

Government Gazette B' 231/1.3.2000 No.2122/01.2000
Approval of the General Port Regulation with
No. 23 "Small vessels - Small vessel inspections"

THE MINISTER OF MERCHANT SHIPPING

According to:

1. Article 156 of Law 187/73 (A261) "on the Special Operations Unit of the Coast Guard", as replaced by article 10 of Law 1940/91 "Special Operations Unit of the Coast Guard (SME/LS) and other provisions thereon" (A 40).
2. The provisions of article 37a of Law 187/73 "on the Public Maritime Law Code" (A261), which added by article 9 of law 2329/95 "Regulation of Coast Guard personnel issues and other provisions" (Government Gazette A '172).
3. General Regulation No. 23 issued by the Chief of the Coast Guard, the provisions of which regulate issues concerning the movement of small vessels and order in the area of jurisdiction of the Port Authorities.
4. Article 29 A of Law No. 1558/85 (A 137), as added by Article 27 of Law No. 2081/92 (A 154) and Article 1 of Law No. 2469/97 (A 38).
5. The fact that the provisions of this decision do not cause any expenditure at the expense of the state budget, we decide:

Article only

(a) We approve the following General Port Regulation No. 23

GENERAL PORT REGULATION No. 23

"Small Vessels - Small Vessel Inspections"

THE CHIEF OF THE PORT FORCE

Taking into account:

1. The provisions of the Codified Law 499/1947 "on the disciplinary power of the heads of the Port Authorities" (A 162), as amended on 9/22 June 1948, combined with articles 141-157 of Legislative Decree 187/73, which ratified the Code of Public Maritime Law (A261)
2. The provisions of Law 444/70 "On the responsibilities of the Coast Guard and relations with the responsibilities of the Security Forces" (A 39).
3. Article 156 of Law 187/73 (A 261) "on the Special Operations Unit of the Coast Guard", as replaced by article 10 of Law 1940/91 "Special Operations Unit of the Coast Guard (SME/LS) and other provisions thereon" (A 40).

4. Article 29A of Law 1558/85 (A 137), as added by Article 27 of Law 2081/92 (A 154) and Article 1 of Law 2469/97 (A38).

5. Document No. 1111527/1254/0006/20.10.97 of the Ministry of Finance/Organization Directorate.

6. Document No. 1092626/1481/12/6.8.98 of the Ministry of Finance/Income Taxation Directorate.

7. The fact that the provisions of this Regulation do not cause any expenditure at the expense of the state budget, we issue the following Regulation:

CHAPTER A

"LIMITS OF ABILITY - DEFINITIONS"

Article 1

Power limits

"These General Port Regulations apply to ports, bays and the maritime area within the jurisdiction of each Port Authority of the Country."

Article 2

Definitions

For the application of the provisions of these General Port Regulations, the terms used have the following meaning:

1. PORT AUTHORITY: The Central Port Authorities, Port Authorities, Sub-Port Authorities, Port Departments, Port Stations and Port Employees of the country.

2. SMALL BOAT: Any vessel, regardless of construction material, with an overall length of up to:

a) seven (07) meters for professional passenger transport or

b) ten (10) meters for a professional fishing vessel or

c) ten (10) meters for a commercial truck or

d) ten (10) meters for professional transport of passengers/divers and diving equipment for the application of article 10 of law 3409/2005 (A` 273) or

e) ten (10) meters for a commercial vessel leased in accordance with the provisions of the General Ports Regulation No. 38 (B` 748/2004), as in force, and carrying up to twelve (12) passengers or

f) twelve (12) meters for recreational use, including vessels up to twelve (12) meters, which are exclusively engaged in search and rescue, based on a relevant solemn declaration by their owner/master and in accordance with the mention thereof on the permit to operate these vessels, and carry up to twelve (12) passengers.

Any non-motorized vessel with an overall length of up to two and a half (2.5) meters is not considered a small vessel.

3. BOAT: Any vessel that has been registered or will be registered, in accordance with the previous provisions, in the boat register until the entry into force of these General Port Regulations.
4. SMALL VESSEL REGISTRATION BOOK (V.E.M.S.): Public book, of a police nature, in which small vessels are registered.
5. BOAT REGISTER: Public book, of a police nature, in which boats are registered.
6. REGISTRATION: The initial registration of a small boat in the V.E.M.S.
7. OWNER: The natural or legal person in whose name a vessel has been registered in the boat register or at the V.E.M.S.
8. TRANSFER: The transfer of a small vessel's share from the V.E.M.S. of a Port Authority to corresponding to another.
9. RENAME: The change of the name of a vessel.
10. TRANSFER: The registration in the V.E.M.S. of acts of change of ownership, due to sale, inheritance, donation or other reason.
11. DELETING A BOAT: The deletion of a small boat from the V.E.M.S. due to breaking up, total destruction by fire or sinking or other cause, lack of news for a period of at least one (1) year, sale to a foreigner and transport abroad, purchase from a dealer for permanent withdrawal, "expression of the owner's will to delete the boat".
12. PASSENGERS: All persons on board the small vessel, including the Captain and crew.
13. PASSENGER: Any person on board the small vessel, over one year of age, except the captain and the crew.
14. SKIPPER (for professional vessels): The person listed in the license issued by the Port Authority as exercising control of the small vessel.
15. SUPPLIES: The lifesaving, firefighting and other means or materials as well as the equipment that must be present on the vessel.
16. FREEBOARD HEIGHT: The vertical distance between the waterline in the loaded condition and the intersection of the main deck with the sides of the vessel at the midpoint of that length. In case there is no main deck, the freeboard height is measured from the waterline to the base of the oars (steps).
17. OVERALL LENGTH: The distance between the outermost ends of the bow and stern (points of connection of the hull with the deck) of the vessel, without taking into account the length of any protruding rudder, cantilever or girder. It is measured on a straight line parallel to the keel.
18. MAXIMUM WIDTH: The distance measured between the widest part of the deck of the vessel, which is almost always in the middle, and the outer surface of the side shell, without taking into account any girders (belts). In cases where there is no deck, for this measurement, the deck is considered to be the horizontal surface defined by the base of the oars.

19. HEIGHT (BELLOW): The vertical distance, measured midway along the side of the vessel from the top of the keel to:
- a. the upper view of the upper deck
 - b. the surface defined by the base of the oars in the case where there is no deck as well as when there is a deck but the base of the oars is above it (deck) provided, however, that the vessel does not sink when flooded with water up to the height of the oars.
20. MOTORIZED VESSEL: A vessel for the movement of which an engine is used as the main or auxiliary means of propulsion.
21. PLACING ON THE MARKET: The first placing on the Community market of a recreational craft or other products falling within the scope of JMD 4841/F.76/52 (B 111/97) for payment or free of charge, with the aim of distribution and/or use in the Community territory. "Placing on the market" is therefore determined by the moment at which it passes from the manufacturing phase to that of distribution and/or use in the Community territory.
22. PUTTING INTO SERVICE: The first use on Community territory by the end user of the product.
23. Tax Office. The competent Public Financial Service.
24. MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS HORSEPOWER: The horsepower specified in the official catalogues of the manufacturer or resulting from a certificate issued by the manufacturer. The horsepower is determined based on the ISO 3046-1 standard (paragraph 3.3.8) and if it has not been determined based on this standard, the determination according to the DIN 6270 B standard (without overload) is accepted. For outboard gasoline engines, when the determination according to the above standards is not available, the maximum power of the engine may be accepted. It is not possible to determine a lower power due to a special adjustment or special construction of the engine. If the same vessel carries more than one propulsion engine, the maximum continuous horsepower is calculated cumulatively reduced by fifteen percent (15%).
25. SPEED BOAT: The boat or small vessel that is classified as a speed boat by the current General Port Regulation.

CHAPTER B

SMALL BOAT REGISTRATION BOOKS

Article 3

Compliance with the V.E.M.S.

1. B.E.M.S. are kept at the Central Port Authorities, Port Authorities, Sub-Port Authorities, Port Departments and Port Stations in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation by a Grade L.S. appointed by a Daily Order (D.D.) of the Head of the Central Port Authority or Port Authority or Sub-Port Authority. These books may also be kept by a Port Officer after special approval by the Director of Port Police of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping (DLA/YEN).
2. The B.E.M.S. are divided into two parts. In the first part, all small vessels except high-speed vessels are registered. In the second part, only high-speed small vessels are registered. Small vessels that due to a change of

engine or other characteristics are classified as high-speed vessels are transferred to the second part of the B.E.M.S. and vice versa. Entries are made by serial number of entry in each part of the book. In ANNEX A attached to this Regulation, the type of page of the B.E.M.S. is determined in a uniform manner.

3. The entries must be legible without any erasures or depreciation, and at the end of them the date of their making is indicated and they are signed by the person responsible for maintaining the B.E.M.S.

4. Registrations concerning a specific small vessel are carried out in chronological order.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of article 4, paragraphs 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of article 5, articles 6 to 12 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 13 of this Chapter, shall apply mutatis mutandis to boats and the boat register.

Article 4

Vessels subject to registration - Counting

1.-The following are required to register with the V.E.M.S.:

a) small vessels.

b) recreational marine vessels that, according to the applicable Port Regulations, are required to be registered.

c) any other small vessel from those mentioned in the following paragraph whose owner(s) wish to register with the V.E.M.S., in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

2. They are not required to register:

a) non-motorized boats (inflatable or not) with a total length of up to two and a half (2.50) meters.

b) non-motorized small nautical sports vessels, which are fully owned by nautical clubs or other nautical sports associations, provided that their full details have been declared in writing to the relevant authority.

Port Authority and bear the name of the group or association and the serial number of the vessel written on their sides.

c) small boats used by professional fishing vessels, which follow them, in cases where this is provided for by the applicable fishing legislation and bear written on their sides the name and other identification details of the vessel to which they belong.

d) small boats used by a pleasure boat or professional passenger ships as auxiliary, provided that they are registered as life-saving appliances in the ship's certificate of seaworthiness and provided that they can be carried on board that ship.

e) Small unmanned remotely controlled vessels used as sea targets in exercises by the Armed Forces, provided that after the end of each mission a certified photocopy of their destruction certificate(s) is submitted with the full details of the vessels in question."

f) small vessels that are fully owned by the Hellenic Scouts Corps, provided that their full details have been declared in writing to the relevant Port Authority and bear the above name and serial number of the vessel written on their sides. In addition, these vessels must have

a certificate of seaworthiness from a qualified or graduated naval architect, which is valid for a maximum of four (04) years from the date of its issue, while with regard to the extent of sailing and their equipment, the provisions of this Regulation for small recreational vessels apply accordingly.

