescribe the fees required to be prescribed under this Part and the manner of their collection;
- (k) provide for any matters relating to ships that are bareboat chartered-out;
- (l) prescribe the age and tonnage of ships to be registered under this Part; and
- (m) prescribe any other matters which is required by this Part to be prescribed.

(3) Regulations made under this Part may prescribe any act in contravention of the regulations to be an offence and may prescribe penalties of a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both for such offence.

## PART IIA

## DOMESTIC SHIPPING

Interpretation. **68R.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“authorized officer” means any person appointed by the Director of Marine as an authorized officer under section 68G;

“Board” means the Domestic Shipping Licensing Board established under section 68AD;

“domestic shipping” means the use of ship for—

(a) services in Malaysian waters or the exclusive economic zone other than fishing; or

(b) the shipment of goods or carriage of passengers from or to any port or place in Malaysia to or from another port or place in Malaysia or the exclusive economic zone;

“domestic shipping officer” means an officer appointed under section 68AF;

“licence” means a domestic shipping licence.

Prohibition on non-Malaysian ships engaging in domestic shipping.

**68s.** (1) No ship other than a registered Malaysian ship may engage in domestic shipping.

(2) The master or owner of a ship who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Licence for domestic shipping.

**68t.** (1) No ship shall engage in domestic shipping without a licence issued under this Part.

(2) The owner or master of a ship who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.



- Exemption. **68u.** A Malaysian ship of less than fifteen net tonnage is exempted from the provisions of this Part.
- Permission to engage in domestic shipping. **68v.** The Minister may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may determine, permit any class of ships other than ships referred to under section 68U to engage in domestic shipping
- Application and issuance of licence. **68w.** (1) An application for a licence under this Part shall be made to the domestic shipping officer in the form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) The domestic shipping officer may refuse to determine an application made otherwise than in accordance with this Part.
- (3) A licence issued shall be for such duration and subject to such conditions as the domestic shipping officer considers necessary.
- Furnishing of information. **68x.** The domestic shipping officer may, by notice, require the owner or master of any ship in respect of which a licence is issued or is to be issued to furnish within the period specified in the notice information on—
- (a) the classes of passengers or goods which the ship is capable of carrying or has carried during any specified period;
  - (b) the type of services engaged in by the ship;
  - (c) the rates of freight or charter charges applicable to the ship; and
  - (d) any other relevant matter.
- Revocation of licence. **68y.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), a domestic shipping officer may revoke any licence if he is satisfied that the licensee, his servant or agent has—
- (a) contravened any of the provisions of this Ordinance; or
  - (b) committed a breach of any of the terms or conditions of the licence.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the licensing officer shall give the licensee reasonable opportunity to make a representation against the intended revocation.

(3) If a licensing officer revokes a licence under this section, the licensee shall surrender the licence to the domestic shipping officer within fourteen days of the notice of revocation, and if the licensee without lawful excuse fails to do so, he commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Appeal.

**68z.** Any person aggrieved by the decision of the domestic shipping officer to refuse to issue or revoke a licence may, within fourteen days of the decision being made known to him in writing, appeal to the Board whose decision shall be final.

Power of authorized officer to board ship.

**68AA.** (1) For the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of this Part are complied with, the Director of Marine or any authorized officer may go on board any ship in Malaysian waters or the exclusive economic zone and—

- (a) require the master or owner of the ship to give such information relating to the ship, its cargo, stores, crew, passengers or voyage as he may consider necessary; and
- (b) he may demand to inspect all documents which ought to be on board the ship and require all or any of such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

(2) A master or owner of any ship—

- (a) who without lawful excuse refuses to allow the Director of Marine or any authorized officer to board the ship;
- (b) when so required by the Director of Marine or authorized officer refuses or fails to submit the required documents;

(c) who, in submitting the required document, knowingly makes any statement that is false in a material particular; or

(d) who, with intent to deceive, furnishes a document that is false in a material particular,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Power to detain ships.

**68AB.** (1) The Director of Marine or any authorized officer may detain any ship if he has reasonable cause to suspect that there has been a contravention of section 68S or 68T.

(2) Any ship that has been detained under subsection (1) may be released upon the deposit of a financial security with the Director of Marine for an amount to be determined by him.

Register of domestic shipping licences.

**68AC.** A domestic shipping officer shall keep or cause to be kept a register of domestic shipping licences into which he shall enter particulars of licences that have been approved.

### *Domestic Shipping Licensing Board*

Establishment and composition of the Board.

**68AD.** (1) There is established a board to be called the “Domestic Shipping Licensing Board”.

(2) The Board shall consist of the following members to be appointed by the Minister:

(a) the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Transport who shall be the Chairman;

(b) the Director of Marine or his representative;

(c) a representative of the Ministry of Transport;

(d) a representative of the Government of the State of Sabah and a representative of the Government of the State of Sarawak; and

(e) not less than five other persons, who have wide experience or special knowledge in matters relating to shipping.

(3) The Minister may, in respect of each member of the Board appointed under paragraph (2)(e), appoint an alternate member who may attend any meeting of the Board when the member in respect of whom he is an alternate to is for any reason unable to attend the meeting; and an alternate member when attending the meeting shall be deemed to be a member of the Board.

(4) No person shall be appointed as a member or alternate member of the Board unless prior to the appointment he makes a statutory declaration as to whether he has any and if so what financial interest in any undertaking providing domestic shipping.

(5) The appointment of every member and alternate member of the Board shall be published in the *Gazette*.

