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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Working Party on Inland Water Transport
(Forty-third session, 25-27 October 1999,
agenda item 9)

APPLICATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat reproduces below an update of document TRANS/SC.3/1998/6 concerning the status of application by Governments of all valid resolutions of the Working Party on Inland Water Transport as listed below.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY ON INLAND
WATER TRANSPORT WHICH HAVE NEITHER BEEN SUPERSEDED
NOR OTHERWISE BECOME INVALID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of resolution</u>
10	Noise Abatement in the Wheelhouse and Living Quarters of Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/131)
11	Abatement of the Noise Produced by Motor Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/131)
13 revised	International Certificate (international card) for Pleasure Craft (TRANS/SC.3/131)
14 revised	International Certificate (international card) concerning the Competence of Pleasure-Craft Operators (TRANS/SC.3/131)
15	Ship-Borne Barges (TRANS/SC.3/131)
17 revised	Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/103, annex 1 and TRANS/SC.3/104 and Corr.1)
21	Prevention of Water Pollution by Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/131)
22	SIGNI - Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways. Additions and Amendments to resolution No. 16, annex (TRANS/SC.3/107, annex 2 and TRANS/SC.3/108)
23	Application of the Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (annex to resolution No. 17, revised (TRANS/SC.3/131)) to Existing Vessels
24	Resolution on the European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI) (TRANS/SC.3/114, annex 2 and TRANS/SC.3/115)
25	Guidelines for Passenger Vessels also suited for carrying Disabled Persons (TRANS/SC.3/131)
26	Additions and Amendments to resolution No. 24 on CEVNI: European Code for Inland Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/115/Add.1)
27	Additions and Amendments to resolution No. 24 on CEVNI: European Code for Inland Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/115/Add.2)
28	Amendments to resolution No. 17, revised: Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/104/Add.1) Re: Chapter 4: "Stability and subdivision"
29	Additions and Amendments to resolution No. 22 on SIGNI: Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways (TRANS/SC.3/108/Add.1 and Corr.1)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of resolution (continued)</u>
30	Classification of European Inland Waterways (TRANS/SC.3/131)
31	Recommendations on Minimum Requirements for the Issuance of Boatmaster's Licences in Inland Navigation with a view to their Reciprocal Recognition for International Traffic (TRANS/SC.3/131)
32	Amendments to resolution No. 17, revised: Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/104/Add.2) Re: new Chapter 11 <u>bis</u> : "Hoisting devices of wheelhouses of inland navigation vessels"
33	Ship's Certificate (TRANS/SC.3/131)
34	Amendments to resolution No. 17, revised: Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/104/Add.2) Re: Chapter 1: "General provisions"
35	Standardized UN/ECE vocabulary for radio connections (TRANS/SC.3/141)
36	Amendments to resolution No. 17, revised: Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/104/Add.3) Re: Chapter 8: "Anchoring, mooring and towing"
37	Additions and amendments to resolution No. 24 on CEVNI: European Code for Inland Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/115/Add.3)
38	Amendments to resolution No. 17, revised: Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (TRANS/SC.3/104/Add.3) Re: Chapter 14: "Pushers and self-propelled vessels, pushed barges and pushed convoys" (coupling devices)
39	Additions and amendments to resolution No. 24 on CEVNI: European Code for Inland Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/115/Rev.1/Amend.1) Re: New Chapter 8: Complementary provisions (reporting requirements)
40	International Certificate for Operators of Pleasure Craft (TRANS/SC.3/147)
41	Pleasure Craft Used Exclusively for Pleasure Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/148)

