



**AUSTRIAN SAILING FEDERATION**

Bfa-Binnen Theory

# Question Catalog

This questionnaire contains the exam questions from catalog A and B from the current Bfa-Binnen theory exam in ten chapters and is divided into 10 topics:

- A – Basic maneuvers and Yacht handling (14 questions)
- B – Theory of Sailing (10 questions)
- C – Boating and Ropes knowledge (12 questions)
- D – Safty and Security Maneuvers (10 questions)
- E – Trim und Trimequiment (4 questions)
- F – Regatta (4 questions)
- G – Knots and nautical works (12 questions)
- H – Seamanship and nautical language (4 questions)
- I – Weather (6 questions)
- J – Law (14 questions)

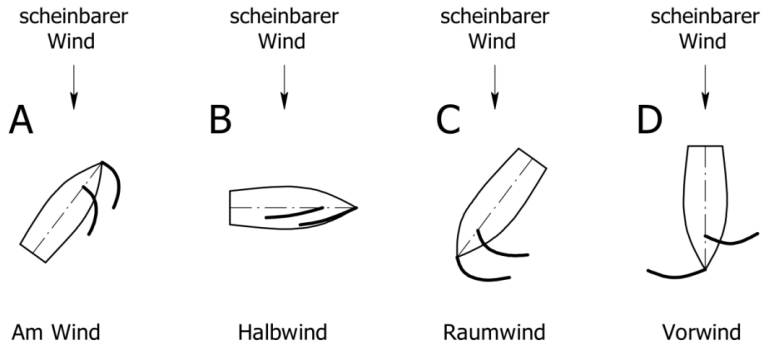
From the 80 questions available, 2 catalogs were created, each contains 40 questions. For a positiv result, 32/40 questions must be answered correctly. The exam time is 60 minutes

Have fun and fair Winds

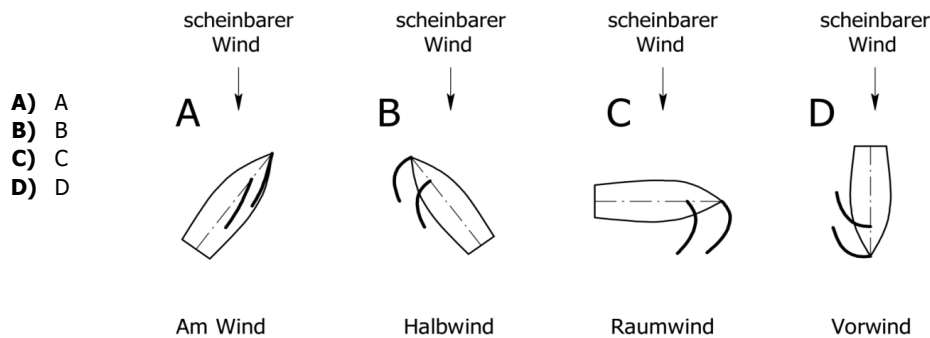
## A - Basismanöver und Jachtbedienung

**A1 Which of the following illustrations show both the correct sail position and the correct course description?**

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D



**A4 In which of the following illustrations are both the sail position and the course designation correct?**



**A5 Which of the following procedures describe the maneuver "tack"?**

- A) Close-hauled course - boat turns through the wind with the bow - headsail goes over and sheets are tightened - close-hauled course
- B) Broad reach course - boat bears away onto a run - mainsheet tight - boat goes through the wind with the stern - headsail goes over and mainsheet is eased - broad reach course
- C) Close-hauled course - boat turns through the wind with the bow - headsail sheet remains cleated and backs - rudder fixed to windward
- D) Beam reach course - boat heads up to windward - release the sheets

**A8 After a „head to wind“ maneuver during a docking procedure, the dinghy has too much momentum and is in danger of colliding with the dock. What measures are suitable for reducing the dinghy's speed and avoiding damage?**

- A) Just before the collision, step onto the dock and use your arms or legs to slow down the dinghy
- B) Dip a leg or paddle deep into the water
- C) Back the mainsail
- D) Back the jib