3. The registration of a small vessel under construction is prohibited.

4. It is prohibited to dock or anchor or to circulate in the marine area on vessels that are required to register with the V.E.M.S. and have not been registered with it or in a boat register.

5. Small vessels are not subject to counting, except for professional fishing vessels for which it is mandatory and their tonnage in GT is indicated in the V.E.M.S., in the licenses, as well as in the certificate of ownership.

6. It is prohibited to remove the small boats of the above 2a paragraph at a distance greater than three hundred (300) meters from the nearest shore. This distance may be increased or decreased by decision of the relevant Port Authority depending on the peculiarities and specificities of the area.

Article 5 Recording

1. For registration, an application from the owner(s) is submitted to the Port Authority that maintains the V.E.M.S., which, since it is a recreational vessel, has the type defined with the number 1037940/235010009j/16-4-1992 decision of the Ministers of Finance and Merchant Shipping (B 325/92) and to which are attached the following supporting documents:

a) Solemn declaration of article 8 of Law 1599/1986 (A 75) of the owner(s) that neither the vessel nor the engine (if it has an engine) have been registered/registered in a V.E.M.S. of another Port Authority and that the tax registration number (AFM) indicated in the above application is real and unique.

b) Purchase documents for the vessel and the engine (if the vessel is motorized), which are:

(1) invoices or

(2) retail sales slips or

(3) retail sales receipts or

(4) cash register receipts or

(5) private agreements for the purchase and sale of a boat or engine, accompanied by original invoices or retail sales slips or retail sales receipts or cash register receipts for the

previous owner or owners. Private agreements are considered by the competent authority, for the authenticity of the signatures of the parties, as well as by the Tax Office

The purchase documents shall state their dates of issue, the identity details of the buyers and sellers or their title (name) in the event that they are companies, the characteristics of the vessels and/or engines, the sale prices and the method of payment of the price. The purchase documents shall also state the tax registration numbers of the contracting parties as well as the competent Tax Office for the taxation of their income. If the above information is not stated in the purchase documents, a signed certificate from the seller in two copies, stamped with the seal of the company on which these details are stated, is required. One copy of this certificate shall be sent by the Port Authority to the Tax Office which is competent for the taxation of the buyer's income.

In the event that the purchase documents state that the ownership of the vessel or engine is retained by the seller until full payment of the price, the buyer is registered as the owner in the relevant column of the registration book and no further transfer of ownership is permitted until proof of payment is presented. A brief mention of the retention of ownership is made with a red pen in the "remarks" column of the V.E.M.S. as well as in the sailing permit.

For the registration of a vessel, built by its owner himself, instead of the above purchase documents, an affidavit of the owner may be submitted to a Justice of the Peace or a Notary, certified by the Tax Office to which he is subject, stating the self-construction of the vessel, the material of its construction, the year and place of its construction, its dimensions and other characteristic data. The affidavit is accompanied by invoices or receipts of purchase of the materials required for the construction of the vessel.

For the registration of a vessel whose owner has lost the purchase documents of his vessel or engine and it is not possible to issue a copy of these titles, the Port Authority may accept sworn statements from the owner and two (2) witnesses at a Justice of the Peace or a Notary Public, certified by the Tax Office to which the owner belongs and which must include:

seller, the date and purchase price of the boat or engine as well as their characteristics (manufacturing factory, material, dimensions, maximum continuous horsepower, engine type, etc.). In any case, one of the witnesses who signs the affidavit must be the representative of the company selling the boat or engine and, in his absence, a representative of the relevant professional association. When it is possible to issue copies of the purchase documents, the Port Authority may accept an affidavit of the owner to a Magistrate's Court or Notary, certified by the Tax Office to which the owner belongs and in which the said data is necessarily indicated. In the latter case, the copies of the purchase documents are stamped with the seller's stamp and

certified by him (the seller) or his legal representative. In case the vessel and/or its engine have been purchased abroad from a State that is not a member of the European Union, a Customs declaration is required. If they have been purchased from a Member State of the European Union, a photocopy of the temporary Value Added Tax declaration may be submitted to the Port Authority (VAT), which refers to the specific acquisition (purchase), certified by the competent Tax Office of the buyer or a relevant certificate from the Tax Office regarding its exemption or not, in accordance with the applicable legislation. An official document for their purchase abroad (Invoice) or a private agreement of a certain date is also required.

c) Official manufacturer's catalogue or certificate of the manufacturer for the maximum continuous horsepower of the engine if it is a motorized vessel. In place of the official manufacturer's catalogue, the following is also accepted: a copy or extract of the catalogue, the authenticity of which is certified by the manufacturer. The authenticity of the copy of the certificate or the extract or copy of the manufacturer's catalogue may be confirmed by the seller. The seller also confirms this. In the case of a used engine, for which neither the official catalogues nor the manufacturer's certificate are available, a certificate of measurement of the maximum continuous horsepower of the specific engine from a recognized classification society or a laboratory of a higher educational institution may be accepted.

d) One (1) photograph of the vessel or information brochures (prospectus).

e) In case the owner is a company (S.A., P.O., E.E., E.P.E.), the company's articles of association as well as a certificate of its establishment by a competent Authority (Prefecture for S.A., Court of First Instance for S.A., S.O., S.E.). In addition, for S.A., Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting are submitted on who binds the company, and in the case of S.E., minutes of the partners are submitted. Also, a solemn declaration of Law 1599/1986 of the person who binds the company is submitted, stating on the one hand the identity number, the tax registration number and the residential address of the

partners of the company, the manager and, in the case of a limited liability company, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and its managing and authorized advisors, as well as the Tax Authority, which is responsible for the income taxation of the above persons, and on the other hand, that information will be provided in the same manner for any subsequent change in the details of the persons mentioned above within a period of 30 days from the date of change.

f) A pleasure boat or personal watercraft (sea moped) or engine (motor), used as the main or backup means of propulsion, is registered/registered in the Small Craft Registration Book (B.E.M.S.) only if the supporting documents submitted to the relevant Port Authority prove that it was placed on the market or put into operation: aa) up to and including 16.6.1998 for the pleasure boat, bb) up to and including 31.12.2005 for the personal watercraft, cc) up to and including 31.12.2005 for the compression ignition engine and the four-stroke spark ignition engine and dd) up to and including 31.12.2006 for the two-stroke spark ignition engines.

For the registration/registration of a recreational craft or personal watercraft or engine, which falls within the scope of the joint ministerial decision (joint ministerial decision) 4841/ÿ.76/52/7.2.1997 (Government Gazette 111 B`/1997), as amended by the joint ministerial decision no. 4113.183/01/2004/18.10.2004 (Government Gazette 1613 B`/2004), by which Directives 94/25/EC and 2003/44/EC were incorporated into our domestic law respectively, and which was placed on the market or put into operation after the dates referred to, as the case may be, in the previous paragraph, the submission of a written Declaration of Conformity in the Greek language is required, which includes all the required information provided for in Annex XV of the above joint ministerial decision. decision".

2. In order to classify a small vessel as professional, a certificate from the competent Tax Office is required that the owner has declared the commencement of a business activity corresponding to the type of use of the vessel. Specifically, in order to classify a small vessel as a professional fishing vessel, approval from the competent Service (Directorate or Supervision or Fisheries Office) is also required in accordance with the current provisions of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Without prejudice to the validity of the provisions of paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (a) and (d) of this article, registration in the name of the finder of a small vessel that has been lost is permitted, in compliance with the provisions of the current legislation "on lost vessels".

4. Registration includes the entry in the B.E.M.S. of the following information:

a) the vessel's registration serial number

b) the Registration Number of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping (AMYEN) as well as the Fishing Vessel Registration Number (AMAS) if available

c) the name of the vessel. This is freely given by the owner, but it must not offend good morals or customs or resemble the distress signals "MAYDAY", "SOS", "SECURITE" and "RAN-RAN".

The name is registered only in letters of the Greek alphabet.

d) the type of use of the vessel (commercial truck or commercial fishing vessel or commercial passenger transport or recreational)

e) the date of registration

f) the type of fishing gear (if the vessel is used for professional fishing) and the approval number

g) the characteristics of the vessel (overall length, maximum width, height (hull), gross tonnage (Gt), construction registration number, construction material, color, place and year of construction, type of vessel, main means of propulsion, number of passengers)

h) the characteristics of the engine(s): type (inboard, outboard, inboard/outboard), type (diesel, petrol or other), manufacturer, model, serial number and maximum continuous power. These characteristics are listed regardless of whether they are used as the main or auxiliary means of propulsion.

i) the International Call Sign (ICS) or Ship's Distinctive Station (SDS), if any

j) the identity details of the owner(s): surname, first name, father's name, mother's name, surname and first name of spouse (if married), name (in the case of a legal entity and telephone number of the legal entity, residential address and telephone number, police identity card number, tax registration number, competent Tax Office. In the case of co-ownership, the percentage of ownership of each co-owner is indicated.

k) the purchase documents of the vessel and the engine (if any).

5. For the installation of an engine and its registration in the rowing boat section of the V.E.M.S. and in the sailing permit, the owner submits an application, to which he attaches the following:

supporting documents of paragraph 1 of this article except those mentioned in paragraphs d and e thereof. The application shall, among other things, state the full details of the engine and the vessel to which the change is made. The application, if it is a recreational vessel, shall be submitted in two copies, one of which, certified by the Port Authority, shall be forwarded by it to the competent Tax Office.

6. For the replacement of an engine or the installation (installation) of another engine and its registration in the small vessel section of the V.E.M.S. and in the navigation permit, the owner submits an application, to which he attaches the supporting documents of paragraphs 1a, 1b, 1c and 1f of this article. The application, among other things, also includes the details of the engine and the vessel to which the change is made. The application, if it is an amateur vessel, is submitted in two copies, one of which, certified by the Port Authority, is forwarded by it to the competent Tax Office.