Status of application of resolutions*

Resolution No.	10	11	13 REV.	14 REV.	15	17 REV.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Austria	A1/	A2/	A3/	A4/		A5/	A6/		A5/	A7/		A7/	A7/	A5/			A8/	A5/	A9/
Belarus																			
Belgium				A8/		A9/	A		A10/							A			A10/
Bulgaria				A11/		A	A				A47/								
Croatia	A	A	A	C	N	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C				C
Czech Republic	A	A	A12/	A13/	C	A	A		A	A	A12/	A	A12/	A12/		A	A	A	A
Finland				A14/		C	A		C							A	A48/		
France	A	A	A15/	A16/	N17/	A	N18/	C19/	A	C19/	A49/	C19/	C19/	A	C19/	A	A	A	A
Germany			A20/	N21/		A22/	A	A23/	N	A24/	A50/	A24/	A24/	A22/	A23/	A	A51/	A22/	A52/
Hungary			A25/	A26/	A	A	A		A		A53/						A54/		
Italy				A27/	A28/														
Lithuania						A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A		A	A	A	A

* Legend: A - Resolution is applied
P - Resolution is applied in part
N - Resolution is not applied
C - Application is under consideration
Blank - No information is available

Status of application of resolutions*

Resolution No.	10	11	13 REV.	14 REV.	15	17 REV.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Luxembourg	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	A55/	C	C
Moldova	C	C	C	C			A		C		A56/			C		A	C	C	A
Netherlands		A	A29/	A30/	A	A		A		A		A	A	A	A	A		A	A
Poland				A31/			A		A		A57/					A	A	A	A
Romania 32/	C	C	C	C	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Russian Federation	P33/	P34/			C	A35/	A35/	P	P35/	P	C	P	P	A35/	P	P	P	A35/	A35/
Slovakia	A	A	A36/37/	A36/38/	A36/	A36/	A36/	C	A36/	A36/	C	A	A	A	C	A	C	A	C
Switzerland	A	A	N39/	A40/	N	A	A	A	A	A	N58/	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	N
Ukraine	P	P	N	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A
United Kingdom			A41/	A42/		N	N		N	N	C59/								
United States					A43/														
Yugoslavia 44/					A		A												

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Blank - No information is available

Status of application of resolutions*

Resolution No.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41											
Austria																			
Belarus																			
Belgium																			
Bulgaria																			
Croatia		C																	
Czech Republic																			
Finland																			
France	A	A				P	C60/	A											
Germany	A22/		A22/		A22/	A	C	A											
Hungary																			
Italy																			
Lithuania																			

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Status of application of resolutions*

Resolution No.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41												
Luxembourg					C	C	A	C												
Moldova																				
Netherlands																				
Poland																				
Romania 32/																				
Russian Federation	P35/	P	A35/	P	A35/	A	C	C												
Slovakia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A												
Switzerland	A	N	A	C	A	C	C	C												
Ukraine	A	N	P	A	A	C	N	N												
United Kingdom																				
United States																				
Yugoslavia 44/																				

* Legend: A - Resolution is applied
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Notes to the table

1/ Implemented by regulation (Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung, BGBl. Nr. 265/1993; Schiffstechnikverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 450/1993 idF 1058/1994).

2/ Implemented by regulations (Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung, BGBl. Nr. 265/1993), Seen- und Fluß-Verkehrsordnung, BGBl. Nr. 42/1990, (Schiffstechnikverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 450/1993 idF 1058/1994).

3/ Implemented by law (Schiffahrtsgesetz 1990 BGBl. Nr. 87/1989 idF BGBl. Nr. 452/1992) and further specified by regulation (Schiffszulassungsverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 188/1990 idF BGBl. Nr. 567/1994 and 353/1996).

4/ Implemented by law (Schiffahrtsgesetz 1990 BGBl. Nr. 87/1989 idF BGBl. Nr. 452/1992) and further specified by regulation (Schiffsführerverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 189/1990).

5/ Implemented by regulation (Schiffstechnikverordnung BGBl. Nr. 450/1993 idF BGBl. Nr. 1058/1994).

6/ Implemented by regulation (Schiffstechnikverordnung BGBl. Nr. 450/1993 idF BGBl. Nr. 1058/1994; Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung BGBl. Nr. 265/1993)

7/ Implemented by regulation (Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung BGBl. Nr. 265/1993)

8/ There is no objection to the acceptance by the competent Belgian authorities of certificates issued by the authorities of another country. The Royal Decree of 2 June 1993 introduced a boatmaster's certificate for navigation on Belgian inland waterways with regard to certain categories of pleasure boats.