(6) The Minister may appoint any member temporarily to exercise the functions of the Chairman during the temporary absence of the Chairman due to incapacity, illness or any other cause and that member shall, during the period in which he is exercising the functions of the Chairman, be deemed to be the Chairman.

(7) A member of the Board appointed under subsection (2) shall, unless he sooner resigns or his appointment is sooner revoked or he otherwise vacates his office, hold office for a period of two years from the date of his appointment and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(8) An alternate member, unless he sooner resigns or his appointment is sooner revoked, shall cease to be an alternate member when the member in respect of whom he is an alternate member to ceases to be a member of the Board.

(9) There shall be paid to members of the Board, or to such of them as the Minister may determine, such allowances as he may determine.

(10) No member of the Board shall incur personal liability for loss or damage caused by an act or omission in administering the affairs of the Board, unless the loss or damage is occasioned by an intentionally wrongful act or omission on his part.

(11) All members of the Board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Functions of the Board.

**68AE.** The functions of the Board shall be:

- (a) to control matters relating to domestic shipping;
- (b) to issue general directions to the Director of Marine including that in relation to conditions for the issuance of domestic shipping licence; and
- (c) to advise the Minister on matters relating to domestic shipping.

Appointment of domestic shipping officers.

**68AF.** (1) The Board may appoint such number of domestic shipping officers for the purposes of dealing with applications for the domestic shipping licences and all matters related to the domestic shipping licencing.

(2) Every domestic shipping officer shall comply with all directions issued by the Board in pursuance of paragraph 68AE(b).

Disclosure of financial interest.

**68AG.** (1) A member of the Board appointed under paragraph 68AD(2)(e) who acquires any financial interest after his appointment in any undertaking providing domestic shipping shall within four weeks after so doing, or if he does not know of the financial interest within four weeks after it comes to his knowledge, give notice in writing to the Minister specifying the financial interest so acquired; and the Minister may if he thinks fit revoke the appointment of that member.

(2) Where a corporation has an interest in shipping, a person shall be deemed to have a financial interest in that corporation if—

- (a) the corporation is, or its directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of that person in relation to any shipping matter;
- (b) that person has a controlling interest in the corporation; or
- (c) that person or his associates, or that person and his associates are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not less than one-tenth of the votes attached to the voting shares in the corporation.

Financial interest of a spouse or child of a member.

**68AH.** (1) Any financial interest in any undertaking providing domestic shipping of the spouse, or a child under the age of majority of a member of the Board shall be deemed to be a financial interest of the member.

(2) A member of the Board shall, within four weeks of his spouse or child under the age of majority acquiring any financial interest in an undertaking providing domestic shipping, notify the Minister in writing of such acquisition and if he fails to do so he commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(3) A financial interest in an undertaking providing domestic shipping shall not be disregarded by reason only of—

- (a) its remoteness;
- (b) the manner in which it arose; or
- (c) the fact that the financial interest is, or is capable of being made subject to restraint and restriction.

Register  
of members'  
financial  
interest.

**68AI.** The Board shall keep and maintain or cause to be kept and maintained a register of members' financial interest in any undertaking providing domestic shipping; and within fourteen days of receiving information regarding such interest shall cause to be entered in the register that information and the date of entry against the member's name.

Annual  
report.

**68AJ.** The Board shall not later than 30 June of each year cause to be made and transmitted to the Minister a report dealing with the activities of the Board during the preceding year, and may contain such information as the Minister may from time to time require.

Regulations.

**68AK.** The Minister may make regulations as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to or for carrying out the provisions of this Part, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the regulations may—

- (a) prescribe the procedure for the application for a licence under this Part and matters associated with such application, including the particulars to be supplied at the time of application;
- (b) provide for the issuance and renewal of licences and other associated matters, including the form of the licence, the fees payable and the manner of payment of the fees;
- (c) prescribe the fares or rates which may be charged for the provision of domestic shipping by any ship engaged on any route or sector involved in domestic shipping;
- (d) prescribe that offences committed under the regulations are punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand ringgit or to both;
- (e) prescribe in respect of anything which is required to be or which may be prescribed under this Part;

- (f) prescribe the manner and procedures for the Board to conduct its business; and
- (g) provide for any other matter which may be expedient or necessary for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

Minister  
may issue  
directions.

**68AL.** The Minister may issue to the Board general directions which shall be consistent with this Ordinance and the Board shall comply with such directions.”.

**Pemotongan seksyen 473, 473B, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 483A, 483B, 483C, 484 dan 485**

8. Ordinan dipinda dengan memotong seksyen 473, 473B, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 483A, 483B, 483C, 484 dan 485.

**Pemotongan Jadual Kesebelas, Kedua Belas, Ketiga Belas dan Kelima Belas**

9. Ordinan dipinda dengan memotong Jadual Kesebelas, Kedua Belas, Ketiga Belas dan Kelima Belas.

**Peruntukan kecualian**

10. (1) Semua orang yang memegang jawatan di bawah Ordinan dan semua anggota Lembaga Pelesenan Perkapalan Domestik yang dilantik di bawah Bahagian IIb Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah disifatkan telah dilantik dengan sewajarnya sehingga orang itu terhenti memegang jawatan atau dilantik baharu.

(2) Semua kapal Malaysia yang didaftarkan di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah terus berdaftar di bawah Ordinan seolah-olah Ordinan tidak dipinda oleh Akta ini.