7. For the removal of an engine from a motorized vessel, an application is submitted. The application, among other things, includes the details of the engine being removed as well as the vessel to which the change is being made. The application, if it is a recreational vessel, is submitted in two copies, one of which, certified by the Port Authority, is forwarded by it to the competent Tax Office.

8. For the conversion of a professional fishing vessel or the installation (installation) of another engine or the replacement or removal of an engine or generally any change to the engine components, relevant approval from the competent Service of the Ministry of Agriculture is required.

9. After ten days from the publication of this Regulation in the Government Gazette, vessels which, according to the Regulation, are considered small vessels and are required to be registered in the V.E.M.S. are prohibited from being registered in the ship registers and vice versa.

10. On small boats and personal watercraft that fall within the scope of the joint ministerial decision referred to in case (f) of paragraph 1 of this article, the installation of an engine is accepted provided that any special conditions or limitations (e.g. maximum recommended power in hp or kW) set or to be set by the manufacturer of the boat that granted the Declaration are met.

Compliance. In any case, the changes to the engines, as referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 above, are recorded in the vessel's navigation permit and fishing permit, if any, as well as in the certificate of ownership, if any has been issued.

11. In the event of the transfer of a small recreational boat, as defined in paragraph 2 of article 3, from the first to the second part of the VEMS and vice versa, the Port Authority shall inform the Tax Office which is responsible for the taxation of the owner's income by notifying the new, in accordance with article 13, vessel's distinctive signs.

Article 6

Registration Elimination of pledge in favor of ATE.

1. For the registration of a pledge on a professional fishing vessel, the following supporting documents are required:

a) pledge registration summary (in two copies)

b) credit agreement and

c) additional act.

2. From the moment of registration of the pledge, the transfer, renaming, transfer of the vessel and engine as well as the change of the characteristics of the vessel and engine are prohibited, without the written consent of the Agricultural Bank of Greece (ATE).

3. The written consent of the ATE is required for the elimination of a pledge.

Article 7

Renaming a small boat

1. Without prejudice to the validity of the provisions of paragraph 4(c) of article 5 of this Regulation, the name of a small vessel may be changed, following submission of a relevant application by the owner to the Port Authority. The application is accompanied by a certificate of non-payment of port fees, provided that the vessel is moored in public common areas of ports with a management body that is the state, a legal entity or a public utility company. Otherwise, the application is accompanied by a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the owner(s).

2. In the case of co-ownership, the request for renaming is submitted by the majority of co-owners by a percentage greater than fifty percent (50%).

3. Upon registration of the change of name in the V.E.M.S., the Port Authority also registers a relevant corrective remark in the vessel's navigation permit and fishing permit (if any).

4. For the renaming of a professional fishing vessel, written consent from the Greek Fisheries Agency is required if there is a pledge, as well as approval from the competent Service (Directorate, Supervision or Fisheries Office) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 8

Small boat registration

1. The transfer of a vessel to the V.E.M.S. of another Port Authority is permitted, upon request of its owner or co-owners, who hold a percentage greater than fifty percent (50%), in the case of co-ownership. The application is submitted to the Port Authority that maintains the V.E.M.S. in which the vessel is registered. The application is accompanied by a certificate of non-due port fees, provided that the vessel is moored in public common areas of ports with a public management body, a public limited liability company or a public utility company. Otherwise, the application is accompanied by a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the owner(s).

2. For the transfer of a professional fishing vessel, written consent from the Greek National Bank is required if there is a pledge, as well as approval from the competent Service (Directorate, Supervision or Fisheries Office) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. The vessel's file, as well as a copy of its share in the relevant V.E.M.S., are forwarded to the Port Authority, where it will be transcribed.

4. After transfer, the vessel is deleted from the V.E.M.S. by registering a remark regarding the reason for its deletion (due to transfer), after receiving relevant written notification from the Port Authority to the V.E.M.S. to which it was transferred.

5. The transfer of a registered boat is made to the boat register of the port where it is to be transferred.

6. Upon transfer, the Port Authority to which the vessel was transferred records a relevant corrective remark in the vessel's navigation permit as well as in the fishing permit (if any).

Article 9

Small boat transfer

1. For the transfer, due to sale by the owner, the following supporting documents are submitted to the Port Authority:
 - a) Buyer's application. If the vessel is recreational, the application is made in accordance with decision No. 1037940/2350/0009A/1641992 of the Ministers of Finance and Merchant Shipping (B325/92).
 - b) Private agreement, between the buyer and the seller. The private agreement is certified by the Tax Office for the payment of the corresponding stamp duty as well as by a competent Authority for the authenticity of the signatures of the parties, and it necessarily includes the following elements:
 - (1) the full identity details, the VAT number of the buyer and the seller and the tax authorities responsible for their income taxation
 - (2) the name, port and registration number of the vessel, its dimensions and the full details of its engine, in the case of a motorized vessel sold with its engine. In the event that ownership is transferred without the engine, a special mention of this shall be made in the agreement.
 - (3) the sale price and the method of repayment

(4) the date and place of drafting the private agreement.

c) If it is a recreational vessel, a declaration of responsibility, in two copies, the form and content of which is specified in Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 1009662/168/A0012/3.2.2004 (Government Gazette 250 B72004). If it is a professional fishing vessel, a declaration of payment of Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the specific provisions of Decision No. 1145339/6602/140/E0014/30.12.1998 (Government Gazette 5 B713.1.1999).

d) Solemn declaration of article 8 of Law 1599/86 by the seller or the buyer that no logbook has been issued for the vessel or a certificate of non-debt to the Naval Retirement Fund (NAT), for a vessel that has been issued a logbook.

e) Certificate of non-payment of port fees, if the vessel is moored in public common areas of ports managed by the state, a public limited liability company or a public utility company. Otherwise, a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the seller or the buyer is submitted.

f) Approval of the competent Service (Supervision Directorate or Fisheries Office) of the Ministry of Agriculture in the event of transfer of ownership of a professional fishing vessel.

g) Written consent of the Bank of Greece for the transfer in case there is a pledge in its favor.

h) Certificate from the liquidation company with which the seller of the vessel was contracted for the settlement of the accounts of the mobile maritime service in the event that a MDS or DSP is available.

h) If the buyer is a company (S.A., S.A., S.O of the chairman of the Board of Directors and of its managing and authorized advisors, as well as the Tax Office, which is responsible for the income taxation of the above persons, and on the other hand, that information will be provided in the same manner for any subsequent change in the details of the persons mentioned above within a period of 30 days from the date of change.

In the event that the private agreement states that ownership is retained by the seller until full payment of the price, the buyer is recorded as the owner in the relevant column of the book and no further transfer of ownership is permitted until proof of payment is presented. A brief mention of the retention of ownership is made with a red pen in the "remarks" column of the V.E.M.S. as well as in the sailing permit.

2. For the transfer of a small vessel "cause of death" (by intestate succession), when there is no probate, an application is submitted by the interested party as per paragraph 1a of this article, to which the following supporting documents are attached, as applicable:

a) Declaration of acceptance of inheritance or bequest with general or specific reference - description of the vessel by a notary and death certificate. If there is no declaration of acceptance, it can be submitted

certificate of non-renunciation of inheritance or bequest from the Court of First Instance and death certificate,

- b) Certificate of next of kin from the competent Municipality or Community,
- c) Inheritance tax declaration and certificate from the competent Tax Office stating that no inheritance tax is owed,
- d) Certificate from the Court of First Instance regarding non-publication of a will,
- e) Certificate from the Court of First Instance stating that there is no pending litigation concerning inheritance or bequest,
- f) If it is a recreational vessel, a declaration of responsibility, in two copies, the form and content of which is specified in the Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 1009662/168/A0012/3.2.2004 (Government Gazette 250 B72004). If it is a professional fishing vessel, a declaration of payment of Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the more specific provisions of the Decision No. 1145339/6602/140/E0014/30.12.1998 (Government Gazette 5 B713.1.1999).

g) the supporting documents of cases (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of paragraph 1 of this article, of which d) as well as e), if it is a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1559/1986, are signed by the requesting heir or legatee.

3. For the transfer of a small vessel "cause of death" (succession by will), when there is no inheritance register, an application is submitted by the interested party as per paragraph 1a of this article, to which the following supporting documents are attached, as applicable:

a) Declaration of acceptance of inheritance or bequest with a general or specific reference - description of the vessel from a notary and a death certificate. If there is no declaration of acceptance, a certificate of non-renunciation of the inheritance or bequest from the Court of First Instance and a death certificate may be submitted.

b) Copy of the will from the Court of First Instance and Decision of the competent Court, declaring the will as valid,

c) Certificate from the Court of First Instance stating that there is no pending litigation regarding inheritance or bequest,

d) Inheritance tax declaration and certificate from the competent Tax Office, stating that no inheritance tax is owed,

e) If it is a recreational vessel, a declaration of responsibility, in two copies, the form and content of which is specified in the Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 1009662/168/ÿ0012/3..22004 (Government Gazette 250 B72004). If it is a professional fishing vessel, a declaration of payment of Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the specific provisions of the Decision No. 1145339/6602/140/ÿ0014/30.12.1998 (Government Gazette 5 B713.1.1999).

f) the supporting documents of cases d), e), f), g) and h) of paragraph 1 of this article, of which d) as well as e), if it is a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1559/86, are signed by the requesting heir or legatee.

4. For the transfer of a small vessel "cause of death" (intestate succession or succession by will), when there is a certificate of inheritance, an application is submitted by the interested party, as per paragraph 1a of this article, to which are attached:

a) the certificate of inheritance

b) Inheritance tax declaration and certificate from the competent Tax Office stating that no inheritance tax is owed,

c) If it is a recreational vessel, a solemn declaration, in two copies, the form and content of which is specified in the Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 1009662/168/ÿ0012/322004 (Government Gazette 250 B`/2004). If it is a professional fishing vessel, a declaration of payment of Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the specific provisions of decision no. 1145339/6602/140/ 1998 (Government Gazette 5 B713.1.1999).

d) the supporting documents of cases d), e), f), g) and h) of paragraph 1 of this article, of which d) as well as e), if it is a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1559/86, are signed by the requesting heir or legatee.

