

Maritime Rules

Part 25: Nautical Charts and Publications

MNZ Consolidation

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Part objective

This Part sets out the requirements for carrying charts and nautical publications on ships. It applies these requirements, with certain specified exceptions, to commercial vessels of 12 metres or more in length overall that operate within enclosed water limits and all commercial vessels operating outside enclosed water limits. Part 25 ensures that New Zealand continues to meet its obligations under Chapter V, Regulation 21 (International Code of Signals and IAMSAR Manual), and Regulation 27 (Nautical Charts and Nautical Publications), of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, (SOLAS).

Maritime rules are disallowable instruments under the Legislation Act 2012. Under that Act, the rules are required to be tabled in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives may, by resolution, disallow any rules. The Regulations Review Committee is the select committee responsible for considering rules under that Act.

Disclaimer:

This document is the current consolidated version of Maritime Rules Part 25 produced by Maritime New Zealand, and serves as a reference only. It has been compiled from the official rules that have been signed into law by the Minister of Transport. Copies of the official rule and amendments as signed by the Minister of Transport may be downloaded from the Maritime New Zealand website. www.maritimenz.govt.nz

History of Part 25

Part 25 first came into force on 1 February 2001 and now incorporates the following amendments:

Amendment	Effective date
Amendment 1	27 May 2004
Amendment 2	4 September 2008
Amendment 3	1 April 2011
Amendment 4	1 April 2014
Amendment 5	1 January 2015
Amendment 6	1 April 2015

Summary of amendments

Amendment 1

Maritime Rules Amendments Parts 20-90 25.7(2)

Amendment 2

Maritime (Various Amendments) 2008 (Part 20-91) 25.7(4)(b)

Amendment 3

Maritime Rules Various Amendments 2011 25.4

Amendment 4

Parts 20, 31, 32, 34 and 35: Consequential Amendments Amended definitions in 25.2, replaced

25.6

Amendment 5

Maritime Rules Various Amendments 2014 25.7(1)(c)(i)

Amendment 6

Maritime Rules Various Amendments 2015 Part Objective

Amendment 7

Various SOLAS-related Amendments 2016 Part Objective, 25.2, 25.4, 25.7

All signed rules can be found on our website:

<http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/rules/part-25/>

Contents

Section 1 – General

25.1	Entry into force	1
25.2	Definitions	1
25.3	Application	2

Section 2 – Area requirements

25.4	Unlimited area	2
25.5	Offshore and coastal areas	2
25.6	Inshore and enclosed areas	2

Section 3 – Chart and publication requirements

25.7	Nautical charts	3
25.8	Nautical publications	4

Section 1 — General

25.1 Entry into force

Part 25 comes into force on 1 February 2001.

25.2 Definitions

In Part 25—

coastal area means within the coastal limits defined in Part 20:

Director means the Director of Maritime Safety as defined in the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

enclosed area means within enclosed water limits as defined in Part 20:

fishing vessel means a vessel that is required to be registered under section 57 of the Fisheries Act 1983 or section 103 of the Fisheries Act 1996:

foreign ship means any ship that is not a New Zealand ship:

IAMSAR Manual means the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual specified in Regulation 21 of Chapter V of SOLAS:

IMO Resolution A.817(19) means the resolution adopted by the International Maritime Organization Assembly, titled *Recommendation on performance standards for electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS)*:

IMO Resolution MSC.232(82) means the resolution adopted by the International Maritime Organization Assembly, titled *Revised performance standards for electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS)*:

inshore area means within the inshore limits defined in Part 20:

inshore fishing area means within the inshore fishing limits defined in Part 20:

length means length overall, as defined in Part 40A:

nautical chart means a special-purpose map, or a specially compiled database from which such a map is derived, that is issued officially by, or on the authority of, the relevant government institution and is designed to meet the requirements of marine navigation:

nautical publication means a special-purpose book, or a specially compiled database from which such a book is derived, that is issued officially by, or on the authority of, the relevant government institution and is designed to meet the requirements of marine navigation:

New Zealand ship means a ship that is registered under the Ship Registration Act 1992; and includes a ship that is not registered under that Act but is required or entitled to be registered under that Act:

offshore area means within the offshore limits defined in Part 20:

pleasure craft means a vessel that is used exclusively for the owner's pleasure or as the owner's residence, and is not offered or used for hire or reward; but does not include—

- (a) a vessel that is provided for transport or sport or recreation by or on behalf of any institution, hotel, motel, place of entertainment, or other establishment or business:
- (b) a vessel that is used on any voyage for pleasure if it is normally used or intended to be normally used as a fishing vessel or for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward:
- (c) a vessel that is operated or provided by any club, incorporated society, trust, or business:

relevant government institution means—

- (a) Land Information New Zealand as the National Hydrographic Authority for New Zealand; or
- (b) the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office; or
- (c) the Australian Hydrographic Office; or
- (d) any other national hydrographic authority that complies with the principles and standards of the International Hydrographic Organisation and which is considered equivalent to Land Information New Zealand by the Director:

sailing directions means pilot books:

ship means every description of water craft, as defined in the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

SOLAS means the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974:

unlimited area has the same meaning as in Part 20:

vessel means ship:

warship means a ship belonging to the armed forces of a State, as defined in the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

25.3 Application

- (1) Except as provided in rule 25.3(2), Part 25 applies to —
 - (a) New Zealand ships; and
 - (b) foreign ships within New Zealand coastal limits; and
 - (c) publishers in New Zealand of nautical charts and chart corrections.
- (2) Part 25 does not apply to—
 - (a) fishing vessels of less than six metres in length within two miles of the coast; or
 - (b) vessels of less than 12 metres in length within the enclosed area; or
 - (c) warships; or
 - (d) pleasure craft.

