

LESSON SEVENTEEN

PROCEDURES ON DEPARTURE (CLEARANCE OUTWARDS)

The master must enter the ship outwards on the ENTRY OUTWARDS AND DECLARATION form. It is most convenient to enter outwards - as soon as the Jerque Note has been issued, as the ship cannot begin loading her outward cargo until this has been done. However, if it is required to commence loading outwards before all the inward cargo has been discharged, a special permit must be obtained.

THE ENTRY OUTWARDS AND DECLARATION form should contain: name of ship, name of master, port of registry, net tonnage, number of crew, where the ship is lying, the name of any previous loading port, destination, whether with or without passengers, particulars of any inward cargo, particulars of previous voyage, and the name and address of the agent. Either Master or Agent can sign it.

The master or the agent must go to the Custom House and first pay the outward light dues unless these dues have already been fully paid for the current financial year. If the ship is a foreign - going ship and has deck cargo, the owner, agent or master must complete a form to declare the space occupied by the deck cargo. The form must be shown to the Custom Officer who is last on board at the beginning of the voyage.

Having settled the matter of light dues, the Master or Agent must then go to the Inspector with the following papers:

Certificate of Registry, Deck Cargo Certificate, Safety Certificate (or Certificates), Outward Light Bill Receipt, Load Line Certificate, Clearance Outwards and Victualling Bill, Manifest (or Declaration that one will be delivered within 14 days of vessel's departure) List of Outgoing

Passengers (if any), signed by Master and countersigned by Emigration Officer, Inward Clearing Bill (Jerque Note).

When the Custom Inspector is satisfied with the above named documents, he will date, stamp and sign the CLEARANCE OUTWARDS and hand it to the Master.

Once the port clearance has been issued, the ship is, as far as the Customs authority is concerned, free to sail from the port. But if the ship is in an enclosed dock, the Dock Master will require to sight the "Dock Pass" (issued by the authority when dock dues have been paid) before he will permit the vessel to leave.

**** Slika "Vessels with cargo" ****

Engagement of Crew and Preparation for Voyage

It is important that those signing on should have all the necessary documents such as Certificate of Competence, or Certificate of Qualification, Discharge Book (or Seaman's Book, Seaman's Passport) and Yellow Book (Vaccination Certificate). The Master must maintain a List of the Crew, see that he has an Official Log Book for the voyage together with the necessary supplementary logs (Radio 1 and 2, Watertight doors, etc. for passenger ships), Oil Record Books, and supply of Account of Wages forms, National Insurance form, etc.

Manifest. There is no official form for this, which may be in ordinary manuscript, written or typed, though some shipping companies may have their own special forms for the purpose. It should contain a detailed description of the ship's cargo showing marks and numbers of packages or other units, weights or quantities, name of shipper, name of consignee (or "to order"), port of shipment, intended port of discharge, reference number of the B/L for each package or unit, name and particulars of the vessel, and the name of the master. In the case of a general cargo liner the manifest is not usually ready at the time when the vessel clears. Accordingly, the clearing officer accepts a declaration that a manifest will be

delivered within 14 days.

Advance copies sent to agents of the ship abroad are useful to enable them to make preparations for berthing and unloading.

QUESTIONS

1. On what form is the clearance outwards entered?
2. What data should the Entry Outwards and Declaration contain?
3. What dues must be paid in order to clear the ship outwards?
4. When is the ship exempted from the payment of such dues?
5. What are the documents that must be presented to the Inspector?
6. What does the Clearance Inspector finally hand to the Master?
7. When is the Dock Pass required?
8. What are the documents required from the ship's personnel?
9. What information is entered in the Manifest?

EXERCISES

I COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY

1. Fill in the missing words or phrases from the brackets: (ON HIS BEHALF, FINALLY, PERSONALLY, IN PREPARING, THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, ON BOARD)

_____ the vessel to leave a (UK) port the Master or his Agent shall attend before _____ or other Customs officer. He is not normally required to attend the Custom House _____, and may give written authority to the agent to clear _____. When outward clearance is applied for the following documents are required to be presented: Clearance Outwards, Load Line Cert., Ship's certificate of registry, Wireless Certificate, Light Dues Certificate, safety equipment cert., Passenger List, and General Declaration of Departure. The last document includes any imported cargo remaining _____ for exportation. _____ the Inward Clearing Bill is needed.