5. For the transfer of a vessel due to donation or parental benefit, the notarial document establishing the donation or parental benefit, certified by the competent Tax Office, and the supporting documents of paragraph 1 of this article, except for that provided for in case b) thereof, shall be submitted. In a case where no notarial document was drawn up, the relevant private document shall be submitted instead, which must be certified by the competent Tax Office and accompanied by a protocol of delivery-receipt of the vessel or/and engine, except in the case where the delivery-receipt is explicitly mentioned in this document.

6. In the event of transfer due to forced auction, the successful bidder submits the summary of the notary's award report of a movable property (boat or even machine), certified by a competent Tax Office, and the supporting documents of paragraph 1 of this article, except for those provided for in cases b), d) and e) thereof.

7. For the transfer of a vessel by court decision (recognizing ownership), the submission of the relevant court decision is required, accompanied by a certificate from the secretary of the same court stating that no legal remedy has been filed against it and the relevant proof of service of the court decision, as well as the submission of the supporting documents of paragraph 1 of this article, except for that provided for in case (b) hereof.

8. For the transfer of a second-hand vessel, other than a professional fishing vessel, in the case where it was purchased, at a rate of 100%, from a dealer for subsequent resale, which took place, the following supporting documents are submitted by the new owner/buyer:

a) Application by the buyer. If the vessel is amateur, the application is made in accordance with decision no. 1037940/2350/0009/16.4.1992 of the Ministers of Finance and Merchant Shipping (Government Gazette 325 B).

b) purchase invoice of the trader who purchased the used vessel, which includes, among other things, all the information in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of paragraph 1b of this article.

c) The document referred to in case b) of paragraph 1 of article 5.

d) The supporting documents for cases c), d), e) and h) of paragraph 1 of this article.

e) The vessel's old navigation and fishing permits, if any.

In case of loss, a Solemn Declaration of Article 8 of Law 1559/1986 must be submitted.

The transfer regulated by this paragraph is carried out at the Port Authority in the Boat Registry or V.E.M.S. to which the vessel is registered, while the provisions of the fifth paragraph (loss of documents) of case b) of paragraph 1 of article 5, have analogous application.

9. Upon registration of the transfer of the vessel, the Port Authority records the details of the new owner in the vessel's sailing permit.

If the transfer concerns more than 50%, the valid sailing permit ceases to be valid, is delivered to the Port Authority or, in case of loss, a Solemn Declaration of Article 8 of Law 1559/1986 is submitted and a new one is issued in the name of the new owner upon submission of only the supporting document (solemn declaration) referred to in paragraph 1 a) (2) of Article 16.

The new owner's details are also recorded on the vessel's fishing license, if any.

Article 10

Delete small boat

1. Due to dissolution:

a) For the dismantling of a small vessel by its owner, a permit from the Port Authority is required, in the area in which the dismantling is to take place. The dismantling permit is granted upon submission of the following supporting documents:

(1) application of the owner, certified as authentic. In case of joint ownership, applications of all joint owners are submitted.

(2) If it is a recreational vessel, a declaration of responsibility, in two copies, the form and content of which is specified in the Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 1009662/168/A0012/3.2.2004 (Government Gazette 250 B`/2004). If it is a professional fishing vessel, a declaration of payment of Value Added Tax (VAT), in accordance with the more specific provisions of the Decision No. 1145339/6602/140/E0014/30.12.1998 (Government Gazette 5 B713.1.1999).

(3) a solemn Declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 by the owner that no logbook has been issued for the vessel or a Certificate of non-debt to the National Tax Authority, for a vessel that has been issued a logbook

(4) a recent certificate of ownership and encumbrances from the Port Authority in whose books the vessel is registered, if the scrapping takes place in the area of another Port Authority. No permit shall be granted scrapping if ownership is retained or the vessel is encumbered with a lien in favor of the Bank of Greece or another encumbrance

(5) a certificate of non-payment of port fees if the vessel is moored in public common areas of ports with a public management body, a legal entity or a public utility company. Otherwise, a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the owner is submitted.

(6) approval of the competent Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, in the event that the vessel is a professional fishing vessel.

b) The Port Authority, in the area where the vessel was dismantled, draws up a dismantling report stating the date, place and method of dismantling, thereby confirming its complete dismantling and the destruction of its keel (if any).

If the vessel is a professional fishing vessel, the scrapping report is also countersigned by a competent employee of the relevant Directorate, Supervision or Fisheries Office.

c) The Port Authority, in whose B.E.M.S. the vessel is registered, after collecting the above supporting documents, proceeds to deregister it. If the dismantling has taken place in the area of another Port Authority, the above supporting documents are transmitted to the Port Authority that maintains the B.E.M.S. in order to proceed to deregister the vessel.

2. Due to total destruction of the vessel by fire or other cause or after its sinking.

a) For the deletion of an amateur recreational boat that was destroyed by fire or other cause or after sinking, the following are required:

(1) sworn statements of two (2) witnesses at a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public regarding the destruction of the vessel, the time, the place and the causes of the destruction. In the event that it is proven that there are witnesses, due to the circumstances under which the vessel was destroyed, an affidavit of only the owner himself or all of its owners may be accepted when there is joint ownership

(2) the supporting documents of paragraph 1, subparagraph a, of this article.

b) In the case of a professional vessel, in addition to the above supporting documents, a decision of the Head of the Port Authority is required, for the issuance of which the conclusion of the sworn preliminary investigation of the competent preliminary investigation officer or the Investigative Council for Marine Accidents (ASNA) is taken into account, provided that it is a maritime accident within the meaning of the applicable legislation. If the vessel is a professional fishing vessel, approval from the competent Service of the Ministry of Agriculture is also required for its deletion, provided that it is not encumbered with a pledge in favor of the Greek Bank of Agriculture, written consent of the Greek Bank of Agriculture is also required.

c) A vessel that has been deregistered due to sinking is considered as not deregistered if it is subsequently raised and re-registered, and all existing encumbrances on it are revived. In this case, the relevant application to the Port Authority by the interested party has the form defined by No. 1037940/2350/0009ÿ/1641992 joint decision of the Ministers of Finance and Merchant Shipping.

3. Due to lack of news about the vessel for a period of at least one (1) year:

a) The owner of a vessel that has been lost may submit, by application to the Port Authority at the B.E.M.S. of which the vessel is registered, a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/19B6, regarding the loss as well as the time, place and conditions of loss (separation from the anchorage due to weather conditions, etc.). The Port Authority shall register, in the remarks column of the relevant book, a relevant entry, and after a period of time greater than one year has elapsed since the registration, the owner of the vessel may be requested to deregister it, by submitting the supporting documents of subsection a of paragraph 1 of this article. The act of deregistration shall be carried out after the submission of these supporting documents and in any case after a period of time greater than one year has elapsed since the registration for the loss.

b) The deregistration act in this case may be cancelled at the request of the owner of the vessel if it is subsequently found and provided that it has not already been registered in the name of its possible finder. In this case, the request is accompanied by a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the finder, which refers to the place, time and circumstances of the discovery. The Port Authority informs the Tax Office responsible for the taxation of the owner's income of the cancellation of the deregistration act and the reasons that imposed the cancellation.

4. Due to purchase from a dealer for final withdrawal [or subsequent resale]. For the deregistration of the vessel, the submission of an application by the buyer (dealer) is required, which, if it is an amateur vessel, has the type defined by decision No. 1037940/2350/0009ÿ16492 of the Ministers of Finance and Merchant Shipping. The application states that the buyer (merchant) has taken note of this provision

and that he is aware that since the deletion, the docking or circulation in the maritime area of the vessel in question is not permitted unless it is registered with the V.E.M.S. again or unless it is classified as a small vessel in the relevant registry book. Attached to the application are:

a) purchase invoice which, among other things, includes all the information in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of paragraph 1b of article 9.

b) the supporting documents of paragraphs 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g and 1h of article 9.

c) a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the seller (owner) which states, among other things, that this is a final delivery of the vessel without reservation of repayment.
price or other terms.

5. Due to sale to a foreigner and transfer abroad. The supporting documents referred to in paragraph 1 a) of this article are submitted. A certified copy of the export declaration of the competent Customs Authority is also required, if the vessel is to be transferred to a country that is not a member of the European Economic Area (EEA).

6. Due to the owner's express will, for the deletion of the vessel. The supporting documents referred to in paragraph 1 a) of this article are submitted.

7. In each case of deregistration of a vessel, a certificate of deregistration is issued by the relevant Port Authority, the cost of which is set at twenty (20) Euros and constitutes income for the Special Port Police Capital Account of the Port Authority.

If a relevant request is submitted by the owner or buyer (trader), a certified photocopy of any item (Declaration of Conformity, etc.) contained in the vessel's file is also provided.

8. Upon deletion, the licenses for navigation and fishing, if any, are returned to the Port Authority that maintains the V.E.M.S., and in the event of their loss, a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the owner regarding their loss is submitted.

Article 11

Books kept

1. The following books are kept by the Port Authorities:

a) B.E.M.S. as specifically defined in article 3.

b) Vessel directory in which all the vessels of the Port Authority's V.E.M.S. of the previous paragraph are registered, in alphabetical order of name, according to the specific provisions of article 3, the registration page of each vessel, its type (professional truck, professional fishing vessel, professional passenger transport, amateur) and the details of its owner(s).

c) An owners' directory in which the details of all owners of registered vessels in the books of subsection a of this paragraph of the Port Authority are recorded in alphabetical order.

2. An individual file is kept for each vessel containing every document related to the vessel and its owner(s).

Article 12
Registration Transcription
ownership of a vessel to foreigners

The registration or transfer of a recreational boat in the name of a foreigner is permitted, even if he is listed as the sole owner. The registration or transfer of a professional boat in the name of a foreigner by a percentage equal to or greater than fifty percent (50%) is permitted only if the foreigner has the right to exercise the corresponding professional or business activity in Greece and only for the period of time for which it is permitted.

