

Technical Regulations TR CU 026/2012

Footnote. Throughout the text, the words "Technical Regulation of the Customs Union" in the relevant case have been replaced by the words "Technical Regulation" in the relevant case, the words "single customs territory of the Customs Union" in the relevant case have been replaced by the words "customs territory of the Union" in the relevant case, the words "single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union" in the relevant case have been replaced by the words "single mark of product circulation on the market of the Union" in the relevant case, and the words "Member States of the Customs Union" in the relevant number and case have been replaced by the words "Member States of the Union" in the relevant number and case in accordance with Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

In accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission of 18 November 2011, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission has decided:

1. To adopt the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012) (attached).
2. To establish that the Technical Regulation specified in paragraph 1 of this Decision enters into force on 1 February 2014.
3. This Decision enters into force upon expiry of 30 calendar days from the date of its official publication.

Members of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission:

<i>For the Republic of Belarus</i>	<i>For the Republic of Kazakhstan</i>	<i>For the Russian Federation</i>
<i>S. Rumas</i>	<i>K. Kelimbetov</i>	<i>I. Shuvalov</i>

ADOPTED
by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian
Economic Commission
No. 33 of 15 June 2012

TECHNICAL REGULATION OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

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FOREWORD

Footnote. The Foreword section was deleted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into

force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 1. SCOPE

4. This Technical Regulation applies to small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels that are placed on the market in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter – the Union). It also applies to the processes of design, construction, operation and disposal related to the requirements for them.

This Technical Regulation establishes requirements for small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels. The purpose is to protect human life and (or) health, property, the environment, and animal and plant life and (or) health, and to prevent actions that mislead consumers (users).

4¹. Other Technical Regulations of the Union may be adopted in respect of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels. If these regulations establish requirements for small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels that differ from, but do not contradict, the requirements established by this Technical Regulation, then small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels shall comply with the requirements of all Technical Regulations of the Union that apply to them.

5. Vessels to which this Technical Regulation does not apply are listed in Annex No. 1.

5¹. Water recreation equipment, including amusement rides, is not classed as small vessels.

Water recreation equipment includes the following: inflatable floating craft, except vessels; towed equipment (water skis, wakeboards,

"bananas", rings, etc.); sail and parachute equipment (ice yachts, kiteboards, windsurf boards, etc.); and other equipment for the same purpose, including equipment for spearfishing and diving.

5². This Technical Regulation applies to the following equipment and life-saving appliances for small vessels:

- a) steering wheels, control mechanisms and cable assemblies;
- b) fuel tanks and hoses;
- c) factory-made hatches and portlights;
- d) lifejackets;
- e) lifebuoys;
- f) liferafts.

6. Small vessels, equipment for small vessels and life-saving appliances placed on the market in the customs territory of the Union shall comply with this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union.

Footnote. Article 1 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

7. The following terms and definitions apply in this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union:

airboat – a vessel that has a displacement hull and uses an air propeller as its propulsive force;

personal watercraft – an open (undecked) small vessel with a propulsion engine equipped with a water jet. It is designed so that persons operate it

sitting, standing or kneeling one behind another directly on the hull, not inside it;

survivability of a small vessel (technical system of a small vessel) – the ability of a small vessel (technical system of a small vessel) to withstand damage in an emergency. In situations that threaten the safety of the small vessel, it retains its buoyancy and its operational and seakeeping qualities (operational properties) as far as possible, and ensures the safety of persons on board and the safety of cargo;

life cycle of a small vessel (technical system of a small vessel) – the set of interrelated processes of successive changes in the state of a small vessel (technical system of a small vessel), from the formulation of the initial requirements for it to the end of its operation (disposal);

classification – a form of assessment of conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union, carried out by a small vessel classification body;

small vessel – a vessel with a length of not more than 20 metres and a permissible number of persons on board of not more than 12;

machinery spaces – spaces that contain the technical systems of the power plant of a small vessel and equipment;

equipment for small vessels - a technical device that is installed on a small vessel and is necessary for the vessel to perform its main and (or) additional functions;