2. Here is a list of terms used in clearing the ship inwards or outwards. Find synonymous or similar terms (i.e. having the same or nearly the same meaning):

- entry outwards and declaration
- certificate of pratique
- light dues certificate
- clearance outwards/inward
- Inward Clearing Bill
- consignee
- to break bulk
- Port Health Officer
- De-Ratting Certificate
- Reporting Officer
- Collector of Customs
- Wireless Certificate

3. Make a list of all the documents used in clearing the ship outwards, and compare them with the corresponding ones used for the clearance inwards, i.e.:

GENERAL DECLARATION ON ARRIVAL - ENTRY OUTWARDS AND DECLARATION

II GRAMMAR

1. Choose the right verb in the brackets to form verb+noun collocations; supply the right verb form: (SUBMIT, GIVE, PROVIDE, COMPLETE, LEAVE)

When these formalities satisfactorily _____, the ship may _____ the port on her voyage. In addition the ship manifest and passenger list, which _____ particulars of the names of passengers carried, must _____ to the port Custom-house within 14 days of clearance of the ship. The manifest is a list of cargo on board _____ particulars of the cargo, content, marks, shippers, and consignees.

2. Concession is expressed in the sentence:

1. There is no official form for this, though some shipping companies may have their own special forms for the purpose. Other examples of concession from the previous lessons are:
2. The Merchant shall tender the goods when the vessel is ready to load, notwithstanding any custom of the port.
3. No matter whether expressly arranged beforehand or otherwise, the Carrier shall be at liberty to carry the goods by the said or other vessel.
4. Although much trade is based of FOB or CIF contracts, the most useful type of B/L is the clean, negotiable, "through" Bill of Lading.
5. In spite of the engine breakdown the ship managed to arrive on time.
6. However hard the agent tries, the cost of loading cannot be reduced.

Join the following sentences to convey the idea of concession. Use one of the above conjunctions or phrases to introduce concession:

1. A knowledge of the stowage is very useful to the ship's officer. The cargo characteristics were given on the B/L.
2. There were similar types of ships in the past. Ro-ro operations started only after the 2nd World War.
3. Permission to immobilise engines was given by the Harbour Master. This was later cancelled due to an approaching storm.
4. The clean receipt was issued. The cargo delivered was not in good order and condition.
5. The ship was allowed to leave port. She did not submit the cargo manifest at the time of clearing.
6. The Custom Inspector signed the Clearance Outwards. The ship did not produce all the necessary documents.

III TRANSLATION

1. Za brod koji odlazi iz luke (outward vessel) moraju se u roku od 14 dana po odlasku broda predati dokumenti kao što su: Izlazni manifest s pojedinostima o lokalnom i prekrcajnom teretu, te Izlazna deklaracija kao dozvola (authority) za iznošenje (take out) robe.
2. Zapovjednik, brodar ili agent broda koji traži (apply for) dozvolu za isplovljenje treba predati na uvid (sighting) lučkim zdravstvenim vlastima:
 - punovažnu Svjedodžbu o deratizaciji/izuzeću od deratizacije
 - "slobodan promet" izdan od zdravstvenih organa, ako brod dolazi iz neke zaražene luke.
3. Prije odlaska broda brodski agent mora podnijeti opću deklaraciju u 4 primjerka. Moraju se ispuniti (complete) sve pojedinosti (details) kao i kod dolaska broda.
4. U lučkom carinskom (clearance) uredu moraju se predložiti (produce) četiri primjerka opće deklaracije, svjedodžba o registraciji broda/upisu, svjedodžba o teretnim linijama, svjedodžba o sigurnosnoj opremi, svjedodžba o sigurnosti putnika (samo za putničke brodove), radio-svjedodžba, izlazni manifest tereta, popis posade, popis putnika.
5. Brod koji je pretrpio (sustain) havariju (damage) uslijed (through) sudara, nasukanja itd., mora se (prije polaska) podvrgnuti ponovnom pregledu (submit to survey) radi utvrđivanja sposobnosti broda za plovidbu.
6. Kada se ispune (complete with) svi gornji zahtjevi, brodu će se nakon plaćanja svih lučkih taksa itd., izdati lučka dozvola za isplovljenje (Outward Clearance Certificate) na blagajni lučke carinarnice (Port Dues Cashier's Office), koja je smještena odmah do carinskog ureda za dozvole uplovljenja/isplovljenja (Customs Clearance).
7. Premda brod nije ispunjavao sve uvjete dobio je dozvolu za isplovljenje (clearance outwards).
8. Iako je agent platio sve pristojbe (dues) na vrijeme, morali smo čekati cijeli dan da isplovimo.
9. Bez obzira na vrst tereta, carinski službenik je tražio da pogleda Svjedodžbu o sigurnosti.
10. Usprkos potpunih podataka navedenih u pomorskoj knjižici našeg mazača, morali smo čekati potvrdu od konzulata.