Article 13
Coloring - Insignia

1. Imitation with color combinations established for marking State vessels is prohibited.
2. Any change in the color of a vessel is reported/declared by its owner to the Port Authority, in whose V.E.M.S. it is registered, in order to register an entry for the new color both in the vessel's licenses and in the V.E.M.S.
3. The name of the vessel and its serial number in the B.E.M.S., with the care of the owner, are written in order, in clearly visible letters of the Greek alphabet, on the sides of its bow, and the height of the characters (letters and numbers) is at least seven (07) centimeters with a corresponding width. Between the name and the serial number is written the letter S followed by the first letter of the port of registration, however, if it is a high-speed vessel, instead of the letter S, the letter T is indicated. The call signs e.g. "ANGELOS" "SR 5936" or "ANGELOS" "TR 5936" indicate that the small vessel with the name "ANGELOS" has been registered in the first or second part respectively of the V.E.M.S. of the Rhodes Port Authority with serial number 5936. Since the registration is made in a V.E.M.S. of a Port Department, after the serial number of registration, the characteristic letters of the Port Department are placed, e.g. "ANGELOS" "SR 5936 F" or "ANGELOS" "TR 5936 F". The color used contrasts with that of the exterior. The marking of fishing vessels may also be done in a special manner in accordance with the instructions of the Port Police Directorate of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping or of the Port Authorities.
4. On boats that remain registered in the maintained boat registers, with the care of the owner, the name as well as the first letter of the port and the serial number of the boat register are clearly written in Greek letters on the sides of their bow, e.g. "ANGELOS" LR 129. The first letter of the port and the serial number of the boat register may be written in order after the name of the boat or on a different line below the name. If the registration has been made in a boat register of a Port Department, the characteristic letters of the Port Department are placed after the serial number of the registration, e.g. "ANGELOS" "LR129ST".

CHAPTER C

SMALL BOAT INSPECTIONS

Article 14

Application

1. The provisions of this Chapter apply to small vessels registered in the VEMS as well as to small vessels that have been registered or chartered in accordance with the previously applicable provisions.

2. All vessels, with the exception of all types of vessels referred to in paragraph 2 of article 2, as well as those referred to in paragraph 2 of article 4, are inspected and monitored by the Merchant Ship Inspection Branch of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping (KEEP) and its local branches and are provided with the seaworthiness certificates provided for by other provisions.

3. Small vessels, upon submission of a relevant application by their owner, are inspected and monitored as specified in the previous paragraph, except for the issuance of the General Inspection Protocol. The relevant security provisions for its issuance are applied.

Article 15

Classification of small boats

1. Small vessels, as regards their inspection and provision with a permit to sail, are distinguished in:

a) Professional: Vessels used for the purpose of making a profit. Professional vessels are divided into the following types:

(aa) commercial passenger vessels. These vessels are further distinguished into:

(1) those carrying passengers with the payment of a ticket or with a full fare and

(2) those used as means/equipment during the exercise of a relevant professional activity (vessels of instructors of candidate speedboat operators, vessels of providers of recreational diving services under article 10 of Law 3409/2005, etc.)

(bb) professional fishing vessels: Vessels used for fishing for fish or other aquatic organisms by holders of a professional fishing vessel permit

(cc) professional cargo vessels: Vessels used for the transport of cargo for the purpose of meeting the needs of their owner or chartered for the performance of tasks that do not fall under the above (aa) and (bb) types of vessels.

Professional fishing and cargo vessels, without prejudice to the validity of paragraph 2 of article 16, are not permitted to carry passengers, nor to be chartered for any purpose, unless they deposit/surrender the fishing vessel license and are then re-inspected and provided with a professional passenger vessel license.

b) Amateur boats: Boats that are not professional.

Professional fishing vessels that are permitted to carry passengers for fishing tourism activities.

2. Small boats are distinguished depending on the material of construction into:

a) Common vessels: Those made of wood, synthetic material or metal, motorized, rowed, sailing or a combination of the above materials and means of propulsion or

b) Inflatable boats: Boats whose buoyancy is achieved mainly after filling their inner tubes with air.

3. New small vessels, when applying the provisions of this article, are vessels that will be registered after the date of its application.

Article 16

Issuance of a sailing permit

1. The Port Authority, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1f of article 5 of this Regulation, issues, upon request of the vessel owner, the permit to operate voyages, provided that the following conditions are met:

a) For commercial vessels, an initial inspection is carried out, in accordance with the provisions of the following articles hereof, provided that the following supporting documents, in addition to those provided for by other relevant provisions, are submitted to the Port Authority with the request of the previous paragraph:

(1) manufacturer's certificate that the vessel was constructed in accordance with all the rules of nautical technology for its category and that it can be used safely for carrying out maritime operations

voyages. The same certificate shall state the freeboard height with full load, the gross tonnage (for obliged vessels), the length of the available sides, the number of persons on board, the maximum permitted weight of cargo and persons on board, the existence of a closed deck or watertight spaces that keep the vessel afloat after the flooding of the open spaces, as well as the type and maximum continuous horsepower of the engine. For vessels for which the said data are included in the seller's certificate in accordance with subsection 5 of paragraph 1b of article 5, if the seller is also the manufacturer, the presentation of this certificate is not required. For imported vessels, the certificate may be issued by the manufacturer's representative in Greece.

In the event that it is not possible to present the manufacturer's certificate (e.g. it is a self-construction or a case of subparagraphs 2a or 2b of article 19 applies or the vessel has been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 5), the manufacturer's certificate is replaced by a corresponding certificate from a qualified or graduated Naval Architect or professional manufacturer of a similar type of vessel.

(2) solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/1986 of the owner(s) that the vessel has all the equipment provided for by the provisions of this for its category and for the maximum number

passengers that they are in satisfactory condition and the expiration date has not passed for what is provided.

(3) Certified photocopy of the Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate (SPC), provided for by Presidential Decree 400/1996 (Government Gazette 268 A76.12.1996), for vessels capable of carrying more than ten (10) passengers, according to their sailing permit, or the P.G.E.

b) No initial inspection is carried out for recreational vessels. Specifically:

(1) For vessels with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, the presentation of the supporting documents referred to in the previous case (a) is required.

(2) For recreational boats with an overall length of more than ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters, the submission of:

i. the supporting documents referred to in the previous case (a),

ii. a certificate from a Recognized Organization or a qualified or graduated naval architect that the vessel complies, depending on its category and the extent of its voyages, with the relevant provisions on recreational vessels of Presidential Decree 917/1979 (Government Gazette 257 A`), as in force, for the category of voyages that the vessel will perform and which are listed in the certificate,

iii. Certificate from a Recognized Organization or a qualified or graduated naval architect regarding the classification of the vessel as a sailing vessel in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Ministerial Decision (MD) No. 4113.147/2001/30.4.2001 (Government Gazette 615 B723.5.2001), provided that it is a sailing vessel.

2. Commercial fishing vessels may not be provided with a passenger transport permit, unless no other commercial vessel is available in the area for passenger transport or the existing ones are not

sufficient. In order to grant this permit, prior approval of the competent Service of the Ministry of Agriculture is required. In order to determine the number of passengers that it can carry, compliance with the terms and conditions of this Regulation for passenger vessels is checked. A summary of the granted passenger transport permit is also recorded in the fishing vessel permit.

This possibility is revoked when the conditions for granting the above license cease to apply.

3. The license to operate a professional vessel is valid for two (2) years, while the license to operate a recreational vessel is valid for eight (8) years. Its renewal/validation for two (2) or eight (8) years respectively, is carried out in accordance with the provisions of article 19.

(a) For the issuance of a commercial vessel sailing license, the following amounts are paid:

(1) Twenty (20) Euros in favor of the Special Port Police Capital Account (SPCCA) of the Port Authority issuing the license (license fee).

(2) Twenty (20) Euros in favor of E.K.O.E.M.N.

(3) Three (3) Euros in favor of the Seafarers' Share Fund (M.T.N.).

(b) For the issuance of a sailing license for a recreational vessel with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, the following amounts are paid:

(1) Fifty (50) Euros in favor of the Port Authority issuing the permit (permit fee).

(2) Twenty (20) Euros in favor of E.K.O.E.M.N.,

(3) Three (3) Euros in favor of M.T.N.

(c) For the issuance of a sailing license for a recreational vessel with an overall length of over ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters, the following amounts are paid:

(1) Five hundred and fifteen (515) Euros in favor of the Port Authority issuing the permit (permit fee).

(2) One hundred (100) Euros in favor of E.K.O.E.M.N.

(3) Ninety-six (96) Euros in favor of M.T.N.

(4) Ninety (90) Euros in favor of the State (Stamp Fee)

(5) Four Euros and fifteen cents (4.15) in favor of the State (Fees)

(6) One hundred and ten (110) Euros in favor of NAT (One hundred Euros plus 10%).

4. The existence of a navigation permit does not exempt interested parties from their obligation to obtain any other permits provided for by other provisions, such as a vessel fishing permit, a high-speed boat operator's permit, an individual fishing permit, etc.

5. The sailing permit is located on the vessel and is displayed upon any request from the Port Authorities.

The movement of a vessel that is not equipped with a navigation permit or if any issued permit has expired is prohibited.

6. Amateur small boats owned by foreign nationals that are not registered in the Greek boat registers or the Greek National Register of Vessels are permitted to enter and circulate in our country provided they are equipped with

a valid sailing permit issued or officially recognized by a State Authority of their country of origin or provided by the Port Authority of their first Greek port of arrival or circulation

with the permission of this article. A permit to operate voyages, as provided for by the provisions of this article, is not required for recreational vessels owned by foreigners that remain within the limits of the

Greek territory for a period of less than three (3) months, provided that they are provided with written certification of the right to circulate and carry out voyages in their country of origin in accordance with the legislation of that country. For professional vessels owned by foreigners by a percentage equal to or greater than fifty percent (50%), a permit to carry out voyages is issued only if the foreigner has the right to exercise the corresponding professional or business activity in Greece and only for the period of time for which it is permitted.

Article 17

Items - Inspection fees

1. Commercial vessels are subject to initial, periodic and extraordinary inspections. The first two aim at the general inspection of the vessel and its equipment, as well as the issuance or renewal/review of the sailing permit. The extraordinary inspections aim to check compliance with the conditions and

conditions under which this permit was issued and the good maintenance of the vessel and equipment of.