9/ Inland navigation vessels must conform to technical requirements established by the Royal Decree of 1 June 1993. This Decree incorporates EC Directive 82/714/EEC in the national legislation of Belgium. The EC Directive is based on the 1976 Rhine Vessel Inspection Regulations from which the revised resolution No. 17 has been derived.

10/ The Community Certificate for inland navigation vessels was introduced into the national legislation of Belgium by the Royal Decree of 1 June 1993 in line with EC Directive 82/714/EEC. The Community Certificate is to a large extent similar to the certificate proposed by resolution No. 33.

11/ The competent Bulgarian authorities, through the State Office for the Inspection of Navigation, issue international certificates in conformity with the provisions of resolution No. 14, revised (TRANS/SC.3/R.100/Add.1).

12/ This resolution was accepted and has been applied through national legislation since 1 October 1995. The international certificate (international card) for pleasure craft and other certificates issued abroad

for small pleasure craft are accepted for craft up to 20 m in length with a passenger capacity of not more than 12 persons if such craft are used by foreign nationals. For larger craft, an operating licence issued by the competent authority must be obtained if the international treaty to which the Czech Republic is a contracting Party does not provide otherwise. The competent authority is:

Státní Plavební Správa (State Navigation Service)
Jankovcova 6
CZ-170 04 PRAHA.

13/ The resolution was accepted and has been applied through national legislation since 1 October 1995. The international certificate (international card) of competence of pleasure-craft operators is issued on presentation of the national certificate of competence of operators of small craft of up to 20 m in length with a passenger capacity of not more than 12 persons, equipped with an engine, or of sailing boats for use on inland waterways or on the sea, up to 0.75 nautical miles from the coast, following an appropriate test. The certificate of competence of small craft operators on the inland waterways of the Czech Republic is mandatory and is issued for self-propelled craft with more than 4 kW of engine power, sailing boats with a total sail area of 12 m² and craft having no engine or sail of a mass greater than 1,000 kg including the load. The international certificate (international card) of competence of pleasure-craft operators issued abroad is accepted. Similarly, certificates of competence of small craft operators issued abroad are accepted if so provided by the international treaty to which the Czech Republic is a contracting Party.

The competent authority of the Czech Republic for the issue of certificates of competence for pleasure-craft operators is:

Státní Plavební Správa (State Navigation Service)
Jankovcova 6
CZ-170 04 PRAHA.

14/ The conditions governing the issue of the international certificate for pleasure-craft operators are the following:

(a) Persons holding a certificate of proficiency as a merchant marine navigator of any grade and a naval officer or non-commissioned officer of at least the rank of petty officer, second class, may present their original certificates;

(b) "Amateurs" shall pass an examination before an examiner appointed by the National Board of Navigation.

All international certificates are issued by the National Board of Navigation.

No club or private body is authorized to issue an international card or an international certificate (TRANS/SC.3/R.87).

15/ On 15 April 1988, France accepted resolution No. 13, revised, concerning the international certificate for pleasure craft. When the directives were given to the supervisory commissions for the issue of

international certificates in conformity with the provisions of resolution No. 13, revised, it was stipulated that these provisions were applicable only to small inland navigation vessels, designed for normal pleasure trips, to the exclusion of passenger vessels carrying 12 or more passengers, former cargo vessels no longer in service, the interiors of which have been converted into houseboat accommodation but which, because of their dimensions, cannot be considered to be standard pleasure craft, and high-speed sports boats.

As a result, pleasure craft of a maximum length of 15 metres, carrying fewer than 15 persons, and designed to travel normally at speeds of less than 20 km/h, referred to as "pleasure craft", may travel freely on the inland waterways of the zone defined in the ministerial decree of 17 March 1988, if they carry the international certificate for pleasure craft on inland waterways, issued in conformity with the provisions of resolution No. 13, revised, by any State which has accepted the said resolution.

