

## **UPDATE ON STATE OF PLAY ON BOAT LICENSES AND ICC IMPLEMENTATION IN EUROPE**

This note aims at presenting an overview of the regulatory state-of-play on boat licenses and the acceptance of the ICC – International Certificate of Competence in Europe. Since a couple of years, the European Boating Association (EBA) seeks to promote international boating tourism, mainly through the adoption of the ICC and / or of an EU document ensuring that boaters can move freely in the European Union.

This note will cover the following aspects:

1. Key elements on boat licenses and ICC in Europe
2. What is the International Certificate of Competence – ICC?
3. Overview of boat license / ICC requirements per country in Europe

### **1. Key elements on boat licenses and ICC in Europe**

This survey shows that a form of boat license is required in at least 25 out of 30 European countries (with no information for Bulgaria and Slovakia). However, the requirements vary greatly with regard to the area of navigation, the distance from shore/shelter, the means of propulsion (sailing/motor boats), the boat's length and the engine's power. The age limits though not stated in the table vary from a country to another.

Today, 12 European countries of which 11 EU Member States<sup>1</sup> and Switzerland apply the UN ECE resolution 40 and deliver the ICC. But the unequal implementation of UN ECE resolutions 13, 14 and 40 creates differences in ICC practices and acceptance. The differences in ICC implementation concern the scope (inland waterways only / inland waterways and sea), the types of boats (length, speed, power) and the interpretation of conditions for applicants (residence, nationality, language).

### **2. What is the International Certificate of Competence – ICC?**

The origins of an International Certificate came about from the requirement to navigate the length of the Rhine and the Danube, and the need for reassurance that vessel operators were competent to ensure safety of navigation and protection of the environment as they moved from one country to another. As a result, on 29 January 1979, the United Nations Working Party on Inland Water Transport adopted

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<sup>1</sup> Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, UK

**Resolution 14**<sup>2</sup> which recommended the introduction of a European document for an International Certificate (International Card) to provide those assurances. The Resolution was also intended to facilitate 'waterborne tourism'. Until then operators could well have been expected to produce competence certificates issued by each government whose waters they were on.

In the mid-nineties, the Working Group on Inland Water Transport considered that Resolution 14 needed updating and strengthening and on 16 October 1998 the Working Party adopted their revisions as **Resolution 40**<sup>3</sup>; which also replaced Resolution 14.

**Resolution 40** not only includes operators of pleasure craft bound for or on the inland and coastal waters of foreign countries, but specifically included bareboat charter vessels. Significantly, it also set out the nautical, regulatory and technical competency requirements to be achieved and a minimum age (16 years of age) for the issue of an International Certificate irrespective of individual national schemes. Resolution 40 also prescribes an updated model for the certificate to conform to.

The **International Certificate for Operators of Pleasure Craft** created in Resolution 40 is now more commonly referred to as the International Certificate of Competence (ICC). A government that has adopted either resolution may nominate competent authorities and/or approved bodies to issue certificates on its behalf to its nationals and residents for use on its registered craft. However, the ICC is only applicable where the visited country has adopted or recognises the ICC as a valid standard of competency.

Resolution 40 sets out requirements in its Annex I for issuing the ICC to country's nationals and residents. The holder of an official national certificate of competence can obtain an ICC without having to pass another examination. But in practice, countries such as Italy and Belgium do not issue ICC to their nationals, though they accept foreign ICC in their waters.

Alternatively, an ICC can be issued if the applicant is 16 or older, physically / mentally fit to operate a pleasure craft, and have successfully passed an examination to prove necessary competence. The examination consists in assessing sufficient knowledge of regulations for safe navigation on inland waters and/or coastal waters; and the ability to apply this knowledge in practice. The examination must be held with regard to the zones of navigation (i.e. inland waters and/or coastal waters) and must include at least one of the specific subjects: a) sufficient knowledge of regulations (CEVNI, COLREG); b) ability to apply the nautical and technical knowledge in practice; and c) conduct under special circumstances (i.e. ensuring safety on board) – See the detailed content of Annex I in Resolution 40 (footnote 3).