(3) Seseorang pemunya kapal Malaysia yang telah didaftarkan di bawah Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini boleh memohon kepada Pendaftar untuk menukar bilangan syer dalam kapal itu daripada enam puluh empat kepada apa-apa bilangan syer sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh pemunya itu.



(4) Semua permohonan bagi pendaftaran, perpindahan atau pemindahmilikan kapal dan permohonan bagi pendaftaran gadai janji atau penyerahhakan gadai janji yang dibuat di bawah Ordinan yang belum selesai sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah, pada tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini, diuruskan oleh Pendaftar di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini.

(5) Semua dokumen, pengendorsan, pengecualian atau perakuan berhubung dengan pendaftaran kapal Malaysia yang disediakan, dibuat atau diberikan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah, setakat yang ia selaras dengan peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini dan kecuali sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan selainnya dalam Akta ini, terus sah dan disifatkan telah disediakan, dibuat atau diberikan di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini.

(6) Semua lesen perkapalan domestik yang dikeluarkan di bawah Bahagian IIB Ordinan dan lesen bot yang dikeluarkan di bawah Bahagian XIII Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah terus sah sehingga habis tempoh lesen itu seolah-olah Ordinan tidak dipinda oleh Akta ini.

(7) Semua permohonan bagi lesen perkapalan domestik di bawah Bahagian IIB Ordinan dan lesen bot di bawah Bahagian XIII Ordinan yang belum selesai sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah, pada tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini, diuruskan oleh pegawai perkapalan domestik atau pegawai pelesenan di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini.

(8) Semua kaedah-kaedah, peraturan-peraturan, perintah, arahan, pemberitahuan, pengecualian dan perundangan subsidiari lain, dengan cara apa sekalipun disebut, yang dibuat, diberikan atau dilakukan di bawah Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini hendaklah disifatkan telah dibuat, diberikan atau dilakukan di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini, dan hendaklah, setakat yang ia selaras dengan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini, terus kekal berkuat kuasa dan mempunyai kesan sepenuhnya sehingga ia dibatalkan.

(9) Mana-mana notis, perintah, tindakan, arahan, keputusan atau dokumen yang dikeluarkan atau dibuat di bawah Ordinan sebelum tarikh permulaan kuat kuasa Akta ini, hendaklah, setakat yang ia selaras dengan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini, terus sah dan disifatkan telah dikeluarkan atau dibuat di bawah peruntukan Ordinan sebagaimana yang dipinda oleh Akta ini.

## HURAIAN

Rang Undang-Undang ini bertujuan untuk meminda Ordinan Perkapalan Saudagar 1952 (*Ordinan 70/1952*) (“Ordinan”). Tujuan utama pindaan ini adalah untuk menggalakkan pendaftaran kapal dalam Daftar Kapal Malaysia dan Daftar Kapal Antarabangsa Malaysia, untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pendaftaran kapal di bawah carter kapal kosong, untuk memberi Pengarah Laut kuasa untuk melesenkan orang atau organisasi untuk menyediakan kerja perkhidmatan atau kerja pelabuhan di pelabuhan yang Pengarah Laut menjalankan kuasanya sebagai pihak berkuasa pelabuhan, dan untuk menubuhkan Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan Perkapalan Malaysia. Rang Undang-Undang ini juga bertujuan untuk mengukuhkan peruntukan berkenaan dengan pelesenan kapal dan perkapalan domestik.

2. *Fasal 1* mengandungi tajuk ringkas dan peruntukan mengenai permulaan kuat kuasa Akta yang dicadangkan.

3. *Fasal 2* mengandungi pindaan am bagi menggantikan perkataan “steamer” dan “steamship” dengan perkataan “ship” dan perkataan “steamers” dan “steamships” dengan perkataan “ships”. Penggunaan perkataan itu tidak lagi relevan kerana “steamer” dan “steamship” juga adalah “ships”. Sebelum pindaan ini, standard yang berbeza diguna pakai bagi kategori kapal yang berbeza mengikut cara pendorongannya. Maka perlu untuk dibezakan perbezaan teknikal antara “steamer” dan “steamship” dengan “ship”. Walau bagaimanapun, menurut konvensyen dan standard antarabangsa, kapal kini dikawal selia oleh suatu standard yang sama, tidak kira cara pendorongannya. Dengan penggantian perkataan “steamer” dan “steamship” dengan perkataan “ship” dan perkataan “steamers” dan “steamships” dengan perkataan “ships”, seksyen 3 Ordinan dipotong dalam *fasal 4* Rang Undang-Undang memandangkan tiada lagi keperluan untuk meluaskan pemakaian Ordinan kepada kapal yang didorong dengan elektrik, enjin pembakaran dalam atau kuasa mekanik yang lain.

4. *Fasal 3* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 2 Ordinan untuk meminda takrif yang sedia ada dan memasukkan takrif baharu.

5. *Fasal 5* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 10 Ordinan. *Subfasal 5(a)* bertujuan untuk membolehkan Pengarah Laut untuk melantik Pemeriksa Besar Kapal-Kapal, Pemeriksa Kapal-Kapal dan Pemeriksa Radio. *Subfasal 5(b)* bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pelantikan orang atau organisasi untuk menjalankan fungsi tertentu Pemeriksa Kapal-Kapal atau Pemeriksa Radio mengikut Kod Organisasi yang Diiktiraf yang diterima pakai oleh Pertubuhan Maritim Antarabangsa, yang Malaysia merupakan anggota, mengikut Resolusi MSC.349(92) dan MEPC.237(65). *Subfasal 5(c)* bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kuasa Menteri untuk membuat kaedah-kaedah untuk mengawal selia orang dan organisasi yang dilantik bagi menjalankan fungsi tertentu Pemeriksa Kapal-Kapal atau Pemeriksa Radio.