**A10 After docking at the pier, the mainsail should be stowed. What should be considered?**

- A) For smooth dropping of the mainsail, the wind should be coming from aft
- B) The mainsail should be luffed during the dropping process
- C) When easing the mainsail halyard, make sure the boom does not fall onto the boat
- D) The mainsheet should remain tight during the entire dropping process

**A12 On a properly trimmed boat, what are the signs that indicate the need for reefing?**

- A) Constant and strong rudder to counteract the boat's tendency to head upwind
- B) High leeward heel of the boat and the risk of an accidental jibe
- C) Boat speed exceeding hull speed
- D) Excessive heel angle of the boat

**A14 A crew member falls overboard on a close-hauled course. Which of the following procedures describe the recovery maneuver using a „Q-Tack“?**

- A) Bearing away with sails sheeted in - heaving-to - boat lies-to and drifts towards the person who has gone overboard
- B) Tacking without manipulating the sails - sailing past the person who has gone overboard on a downwind course with sails sheeted in - jibing without manipulating the sails - head to wind towards the person who has gone overboard
- C) Bearing away to a broad reach course - tacking - sailing on a close reach course in the lee of the person who has gone overboard - (almost) head to wind towards the person who has gone overboard
- D) Tacking - bearing away to a downwind course - releasing the sheets - drifting towards the person who has gone overboard

**A15 Which of the following statements apply to the "man overboard" recovery maneuver with a „Q-Tack“?**

- A) The course away from the man overboard is crossed after the Q-Tack
- B) After the Q-Tack, a (almost) head to wind is sailed towards the man overboard
- C) After the Q-Tack, the boat must be in leeward of the man overboard
- D) At least one gybe is necessary between the man overboard situation and picking up the crew member

**A17 A yacht is supposed to be moored alongside a floating dock for a longer period of time. What precautions need to be taken?**

- A) Raise and secure the keel fin and rudder blade
- B) Deploy bow and stern lines
- C) Deploy two spring lines
- D) Deploy fenders on the dock side to protect the hull

**A20 A dinghy is to be moored to a buoy for an extended period. What precautions should be taken, if possible?**

- A) Drop sails, raise centerboard, and stow rudder blade
- B) Deploy a backup line in addition to the mooring line
- C) Attach the mooring line as far forward on the boat as possible and secure it with a suitable knot
- D) Deploy fenders and, if available, also anchor

**A23 The boat is sailing close-hauled in gusty conditions. What short-term measures are appropriate to prevent the boat from heading to wind?**

- A) When hit by a gust, ease the jib sheet, and then pull it back in when the gust is over
- B) When hit by a gust, pull in the jib sheet, and then ease it back out when the gust is over
- C) When hit by a gust, ease the mainsheet, and then pull it back in when the gust is over
- D) When hit by a gust, pull in the mainsheet, and then ease it back out when the gust is over

**A24 A dinghy is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind. What risks are there if the rudder position, sail and weight trim are not adjusted to the changing wind conditions when a gust occurs?**

- A) Capsizing
- B) Accidentally jibing
- C) Nose diving
- D) Unintentional heading up into the wind

**A26 Which basic characteristics are well-suited for anchoring?**

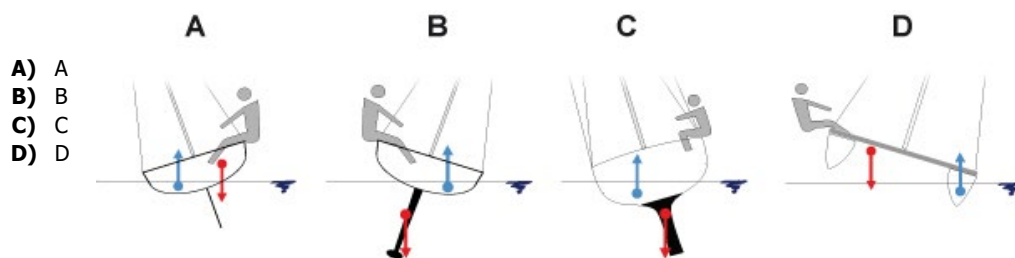
- A) Sand
- B) Rock
- C) Seagrass
- D) Gravel