small vessel classification body (bodies) – an organisation (organisations) exercising the powers of the small vessel classification body of a Member State of the Union;

stability - the ability of a small vessel that an external action has moved out of its equilibrium position to return to that position after the action ceases;

decked small vessel – a small vessel whose horizontal projected area bounded by the sheer line includes any combination of:

a watertight continuous deck;

a watertight deck with a superstructure (deckhouse);

a watertight recess;

designer – a legal entity or individual entrepreneur that develops the design documentation for a small vessel;

water basin class – a category of water basins according to their wind and wave characteristics;

series-produced small vessels – industrially built small vessels with an output of not less than 10 units of one type per year;

sports vessels - vessels designed, built or converted mainly or exclusively for sports, competitions, training, long-distance sports voyages and other water-based technical sports;

hovercraft – a vessel that is supported above the water (ground, ice, etc.) when under way by the excess pressure of air continuously forced into the space under its bottom;

hydrofoil - a vessel whose hull is fully or partially supported above the water during motion by hydrodynamic forces generated on foils immersed in the water;

certification tests - tests of a representative sample (samples) of a small vessel or of equipment installed on small vessels. On the basis of the test results, a conclusion is made on whether the small vessel type or the type of equipment installed on small vessels conforms to the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union;

design operating conditions - the sea and wind conditions in which the small vessel can be operated safely;

small vessel builder - a legal entity or individual entrepreneur that has special equipment, tooling and specially trained personnel and that builds, modernises, refurbishes or repairs small vessels. The small vessel builder officially accepts responsibility for the safety of the built, modernised, refurbished or repaired small vessel, provided that the restrictions imposed by the developed design or by other documents governing the safe operation of the small vessel were not violated during operation;

small vessel type - a small vessel with common design features recorded in the technical description, built by one builder;

technical operation of small vessels - a set of organisational and technical measures performed to keep small vessels in good working order throughout their entire period of operation;

technical systems of small vessels - engines, generators, pumps, compressors, boilers, heat exchangers, pressure vessels, filters, system fittings, deck machinery, electrical equipment, radio-electronic communication and navigation equipment, domestic liquefied gas installations, environmental safety equipment and other products of marine engineering and of the electrical and radio-electronic industries. These products are intended to perform specific functions that enable the operation of the small vessel and the control of the small vessel and its equipment;

maintenance of small vessels – a set of operations, or a single operation, to maintain the operability or good working order of a small vessel, a technical system of a small vessel or another technical object during use for its intended purpose, standby, storage and transportation;

authorised body of a Member State – a national body of a Member State of the Union that is vested with the powers to carry out classification and technical supervision of small vessels;

operator – a legal entity or natural person that operates small vessels and is responsible for fulfilling the obligations imposed on it in accordance with this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union;

operating documentation – a set of documents developed by the designer, manufacturer or operator of small vessels to ensure their safe use for the intended purpose and their safe disposal;

operation – the stage of the life cycle of a small vessel that includes acceptance into operation, use for the intended purpose determined by the manufacturer (designer), maintenance and repair of the small vessel without withdrawal from operation, and its withdrawal from operation;

experimental small vessels - small vessels used for development, experimental and research work, and for testing small vessels and other equipment.

Footnote. Article 2 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 3. RULES FOR CIRCULATION ON THE MARKET AND PUTTING INTO SERVICE

8. Small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels are permitted for circulation on the market if they comply with this

Technical Regulation of the Customs Union. This compliance is confirmed by marking them with the single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Union in accordance with Article 8 of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union.

The date of putting a small vessel into service is the date of its State Registration.

Small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels whose conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union has not been confirmed shall not be marked with the single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Union and shall not be permitted for placing on the market.

The following documents certify conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union upon placing on the market:

for small vessels whose conformity assessment (confirmation) was carried out in the form of classification – the classification certificate of the small vessel;

for small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels whose conformity assessment (confirmation) was carried out in the form of certification – the certificate of conformity.

ARTICLE 4. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL VESSELS, LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SMALL VESSELS

9. The technical characteristics of small vessels placed on the market in the customs territory of the Union shall correspond to the declared technical characteristics and parameters specified in the accompanying technical documentation of the small vessel builder.