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<sup>2</sup> UN Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee Working Party on Inland Water Transport Resolution 14 (revised) – International Certificate (international Card) concerning the Operators of Pleasure Craft

<sup>3</sup> UN Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee Working Party on Inland Water Transport Resolution 40 – International Certificate for Operators of Pleasure Craft.

See text in [English](#) and [French](#) – More on [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org)

The current situation is confusing and does not augment boating tourism in Europe. The position of the European Boating Association (EBA) is to recommend that all governments follow the lead taken by those that have adopted Resolution 40 so far, that they recognise it as an acceptable standard in its own right and notify the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe accordingly. In addition, EBA considers that standards set out in the UN ECE resolution 40 provide a reasonable and appropriate level of competence for day sailing with due regard to the safety of navigation and crew and the protection of the environment. Some governments however are still discussing whether the ICC may or may not fit into their own national schemes.

### 3. Overview of national requirements on boat licenses and ICC acceptance in Europe

P = power; L = length

Country	Regulations on boat licenses	ICC acceptance
Austria	Compulsory motor license if P > 4.4 kW and for electric boat with P > 500 W Also according to the length and type of boat Recognition of foreign licenses	YES  Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied
Belgium	No compulsory license for sea-going navigation (either sailing or motor)  Compulsory license for inland waterways when L >= 15m or speed > 20 km/h (no matter what the propulsion means)	YES  ICC is accepted from foreigners, and issued to Belgian nationals or residents according to Resolution 40
Bulgaria	NO	YES Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied
Croatia	Compulsory license for all means of propulsion if L > 2,5 m OR P > 5 kW 5 types of licenses: - A for L = 6 m, P = 8kW, navigation = 6 miles from coast - B for L = 12 m or 15 gross tons - C for 20 gross tons - For larger boats, 2 licenses for "yacht master" A & B  Croatian flag vessels: you can operate the vessels with	YES  Resolution 13 and 40 applied Resolution 14 NOT applied

	<p>certificates issued by the Croatian authorities or certificates issued by the competent authorities of other states that have concluded bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with Croatian Administration (Hungary and Slovakia) or certificates issued by the competent authorities of other states that have been recognised by the Croatian Administration (Ministry of Maritime Affairs; list of recognised certificates which you can find on the web site of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs:  <a href="http://www.mppi.hr/UserDocsImages/NAUTIC%20TABL-ENG%20MoU%2014-6_13.pdf">http://www.mppi.hr/UserDocsImages/NAUTIC%20TABL-ENG%20MoU%2014-6_13.pdf</a>)</p> <p>The Ordinance on Boats and Yachts (Official Gazette No. 27/05, 57/06, 80/07, 3/08 and 18/09) Croatian only</p>	
Cyprus	Compulsory driver license for high speed vessels with L equal or < 15m and speed > 15 knots	NO
Czech Republic	<p>3 types of licenses for seagoing vessels with L= 24m:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A for ocean (no limitations)</li> <li>- B for offshore, navigation = 200 miles,</li> <li>- C for coastal waters, navigation = 20 miles, L &lt; 16m</li> </ul> <p>One license for inland waterways for vessels up to L = 20m, P &gt; 4kW and sail area &gt; 12m<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied</p>

Denmark	<p>Compulsory license for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- planing powerboats</li> <li>- vessels with P &gt; 18.64 kW (25 HP)</li> <li>- vessels with L &gt; 15m</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary license for users of other boats, the sailboat certificate is approved to powerboats</p>	NO
Estonia	<p>Compulsory license if L &gt; 7m, P &gt; 25 kW, sail area &gt; 25m<sup>2</sup>, Distance &gt; 5 nautical miles from coast</p> <p>Degree in certificates, according to experience</p> <p>Boaters are unsatisfied with the system</p>	YES
Finland	<p>No compulsory licenses</p> <p>The driver of a registered boat (sailboat, motorboat or PWC) must be over 15 years old.</p> <p>All boats that are 5.5 metres long or more or/and with an engine of 15 kw or more must be registered. All PWCs falling into this category must be registered too.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolutions 14 and 40 applied</p> <p>State examination for ICC</p>
France	<p>No license for motor boats with P &lt; 4.5 kW and sailing boats</p> <p>2 compulsory licenses if P &gt; 4.5 kW (6 HP), incl. PWC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sea: <i>Permis côtier</i> for day / night navigation, any power, max 6 miles from shelter (from 16 years), with extension <i>Hauturier</i> for offshore navigation (from 16 years)</li> <li>- Inland: <i>Permis eaux intérieures</i> for L &lt; 20m (from 16 years), with extension <i>Grande plaisance fluviale</i> for L &gt; 20m (from 18 years)</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolution 40 under consideration</p> <p>Resolutions 13, 14 applied</p>