**A27 Where should the towing line be attached or redirected last, if possible, for the tugboat and the towed vessel?**

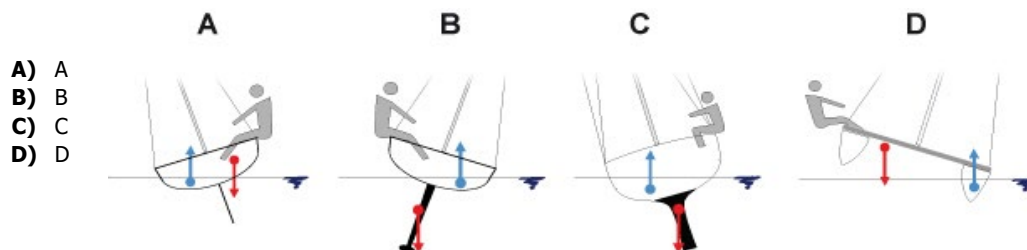
- A) Tugboat: as far aft as possible / Towed vessel: as far forward as possible
- B) Tugboat: amidships / Towed vessel: as far forward as possible
- C) Tugboat: as far aft as possible / Towed vessel: amidships
- D) Tugboat: amidships / Towed vessel: amidships

## B - Segeltheorie

**B1 Which of these schematically illustrated boat hulls are exclusively form-stable?**



**B2 Which of these schematically represented boat hulls is characteristic of weight stability?**



**B5 What components make up the apparent wind?**

- A) Deviation wind and corrected wind
- B) Balancing wind and felt wind
- C) Base wind and additive wind
- D) Boat speed and true wind

**B7 A gust occurs during a broad reach. How does the wind felt on board change in the first moment?**

- A) It shifts forward
- B) It shifts aft
- C) It increases in strength
- D) It decreases in strength

**B9 After leaving the dock, a sailboat accelerates without changing course in constant wind conditions. Which of the following statements are true?**

- A) As the boat gains speed, the sails need to be pulled in more
- B) As the boat gains speed, the sails can be eased out more
- C) As the boat gains speed, the apparent wind shifts aft
- D) As the boat gains speed, the apparent wind shifts forward

**B10 You are sailing on a close-hauled course in moderate winds. Which of the following statements**

- A) Buoyancy and gravity force create a righting moment
- B) Buoyancy and gravity force create a heeling moment
- C) Lateral force and force at the center of lateral resistance create a righting moment
- D) Lateral force and hydrodynamic lateral force at the center of lateral resistance create a heeling moment

**B12 In sail theory, which forces are summarized at the center of lateral resistance?**

- A) The sum of all weight forces
- B) The sum of all wind forces acting on the sail
- C) The sum of all hydrodynamic forces acting on the underwater hull
- D) The sum of all buoyancy forces acting on the displaced water

**B15 A dinghy is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind with heavy heel. What measures can be taken to reduce weather helm?**

- A) Reef the mainsail
- B) Ease the mainsheet
- C) Increased lean out
- D) Crew into the trapeze

**B17 A boat is sailing on a beam reach without heeling. Which of the following statements regarding helm are true?**

- A) If the sail's center of pressure is aft of the center of lateral resistance, the sailboat will experience weather helm
- B) Weather helm can be reduced by setting a smaller headsail
- C) Shifting the crew's weight to windward will increase weather helm
- D) After raising the centerboard, the boat tends to experience more weather helm

**B19 What is important for the generation of lift on a sail?**

- A) That the sail is sufficiently trimmed in
- B) That the air flows as smoothly as possible along the sail without turbulence
- C) That the wind hits the sail as close to a right angle as possible
- D) That strong turbulence is generated as much as possible