6. *Fasal 6* bertujuan untuk memasukkan seksyen baharu 10A ke dalam Ordinan. Seksyen baharu 10A bertujuan untuk menetapkan bahawa Pengarah Laut hendaklah menjadi pihak berkuasa bagi pelabuhan yang tidak ada pihak berkuasa ditubuhkan di bawah mana-mana undang-undang bertulis. Seksyen baharu 10A juga bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut kuasa untuk mengeluarkan lesen kepada orang atau organisasi untuk menyediakan kerja perkhidmatan atau kerja pelabuhan berkenaan dengan pelabuhan itu. Seksyen baharu 10A selanjutnya memberi Menteri kuasa untuk membuat peraturan-peraturan untuk melaksanakan peruntukan itu.

7. *Fasal 7* bertujuan untuk menggantikan Bahagian IIA, IIB dan IIC Ordinan dengan Bahagian II dan IIA.

Bahagian II yang dicadangkan mengadakan peruntukan bagi pendaftaran dan pelesenan kapal yang terdiri daripada seksyen 11 hingga 68Q.

Seksyen 11 yang dicadangkan mengandungi takrif bagi perkataan dan frasa yang digunakan dalam Bahagian II yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 12 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut kuasa untuk melantik Pendaftar dan Timbalan Pendaftar. Sebelum pindaan ini, Pendaftar dan Timbalan Pendaftar dikenali sebagai Ketua Pendaftar dan pendaftar.

Seksyen 13 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi fungsi dan kuasa Pendaftar.

Seksyen 14 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi Daftar Kapal Malaysia dan Daftar Kapal Antarabangsa Malaysia yang disenggara oleh Pendaftar. Daftar boleh diadakan dalam kedua-dua bentuk fizikal dan elektronik.

Seksyen 15 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pendaftar kuasa untuk membetulkan Daftar sekiranya kesilapan perkeranian berlaku dan Pendaftar boleh mengeluarkan perakuan pendaftaran baharu jika perlu.

Seksyen 16 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut kuasa untuk mengeluarkan arahan bertulis kepada Pendaftar bagi penjalanan yang lebih baik peruntukan Ordinan ini.

Seksyen 17 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penubuhan pejabat pendaftaran kapal dan pejabat cawangannya.

Seksyen 18 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menghendaki kapal yang belayar di perairan Malaysia atau di zon ekonomi eksklusif untuk berdaftar sama ada di Malaysia atau di mana-mana negara lain dan memperuntukkan penalti bagi pelanggaran peruntukan yang dicadangkan itu.

Seksyen 19 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kelayakan orang untuk memiliki kapal Malaysia. Seseorang yang layak untuk memiliki kapal Malaysia di bawah Daftar Kapal Malaysia mestilah seorang warganegara Malaysia atau, setakat yang ditentukan oleh Menteri, suatu pertubuhan perbadanan yang diperbadankan di Malaysia. Seseorang yang layak untuk memiliki kapal Malaysia di bawah Daftar Kapal Antarabangsa Malaysia mestilah seorang warganegara Malaysia atau suatu pertubuhan perbadanan yang diperbadankan di Malaysia. Walau bagaimanapun, seseorang yang bukan warganegara Malaysia atau suatu pertubuhan perbadanan yang diperbadankan di luar Malaysia boleh juga memiliki kapal Malaysia di bawah Daftar Kapal Antarabangsa Malaysia jika orang atau pertubuhan perbadanan itu melantik wakil di bawah subseksyen 20(3) yang dicadangkan. Wakil yang dilantik itu mestilah seorang warganegara Malaysia yang bermastautin tetap di Malaysia atau suatu pertubuhan perbadanan yang diperbadankan di Malaysia yang mempunyai tempat utama perniagaannya di Malaysia. Peruntukan bagi kehendak bagi pelantikan wakil menggantikan kehendak bagi pelantikan pengurus kapal di bawah seksyen 66c Ordinan. Seksyen 19 yang dicadangkan juga memperuntukkan bahawa kapal di bawah carter kapal kosong boleh didaftarkan di bawah Daftar Kapal Malaysia atau Daftar Kapal Antarabangsa Malaysia. Sebelum pindaan ini, tiada undang-undang di Malaysia bagi pendaftaran kapal di bawah carter kapal kosong.

Seksyen 20 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan tatacara permohonan bagi pendaftaran sebagai kapal Malaysia.

Seksyen 21 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kehendak pengukuran dan penyukatatan kapal oleh Pemeriksa Kapal-Kapal untuk menentukan tanan kapal sebelum kapal itu boleh didaftarkan sebagai kapal Malaysia.

Seksyen 22 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kehendak nama kapal yang dicadangkan untuk dikemukakan kepada Pendaftar untuk kelulusannya sebelum pendaftaran kapal itu. Seksyen 22 yang dicadangkan menyatakan alasan yang Pendaftar boleh menolak untuk meluluskan sesuatu nama kapal yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 23 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menghendaki supaya penandaan kapal dibuat sebelum kapal didaftarkan. Penandaan kapal mestilah kekal diselenggara dan tidak diubah dan pemunya atau nakhoda kapal yang tidak menyenggara penandaan kapal sebagaimana yang dikehendaki oleh peruntukan yang dicadangkan ini melakukan kesalahan.