Germany	<p>No license for sailing and motor boats with P &lt; 11.02 kW Compulsory license for motorized boats if P &gt; 11.02 kW 2 types of licenses with theoretical and practical examination for inland waterways and coastal waters</p> <p>3 levels of compulsory certificates for inland waterways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- L &lt; 15m (Amtlicher Sportbootführerschein-Binnen)</li> <li>- L &gt; 15m &lt; 25m (Sportschifferpatent)</li> <li>- L &gt; 25m &lt; 35m (Schifferpatent C)</li> </ul> <p>4 levels of certificates for coastal waters/sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic license for motorized boats with P &gt; 11.02 kW (Amtlicher Sportbootführerschein- official license/mandatory)</li> <li>- Coastal waters (Sportküstenschifferschein - official license / NOT mandatory)</li> <li>- Sea (Sportseeschifferschein - official license/NOT mandatory)</li> <li>- Offshore/Open Sea (Sporthochseeschifferschein - official license/NOT mandatory)</li> </ul> <p>Charter (bareboat – for nationals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no license for sailing and motor boat charter (coastal/inland waterways) with P &lt; 11.02 kW</li> <li>- no license for motor yachts/house boats up to 15 m length on several inland waterways if boat speed is restricted to 12 km/h</li> <li>- foreign charterers must fulfil their national regulations</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolutions 13, 40 applied ICC is accepted on German inland waterways for boats of max L =15 m</p>
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Greece	Compulsory license for all means of propulsion if P > 18.64 kW (25 HP) Heavy theoretical and practical training since 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2005 Recognition of foreign licenses	NO
Hungary	4 different compulsory licenses for sea-going vessels: - Cat IV for navigation up to 3 NM - Cat III for navigation up to 12 NM - Cat II for navigation up to 200 NM - Cat I with no limitation for navigation Upgrading to a higher category is based on experience Cat I-II require a ROC  Compulsory license for inland waterways for boats with L = 20m. Boats with sails > 10m <sup>2</sup> or P > 4 kW need ICC.	NO  Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied Long experience with ICC for Danube
Ireland	NO	YES – Resolution 40 applied ICC issuance is managed on behalf of the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport by the Irish Sailing Federation
Italy	Compulsory license for PWC Compulsory licence for sailing and motor boats (L ≤ 24m) if: - Navigation > 6 miles from shelter - Navigation ≤ 6 miles but P > 30 kW For pleasure yacht L > 24m a particular licence is provided	NO  Resolution 14 applied ICC is accepted for foreign boaters ICC is not issued to Italians



	<p>The license is also compulsory when the engine installed on board is (not considering the power) with a an engine size greater than</p> <p>Outboard: 750cc, 2 strokes (carburettor) 1000cc, 4 strokes (carburettor or direct ignition)</p> <p>Inboard: 1300cc, 4 strokes</p> <p>Any type: 2000cc diesel</p> <p>2 types of license:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Navigation <math>\leq</math> 12 miles</li> <li>- No limit to navigation</li> </ul> <p>Special licences are provided for disabled boaters.</p> <p>For chartered boats (bare boat) the charterer: If Italian must have the licence according to the above summary If foreign is authorized to drive the boat within the limits of the license issued in her/his home country</p>	
Latvia	<p>Compulsory license for motor boats (though legislation is expecting for sailing boats soon)</p> <p>3 types of licenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal</li> <li>- High / deep seas</li> <li>- Specific zones: Channel, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea</li> </ul> <p>Issuing authority is CSDD - Road Traffic Safety Directorate (governmental) in cooperation with Latvian Sailing Union (private, sport federation)</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>Joined Resolution 40</p> <p>It is planned that ICC will be accepted in Latvia, but there are still questions about licenses issued in other countries, non-member for ICC.</p>