The safety parameters of small vessels shall not deteriorate under the influence of external climatic and mechanical factors permitted by normal operating conditions.

10. The small vessel builder shall install and secure a builder's plate on each small vessel. The builder's plate shall contain the following information:

- a) the name, location (including the legal address and country) and trademark of the organisation that is the small vessel builder or manufacturer;
- b) the identification number in the small vessel builder's registration system;
- c) the date of construction of the small vessel;
- d) the small vessel type;
- e) the project number (designation), if any;
- f) the maximum load capacity or the maximum number of persons on board;
- g) the maximum engine power (for self-propelled small vessels);
- h) the maximum speed (for self-propelled small vessels);
- i) the service life (if established).

11. The safety requirements for small vessels are established depending on the navigation area complexity category in which their operation is intended. The lists of water basins by navigation area class are established by the authorised body of a Member State.

The safety requirements for small vessels are set out in Annex No. 2.

The manoeuvrability requirements for small vessels, including those set out in Annex No. 2, do not apply to airboats.

The restrictions for small vessels by navigation area are set out in Annex No. 3.

Designers and builders of small vessels shall take into account the hydrometeorological conditions in the areas of intended operation of small vessels.

12. The hulls of small vessels and their structural elements shall have strength and stability sufficient to withstand the loads to which they are subjected under design operating conditions.

13. The durability of the materials used to manufacture the hulls of small vessels and the parts and assemblies of their technical systems shall correspond to their service life.

14. The hull structure of a small vessel, and the dimensions and relative arrangement of its elements, shall ensure:

- a) strength and watertightness;
- b) the stability of the small vessel in accordance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union;
- c) the reliability and safety of the technical operation of the hull structures;
- d) the arrangement and installation of the ship's technical systems in a way that ensures their safe operation and maintenance;
- e) the prevention of environmental pollution during operation and the minimisation of environmental pollution in the event of accidents.

15. Small vessels shall be stable and unsinkable under loads corresponding to the design operating conditions provided for in the small vessel projects.

In all places where persons stay permanently or temporarily, and in all places where persons pass, measures shall be provided to prevent slipping, falls from height and falls overboard.

16. The hull and superstructures of a small vessel shall have strength and structural stability sufficient to withstand the loads to which small vessels are subjected under design operating conditions. This shall ensure the safety of persons on board the small vessel and the integrity of cargo during its operation. The hull of a small vessel may be made of a single material or of a combination of several materials.

17. The hull structure of a small vessel made of metal, wood or glass-reinforced plastic and designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV, classes 1 – 3, shall include framing. For small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV, classes 4 – 5, a frameless structure is permitted.

For inflatable small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV, class 1, the hull structure of a small vessel made of waterproof fabrics shall include a rigid floor.

The materials used in the manufacture of a small vessel shall be selected taking into account the intended operating conditions, such as temperature and the corrosiveness of the environment.

18. The foundations of small vessels for the main engines, auxiliary machinery and equipment of small vessels shall ensure their secure fastening under all conditions in the operating navigation areas.

The height of the transoms or outboard brackets of planing small vessels with outboard motors shall be not less than 380 millimetres. Where a motor well (recess) is provided, it shall be fitted with scuppers.

19. Small vessels shall have steering gear or other means of control of small vessels that ensure the necessary manoeuvrability.

Non-self-propelled and rowing small vessels need not be equipped with such devices.

Where small vessels have remote steering control, an emergency steering drive acting directly on the rudder stock or on the quadrant of the steering gear shall be provided.

Self-propelled small vessels with outboard motors with a power of 22,1 kW or more shall be equipped with remote steering control in accordance with the requirements of the designer (builder).

20. All small vessels shall be provided with mooring arrangements that ensure their secure fastening to berthing structures or to the sides of other vessels and allow the secure fastening of a towing rope (towline).

21. All small vessels shall have devices that ensure the safe towing of these vessels by another vessel in wind and waves within the navigation area permitted for this vessel.