Seksyen 24 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pendaftar kuasa, bagi maksud pendaftaran kapal, untuk menghendaki apa-apa maklumat atau dokumen tambahan. Pendaftar juga boleh menaiki kapal untuk memeriksa kapal itu dan apa-apa dokumen yang berhubungan dengan kapal itu.

Seksyen 25 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pendaftaran kapal atau penolakan untuk mendaftarkan kapal oleh Pendaftar.

Seksyen 26 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Pendaftar boleh mendaftarkan mana-mana kapal secara sementara dan mengeluarkan perakuan pendaftaran sementara. Sesuatu perakuan pendaftaran sementara mempunyai kesan yang sama seperti perakuan pendaftaran.

Seksyen 27 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Menteri kuasa untuk melarang pendaftaran mana-mana kapal jika Menteri berpuas hati bahawa pendaftaran itu akan menjejaskan kepentingan negara.

Seksyen 28 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pengeluaran perakuan pendaftaran apabila sesebuah kapal didaftarkan sebagai kapal Malaysia. Bagi maksud pelayaran kapal, nakhoda atau pemunya kapal Malaysia itu tidak boleh menggunakan atau membenarkan penggunaan perakuan pendaftaran yang tidak dikeluarkan di bawah peruntukan ini atau yang telah habis tempoh dan tidak berkuat kuasa.

Seksyen 29 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan kewajipan ke atas nakhoda atau pemunya sesebuah kapal Malaysia untuk memaklumkan Pendaftar mengenai apa-apa perubahan butir-butir yang berhubungan dengan kapal itu.

Seksyen 30 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa suatu perakuan pendaftaran yang dikeluarkan oleh Pendaftar hendaklah digunakan hanya bagi maksud pelayaran dan tidak boleh digunakan sebagai jaminan bagi apa-apa hak atau tuntutan sivil. Seksyen 30 yang dicadangkan selanjutnya memperuntukkan bahawa seseorang yang enggan menyerahkan perakuan pendaftaran kepada orang yang berhak menyimpan perakuan pendaftaran itu atau kepada Pendaftar tanpa sebab yang munasabah melakukan suatu kesalahan.

Seksyen 31 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Pendaftar boleh mengeluarkan perakuan pendaftaran baharu jika sesuatu perakuan pendaftaran tersalah letak, hilang, cacat atau musnah. Jika sesuatu perakuan baharu dikeluarkan perakuan yang asal hendaklah disifatkan sebagai terbatal.

Seksyen 32 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Pendaftar boleh menggantung pendaftaran sesuatu kapal Malaysia atas permohonan pemunya kapal atau jika sesuatu kapal itu dirampas semasa peperangan atau permusuhan.

Seksyen 33 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi hal keadaan yang membolehkan Pendaftar menamatkan pendaftaran sesuatu kapal Malaysia.

Seksyen 34 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Pendaftar boleh memotong nama sesuatu kapal Malaysia daripada Daftar atas permohonan pemunya kapal atau apabila pendaftaran sesuatu kapal ditamatkan di bawah seksyen 33. Seksyen 34 yang dicadangkan selanjutnya melindungi mana-mana bebanan yang dimasukkan ke dalam Daftar berkenaan dengan sesuatu kapal Malaysia itu, walaupun nama kapal itu dipotong daripada Daftar.

Seksyen 35 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Pendaftar boleh membatalkan perakuan pendaftaran sesuatu kapal Malaysia jika pendaftaran kapal itu digantung atau ditamatkan atau apabila tempoh kesahan perakuan pendaftaran itu telah luput. Seksyen 35 yang dicadangkan selanjutnya mengenakan kewajipan ke atas pemunya atau nakhoda kapal untuk menyerahkan perakuan pendaftaran yang telah dibatalkan kepada Pendaftar, yang pelanggarannya terjumlah kepada suatu kesalahan.

Seksyen 36 yang dicadangkan memperuntukkan bahawa Pengarah Laut hendaklah memaklumkan pihak berkuasa negara pendaftaran utama jika pendaftaran sesuatu carter kapal kosong ke Malaysia dibatalkan atau digantung.

Seksyen 37 yang dicadangkan memberikan pemunya kapal Malaysia hak untuk melupuskan kapal itu. Peruntukan ini juga mengiktiraf kepentingan yang berbangkit daripada kontrak dan ekuiti dan membenarkan kepentingan itu untuk dikuatkuasakan oleh atau terhadap pemunya dan pemegang gadai janji mana-mana kapal, yang dalam hal ini, kapal itu dikira seolah-olah ia harta alih yang lain di sisi undang-undang.

Seksyen 38 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pendaftar kuasa untuk memberikan persetujuan kepada pemunya sesuatu kapal Malaysia untuk mendaftarkan kapalnya sebagai carter kapal kosong di negara lain, yang dikenali sebagai “carter kapal kosong ke luar Malaysia”. Walau bagaimanapun, seksyen 38 yang dicadangkan ini juga memberi Menteri kuasa untuk melarang mana-mana kapal Malaysia daripada dijadikan carter kapal kosong ke luar Malaysia tanpa mengira persetujuan Pendaftar.

Seksyen 39 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi tatacara pemindahmilikan sesuatu kapal Malaysia. Seksyen 39 yang dicadangkan mengiktiraf bahawa bil jualan tidak semestinya dalam bentuk yang ditetapkan sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Ordinan sebelum ini dan oleh yang demikian menerima apa-apa bil jualan sebagai sah selagi butir-butir yang dikehendaki dinyatakan untuk pendaftaran.