A) Initial Inspection. It is carried out after registration in the Port Authorities' registration books, to ascertain that the vessel, its engine and equipment meet the requirements set out in the are provided for his category.

B) Periodic Inspection. All areas are inspected, i.e. the vessel, engines and equipment, to determine that they comply with the indications of the navigation permit and that their level of maintenance is satisfactory. The periodic inspection is carried out mandatorily on land and at sea. After the completion of the periodic inspection and provided that there are no deficiencies to be remedied, the Port Authority considers/renews the navigation permit.

C) Extraordinary Inspection. These inspections are carried out at any time, at the discretion of the Port Authority or when there are indications or complaints that the condition of the vessel does not correspond to that described in its permit. Extraordinary inspections are carried out by the Port Authorities.

2. Recreational vessels are subject to only extraordinary inspections.

3. Initial and periodic inspections are carried out by Local Ship Inspection Units (LSIU) or by an Officer or Rank of the L.S. designated by the Head of the Central Port Authority, Port Authority, Port Authority and fees are paid in accordance with the currently applicable provisions regarding compensation for members of the TKEP.

Article 18

Conducting inspections

professional small boats

1. During the inspection of the vessel, the following are checked:

a) The good condition and strength of the vessel.

b) Its suitability for its intended purpose.

c) The watertightness of the hull and of all openings that must be closed watertight in the spaces considered watertight for the buoyancy of the vessel.

d) The condition and adequacy of its equipment (masts, sails if any, anchors, oars, chains, ropes, life belts, etc.) or alternatively the registration of the aforementioned telecommunications equipment, provided that it is used exclusively for distress, emergency and safety radio communications, in the navigation permit provided for in Annexes C or D.

e) Its stability and stability during handling (turns, etc.).

f) On boats transported by trailer (TRAILER), their support points (cracks, etc.).

g) The condition and operation of the engines, as well as the steering system.

h) When the engines are placed inside the vessel (inboard), they are suitably protected and in such a position as to allow easy passage of the occupants without risk of accidents.

- i) Fuel tanks, if any, shall be equipped with a system that allows the easy extraction of flammable vapors into the atmosphere. Any spare fuel shall be stored in special containers for this purpose.
tanks or in containers suitably protected, secured and ventilated and located as far as possible from the passenger accommodation areas.
- j) The exhaust gas outlet is in such a position that the exhaust gases do not return into the vessel and their piping is properly thermally protected with suitable insulating material and in the opposite direction side of the fuel tank.
- k) The condition and operation of any existing auxiliary machinery (e.g. pumps).
- l) The condition of the electrical installation (wiring, batteries, generators, switches, etc.).
- m) The condition and operation of the instruments for monitoring the proper operation of the engines.
- n) In the event that the vessel carries telecommunications equipment (VHF, EPIRB, NAVTEX, etc.), its condition and proper operation are checked, as is the existence of a permit to install and operate a Telecommunications Station or, alternatively, the registration of the aforementioned telecommunications equipment, provided that it is used exclusively for distress, emergency and safety radio communications, in the navigation permit provided for in Annexes C or D.

2. All commercial passenger vessels are motorized.

3. It is prohibited for new, as defined in paragraph 3 of article 15, professional [fishing vessels, passenger transport with payment of a ticket or with a full charter, passenger/divers and diving equipment transport for the implementation of article 10 of law 3409/2005 (A` 273) and leased in accordance with the provisions of the General Ports Regulation no. 38 (B` 748/2004)] vessels to carry gasoline engines for any purpose (propulsion, movement of pumps or generators, etc.). The installation of gasoline engines is only accepted on CE marked vessels, provided that it is expressly provided for in the manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity for the specific vessel.

4. If deficiencies are found during the initial inspection, the permit is issued after they have been remedied. The same procedure is followed in the case of renewal/verification of the permit.

5. After the inspection, a report is drawn up, on a special form, which remains in the archives of the Service issuing the relevant permit. When inspections are carried out by the Supervisors of Port Stations or by Port Employees, an additional copy of the inspection report is submitted to their supervising Port Authority, for control and information.

Article 19

Visa for operating a ship

1. For the renewal/validation of the small vessel navigation permit, an application from the owner and proof of payment of the corresponding port fees shall be submitted to the Port Authority in the area in which the vessel operates. Proof of payment of port fees shall not be required if the vessel is not moored in public common areas of ports managed by the public, a legal person, a public limited company or a public benefit company and instead a solemn declaration of article 8 of law 1599/86 of the owner shall be submitted in which the above is stated. In the case of joint ownership, the submission of an application or a solemn declaration by only one of the joint owners shall be sufficient.

In particular:

a) The renewal/revision of the commercial small vessel sailing license takes place every two (2) years after a periodic inspection, which is carried out in the last quarter, before its expiration.

For the renewal of the license, the amounts referred to in sub-cases (2) and (3) of case (a) of paragraph 3 of article 16 of this Regulation are paid.

b) The renewal/validation of the license to operate a small recreational craft is carried out every eight (8) years upon submission by its owner, within the last six months before its expiration, of a solemn declaration under article 8 of law 1599/1986 that "the vessel is in good condition, carries all the provisions provided for the extent of the voyages and the maximum number of passengers, they are in satisfactory condition and their expiration date has not passed for what is provided". Especially for recreational craft with an overall length of more than ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters, the submission of a certificate from a recognized Organization or a graduate or graduate naval architect is also required that the vessel complies with the relevant provisions of presidential decree 917/1979 (Government Gazette 257 A`), as in force.

For the renewal of the license for a recreational boat with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, the amounts referred to in sub-cases (2) and (3) of case (b) of paragraph 3 of article 16 of this Regulation shall be paid.

For the renewal of the license of a recreational boat with an overall length of over ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters, the amounts referred to in sub-cases (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of case (c) of paragraph 3 of article 16 of this Regulation are paid.

2. A new permit shall be issued, in compliance with the provisions of this Regulation for the renewal and endorsement of permits, when the renewal boxes of the permit form are filled in. A new permit shall also be issued, in compliance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation for the issuance of the permit, in the following cases:

a) modification of the vessel or b) expiry of the period of validity of the permit to operate a professional or amateur vessel without renewal/validation. Exceptionally and if it is an amateur vessel with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, the presentation of the supporting document (manufacturer's certificate) provided for by the combination of cases a) (1) and b) (1) of paragraph 1 of article 16 is not required, provided that this supporting document is in the vessel's file kept at the Port Authority and one (1) year has not passed since the expiry of the permit.

3. In the event that the navigation permit ceases to be valid as defined in paragraph 9 of article 9 of this Regulation, the new permit, for a professional vessel, is valid until two years have passed since the last inspection, for a recreational vessel of an overall length of up to ten (10) meters it is valid for eight (8) years and for a recreational vessel of an overall length of over ten (10) and up to twelve meters the validity of the new permit will coincide in time with the validity of the permit of the previous owner or co-owner, by a percentage equal to or less than 50%.

4. If the sailing permit is issued/renewed/validated by another authority, other than the Port Authority, in the V.E.M.S. of which the vessel is registered, the Port Authority that issues/renews/validates

sends a photo of the endorsed or new permit to the Port Authority that maintains the V.E.M.S. for updating the vessel's individual file.

5. For boats that have been registered up to and including January 13, 2000, the maximum continuous horsepower of the engine is that registered in the boat register and in the sailing permit.

Article 20

Local license validity limits

1. Commercial passenger vessels, motorized or sailing with a spare engine, are prohibited to travel further than three (3) nautical miles from their point of departure, unless they carry:

a) very high frequency (VHF) radiotelephony transceiver and station installation permit in accordance with the applicable radiotelecommunication regulations.

b) closed deck or watertight spaces to keep them afloat after the open spaces are flooded.

In the event that they carry the equipment referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of this paragraph, they may travel up to six (6) nautical miles from the port or point of departure, where they carry out their professional activities.

2. Commercial fishing and cargo vessels that are unencumbered (without a deck) are permitted to move up to six (6) nautical miles from the point of departure or up to four (4) nautical miles from the nearest shore. Provided they have an enclosed deck or have watertight spaces that keep it afloat after the open spaces are flooded, they are permitted to move up to fifteen (15) nautical miles from the point of departure or up to ten (10) nautical miles from the nearest shore.

3a. Amateur vessels, with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, unenclosed (without deck) and without watertight compartments, are permitted to move up to two (2) nautical miles from the nearest coast. These vessels, provided they are motorized and carry an inflatable raft or flotation device for the maximum permitted number of passengers, are permitted to move up to four (4) nautical miles from the nearest coast or up to six (6) nautical miles from the nearest coast if they operate within the same or adjacent bays.

Provided they are motorized and constructed with a closed deck or watertight spaces that keep them afloat after the flooding of the open spaces, they may be removed up to three (3) nautical miles from the coast and provided they carry the additional equipment provided for in each case by the provisions of the following article, they may perform even longer voyages in accordance with the provisions of this article. The local limits of validity of the permits are indicated in the permit to perform voyages.

b. For the category of voyages, which is indicated in the permit to carry out voyages of recreational vessels with an overall length of more than ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters, the provisions of article 3 of Presidential Decree 917/1979 (Government Gazette 257 A`), as in force, apply, and are proportional to the supplies they carry in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation".

4. The distances referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may be extended by decision of the relevant Port Authority depending on the peculiarities and specificities of their area.

5. In small vessels with the "CE" marking, any additional local restrictions placed in the Declaration of Conformity by their manufacturer are taken into account and recorded in the navigation permit.

6. Recreational vessels with an overall length of up to ten (10) meters may extend their voyages to foreign ports and bays as well as perform international voyages and voyages between foreign ports.

States, provided that they meet the requirements of this Regulation for domestic voyages without local restrictions and are provided with a permit to operate in English. In this case, the vessels in question must also be equipped with appropriate radio equipment that allows them to communicate with a shore station throughout the duration of the specific voyage. The provision of a permit to operate in English is also mandatory for vessels of an overall length of more than ten (10) and up to twelve (12) meters, if they are to operate international voyages.