## C - Bootskunde und Tauwerk

**C1 What is assigned to the spars?**

- A) Mainsail boom
- B) Centerboard
- C) Spreaders
- D) Spinnaker pole

**C2 How is the standing rigging that supports the mast in the longitudinal axis of the ship called?**

- A) Shrouds
- B) Stays
- C) Spreaders
- D) Topping lift

**C3 Was kann dem stehenden Gut zugeordnet werden?**

- A) Ankertrosse
- B) Vorstag
- C) Schoten
- D) Wanten

**C4 Mit welcher Vorrichtung verändert der Rudergänger die Stellung des Ruderblattes?**

- A) Saling
- B) Pinne
- C) Spriet
- D) Spill

**C5 What is referred to as the keel?**

- A) The centerboard that can be lowered on dinghies in the middle of the ship
- B) A structural cross-member for the planks
- C) A fixed frame above the waterline to support the centerboard
- D) The bottom-mast longitudinal structure of the boat's hull

**C6 Which of the boats listed here have two hulls?**

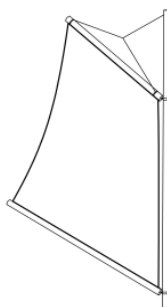
- A) Catamarans
- B) Trimarans
- C) Skiffs
- D) Dinghies

**C9 In which of the listed categories of sails does a storm jib fall?**

- A) Extra sail
- B) Schrat sail
- C) Spritsail
- D) Staysail

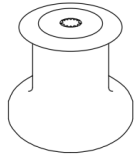
**C10 What type of sail is shown here?**

- A) Lateen sail
- B) Gaff sail
- C) Square sail
- D) High sail



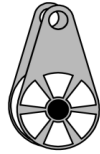
**C13 What is shown here?**

- A) Winch
- B) Block
- C) Cleat
- D) Shackle



**C14 What is shown in this picture?**

- A) Winch
- B) Block
- C) Cleat
- D) Shackle



**C19 Which applications is rope with high stretch suitable for?**

- A) Halyards
- B) Anchor lines
- C) Mooring lines
- D) Boom vang

**C20 Which applications is low-stretch rope suitable for?**

- A) Halyards
- B) Anchor line
- C) Mooring lines
- D) Boom vang



## **D - Sicherheit und Sondermanöver**

**D1 Which of the following items can be counted as safety equipment for a dinghy?**

- A) First aid kit
- B) Knife
- C) Anchor
- D) Life jackets

**D3 Why is an anchor considered part of safety equipment on yachts?**

- A) Because it can be used as a drogue in heavy weather
- B) Because, in the event of a disabled, unmaneuverable vessel with onshore winds, it provides one of the few options for preventing stranding
- C) Because, if the vessel runs aground, the anchor can be used to move the vessel to deeper water in an emergency (warping)
- D) An anchor is not part of the essential safety equipment; it is only needed if you actually intend to anchor

**D6 Which statements apply to the maneuver "running off the wind" with a yacht in heavy weather?**

- A) The boat drifts downwind with the sails dropped.
- B) Due to the low speed, the boat's position remains virtually unchanged even in strong winds.
- C) The helmsman steers the boat in the direction of the waves to avoid capsizing.
- D) The rudder is fixed in a midships position, and the boat sails autonomously; only a lookout must remain on deck to react to possible collision hazards.

**D7 What measures need to be taken after capsizing and before righting a dinghy?**

- A) Alert other boats by using distress signals to make aware of one's situation
- B) Check if the crew is complete and unharmed
- C) Prevent the mast for sinking
- D) Release sheets that are possibly fixed in cleats/clamps before righting the dinghy

**D8 In heavy weather, the dinghy capsizes and cannot be righted by one's own power. What actions are good to take in this situation?**

- A) Abandon yourself from the boat to avoid being pulled underwater if it sinks
- B) Stay with the capsized boat as it still has sufficient buoyancy
- C) Take off your oilskins
- D) Send distress signals

**D12 What belongs to the correct anchoring procedure under sail?**

- A) Always dropping the anchor on a downwind course
- B) Dropping the anchor at the beginning of shooting up head to wind
- C) Not dropping the anchor until the boat is moving backwards
- D) Dropping the mainsail only when having made sure the anchor is in place

**D15 The boat is sailing on a close-hauled course with fresh wind when suddenly the forestay breaks. Which measures should be taken?**