Seksyen 40 yang dicadangkan memperkatakan tentang pemindahan kapal Malaysia selain melalui cara pemindahmilikan di bawah seksyen 39 yang dicadangkan, pemindahan itu ialah pemindahmilikan dengan kuat kuasa undang-undang dalam hal keadaan seperti kematian dan kebangkrapan. Seseorang yang menerima syer dalam sesuatu kapal Malaysia secara pemindahan hanya boleh didaftarkan sebagai pemunya kapal itu jika dia memohon bagi pendaftaran dan jika dia berkelayakan untuk memiliki kapal Malaysia.

Seksyen 41 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa seseorang yang tidak berkelayakan untuk memiliki kapal Malaysia yang telah menerima syer dalam kapal itu secara pemindahan boleh memohon kepada Mahkamah bagi suatu perintah jualan kapal itu. Permohonan ini hendaklah dibuat dalam tempoh dua puluh lapan hari dari tarikh pemindahan dan boleh dilanjutkan oleh Mahkamah sehingga satu tahun. Jika permohonan bagi perintah jualan tidak dibuat dalam tempoh itu, atau jika permohonan itu ditolak oleh mahkamah, syer itu boleh dilucuthakkan.

Seksyen 42 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa perintah jualan yang dibuat oleh Mahkamah di bawah seksyen 41 yang dicadangkan hendaklah mengandungi perisytiharan yang meletakhakkan pada seseorang individu hak untuk memindah milik hak kepunyaan kapal itu. Bagi maksud seksyen ini, individu itu hendaklah dikira sebagai pemunya kapal itu.

Seksyen 43 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Mahkamah boleh melarang bagi sesuatu tempoh yang dinyatakan apa-apa urusan dengan suatu kapal berdaftar atas permohonan mana-mana orang yang berkepentingan.

Seksyen 44 yang dicadangkan memperuntukkan bahawa sesuatu kapal berdaftar selain carter kapal kosong ke Malaysia boleh digunakan sebagai jaminan untuk gadai janji. Dalam hal keadaan ini, Pendaftar hendaklah mendaftarkan gadai janji itu mengikut keutamaan gadai janji itu dikemukakan bagi pendaftaran. Seksyen 44 yang dicadangkan juga bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi hak penggadai janji dan pemegang gadai janji dalam kapal berdaftar dan memastikan bahawa carter kapal kosong ke Malaysia tidak boleh digunakan sebagai jaminan.

Seksyen 45 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bahawa keutamaan gadai janji berdaftar berdasarkan konsep “yang terdahulu mendaftarkan”. Ini selaras dengan undang-undang maritim am berhubung dengan keutamaan gadai janji.

Seksyen 46 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa seseorang pemegang gadai janji boleh menjual kapal bagi menyelesaikan hutang yang dijamin oleh hak kepunyaan dalam kapal itu. Jika ada dua atau lebih gadai janji yang didaftarkan bagi kapal yang sama, pemegang gadai janji yang terkemudian, melainkan melalui suatu perintah Mahkamah, tidak boleh menjual kapal itu tanpa kebenaran pemegang gadai janji yang terdahulu.

Seksyen 47 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penyerahhakan gadai janji yang pemegang serah hak hendaklah mempunyai hak keutamaan yang sama sebagaimana penyerah hak itu.

Seksyen 48 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengiktiraf kepentingan pemegang gadai janji dalam kapal sebagai jaminan bagi suatu pinjaman dan bahawa pengadai janji masih merupakan pemunya kapal bagi maksud Ordinan ini. Peruntukan yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk melindungi kepentingan pemunya dan juga pemegang gadai janji yang dengannya pemegang gadai janji tidak akan dikira sebagai pemunya kapal yang digadai janji itu.

Seksyen 49 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk membenarkan pemindahan gadai janji dengan kuat kuasa undang-undang, seperti dalam hal kematian atau kebangkrapan, dan membenarkan Pendaftar untuk menyebabkan nama orang yang kepadanya suatu gadai janji dipindahkan, untuk dimasukkan ke dalam Daftar sebagai pemegang gadai janji kapal itu.

Seksyen 50 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa apabila suatu gadai janji telah dilepaskan, Pendaftar hendaklah menyebabkan suatu catatan dibuat dalam Daftar mengenai pelepasan gadai janji itu.

Seksyen 51 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa penamatan pendaftaran sesuatu kapal tidak menjejaskan hak pemegang gadai janji di bawah gadai janji yang belum dilepaskan.

Seksyen 52 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi perlindungan gadai janji dalam sesuatu kapal atau syer dalam kapal walaupun pengadai janji telah dihukum bankrap selepas tarikh pendaftaran gadai janji itu.

Seksyen 53 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi ketidakpakaian seksyen 39 hingga 52 bagi carter kapal kosong ke Malaysia dan bahawa apa-apa perkara atau persoalan yang berhubungan dengannya peruntukan itu terpakai hendaklah ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada undang-undang negara pendaftaran utama.

Seksyen 54 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan kehendak bagi lesen terhadap mana-mana kapal di bawah lima belas tanan bersih yang terlibat dalam perdagangan atau perniagaan, pengangkutan mana-mana orang selain bagi perdagangan atau perniagaan atau aktiviti sukan, santai atau rekreasi. Pada masa ini, kapal di bawah lima ratus tanan kasar di bawah Bahagian XIII Ordinan dikehendaki untuk dilesenkan bagi aktiviti itu.