7. In vessels of an overall length of up to ten (10) meters, except inflatable boats, which do not bear the CE marking, if their owner so wishes, the determination of the existence of an enclosed deck and/or the adequacy of the watertight spaces and the maximum number of passengers that the vessel can carry, shall be certified by a notified body for CE certification or by a qualified or graduated naval architect or professional manufacturer, of the relevant type of vessel.

Article 21

Small boat supplies

1. All commercial passenger vessels (ordinary and inflatable) carry:

a) Lifesaving equipment:

(1) life belts, for the maximum permitted number of passengers and with an additional increase of 10% on the maximum permitted number of passengers (rounding is always done to the next higher number)

integer).

(2) flotation device for 30% of the maximum permitted number of passengers

(3) children's life jackets at a rate of 20% of the maximum permitted number of passengers

(4) a circular life jacket, with a rope at least fifteen (15) meters long

(5) three (3) red hand-held sparklers and three (3) smoke generators, valid for three years, kept in a sealed box together with a box of matches. The life belts and life jackets, on which the name of the vessel and its registration number in the B.E.M.S. are written, are kept in positions that allow for their easy and quick use.

b) Fire extinguishing agents:

(1) motorized vessels shall carry, in a suitable position, a portable foam or powder fire extinguisher (at least 3 kilograms) or carbon dioxide (if the vessel has enclosed spaces) which can be used easily and quickly.

(2) a bucket with a rope that can be used in case of fire.

c) All vessels, depending on their category, when sailing, carry from sunset to sunrise and in any case of reduced visibility, the navigation lights provided for by the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (IRCS).

d) Pharmacy:

A suitable box containing the necessary pharmaceutical and dressing materials for providing First Aid in cases of minor injuries.

e) Other supplies:

- (1) a rope of sufficient length suitable for towing the vessel in case of emergency, but not less than twenty (20) meters.
- (2) an anchor with an appropriate length of rope or chain
- (3) a floating anchor with a rope at least five (5) meters long that will help the vessel not to be carried away by the wind or any sea currents in the event of mechanical failure or worsening weather conditions
- (4) a common projector
- (5) a waterproof flashlight with batteries, accompanied by a set of spare batteries
- (6) a spare pin, placed near the discharge hole
- (7) a pair of oars and skiffs
- (8) a transistor radio or very high frequency (VHF) radiotelephony transceiver capable of operation throughout the entire stay at sea away from anchorage
- (9) a suitable siren for use in case of emergency, (portable or permanent).

2. Professional fishing and cargo vessels (ordinary or inflatable).

All vessels of these categories carry a flotation device sufficient for the maximum permitted number of passengers and the equipment provided for professional passenger vessels, except:

- a) children's life belts and a common headlamp, which are not required
- b) VHF as long as it is not more than 6 nm from the departure point.
- c) The telecommunications equipment of vessels of these categories is determined as follows:
 - j) Transistor radio, provided it is not more than six (6) feet away
 - n. miles from the nearest coast.
 - ii) Portable VHF transceiver (marine type) or fixed VHF transceiver (marine type) or VHF/DSC, provided that it is located beyond six (6) and up to ten (10) nautical miles from the nearest coast.
 - iii) Portable VHF transceiver and Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) or alternatively only a fixed VHF transceiver (marine type) or VHF/DSC, if it is located beyond ten (10) nautical miles and up to fifteen (15) nautical miles from the nearest coast).

3. Amateur boats of an overall length of up to ten (10) meters.

Vessels of this category carry:

- a) Lifebelts as per subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.
- b) A circular lifebuoy with a rope at least fifteen (15) meters long. This equipment is not mandatory for vessels that do not travel more than three (3) nautical miles from the coast.
- c) Three (3) hand-held sparklers and one smoke generator,

d) Transistor radio and mobile phone with backup battery or power supply or alternatively portable VHF transceiver (marine type) or fixed VHF transceiver (marine type), or VHF/DSC throughout the vessel's stay at sea away from its anchorage.

e) Navigation lights, if they operate after sunset, such as commercial passenger vessels as referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article.

f) `A stainless steel folding knife (knife).

g) `A waterproof battery-powered flashlight, accompanied by a set of spare batteries.

h) A tow rope of at least twenty (20) meters in length.

i) An anchor with an appropriate length of rope or chain.

j) A floating anchor that will help the boat not to drift in the event of mechanical failure or worsening weather.

t) A pair of oars (can be foldable), oars and a spare pin (excluding windlasses).

m) Pharmacy with the necessary pharmaceutical and dressing materials for the provision of First Aid in cases of minor injuries.

(vb) `A portable foam, powder or carbon dioxide (CO₂) fire extinguisher.

(x) A bucket with a rope that can be used for extinguishing a fire or a manual or electric fire pump.

kd) Inflatable liferaft or flotation device or two (2) circular lifebuoys with a rope at least fifteen (15) meters long if they are more than three (3) and up to six (6) nautical miles from the nearest shore.

(k) Inflatable liferaft or flotation device for 50% of the maximum permitted number of passengers and two lifebuoys with a rope at least fifteen (15) meters long, if they are more than six (6) and up to ten (10) nautical miles from the nearest shore. If they carry an inflatable liferaft or flotation device for 100% of the maximum permitted number of passengers, one lifebuoy is required.

(kf) Inflatable liferaft or flotation device for 50% of the maximum permitted number of passengers, two circular lifejackets with a rope at least fifteen (15) meters long, a spare common anchor, whistle, backup means of propulsion and Global Positioning System (GPS), provided they are engaged in domestic voyages without local restrictions. Provided they carry an inflatable liferaft or flotation device for 100% of the maximum permitted number of passengers, a circular life jacket is required.

4. Amateur boats with an overall length of more than ten (10) up to twelve meters:

Vessels in this category carry the equipment provided for in articles 24, 25 and 27 of Presidential Decree 917/1979 (Government Gazette 257 A`), as in force. In addition to the equipment provided for in the above articles of Presidential Decree 917/1979, the vessel is also equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) and in addition:

(a) A stainless steel folding knife.

(b) A tow rope of at least twenty (20) meters in length.

(c) An anchor with an appropriate length of rope or chain.

(d) A floating anchor.

4.a. Small vessels engaged exclusively in search and rescue shall carry at least the equipment specified in paragraph 1.

5. It is prohibited for a vessel to sail before it has been determined that it can sail safely, and that it is equipped with the necessary quantity of fuel for the safe execution of the voyage.

6. The supplies of this article are of a type approved by the competent Directorate of the Hellenic Navy, are carried on board the vessel, are maintained in good condition and their expiry date has not passed for those of them provided for. The life belts, the circular life jackets and the flotation devices or inflatable rafts are marked with the vessel's insignia which are carried on its sides.

Article 22

Calculation of number of passengers

professional and amateur small boats

1. The number of passengers on board commercial vessels carrying passengers is determined on the basis of the available saddles or seats and on the condition that:

a) For each passenger, a saddle length of at least fifty (50) centimeters and a width of approximately thirty (30) centimeters is available.

b) The freeboard height is in no case less than that provided for in table 1 according to the length of the vessel. The calculation is made after loading the supplies and fuel and boarding the total number of passengers resulting from the above calculation. For this calculation, a minimum weight per passenger of seventy-five (75) kilograms is taken.

c) The maximum number of passengers does not exceed that resulting from the stability experiment carried out in accordance with the provisions of article 23 hereof and in any case does not exceed twelve (12) people.

In the event that the owner requests a number of passengers greater than twelve (12), in order to issue a permit to operate the vessel , the consent of the DEEP is required.

For the construction or conversion of a passenger vessel with an overall length of more than 6 meters and intended to carry more than twelve (12) passengers, a shipbuilding permit must be issued by the DEEP in accordance with Decree Law 135/68 (Government Gazette 37 A).

TABLE 1

Freeboard height calculation

1. Overall length 7 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 41 cm.
2. Overall length 6 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 38 cm.
3. Overall length 5 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 34 cm.
4. Overall length 4 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 30 cm.
5. Overall length up to 4m and above, minimum freeboard height 30 cm.

For intermediate lengths, the freeboard height will be calculated by interpolation.

If, after adding the above weights, the freeboard height is found to be less than that specified in the table, passengers are removed until the required height is measured.

d) For inflatable boats, the calculation of the number of passengers is made as per paragraph 3 of this article.

e) In the event of a deck, there is a sufficient number of suitable handrails in the passenger circulation areas.

2. Calculation of the number of recreational boats on board as well as professional fishing and cargo vessels.

a) The number of passengers is determined based on the available saddles or seats, in relation to the minimum permitted freeboard height.

For each passenger, a saddle length of fifty (50) centimeters and a width of approximately thirty (30) centimeters is available. After loading the vessel with its provisions and with a weight corresponding to seventy-five (75) kilograms for each passenger, the freeboard height determined by table 2 below is available.

In professional fishing and cargo vessels, the freeboard height will not be less than ten (10) cm. regardless of length and the number of passengers according to Table 2.

TABLE 2

Calculation of freeboard and occupant height

1. Overall length 10 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 50 cm., no. of passengers 12
2. Overall length 9 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 47 cm., max. no. of passengers 12
3. Overall length 8 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 44 cm., max. no. of passengers 12
4. Overall length 7 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 41 cm., max. no. of passengers 12
5. Overall length 6 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 38 cm., max. no. of passengers 10
6. Overall length 5 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 34 cm., max. no. of passengers 8

7. Overall length 4 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 30 cm., max. no. of passengers 6

8. Overall length up to 3 m. and above, minimum freeboard height 30 cm., max. no. of passengers 4

For intermediate lengths, the freeboard height and the number of passengers is calculated by interpolation.

b) If, after adding the above weights, the freeboard height is found to be less than that specified in the above table, passengers are removed until the required height is measured.

c) If the number resulting from dividing the total saddle length (in centimeters) by fifty (50) centimeters (required for each passenger), is less than that indicated in the table, the number resulting from the above calculation will be taken into account as the number of passengers.

d) The number of passengers does not exceed the limit set by the manufacturer of the vessel and in no case does it exceed twelve (12).

e) For recreational inflatable boats transporting passengers, the following paragraph 3 of this article applies.