- A) Ease the sheets quickly and in a controlled manner, fall off and head downwind
- B) Immediately tack
- C) Drop the headsail
- D) Temporarily support the mast forward with a line

**D16 The boat is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind. A crew member discovers several broken strands on the windward shroud. What measures need to be taken among others?**

- A) Immediately tack
- B) Fall off onto a broad reach and ease the sheets
- C) Relieve the damaged shroud by adding additional lines
- D) Drop sails and request towing assistance; continuing to sail is not possible under any circumstances

**D18 What information about the area must a skipper gather before departing on an unfamiliar body of water?**

- A) The type and appearance of local storm warning signals
- B) The opening hours of the harbor entrance
- C) Relevant navigational information, e.g. the positions of shoals
- D) Special wind conditions and weather patterns

**D19 Which measures should be taken before the first outing with an unfamiliar boat and inexperienced crew?**

- A) Checking the seaworthiness and equipment of the boat
- B) Checking the boat's proper registration
- C) Checking the seaworthiness of each crew member
- D) Providing a safety briefing to the crew

## **E - Trimmen und Trimmeinrichtungen**

### **E1 What is the purpose of the boom vang?**

- A) To adjust the twist of the mainsail
- B) To hold the mainsail boom when no sail is set
- C) To prevent the mainsail boom from rising on a downwind course
- D) To take care of excess sailing cloth after reefing

### **E2 What is the Cunningham used for?**

- A) To prevent uncontrolled rising of the main boom
- B) To stretch the luff of the mainsail
- C) To hold the spinnaker pole
- D) To furl and unfurl a furling sail

### **E5 Which statements regarding jib trim with the jib sheet lead are correct?**

- A) Moving the jib sheet lead aft loosens the leech
- B) Moving the jib sheet lead forward increases twist
- C) Moving the jib sheet lead changes the profile depth ("belly")
- D) Moving the jib sheet lead changes the angle attack

### **E7 In the jib, all the trim lines on the leeward side are nicely attached to the sail, but not on the windward side. What measures can be taken to improve the trim?**

- A) On a close-hauled course: bear away
- B) On a beam reach course: pull in the jib sheet
- C) On a broad reach course: adjust the leech line
- D) On a downwind course: sail with the mainsail and jib on the same side

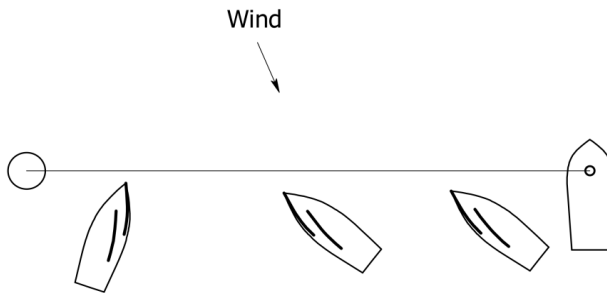
## **F - Regatta**

**F1 What are the prerequisites for participating in a sailing regatta?**

- A) A valid liability insurance for the boat
- B) Membership in a regional or national racing team
- C) Membership in the Austrian Sailing Association (OeSV) or another national member federation of World Sailing
- D) Amateur status and a certificate of good conduct

**F2 In the figure, the starting line is shown schematically just before the starting signal. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- A) The left side of the starting line is favored (starting buoy)
- B) The right side of the starting line is favored (committee boat)
- C) One should start in the middle
- D) One should always start close to the committee boat



**F6 What rules apply to boats participating in a regatta regarding other traffic participants?**

- A) Boats participating in a regatta must adhere to the legal traffic rules
- B) Boats participating in a regatta do not have to give way to non-participating boats
- C) Boats participating in a regatta are generally required to give way to non-participating boats
- D) Boats participating in a regatta must follow the racing rules with regard to all other traffic participants

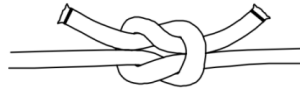
**F7 What are the rules for small boats under sail with respect to boats participating in an officially registered regatta?**