Lithuania	Compulsory license for motor boats No license for sailing boats	YES Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied
Luxembourg	Compulsory license for craft with L > 7m and/or P > 7.35kW Inland waterways: <i>Permis fluvial</i> for a boat max L = 20m Coastal waters: <i>Permis côtier</i> for a sea-going non-habitable boat of max L = 7m, max 3 miles from coast High seas: <i>Permis mer</i> for sea-going boat of max L = 24m	YES – Resolutions 13, 40 applied
Malta	Compulsory license for mechanically driven small craft with P = 74.57 kW (100 HP) From 2011, compulsory license for P = 22.37 kW (30 HP) Compulsory course on Basic Seamanship & Safe Boathandling	NO
Netherlands	No compulsory license for sea-going navigation (either sailing or motor)  Compulsory license on inland waterways when L > 15m OR speed > 20 km/h (theoretical exam only) Compulsory boat registration when speed > 20km/h  <b>Voluntary HISWA rules or systems</b> Sailing or boating diploma (theory and practical) for all kinds of boats (ISAF accreditation); registration of boat ownership; boat safety check system  About 30% of all the skippers of the 500.000 pleasure craft	YES  Resolutions 13, 14, 40 applied for inland waterways  Regarding the ICC issue the <b>Obligatory Boat License</b> is relevant: - Boat license I for easy water (inland waterways, small lakes) = ICC inland waters - Boat license 2 for difficult water area's (difficult rivers, big lakes, sea) = ICC inland & coastal waters

	<p>in the Netherlands need a license. ICC is automatically included in these 2 licenses since 2010. Skippers can also buy an ICC with the following licenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate in theory of coastal navigation</li> <li>- Certification navigation on the Rhine river (Rhine Patent)</li> <li>- Boat license for very large pleasure craft</li> </ul> <p>Dutch boat owners also can buy an ICP (international certificate pleasure craft). In the Netherlands there is no legal obligatory boat registration and identification system. In some (EU) countries the government (customs) demands an certificate of ownership.</p>	
Norway	<p>From 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010, compulsory licensing system for all boat drivers born on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January 1980 and for all boats when L &gt; 8m (26ft) or P &gt; 18.64 kW (25 HP). 16 years minimum age for boats that goes faster than 10 knots and/or has 10 HP or more and / or is longer than 8m.</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolution 40 applied</p>
Poland	<p>Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, 4 licenses for motor boats and 3 licenses for sailing boats, according to type of boat and navigation (distance from coast)</p> <p><b><u>Motorboat certificates and licenses</u></b></p> <p><b>Motorboat Helmsman</b></p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Age of 14 or older</li> <li>2. Passing motorboat helmsman exam</li> </ol> <p>Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Steering motorboats on inland waters</li> <li>2. Steering motorboats with max L = 12m on inland waters</li> </ol>	<p>NO</p> <p>Resolution 14 applied</p> <p>Resolution 13 and 40 not applied</p>