The authorities competent to issue this certificate will be the chairmen of the shipping supervisory commissions.

The competent French authorities will implement this resolution on French inland waterways only. The certificate should therefore specify "inland waterways". ("Inland waterways" means rivers and canals, except for the Rhine and the Moselle).

Where offshore waters are concerned, however, the documents referred to in the maritime conventions or in bilateral agreements will continue to be required (basically, the proof that a vessel has a right to fly the flag of the flag State). These documents are also recognized as valid on inland waters.

16/ Decree No. 91-731 of 23 July 1991 concerning the crew and operation of vessels sailing or anchoring on inland waterways provides, in article 13, that the international certificate concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators issued pursuant to the provisions of resolution No. 14, revised, presented by an operator piloting a pleasure craft designed and equipped to sail at less than 20 km/h with an overall hull length of 15 metres or less, is the equivalent of the category "C" certificate issued by France for the operation of pleasure craft.

The certificate is not, however, required when the vessel is chartered and has previously received the approval of the competent authorities, in which case the operator is in possession of a pleasure-craft card issued by the charterer.

Operators of sports craft, designed and equipped for a sporting activity and in particular for sailing at speeds greater than 20 km/h, or of pleasure barges more than 15 metres long, must be in possession either of the appropriate French document or of a document recognized under a reciprocal agreement between France and the operator's country of origin.

These provisions are applicable immediately. During any check made by the competent authorities, vessel operators may be required to produce the international certificate.

17/ This resolution is not widely applied as it relates mainly to seagoing vessels.

18/ This resolution is to be introduced in stages.

19/ These resolutions concern the traffic police and are to be introduced with the next amendment of the general police regulations (Decree No. 73-912 of 27 September 1973).

20/ The resolution has been incorporated into national law. The documents will be issued by the associations authorized to do so.

21/ This resolution was not approved by the German side, since it only governs the issuance of a licence, but not the requirements to be met to obtain one.

National legislation, i.e. the Regulation onlicensing of operators of sports boats on inland waterways, contains a "guest" regulation according to which persons living outside the purview of the above regulation who do not remain for more than one year within the purview of this regulation, are required to hold a boatmaster's licence only if it is also officially required in the native country of the operator of the sports boat.

22/ In the context of European Union legislation and CCNR.

23/ The recommendations were taken into consideration when the Police Regulations for Inland Navigation were revised.

24/ The recommendations of CEVNI were incorporated to the widest possible extent into national Police Regulations for Inland Navigation. The two addenda have been also, or are going to be taken into consideration in the course of the forthcoming revisions of the Police Regulations, in the light of national conditions.

25/ In Hungary, resolutions Nos. 13 and 14 have already been applied for about 10 years. A wealth of experience has been gained in the implementation of those resolutions, which facilitate international navigation for pleasure. On the basis of that experience, Hungarian experts have participated actively in the revision of resolutions Nos. 13 and 14, and their proposals have contributed to the improvement of their annexes. New versions of the documents are now being prepared, to take into account the new elements introduced into resolution No. 13 during its revision.

Over the many years that these resolutions have been applied, the Hungarian authorities have not received a single report of difficulties connected with their application.

26/ Since 1 July 1983, the international certificate (international card) concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators (resolution No. 14, revised) has been issued in Hungary by the newly established General Inspectorate for Transport (TRANS/SC.3/R.100).

27/ International certificates (or cards) of the kind in question, issued by foreign Governments or by foreign competent bodies are recognized as valid documents in Italian waters, solely for the purposes of pleasure navigation, without restrictions other than those provided for in the documents themselves.

Regarding, specifically, the certificate (or card) concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators, it may be pointed out that, in accordance with Act No. 50 of the Italian Republic of 11 February 1971, the said certificate may also be regarded as a valid document for the operation of craft flying the Italian flag.

Certificates of this kind are not yet issued to Italian nationals travelling abroad, since such an innovation would necessitate legislative amendments. These will, however, be issued in the near future (TRANS/SC.3/R.87/Add.1).