Seksyen 55 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengecualikan kapal daripada kehendak pelesenan di bawah seksyen 54 yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 56 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut kuasa untuk melantik pegawai pelesenan dalam kalangan pegawai awam bagi maksud pelesenan kapal.

Seksyen 57 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi tatacara permohonan lesen.

Seksyen 58 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi pegawai pelesenan kuasa, bagi maksud pelesenan kapal, untuk menghendaki dokumen atau maklumat tambahan yang difikirkannya perlu. Pegawai pelesenan boleh juga naik ke atas kapal untuk memeriksa kapal dan apa-apa dokumen yang berhubungan dengan kapal itu.

Seksyen 59 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pelesenan kapal atau penolakan untuk melesenkan kapal oleh pegawai pelesenan.

Seksyen 60 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa pegawai pelesenan hendaklah memasukkan butir-butir setiap lesen ke dalam rekod lesen yang disenggarakan olehnya. Rekod lesen boleh diadakan dalam kedua-dua bentuk fizikal dan elektronik.

Seksyen 61 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan obligasi terhadap pemunya kapal yang dilesenkan untuk menyebabkan supaya lesen disimpan di atas kapal.

Seksyen 62 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk melarang kapal yang dilesenkan daripada meneruskan pelayaran melebihi perairan pantai Negeri yang dalamnya lesen dikeluarkan melainkan jika dibenarkan dalam syarat lesen, perlu disebabkan oleh cuaca buruk atau disebabkan oleh perkara lain yang di luar kawalan nakhoda.

Seksyen 63 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa menggunakan kapal atau menyebabkan atau membenarkan kapal digunakan bagi tujuan selain tujuan yang baginya kapal itu dilesenkan adalah suatu kesalahan.

Seksyen 64 yang dicadangkan mengandungi takrif perkataan yang digunakan dalam seksyen 65 hingga 68F.

Seksyen 65 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menubuhkan Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan Perkapalan Malaysia yang terdiri daripada wang yang dikumpulkan daripada bayaran fi tanan tahunan di bawah Bahagian II dan memperuntukkan tujuan bagi perbelanjaan Kumpulan Wang itu.

Seksyen 66 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan Perkapalan Malaysia yang terdiri daripada Pengarah Laut sebagai Pengerusi, seorang wakil daripada Kementerian Pengangkutan, Kementerian Kewangan, Jabatan Laut dan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, dan orang yang mempunyai pengalaman luas atau pengetahuan khas dalam perkara perkapalan.



Seksyen 67 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa fungsi Jawatankuasa adalah untuk mengawal dan mentadbir Kumpulan Wang bagi menambah baik industri perkapalan.

Seksyen 68 yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penzahiran kepentingan kewangan oleh anggota Jawatankuasa.

Seksyen 68A yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa apa-apa kepentingan kewangan pasangan atau anak anggota Jawatankuasa disifatkan sebagai kepentingan kewangan anggota Jawatankuasa itu.

Seksyen 68B yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Jawatankuasa hendaklah menyimpan dan menyenggara suatu daftar kepentingan kewangan anggotanya.

Seksyen 68C yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Jawatankuasa hendaklah membuat dan menghantar laporan tahunan tentang aktiviti Jawatankuasa kepada Menteri.

Seksyen 68D yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa akaun Kumpulan Wang hendaklah diaudit oleh Ketua Audit Negara setiap tahun.

Seksyen 68E yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan kuasa kepada Menteri untuk membuat peraturan-peraturan yang perlu dan suai manfaat dan untuk memberi kesan sepenuhnya kepada peruntukan Kumpulan Wang.

Seksyen 68F yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan kuasa kepada Menteri untuk mengeluarkan arahan am kepada Jawatankuasa.

Seksyen 68G yang dicadangkan memperkatakan tentang pelantikan pegawai diberi kuasa bagi maksud penyiasatan dan pemeriksaan di bawah Bahagian II dan IIA yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68H yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk membolehkan Pengarah Laut menyediakan perkhidmatan pemfailan apa-apa dokumen yang dikehendaki di bawah Ordinan atau peraturan-peraturan yang dibuat di bawah Ordinan untuk dikemukakan kepada Pendaftar atau pegawai pelesenan secara elektronik.

Seksyen 68I yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi warna kebangsaan yang sepatutnya untuk dikibarkan oleh kapal Malaysia dan kapal yang dipunyai oleh Kerajaan atau yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan.

Seksyen 68J yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penalti bagi membawa warna yang tidak sepatutnya di atas kapal Malaysia yang berdaftar.

Seksyen 68K yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan kewajipan ke atas nakhoda kapal Malaysia yang berdaftar untuk menaikkan panji-panji merah dalam hal keadaan yang ditetapkan dalam peruntukan yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68L yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kesalahan menyamar sebagai kapal Malaysia dan menyembunyikan kerakyatan suatu kapal Malaysia. Kapal yang melanggar peruntukan yang dicadangkan boleh disita.

Seksyen 68M yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan kewajiban ke atas nakhoda kapal untuk mengisytiharkan nama negara kapal itu sebelum meneruskan perjalanan ke laut dari mana-mana pelabuhan atau tempat di Malaysia. Kapal yang melanggar peruntukan yang dicadangkan boleh ditahan sehingga perisytiharan itu dibuat.

Seksyen 68N yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menjadikan suatu kesalahan untuk meneruskan atau cuba untuk meneruskan perjalanan ke laut mana-mana kapal yang telah disita di bawah seksyen 68L yang dicadangkan atau ditahan di bawah seksyen 68M yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68O yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengenakan kewajiban ke atas pemunya kapal untuk memaklumkan Pendaftar mengenai apa-apa perubahan yang menyentuh pemunyaannya dan kelayakannya sebagai pemunya kapal.