	<p>and coastal waters within 2 NM in daytime</p> <p><b>Marine Motorboat Helmsman</b> Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Age of 18 or older</li> <li>2. At least two experienced marine cruises lasting at least 200 hours in total</li> <li>3. Passing marine motorboat helmsman exam.</li> </ol> <p>Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Steering motorboats on inland waters</li> <li>2. Steering motorboats max L = 18m on marine waters</li> </ol> <p><b>Motorboat captain</b> Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marine motorboat helmsman's certificate</li> <li>2. Having obtained marine motorboat helmsman's certificate, candidate is required to participate in at least 6 marine cruises lasting at least 1200 hours in total, incl. at least 400 hours of independent steering a boat of 7,5m or longer and participating in at least one cruise lasting over 100 hours on a boat over 20m long and one cruise lasting over 100 hours on tidal waters calling at two tidal harbors or more.</li> </ol> <p>Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Steering motorboats on inland waters</li> <li>2. Steering motorboats on marine waters (no size limits)</li> </ol> <p><b>Motorboat Engineer</b> Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Certificate proving qualifications to participate in water tourism on motorboats</li> <li>2. Credited traineeship of at least 400 hours of cruise and operating 147,2 kW power plant or stronger, incl. at least 100 hours of cruise and operating power plant stronger</li> </ol>	
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	<p>than 441 kW</p> <p>3. Passing motorboat engineer exam.</p> <p>Rights:</p> <p>1. Post of engine manager on motorboats.</p> <p><b>Complementary licenses:</b></p> <p><b>License for pulling water skier or other swimming objects</b></p> <p>Requirements:</p> <p>1. Age of 18 or older</p> <p>2. Certificate of motorboat helmsman or higher</p> <p>3. Passing exam to obtain license for pulling water skier or other swimming objects</p> <p>Rights:</p> <p>1. Practicing water tourism on motorboats pulling a water skier</p> <p>2. Practicing water tourism on motorboats pulling other swimming objects intended for sport or recreation, excluding sailboats and motorboats.</p> <p><b>License for hauling airships</b></p> <p>Requirements:</p> <p>1. Age of 18 or older</p> <p>2. Certificate of motorboat helmsman or higher</p> <p>3. Passing exam to obtain license for hauling airships</p> <p>Rights:</p> <p>1. Practicing water tourism on motorboats hauling airships.</p> <p><b><u>Sailing certificates and licenses.</u></b></p> <p><b>Yachtsman</b></p> <p>Rights:</p> <p>1. Steer sailboats on inland waters</p> <p>2. Steer sailboats not longer than 12 m on internal marine</p>	
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	<p>waters and other marine waters in 2 NM coastal zone in daytime.</p> <p><b>Sailing Helmsman</b> Rights: 1. Steer sailboats on inland waters 2. Steer sailboats not longer than 18 m on marine waters</p> <p><b>Sailing Captain</b> Right to steer sailboats on inland and marine waters without any restriction concerning vessel size of area of cruise.</p>	
Portugal	<p>6 types of driving licenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carta de Principiante (Beginner's Card) for daylight navigation up to 1 NM from coast, on boats L = 5m and P = 4.5 kW</li> <li>- Carta de Marinheiro (Sailor's Card) for ages of 14 to 16, daylight navigation up to 3 NM from coast and 6 NM from a shelter, on boats L = 5m and P = 22.5 kW</li> <li>- Carta de Marinheiro (Sailor's Card) for ages of 18 +, in daylight navigation up to 3 NM from coast and 6 NM from a shelter, on boats L = 7m and P = 45 kW</li> <li>- Patrao Local (Local Skipper) for navigation up to 5 NM from coast and 10 NM from a shelter</li> <li>- Patrao de Costa (Coastal Skipper) for navigation up to 25 NM from the coast</li> <li>- Patrao de Alto Mar (Deep Sea Skipper) without navigation limits</li> </ul>	NO
Romania	Compulsory boat license	YES – Res. 13, 14 under consideration

	<p>Sailing license type C allows its owner to sail no more than 6Nm from the baseline of the shore.</p> <p>This limit is different from country to country.</p> <p>The licenses granted by other nations are valid in Romania too, based on reciprocity, in spite of the fact that there is no official list of countries with whom Romania has signed such agreements of the ICC recognition.</p>	<p>Resolution 40 applied</p> <p>Any ICC license is automatically recognised in Romania. There's a list of the certificates of competence that are recognised in the area of the professional sailors of the commercial marine.</p>
Slovakia	<p>Mandatory Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) for the specified area of navigation.</p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 18 year's old</li> <li>2. Professional navigation experience for the given area of navigation</li> <li>3. Meets the requirements for medical fitness</li> <li>4. Has passed theoretical and practical examination of professional competence for given area before the commission assigned by the Ministry or approved by the Ministry</li> <li>5. Holds the radio operator certificate for the given area of navigation</li> </ol> <p>Professional competence of the recreational craft skipper is classified to the following degrees by the specified zone of navigation:</p> <p>a) A degree –recreational craft skipper of oceanic navigation: authorised to command the seagoing</p>	<p>YES – Resolutions 13, 40 applied</p>