28/ The Italian authorities accept resolution No. 15 on the conditions mentioned below.

With regard to the registration of ship-borne barges, the Italian authorities are prepared to accept the requirement that such barges should be registered in either a maritime register or, of course, an inland-shipping register, provided that dual registration is excluded. In this connection a solution that might be adopted is that the barge shall be registered in one or the other of these registers according to where it is mainly used: on inland waterways or at sea. The Italian authorities also advocate maintenance of a principle that goods on board barges, at any rate when the latter are floated, are to be discharged during the sea or inland-waterway voyage, with an absolute ban on taking aboard en route, whether on the outward or on the return voyage, goods other than those intended to be transferred by the same barge to the barge-carrier for the new voyage on intercontinental maritime routes.

Incidentally, attention is drawn to the fact that no payment, whether in the form of taxes or in that of tolls of any kind, is levied on Italian inland waterways. However, the principle that such barges are subject to the same fiscal regime as other inland navigation vessels has been accepted (TRANS/SC.3/R.19).

29/ The Government of the Netherlands accepts resolution No. 13, revised, concerning the international certificate (international card) for pleasure craft, as contained in document TRANS/SC.3/118, annex 2, of 27 November 1986.

At present no legal requirements for the construction and fitting out of pleasure craft exist in the Netherlands. It is understood, however, that, if such requirements are introduced in the Netherlands, holders of the international certificate (card) referred to in resolution No. 13, revised, will not be exempt from them.

In the Netherlands, the following non-governmental bodies are authorized to issue the international certificate for pleasure craft:

Koninklijke Nederlandse Toeristenbond (ANWB) at the Hague;

Koninklijke Nederlandse Watersport Verbond (KNWV) at Bunnik;

Koninklijke Nederlandse Motorboot Club (KNMC) at Utrecht.

30/ The Netherlands authorities are prepared to accept resolution No. 14, revised, on the international certificate (international card) concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators, under the following conditions:

The Netherlands Government is prepared to accept the international certificate and international card on a basis of reciprocity, provided that the certificate or card was issued by the competent authorities of the country concerned.

In the case of a pleasure craft 15 metres long or longer, or a motorized craft capable of a speed exceeding 20 km/h, the Netherlands authorities reserve the right to check whether the holder of the international certificate or card has actually passed a valid test.

The international certificates and cards issued by the Netherlands authorities will distinguish between pleasure-craft categories and different navigation zones as follows:

Pleasure-craft categories:

(a) Pleasure craft for which a navigation certificate is required under the Netherlands law concerning inland navigation vessels, i.e. vessels 15 metres long or longer and motorized craft capable of a speed exceeding 20 km/h;

(b) Other pleasure craft will be exempt from the requirement for a navigation certificate.

Navigation zones:

I. Rivers, canals and lakes in the Netherlands;

II. All waterways in the Netherlands.

The international certificates and cards issued in the Netherlands to operators of category (b) pleasure craft will be valid for navigation zone II.

At a later date, the Netherlands authorities will authorize the following four water sports federations to issue international certificates and cards:

Koninklijke Nederlandse Toeristenbond (ANWB)
(Royal Netherlands Touring Federation)

Koninklijke Nederlandse Watersport Verbond (KWV)
(Royal Netherlands Water Sports Federation)

Koninklijke Nederlandse Motorboot Club (KNMC)
(Royal Netherlands Power-Boat Federation)

Nederlandse Waterskibond (NWB)
(Netherlands Water-Ski Federation) (TRANS/SC.3/R.100/Add.2)

31/ The Polish Government states that the National Physical Culture and Sports Committee issues international cards in conformity with resolution No. 14, revised (TRANS/SC.3/R.100/Add.1).

32/ The provisions of the resolutions have been incorporated in the national legislation of Romania.

33/ In the context of national requirements (2.5.2 Carriage by inland waterway. Inland waterway vessels and combined seagoing and inland waterway vessels. Health regulations and standards SanReN 2.5.2-703-98).