- A) A non-participating boat is generally required to give way to the regatta participants
- B) The legal navigation rules apply to a non-participating boat with respect to the regatta participants
- C) A non-participating boat must keep clear of the regatta course
- D) In general, any traffic participant may navigate the regatta area, but good seamanship dictates not to disturb the regatta participants

## G - Knoten und seemännische Arbeiten

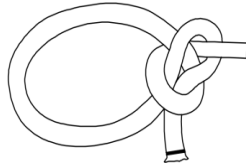
**G1 Which knot is shown here?**

- A) Reef knot
- B) Clove hitch
- C) Bowline
- D) Rolling hitch



**G2 Which knot is depicted here?**

- A) Sheet bend
- B) Clove hitch
- C) Bowline
- D) Rolling hitch



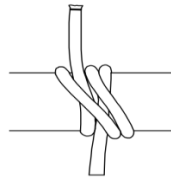
**G3 Welcher Knoten ist hier abgebildet?**

- A) Achterknoten
- B) Webeleinstek
- C) Eineinhalb Rundtörns mit zwei halben Schlägen
- D) Klampenschlag (Rundtörn, Kreuzschlag und Kopfschlag)



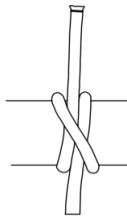
**G4 Welcher Knoten ist hier abgebildet?**

- A) Kreuzknoten
- B) Stopperstek
- C) Webeleinstek
- D) Rückspleiß



**G5 Welcher Knoten ist hier abgebildet?**

- A) Schotstek
- B) Webeleinstek
- C) Palstek
- D) Stopperstek



**G6 Welche der angeführten Knoten können unter Last gelöst werden?**

- A) Roringstek
- B) Eineinhalb Rundtörns mit zwei halben Schlägen
- C) Palstek
- D) Slipstek

**G7 Which of the listed knots is also suitable for joining two ropes of different diameters?**

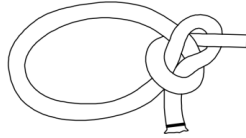
- A) Sheet bend
- B) Reef knot
- C) Fisherman´s bend
- D) Clove hitch

**G8 Welche der angeführten Knoten sind für das Entlasten einer unklaren Leine unter Zug (z.B. bei einem Überläufer an einer Winsch) geeignet?**

- A) Eineinhalb Rundtörns mit zwei halben Schlägen
- B) Stopperstek
- C) Palstek
- D) Schotstek

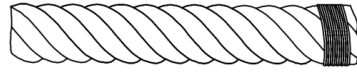
**G9 Which of the listed knots are suitable for hoisting sails with short ties and holding loose sailcloth together after reefing with reef ties?**

- A) Sheet bend
- B) Reef knot
- C) Bowline
- D) Clove hitch



**G10 What is depicted here?**

- A) Short splice
- B) Back splice
- C) Whipping knot
- D) End whip



**G11 What is the advantage of splicing over knotting?**

- A) The splice is quicker to undo
- B) The splice is easier to make
- C) The breaking strength of the line is significantly less reduced with splicing
- D) Splicing can be used to connect twisted with braided rope

**G12 Was ist hier abgebildet?**

- A) Kurzspieß
- B) Bunsch
- C) Takling
- D) Rückspieß



## **H - Seemannschaft und seemännische Sprache**

### **H1 How should a vessel that is required to give way execute its maneuver?**

- A) The maneuver should be clear and made in time
- B) A prolonged blast should be sounded immediately before the maneuver
- C) In crossing situations, the give-way vessel should pass astern of the other vessel
- D) The passing distance should be at least 50m regardless of the sizes of the boats involved

### **H4 Why should a yacht be reefed as the wind increases steadily?**

- A) To protect the equipment and crew
- B) To reduce the weather helm caused by heeling and the associated risk of heading into the wind
- C) To prevent exceeding the hull speed
- D) To adjust the size of the sail area to the reduced area of the lateral plan in the glide state