	<p>recreational craft without limitation</p> <p>b) B degree – recreational craft skipper of sea navigation: authorised to command the seagoing recreational craft with limitation up to 200 NM from the coast</p> <p>c) C degree – recreational craft skipper of coastal navigation: authorised to command the seagoing recreational craft with limitation up to maximum 12 NM from the coast (specified zone of navigation C) and he is authorised to put forth to sea if the wind power shall not exceed 4 degrees of the Beaufort scale</p> <p>CPC for oceanic navigation - requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- holder of the professional competence certificate for the sea navigation recreational craft skipper (degree B),</li> <li>- proves a navigation experience on the seagoing recreational craft not less than 5000 nautical miles of which not less than 3500 miles in the function of the sea navigation recreational craft skipper (degree B),</li> <li>- passed the theoretical examination of the professional competence (hereinafter referred to as "the theoretical examination") for degree A before the commission determined or acknowledged by the Ministry,</li> <li>- holder of the general radio operator certificate</li> </ul> <p>CPC for sea navigation - requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- holder of the professional competence certificate for the coastal navigation recreational craft skipper (degree C),</li> <li>- proves a navigation experience on the seagoing</li> </ul>	
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	<p>recreational craft not less than 2000 nautical miles, in which not less 1000 miles in the function of the sea navigation recreational craft skipper (degree C),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- passed the theoretical examination of the professional competence for degree A before the commission determined or acknowledged by the Ministry,</li> <li>- holder of the limited radio operator certificate</li> </ul> <p>CPC for coastal navigation - requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- passed the professional competence practical examination (hereinafter referred to as "the practical examination") under the instructor's supervision authorised by the Ministry; practical examination shall be generally executed at sea</li> <li>- proves navigational experience not less than 200 nautical miles on the seagoing recreational craft propelled by sails or 100 hours of navigation on the seagoing recreational craft propelled by the engine,</li> <li>- passed C degree theoretical examination before the commission determined or acknowledged by the Ministry,</li> <li>- holds the limited radio operator certificate</li> </ul>	
Slovenia	Compulsory license if L > 3 m OR P > 3.7 kW	NO
Spain	<p>4 types of compulsory licenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capitán de Yate: no limits to navigation and boat's length</li> <li>- Patrón de Yate: navigation up to 60 NM and max L = 20m</li> <li>- P.E.R.: navigation up to 12 NM and max L = 12 m</li> </ul>	NO

	<p>- Navegación Básica: navigation up to 5 NM and max L = 8m for sailing boat / L = 7.5m for motor boat Since 2002, any of the 4 licenses can be used for PWC or the dedicated PWC license</p> <p>No license required for sailing boats L &lt; 5m and motorboats L &lt; 4m and P &lt; 11.03 kW for daylight navigation and within limits set by the local authority</p> <p>Foreigners sailing under Spanish flag can use the equivalent license of their home country</p> <p>Regarding boat licenses revision in Spain, the law (Ministerial Order) containing modifications will be published very soon (3-4 months). Some of the changes introduced by this new legislation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- boating license examination and administrative procedures are simplified</li> <li>- some of the boating licenses' limits (in length and power) have been modified</li> <li>- the provision of recreational boating licenses has been improved</li> <li>- private boating schools will be able to make examinations</li> </ul>	
Sweden	<p>Compulsory <i>skipper's license</i> (both theoretical and practical examination) for all boats (called <i>ships</i>) with L &gt; 12m AND beam &gt; 4m</p> <p>Training is 10 lessons or one intensive weekend course with practical lessons.</p>	NO

	<p>Beside this, no other requirements for length, speed or age.</p> <p>On-going discussion on whether limits should be introduced.</p>	
Switzerland	<p>2 types of licenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A for motor boats with P &gt; 6 kW</li> <li>- D for sailing boats having a sail area &gt; 15 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>Holder of A license can navigate a sailing boat if only using engine propulsion</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Resolution 13 and 14 not applied</p> <p>Resolution 40 applied</p> <p>ICC is delivered to holders of Swiss licenses A and D, for people going abroad on a motor boat with P = 6 kW or sailing boat with max 15 m<sup>2</sup> sail surface</p>
United Kingdom	<p>NO</p> <p>Though recommended, Certificates of Competence are not required for boats with L &lt; 24 m</p> <p>NO CHANGE</p>	<p>YES – Resolutions 13, 40 applied</p> <p>ICC is issued by RYA and BWSF to UK nationals or residents only</p>