34/ In the context of national requirements (Shipping rules on the inland waterways of the RSFSR).

35/ In the context of national requirements (Register of inland navigation vessels in the Russian Federation. Regulations for the classification and construction of inland navigation vessels, 1995).

36/ The acceptance of this resolution (previously accepted by the Government of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic) has been confirmed by the Government of the Slovak Republic.

37/ The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic accepts resolution No. 13, revised, concerning the international certificate (international card) for pleasure craft and has applied it without any amendments since 1 January 1988.

The regulations for construction and equipment of pleasure craft are contained in the Regulations for Safety of Navigation on Inland Waterways of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic contained in Annex No. 155/1973 of the Shipping Code. In connection with the amendment of the above-mentioned regulation according to the updated European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI), the new regulation for construction and equipment of small vessels, including pleasure craft, became effective from 1989 in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The bodies authorized to issue the international certificate for pleasure craft in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic are the following:

State Navigation Management in Prague
6, Jankovcova
CZ-170 04 Praha 7

State Navigation Management in Bratislava
10, Prístavaná
CK-816 14 Bratislava

38/ In the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the regulation on carrying aboard pleasure craft used in international navigation documents conforming to resolution No. 14, revised, came into force on 1 April 1985.

According to this regulation, Czech and Slovak pleasure craft subject to the international navigation system must have the international certificate for pleasure craft proving their navigability and the international certificate concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators proving the competence of a craft operator to sail it in the areas designated. As for foreign pleasure craft entering the inland waterways of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, similar documents issued by the competent authorities of foreign States are recognized (TRANS/SC.3/R.100/Add.3).

Limitations applied

The term "pleasure craft" for the purpose of this regulation is limited to a sailing boat or motor boat the dimensions of which do not exceed those of a small craft.

The international certificate for pleasure craft is valid for the period designated in it, but not for more than two years.

Conditions for the issuance of international documents

The international certificates for pleasure craft and the international certificates concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators for navigation on inland waterways are issued to craft and to craft operators fulfilling the conditions for operating small craft in Czech and Slovak territory in conformity with the special regulations.

The validity of these documents for maritime navigation is extended following a special inspection of the craft and a special examination of the craft operator.

Organs authorized to issue the documents

The international certificate for pleasure craft and the international certificate concerning the competence of pleasure-craft operators are issued and their validity is renewed by the "State Navigation Administration in Prague" and the "State Navigation Administration in Bratislava" within the framework of their territorial competence; these are State bodies answerable to the Federal Ministry of Transport.

The above-mentioned documents are issued in three languages: Czech (Slovak), Russian and English conforming to the model of the annex to resolution No. 14, revised (TRANS/SC.3/R.100/Add.3).

39/ The competent Swiss authorities recall that they entered a waiting reservation on this resolution at the forty-eighth session of the Inland Transport Committee to the effect that the Swiss Government, while intending to incorporate the provisions into its legislation, cannot do so for several years, in view of the time needed to adapt national legislation and the harmonization essential for the adoption of the international regime.

40/ The Federal Council Ordinance on navigation in Swiss waters has been in force since 1 April 1979. This Ordinance provides in article 90 for the issue of an international certificate of competence for pleasure craft operation:

(a) For holders of the Swiss licence in categories:

- A. Motorized vessels of more than 6 kW engine capacity not falling within categories B and C;
- B. Passenger vessels;
- C. Cargo vessels;
- D. Sailing vessels having a sail area of more than 15 m²; and

(b) For all other persons wishing to go abroad with a motorized vessel of up to 6 kW engine capacity or with a sailing vessel having up to 15 m² sail area.

International certificates of competence and international cards of competence issued abroad are valid, as are national licences, for persons staying temporarily in Switzerland. The persons entitled to benefit from these rules are the nationals of States which provide reciprocity for the holders of an international certificate of competence issued in Switzerland.

According to information transmitted by the competent cantonal authorities, very few foreign tourists navigating in Switzerland were in possession of an international document during the 1979 and 1980 seasons.