Section 2 — Area requirements

25.4 Unlimited area

- (1) The owner and the master of any vessel that operates in the unlimited area must ensure that the following charts, publications, and tables are carried on the vessel—
 - (a) nautical charts; and
 - (b) the following nautical publications:
 - (i) tide tables;
 - (ii) lists of lights;
 - (iii) sailing directions;
 - (iv) notices to mariners;
 - (v) an astronomical almanac;
 - (vi) the International Code of Signals; and
 - (c) mathematical tables for the calculation of astronomical observations,
- (2) The owner and the master of any vessel that is not a fishing vessel and that operates in the unlimited area must ensure that the IAMSAR Manual is carried on the vessel.
- (3) The owner and the master must ensure that the charts, publications, and tables required to be carried under subrules (1) and (2) comply with rules 25.7 and 25.8, as applicable.

25.5 Offshore and coastal areas

The owner and the master of any vessel that operates in the offshore or coastal areas must ensure that the vessel carries—

- (a) nautical charts; and
- (b) the following nautical publications:
 - (i) tide tables;
 - (ii) lists of lights;
 - (iii) if the vessel is a non-fishing vessel, sailing directions,

that comply with rules 25.7 and 25.8, as applicable.

25.6 Inshore, inshore fishing and enclosed areas

- (1) Except as provided in rule 25.6(2), the owner and the master of any vessel that operates in the inshore, inshore fishing, and enclosed areas must ensure that the vessel carries—
 - (a) nautical charts that comply with rule 25.7; and
 - (b) a nautical publication containing tide tables that complies with rule 25.8.
- (2) If a nautical chart or tide tables are not published for the waters in which a vessel is operating, the owner and the master of the vessel must—
 - (a) ensure that the vessel carries the best alternative information available; and
 - (b) in the case of a nautical chart, advise the Director that no nautical chart is available for that operation.

Section 3 — Chart and publication requirements

25.7 Nautical charts

- (1) A nautical chart carried to meet the requirements of this Part must—
 - (a) be appropriate to the vessel's area of operations; and
 - (b) be of the largest scale available and suitable for the type of navigation it is being used for; and
 - (c) if it is an electronic chart—
 - (i) be part of an Electronic Chart Display and Information System that meets the requirements of *Performance Standards for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS)* adopted by the International Maritime Organization by Assembly Resolution A.817(19) or the Revised Performance Standards for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS) adopted by the International Maritime Organization by Maritime Safety Committee Resolution MSC.232(82); and
 - (ii) have paper back-up nautical charts or have an independent back-up Electronic Chart Display and Information System that meets the requirements of *Performance Standards for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS)* adopted by the International Maritime Organization by Assembly Resolution A.817(19), or the *Revised Performance Standards for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS)* adopted by the International Maritime Organization by Maritime Safety Committee Resolution MSC.232(82); and
 - (iii) be operated only by persons who have received training, that is acceptable to the Director, in the use of electronic charts.
- (2) Subject to rule 25.7(2A), a paper nautical chart carried to meet the requirements of this Part must:
 - (a) be certified by the relevant government institution as correct up to the date of supply to a chart retailer; and
 - (b) be maintained in a fully correct condition.

Maritime Rules

- (2A) If a paper nautical chart is published by Land Information New Zealand and purchased in New Zealand, that chart will only meet the requirements of this Part if that chart:
- (a) is certified by Land Information New Zealand as correct up to the date of supply to a chart retailer and is either:
 - (i) certified by a correcting chart retailer as correct up to the time of purchase; or
 - (ii) purchased from a chart retailer before the publication of corrections in the Notice to Mariners that follows the certification by Land Information New Zealand; and
 - (b) is maintained in a fully correct condition.
- (2B) For the purposes of rule 25.7(2A), a correcting chart retailer is a chart retailer that has been approved by Land Information New Zealand to undertake chart corrections.
- (2C) An electronic nautical chart carried to meet the requirements of this Part must be—
- (a) if published by Land Information New Zealand and purchased in New Zealand, supplied by an agency approved by Land Information New Zealand to distribute electronic charts; and
 - (b) maintained in a fully corrected condition from updates supplied by Land Information New Zealand or its approved agents.
- (3) Land Information New Zealand must ensure that corrections to any nautical chart supplied by Land Information New Zealand to meet the requirements of this Part are made available at a frequency approved by the Director.
- (4) The Director may approve the frequency of publication of corrections to nautical charts if the Director—
- (a) consults with Land Information New Zealand; and
 - (b) has regard to the need to maintain and improve maritime safety and compliance with other costs of making corrections.

25.8 Nautical publications

A nautical publication carried to meet the requirements of this Part must—

- (a) be appropriate to the vessel's area of operations; and
- (b) incorporate all amendments made by the relevant government institution.