### **H5 What is the term used for the outermost end of a spar?**

- A) Keep
- B) Top
- C) Luff
- D) Nock

### **H6 What is meant by „unrigging“?**

- A) The dropping of all sails after the boat is moored
- B) The dismantling of mast and standing and running rigging
- C) The loosening of an end whip from a line's rope
- D) Lowering the national flag at sunset

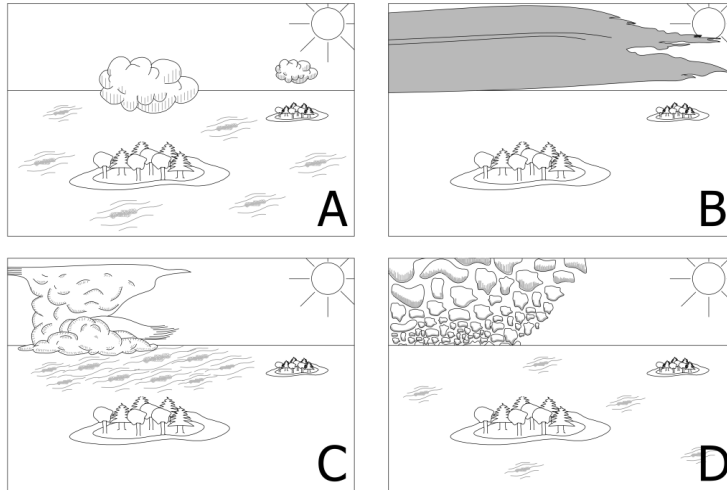
## I - Wetter

**I1 In which season is thunderstorm activity highest in Austria?**

- A) Spring
- B) Summer
- C) Autumn
- D) Winter

**I5 Which of the depicted cloud images show thunderstorm clouds?**

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D



**I6 What is the warm and dry wind on the leeward side of a mountain called in Austria?**

- A) Offshore wind
- B) Onshore wind
- C) Sea breeze
- D) Land breeze

**I7 When can land breeze be expected in the vicinity of a large lake during fair weather?**

- A) In the morning after sunrise
- B) In the afternoon as the sun sets
- C) At night after sunset
- D) Early in the morning before sunrise

**I10 What wind can be expected during good weather conditions near the shore of a large lake during the day?**

- A) Sirocco
- B) Bora
- C) Foehn
- D) Sky broom

**I11 Which of the following statements regarding isobars are true?**

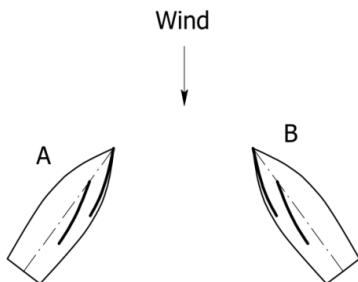
- A) Isobars are lines of equal air pressure
- B) Isobars connect places with the same air pressure gradient
- C) The further apart the isobars, the stronger the wind
- D) The closer the isobars are together, the stronger the wind



## J - Recht

**J1 Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?**

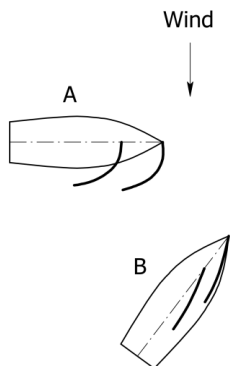
- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the leeward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the windward boat must give way



[SFVO §77(4) / WVO §6.03a(4)]

**J3 Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?**

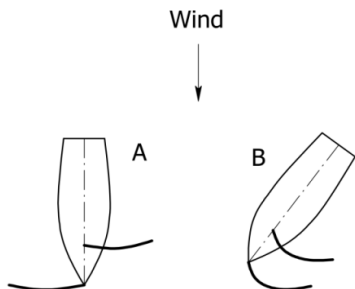
- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the windward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the leeward boat must give way



[SFVO §77(4) / WVO §6.03a(4)]

**J4 Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?**

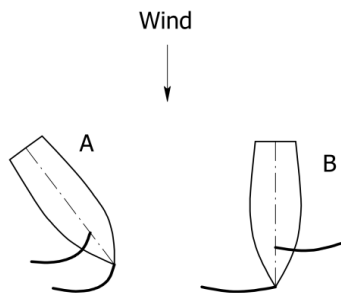
- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the windward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the leeward boat must give way