In the interests of international water-borne tourism, the Government of Switzerland keenly hopes that a large number of States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe will apply resolution No. 14 as from the 1981 season.

A list of the authorities authorized to issue the international certificate in Switzerland may be obtained from:

Office fédéral des transports
Service de la navigation
3003 Berne

or from

Département fédéral de la défense, de la protection
de la population et des sports
Etat major général
Groupe de la logistique
Division de la circulation et des transports
Section du contrôle fédéral des véhicules
3003 Berne

41/ The United Kingdom Government issues these certificates through the agency of the Royal Yachting Association, which has been kept fully informed of the provisions of resolution No. 13, revised, and takes them into account when operating the certification scheme.

42/ According to the Royal Yachting Association (RYA), there is no requirement for private pleasure-craft operators of boats less than 80 grt to hold certificates of competence in United Kingdom waters. However, the United Kingdom Government authorizes the RYA to issue certificates in accordance with resolution No. 14, revised. This RYA certificate is entitled the "International Certificate of Competence" (ICC) and is only awarded after a written and practical examination.

43/ The provisions of this resolution are acceptable to the United States Government if the final recommendation of the first numbered paragraph means that ship-borne barges must pay taxes and tolls of all kinds applicable to services rendered or privileges provided on inland waterways.

The United States Government cannot accept a recommendation that would call for ship-borne barges to be taxed to alleviate various economic problems, including withdrawing obsolete craft from circulation, compensation for owners of vessels not employed during periods of lower demand, or comparable measures.

Although the resolution was composed in reference to European inland waterways, the services are equally applicable to the inland waterways of the United States on the basis outlined. Thousands of vessels of European registry enter and use United States rivers, harbours, waterways and the Great Lakes each year. They are assessed tolls, harbour fees and customary charges for services rendered at the level applied to vessels of the United States or other foreign registry, but are not taxed to provide funds that would be used to compensate owners of United States vessels not fully employed or no longer required.

The United States Government believes that this distinction, not solely confined to ship-borne barges, is an important principle that should be maintained among trading partners for vessels handling import/export shipments.

The United States Government will seek clarification of the provision "that ship-borne barges should pay the taxes and tolls of all kinds applicable on inland waterways" at the next meeting of the ECE Working Party on Inland Water Transport (TRANS/SC.3/R.19).

44/ Any data provided under the heading "Yugoslavia" relate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 47/1 of 22 September 1992 and 47/229 of 5 May 1993, cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

45/ Implemented by law (Schiffahrtsgesetz 1990, BGBl. Nr. 87/1989 idF BGBl. Nr. 452/1992 and 429/1995) and further specified by regulation (Schiffsführerverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 189/1990).

46/ Implemented by regulation (Schiffszulassungsverordnung, BGBl. Nr. 188/1990 idF BGBl. Nr. 567/1994 and 353/1996).

47/ From the point of view of design (passenger areas, door sills, coamings, gangway gradients and cross-pieces, and protection against fire), the Bulgarian passenger vessels navigating on the Danube, namely the "Sofia" and the "Ruse", which were built at Degendorf (Netherlands) in 1983, satisfy the requirements for the carriage of disabled persons. However, a toilet and a washroom have to be specially adapted, an additional handrail has to be installed on the guard rails of gangways and the corresponding markings and indications have to be provided.

48/ The training of inland watercraft operators in Finland meets the standards of resolution No. 31, except for the CEVNI Code for Inland Navigation (TRANS/SC.3/115) which is not being taught as it is not in use in Finland.

According to Finnish legislation, certificates cannot be granted automatically to foreigners wishing to serve on board Finnish vessels. Certificates are granted only when Finnish training authorities have established the equivalence of the exams. In addition, the applicant must have sufficient knowledge of Finnish or Swedish.

49/ The French regulations include the possibility of carrying a certain percentage of disabled persons on board passenger ships. The availability of the required equipment on board these ships is therefore envisaged.

