

IV. Other terms

[Français](#) |

1. The term **“floating establishment”** means any floating installation that is normally stationary, e.g. swimming baths, docks, wharves or boat-sheds;
2. The term **“assembly of floating material”** means a raft or any construction, assembly or object capable of navigation, other than a vessel or floating establishment;
3. A vessel, an assembly of floating material or a floating establishment is **“stationary”** when it is, directly or indirectly, anchored or made fast to the shore;
4. A vessel, an assembly of floating material or a floating establishment is **“under way”** or **“proceeding”** when it is neither directly nor indirectly at anchor, made fast to the shore or grounded. For such vessels, floating equipment or floating establishments under way, the term “stop” applies with respect to the land;
5. The term **“vessel engaged in fishing”** means any vessel fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing apparatus that restrict manoeuvrability, but does not apply to a vessel fishing with trolling lines or other fishing apparatus that does not restrict manoeuvrability;
6. The term **“night”** means the period between sunset and sunrise;
7. The term **“day”** means the period between sunrise and sunset;
8. The term **“state of fatigue”** means a state occurring as the result of insufficient rest or of sickness, and expressed in deviations from the norm in behaviour and reaction speed;
9. The term **“state of intoxication”** means a state occurring as a result of the use of alcohol, narcotics, medicines or other similar substances and determined in accordance with national legislation and practice;
10. The term **“reduced visibility”** means conditions in which visibility is reduced owing to e.g fog, haze, snow or rain;
11. The term **“safe speed”** means a speed at which a vessel or a convoy can navigate safely, undertake manoeuvres and stop within the distance required by the prevailing circumstances and conditions;
12. The term **“waterway”** means any inland water open to navigation;
13. The term **“fairway”** means that part of the waterway that can actually be used for navigation;
14. The term **“left and right banks”** means the sides of the waterway when moving from the source to the mouth. On canals, lakes and broad waterways the term **“left and right banks”** is assigned by the competent authorities in light of local conditions. However, it is recommended that for canals, the terms **“right”** and **“left”** should be defined as meaning to the right and to the left respectively of an observer facing the direction in which the numbers indicated on successive kilometer markings increase;
- 14 bis. The designations **“right-hand side”** and **“left-hand side”** of the waterway or fairway are understood to be for an observer facing downstream. On canals, lakes and broad waterways, the terms **“right-hand side”** and **“left-hand side”** are defined by the competent authorities;
15. The term **“upstream”** means the direction towards the source of the river, including sections where the current changes with the tide. On canals, the direction shall be determined by the competent authorities and the term “in the direction from point A to point B” shall be used. **“Downstream”** means the other way around;
16. The term **“ADN”** means the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways;
17. The term **“navigation by radar”** means navigation, in conditions of reduced visibility, using the radar;
18. The term **“inland AIS device”** means a device that is installed on board of a vessel and is used within the meaning of the “tracking and tracing in inland navigation” standard.