The towing arrangement of a small vessel shall ensure the towing of other vessels of similar displacement or of smaller tonnage with its standard equipment, using its own propulsors.

The number and range of mechanisms (items) of the towing arrangement of a small vessel, and their arrangement on the small vessel, are determined during its design in accordance with the structural features of the hull, the specific features of its deck equipment and the purpose of the

small vessel.

22. Small vessels shall be designed and built so as to minimise the risk of a person falling overboard and to ensure that the person can be recovered from the water on board, taking into account the type and purpose of the small vessels and their operating conditions.

To protect passengers and crew against the hazard of falling overboard, small vessels are provided with barriers (bulwark or guardrail), handrails, gangways and companion ladders.

23. The machinery installation of a small vessel shall ensure uninterrupted operation in all modes at the angles of heel and trim permitted for the given category of small vessels. The engine power shall correspond to the rated power for the given small vessel type provided for in the design documentation.

Motor small vessels shall be designed so that the engine exhaust gases contain not more than 4,8 % carbon monoxide (CO).

24. The design and arrangement of starting and reversing devices shall allow each mechanism to be started and reversed by one person.

25. The tank for storing gaseous fuel intended for the operation of the main engine shall be located on the open deck or in gas-permeable compartments arranged so that, in the event of any leak, the gas escapes overboard. The fastening of the tank shall prevent it from breaking loose or shifting during navigation in the most severe storm conditions possible for the navigation area permitted for the small vessel.

The pipelines supplying gas to the engine shall remain gas-tight in all permitted operating modes.

26. Fuel tanks, pipelines and hoses shall be located away from sources of thermal radiation and protected against any exposure to them. The material and design of the tanks shall correspond to their required capacity and the type of fuel. All fuel tanks shall have a reliable ventilation system that prevents the formation of an explosive air mixture.

Liquid fuel with a flash point below 60⁰C shall be stored in tanks that do not form an integral part of the vessel hull (portable tanks). Such tanks shall be:

- a) protected against exposure to sources of thermal radiation;
- b) separated from accommodation spaces.

27. Limits for the external noise of a motor small vessel operated within a zone less than 500 m from the shore: the sound level shall be not more than 75 dBA for non-high-speed small vessels and not more than 78 dBA for high-speed small vessels (small vessels with a speed above 40 km/h are considered high-speed). The external noise is measured at a distance of 25 metres from the side plane of the small vessel.

28. The permissible power of engines (inboard and outboard) installed on motor small vessels is determined by the design documentation of the designer (small vessel builder).

29. Small vessels shall be provided with a bilge system or bilge equipment.

30. The sanitary and accommodation spaces of small vessels shall comply with sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

Small vessels with sanitary spaces shall be provided with a sewage system for the collection and removal of waste water and sewage from the small vessel. The system shall include sanitary equipment, the necessary

pipelines (with a water seal) and a tank or removable containers for the collection of waste water and sewage.

31. The water supply system (if any) shall meet the drinking water needs of the permitted number of persons on board.

32. Motor small vessels shall be equipped with fire-fighting equipment and supplies, taking into account the possible causes of fire.

The fire-fighting system (fire-fighting equipment) shall ensure the supply of extinguishing agent under the engine protective covers without opening or removing the protective covers.

Fire-fighting supplies shall be placed in accessible locations designated for this purpose and marked accordingly. At least one fire extinguisher shall be placed near the control station.

33. All decked small vessels shall have natural or forced ventilation of machinery spaces and of enclosures for fuel tanks.

Enclosed machinery spaces shall have ventilation that removes accumulated fuel vapours before the engine is started.

34. The electrical equipment of a small vessel (if provided) shall be reliably protected against mechanical damage during operation and against environmental effects, and shall be safe in operation.

All electrical circuits shall be protected against overloads and short circuits.

To prevent the accumulation of gases released by batteries, the batteries shall be ventilated. On a small vessel, batteries shall be installed in a safe location protected against water ingress. Equipment presenting a fire or explosion hazard shall be designed and arranged on the vessel so as to minimise the risk of fire.