[SFVO §77(4) / WVO §6.03a(4)]

**J5 Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?**

- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the leeward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the windward boat must give way



[SFVO §77(4) / WVO §6.03a(4)]

**J9 To which other waterway users is a small boat under sail on Austrian waters obliged to give way?**

- A) Passenger ships flying a green ball
- B) Passenger ships flying a yellow double cone
- C) Vessels propelled by machinery and having an overall length of less than 20 meters
- D) Vessels propelled by machinery and having an overall length of more than 20 meters

[SFVO §48, §75(2), §94 / WVO §3.15, §3.16(3), §6.02(2)]

**J12 What is the minimum distance that a small sailing vessel sailing on an Austrian lake must keep from a vessel displaying a white ball, if possible?**

- A) 50 m
- B) 100 m
- C) 200 m
- D) 300 m

[SFVO §98(3)]

**J13 Which lights at night are defined in the „Seen- und Flussverkehrsordnung“ for small sailboats under 7 meters in length?**

- A) One white light visible from all sides (a second white light must be shown when approaching another vessel)
- B) Stern light, sidelights, and two masthead lights visible from all sides (upper light: red, lower light: green)
- C) Stern light, sidelights, and masthead light
- D) Stern light and sidelights

[SFVO §46(5) / WVO §3.13(5)]

**J14 Which daytime signals are provided for a fishing vessel on an Austrian lake that is authorized for commercial fishing rights?**

- A) It may display a white ball
- B) It must display a black cone with the point facing upward
- C) It may display a green ball
- D) It must display two black cones with the points facing towards each other (hourglass)

[SFVO §61(1)]

**J17 What is the meaning of the sound signal "one short blast"?**

- A) I am altering my course to starboard
- B) I am altering my course to port
- C) Engine going astern
- D) Port exit signal

[SFVO Anlage 2 A / WVO Anlage 2 A]

**J19 Which of the emergency signals listed are defined in Austrian law?**

- A) Slow and repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
- B) A light that is swung in a circle
- C) A light signal composed of the Morse code SOS
- D) A sound signal composed of a series of long tones

[SFVO §58(1), §67(1) / WVO §3.30(1), §4.04(1)]

**J21 Which of the following legal texts are relevant for sailing on Austrian lakes with a sailboat?**

- A) Jachtzulassungsverordnung
- B) Schifffahrtsgesetz
- C) Seen- und Fluss-Verkehrsordnung
- D) Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung

**J22 Welche Bestimmungen gelten für das Führen von Segelfahrzeugen am Bodensee?**

- A) Mindestalter 10 Jahre
- B) Mindestalter 16 Jahre
- C) Schifferpatentpflicht ab einer Länge von 10 m
- D) Schifferpatentpflicht ab einer Segelfläche von 12 m<sup>2</sup>

[BSO §12.01]

**J23 Ab welchem Alter ist es laut Gesetz erlaubt ein Segelfahrzeug auf einem österreichischem See zu führen?**

- A) Ab dem vollendeten 10. Lebensjahr, sofern alle an Bord befindlichen Personen Schwimmwesten tragen
- B) Ab dem vollendeten 12. Lebensjahr, sofern alle an Bord befindlichen Personen Schwimmwesten tragen
- C) Ab dem vollendeten 14. Lebensjahr, ohne Schwimmwestenpflicht für alle an Bord befindlichen Personen
- D) Ab dem vollendeten 16. Lebensjahr, ohne Schwimmwestenpflicht für alle an Bord befindlichen Personen

[SVFO §4(8)]

**J24 Which of the specified points belong to the legal obligations of a skipper?**

- A) Providing assistance in case of accidents and to persons and vessels in danger
- B) Possession of a first aid certificate
- C) Avoidance of obstruction to shipping
- D) Reporting unknown obstacles that could pose a danger to navigation

[SchFG §7(1) / SFVO §6, §13(4), §17 / WVO §1.04, §1.12(4), §1.16]