50/ The application of resolution No. 25 is recommended by the Government for both new and reconstructed vessels.

51/ In national legislation however, such as the Binnenschifferpatentverordnung (Ordinance on Boatmaster's Licences in Inland Navigation), the requirements for obtaining a boatmaster's licence, as well as the examination programme go, to some extent, beyond the minimum requirements as set out in resolution No. 31.

52/ Such certificates will not be issued by German authorities (due to the appropriate provisions of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine and of the European Community).

53/ The annex to resolution No. 25 is used in the daily practice of the control bodies responsible for the technical supervision of navigation. The provisions of this resolution will be taken into account in the revision of social, health and some technical standards for inland navigation vessels in Hungary.

54/ In 1995, the Hungarian Ministry of Transport, Communications and Water Resource Management issued decree No. 2/1995 (II.24) KHVM on navigation certificates and on testing procedures.

The regulations in question fully satisfy the requirements of the recommendations of resolution No. 31 and those of the Danube Commission regarding professional qualifications. In fact, some of the Hungarian regulations are more exacting than the above-mentioned recommendations.

Boatmaster's/master's certificates are issued for specific sectors of the river (no certificate is issued for the river as a whole).

The Hungarian authorities insist on the following:

the radar navigation certificate must be issued in accordance with the Rhine regulations;

during testing of knowledge of the waterway, the candidate must demonstrate familiarity with the dangerous and complicated portions of the sector in question by entering navigational information on the outline chart;

a basic command of Russian or German navigation terminology must be demonstrated.

Holders of the Rhine boatmaster's certificate may apply for recognition of the equivalence of their certificate. In such cases, they may be issued with a category "A" boatmaster's certificate. For full recognition, they must pass an examination on the following:

knowledge of the rules of the road and rules of navigation;

knowledge of the waterway;

basic knowledge of the law;

knowledge of ADN;

knowledge of Danube radio communications.

Candidates must also show by means of the ship's log or their service record that they have successfully completed eight downstream and eight upstream passages through the relevant sector of the Danube.

For candidates who do not hold a Rhine boatmaster's certificate but have some other document authorizing them to navigate on inland waterways in the Netherlands or the Rhine basin, the Hungarian authorities may specify the subject areas to be tested and the type of certificate to be issued to the candidate.

The competent Hungarian authorities are prepared to recognize the equivalence of Rhine radar navigation certificates without further examination, on a reciprocal basis.

55/ In view of the extremely small number of persons concerned by the issue of an inland navigation boatmaster's certificate, Luxembourg long ago decided not to issue a specifically national document, but to recognize

documents issued by other States members of the Economic Commission for Europe. Recognition is provided for under article 15 of the Grand-Ducal regulation of 30 December 1992 concerning the carriage of passengers on the Moselle and articles 1 and 2 of the Grand-Ducal regulation of 30 December 1992 implementing Council Directive No. 91/672/EEC of 16 December 1991 on reciprocal recognition of national boatmaster's certificates for the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

56/ The provisions of resolution No. 25 will be applied only to newly built vessels.

57/ Measures have been taken in order to incorporate several recommendations of the resolution in the national requirements. Some of these recommendations, such as sound signals and optical signs, have been incorporated. Others will be implemented during the modernization of existing vessels and the construction of new ones.

58/ The provisions of resolution No. 25 are based largely on the regulations currently in effect in this regard for the navigation of the Rhine. However, as the resolution is very recent, it has not yet been possible to incorporate its specific recommendations into the regulations in question. This will nevertheless be done in the course of forthcoming revisions.

59/ The discussion of these recommendations is envisaged in the first instance with the Department of Transport's Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee in order to consider with them the most effective way of drawing resolution No. 25 to the attention of the relevant operators and authorities. The head of the Department's Disabled Unit will also draw the recommendations to the attention of the ECMT Working Group on Transport for Disabled People, which she chairs.

60/ France will issue the international certificate for pleasure-craft operators, in implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution No. 40, following the adoption of the forthcoming decree on the operation of vessels.