3. Inflatable boats.

a) In inflatable boats, buoyancy is achieved exclusively by filling the air chambers with air. Inflatable boats with a total length of more than three and a half (3.5) meters have at least three (3) air chambers, in such a way that the evacuation of air from one of them does not endanger the occupants,

b) In these vessels, due to their special characteristics, the freeboard height is not taken into account,

c) The maximum number of passengers is the smallest of the three numbers below:

(1) the number resulting from dividing the internal useful or usable area in square palms (1 sq. Palm DM² = 100CM²) by the number 30

(2) the number resulting from dividing the maximum permissible load given by the manufacturer by 75 (weight of a person in kilograms)

(3) the number resulting from dividing the reserve buoyancy in kilograms (KG) by the number 40

d) The number of passengers does not exceed the limit set by the manufacturer and in no case more than 12.

e) Suitable handrails are provided for all passengers, so that they can hold on during the voyage.

4. When calculating the freeboard height of professional fishing and cargo vessels as well as recreational vessels carrying cargo (except inflatable boats), the third paragraph of paragraph 2 (a) and Table 2 of the said article shall apply respectively, for the determination of the maximum permitted weight of cargo and passengers, which shall be mandatorily taken into account by the manufacturer or shipbuilder who draws up the certificate referred to in paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of article 16 of this Regulation, when calculating the maximum permitted weight of cargo and passengers.

5. Especially on vessels that fall within the scope of the joint ministerial decision 4841/ÿ.76/52/7.2.1997 (Government Gazette 111 B), as in force, the number of passengers is that indicated in the Declaration of Conformity, provided that

there are up to 12 passengers and the requirement of case a) of paragraph 1 of this article above is met.

6. It is prohibited to board the vessel with a number of passengers greater than that indicated in the sailing permit.

Article 23

Substantive stability experiment

The essential stability experiment provided for in paragraph 1c of the previous article is carried out in a leeward and wave-free area using the following method:

1. Preparation.

a) The vessel shall carry ballast(if any), fuel, drinking water, supplies, crew and passengers whom it can carry in terms of sufficient space.

b) Instead of passengers, the use of various weights is permitted, in which case a weight equal to seventy-five (75) kilograms is taken for each person and positioned so that the center of gravity is located at a distance of 0.9 meters above the floor on which passengers can remain.

2. Perform a stability experiment.

a) After the passengers or weights have been placed as above, the distance from the upper section of the main deck with the sides to the sea surface is measured from both sides of the vessel and at mid-length.

b) The half-sum of the two distances constitutes the freeboard height of the loaded state of the vessel.

c) Then 40% of the passengers or equivalent weights remain on the boat and are placed along the entire length of the side seats on one side of the boat.

d) If the seats are not sufficient for 40% of the passengers, the remaining passengers are placed standing near the uppermost side seats.

3. Stability criteria

After placing passengers or equivalent weights on one side, the freeboard height is measured on that side only:

a) If the freeboard measured after the vessel has heeled is greater than half the freeboard found from the measurement in accordance with paragraph 2(b), the vessel may safely carry stability the number of passengers initially placed on the vessel par.1(a).

b) If the freeboard height measured after the vessel has heeled is less than half the freeboard height found from the measurement in accordance with paragraph 2(b), then the experiment is repeated. stability with a reduced number of passengers until the freeboard height on the side where 40% of the passengers are located, in accordance with par.2(c) and (d), exceeds half the freeboard height of the loaded condition.

4. For the performance of the stability experiment, a report is drawn up in accordance with ANNEX E hereof.

Article 24

Permissions to carry out trial voyages

1. The Central Port Authorities, Port Authorities and Sub-Port Authorities are permitted to grant a permit to carry out trial voyages for testing or demonstrating vessels manufactured domestically or imported from the

abroad, to manufacturers or traders or importers or suppliers' representatives by submitting to the Port Authority, in the area of jurisdiction in which they are based, the following supporting documents:

a) Application with the full personal details of the applicant natural person and, in the case of a legal person, of its legal representative.

b) Certificate from the "Association of Greek Manufacturers of Polyester and Other Boats, Accessories, Parts, Traders and Services (SEKAPLAS-PEEY)", that the applicant is actually carrying out the specific business. The certificate, which will also indicate the city, street, number and postal code of the Company's headquarters, is granted within a period of fifteen (15) working days. The period begins on the day following the submission of the application to the above body. In the event that

If the certificate is not granted within the above deadline, the Port Authority, provided that the other conditions of this article are met, may grant the requested permit to carry out trial voyages.

without the presentation of the said certificate. The fact of the non-timely issuance of the certificate is proven by a solemn declaration of article 8 of Law 1599/86 of the applicant.

c) Exact photocopies of the first and last pages of the company's last income tax return, from which it appears that these specific activities were declared, or simple copies of the above pages with a solemn declaration of article 8 of Law 1599/1966 by the applicant regarding the accuracy of the declared data and the fidelity of the simple copies.

If an income tax return has not been submitted, due to the recent start of operation of the business, a photocopy of the business start-up permit, certified for accuracy, is submitted in accordance with the provisions of article 14 of law 1599/86.

d) Solemn declaration, pursuant to article 8 of law 1599/86, of the applicant that he will ensure the control of the safe navigation capacity of the vessels to be tested or demonstrated, as well as their provision with the provided for the category of vessels, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment and supplies and that the Traffic Regulations at sea will be observed.

2. Only one (1) license is granted to each natural or legal person.

3. During the test or demonstration, the holder of the test voyage permit carries the following documents and shows them at any request of the Port Authorities:

a) Permission to Perform Trial Ships.

b) The two certificates of ANNEX G.

c) Ship's consignment note.

d) High-speed boat operator's license or appropriate proof of seamanship if required.

4. The trial voyage permit granted by the Port Authority is valid for five (5) years from the date of its issuance, is in accordance with ANNEX F attached to this Regulation and is accompanied by necessarily from a second sheet (as ANNEX G). "The price of this license is set at one hundred (100)

Euro and constitutes income for the Special Port Police Capital Account of the Port Authority, while an amount of fifty (50) Euros is also paid to E.K.O.E.M.N.

5. The test voyage permit may be used either by its holder or by his authorized employee. In the case of use by an employee, he (the employee) must carry with him and to show at any request of the Port Authorities, in addition to the documents of paragraph 3 of this article, a written authorization of the license holder signed by him (holder) and sealed with the company's seal.

6. Vessels for demonstration or testing must carry, under the responsibility of the holder of the trial permit, all the equipment required for recreational vessels by the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 21 of this Regulation.

7. The holder of the trial voyage permit must, during the trial or demonstration, comply with the provisions regulating the anchoring, movement and circulation of vessels at sea. The same
The authorized employee also has an obligation when the license holder is not on board during the test or demonstration.

8. During the test or demonstration, a well-fixed frame is placed on both sides of the vessel, under the responsibility of the holder of the test voyage permit, on which the details of the permit number and the Port Authority that issued it are indicated, such as the following example:
L/C KALYMNOU DOK.PL 4

9. Each granted permit is registered in a special book "registration of trial voyage permits" which is kept by the Port Authority. The number of each granted permit is preceded by the information "DOK PL" (Trial Ships) .

10. In addition to the sanctions of article 28 of these General Regulations, the following ancillary sanctions are imposed by decision of the Head of the Port Authority:

a) Temporary withdrawal of permits to carry out trial voyages in cases of repeated violation of the provisions of this Regulation, for a period of ten (10) days to two (2) months. Recidivism is understood to mean the commission of a second violation of the provisions of this Regulation within one year of the commission of the first.

b) Permanent withdrawal of permits to carry out test voyages in the event of failure to provide all possible assistance to those injured in an accident.

11. The permits of this article are revoked by decision of the Head of the Port Authority that issued them in the event of a change in the terms and conditions of their issuance or in the event of a transfer or dissolution of the business or when this is required for reasons of order and security or for reasons of public interest.

CHAPTER D`

OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 25

Transitional provisions.

1. Vessels registered before the entry into force of these General Regulations may remain registered as they are, not required to be registered. Vessels registered before on this date they remain registered as they are.

2. Vessels with an overall length of more than seven (7) meters and up to twelve (12) meters, in order to be classified as professional pleasure vessels, under the conditions set out in the provisions of article 2 of Law 2743/99 (Government Gazette 211 A/13.10.1999), are registered or transferred to the ship registers on a case-by-case basis, at the request of the interested party.

3. Owners of vessels with an overall length of more than ten (10) up to twelve (12) meters that have been provided with a General Inspection Protocol (GIP) shall carry out the voyages referred to therein until the expiry of the validity of this Protocol.

Any remarks that have been registered on the back of the P.G.E. by the owner must be restored by the date specified. After the expiration of the P.G.E. or earlier if they wish, they can be provided with a permit to operate ships, in accordance with the provisions of this General Regulation.

Article 26

The owner of a boat, the permit for the operation of voyages of which has been issued or renewed on the basis of the previous provisions, is obliged, within one (1) year from the entry into force of this Regulation, to renew the said permit in accordance with the provisions of Article 19, by submitting to the Port Authority the boating and other permits (fishing permit, etc.) as part of a general inventory of boats. During the renewal, the Registration Number of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping (M.M.Y.E.N.) is also indicated on the permit, if it has not been indicated.

The boat's navigation permit which is not registered as provided for in this article, regardless ceases to be valid. If the AMIEN was written on it before the date of entry into force of this Regulation, it applies and for the circulation of the boat, the issuance of a new permit is required.

Article 26

Repealed provisions

[Previous article 27]

1. From the entry into force of this Regulation, all provisions of previous Port Regulations referring to the same matters shall cease to apply.

2. Any other provision that conflicts with the provisions of these Regulations and that refers to matters regulated by them shall also cease to apply.

Article 27

[Previous article 28]

Sanctions

Violators of this Regulation, the implementation of which is assigned to the Port Authorities, regardless of the criminal and civil liabilities that accrue under the applicable legislation, are also subject to the Sanctions of article 157 of Legislative Decree 187/73 (A 261), the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of which was subsequently amended and is in force in accordance with article 2 of Presidential Decree 381/95 (A 214).