Seksyen 68P yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kesalahan memberi pernyataan palsu atau mengelirukan atau membuat perisytiharan dan maklumat palsu dan penalti bagi kesalahan itu.

Seksyen 68Q yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Menteri kuasa untuk membuat peraturan-peraturan di bawah Bahagian II yang dicadangkan.

Bahagian IIA yang dicadangkan, yang terdiri daripada seksyen 68R hingga 68AK, mengadakan peruntukan bagi pelesenan kapal bagi perkapalan domestik.

Seksyen 68R yang dicadangkan mengandungi takrif perkataan dan frasa yang digunakan dalam Bahagian IIA yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68S yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk melarang kapal yang bukan kapal Malaysia daripada terlibat dalam perkapalan domestik dan memperuntukkan penalti bagi pelanggaran peruntukan yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68T yang dicadangkan menghendaki semua kapal yang terlibat dalam perkapalan domestik untuk mendapatkan lesen perkapalan domestik dan mengadakan peruntukan bagi penalti bagi pelanggaran peruntukan yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68U yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengecualikan kapal Malaysia yang kurang daripada lima belas tanan bersih daripada kehendak pelesenan perkapalan domestik di bawah Bahagian IIA.

Seksyen 68v yang dicadangkan memberi Menteri kuasa untuk membenarkan mana-mana kelas kapal untuk terlibat dalam perkapalan domestik. Kebenaran yang dikeluarkan di bawah peruntukan yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk menangani kekurangan kapal Malaysia dalam jenis pengkhususan yang tertentu, seperti kapal ukur dan kapal korek, dengan membenarkan kategori kapal khusus itu yang bukan kapal Malaysia untuk memberikan perkhidmatan dalam perairan Malaysia.

Seksyen 68w yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi tatacara permohonan dan pengeluaran lesen perkapalan domestik.

Seksyen 68x yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi pegawai perkapalan domestik kuasa untuk menghendaki pemunya atau nakhoda kapal untuk memberikan maklumat.

Seksyen 68y yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi kuasa pegawai perkapalan domestik untuk membatalkan mana-mana lesen perkapalan domestik, tatacara bagi penyerahan balik lesen berikutan pembatalan lesen dan penalti yang dikenakan bagi ketidakpatuhan. Pemegang lesen diberikan peluang untuk didengar sebelum lesen dibatalkan.

Seksyen 68z yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi tatacara untuk merayu terhadap keputusan pegawai perkapalan domestik yang menolak untuk mengeluarkan atau membatalkan lesen perkapalan domestik.

Seksyen 68AA yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut atau pegawai diberi kuasa untuk menaiki mana-mana kapal bagi maksud untuk memastikan pematuhan kepada Bahagian IIA yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68AB yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Pengarah Laut atau pegawai diberi kuasa untuk menahan mana-mana kapal yang bukan kapal Malaysia yang terlibat dalam perkapalan domestik atau mana-mana kapal Malaysia yang terlibat dalam perkapalan domestik tanpa lesen perkapalan domestik, di bawah seksyen 68s atau 68t yang dicadangkan.

Seksyen 68AC yang dicadangkan menghendaki pegawai perkapalan domestik untuk menyimpan daftar lesen perkapalan domestik.

Seksyen 68AD yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penubuhan Lembaga Pelesenan Perkapalan Domestik.

Seksyen 68AE yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi fungsi Lembaga Pelesenan Perkapalan Domestik.

Seksyen 68AF yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi pelantikan pegawai perkapalan domestik.

Seksyen 68AG yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk mengadakan peruntukan bagi penzahiran kepentingan kewangan oleh anggota Lembaga.

Seksyen 68AH yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa apa-apa kepentingan kewangan pasangan atau anak anggota Lembaga disifatkan sebagai kepentingan kewangan anggota itu.

Seksyen 68AI yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Lembaga hendaklah menyimpan dan menyenggara suatu daftar kepentingan kewangan anggota.

Seksyen 68AJ yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memperuntukkan bahawa Lembaga hendaklah membuat dan menghantar laporan tahunan tentang aktiviti Lembaga kepada Menteri.

Seksyen 68AK yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Menteri kuasa untuk membuat peraturan-peraturan di bawah Bahagian IIA.

Seksyen 68AL yang dicadangkan bertujuan untuk memberi Menteri kuasa untuk mengeluarkan arahan am kepada Lembaga.

8. *Fasal 8* bertujuan untuk memotong seksyen 473, 473B, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 483A, 483B, 483C, 484 dan 485 Ordinan berbangkit daripada penggantian Bahagian IIA, IIB dan IIC Ordinan.

9. *Fasal 9* bertujuan untuk memotong Jadual Kesebelas, Kedua Belas, Ketiga Belas dan Kelima Belas Ordinan berbangkit daripada penggantian Bahagian IIA, IIB dan IIC dan pemotongan seksyen 473 dan 476 Ordinan. Perkara yang diperuntukkan di bawah Jadual itu akan diperuntukkan dalam peraturan-peraturan yang dibuat di bawah peruntukan Ordinan yang berkaitan.

10. *Fasal 10* memperkatakan peruntukan kecualian.

#### *IMPLIKASI KEWANGAN*

Rang Undang-Undang ini tidak akan melibatkan Kerajaan dalam apa-apa perbelanjaan wang tambahan.

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