The design of fire-hazardous and explosion-hazardous equipment and its arrangement on board the vessel shall be aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of fire; particular attention shall be paid to: equipment with open flame; heated surfaces; engines and auxiliary installations; fuel and oil overflow; unenclosed fuel and oil pipelines.

Electrical wiring shall not be routed over heated parts of machinery.

35. All inboard engines of small vessels shall be fitted with protective casings and separated from the accommodation spaces of the vessel in order to minimise the risk of the occurrence and spread of fire and to prevent accidents involving persons resulting from: poisoning by toxic exhaust gases and smoke; exposure to thermal radiation from heated surfaces; and the effects of noise and vibration on persons in accommodation spaces.

Engine elements of a small vessel that require frequent inspection and (or) maintenance shall be easily accessible. Insulating materials inside the engine compartment shall be non-combustible.

External hot or moving parts of an inboard engine heated above 60⁰C shall be securely covered by a casing or a cover so as not to cause harm to personnel.

Fuel filling, storage, venting and supply devices shall be designed so as to minimise the risk of fire and explosion on board the vessel.

36. Small vessels shall be equipped with communication and navigation equipment (Annex No. 4).

The ship's navigation equipment and navigational supplies shall continuously provide the skipper with reliable information on the position, course and speed of the vessel. They shall also provide information that allows the skipper to operate the small vessel safely in the prescribed

areas and operating conditions.

37. All small vessels equipped with communication and navigation equipment shall have at least two sources of electrical power for the radio equipment: a main source and a reserve source.

38. The design of small vessels used in sea areas of navigation area complexity categories 0 – III shall allow the installation and operation of satellite navigation equipment (including GLONASS, or GLONASS together with GPS).

Small vessels being placed on the market and small vessels in operation shall be fitted with such equipment in accordance with the procedure established by the regulatory legal acts of the Member States of the Union.

All small vessels used in sea areas of navigation area complexity categories 0 – IV shall have communication equipment that transmits and receives maritime safety information. This includes weather forecasts, sea state and ice condition forecasts, navigational recommendations for the safe navigation of the small vessel, storm warnings and alerts.

The radio equipment of a small vessel shall be of waterproof design.

39. Small vessels used in sea navigation areas shall have a magnetic compass installed during operation.

40. A radar shall be installed on small vessels designed for operation on inland waterways in conditions of restricted visibility (less than 1000 metres) and at night, irrespective of their area of operation.

41. Small vessels shall carry life-saving appliances and signalling equipment according to the category of the small vessel in accordance with Annex No. 5 (except for personal watercraft).

During the operation of personal watercraft, personal life-saving appliances shall be available for each person on board the personal watercraft.

42. The designer shall prepare, and the small vessel builder shall supply with each small vessel, operating documentation. In addition to drawings (general arrangement and other structures, other drawings necessary in operation), diagrams (fire-fighting and other systems, insulation, coatings, arrangement, equipment, life-saving appliances, electrical connections, radio-electronic equipment, navigation equipment, automation, alarm and emergency protection, and other diagrams) and operating manuals (instructions) for the technical systems of small vessels, this documentation shall include information on the trim and stability and the unsinkability of the small vessel, data on manoeuvring characteristics, and a damage control diagram and damage control instructions.

Footnote. Article 4 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL VESSELS DURING OPERATION AND DISPOSAL

43. Where an outboard motor is remotely controlled, the design of the steering gear shall allow the motor to tilt freely when necessary. Where outboard motors are installed in pairs, the design shall ensure that they turn synchronously and that each motor can be tilted separately.

The rudder position shall be clearly indicated at the small vessel control station in the wheelhouse. If the rudder position indicator is electric, it shall have a separate power supply circuit.

If the view towards the stern of the small vessel is not sufficiently unobstructed, mirrors, video systems and other auxiliary optical aids may

be installed to improve visibility.

An unobstructed view from the wheelhouse windows shall be ensured at any time of day by means of lighting equipment (searchlights).

The transparency of the glass used in wheelhouses shall be at least 75 percent.

44. Small vessels shall be equipped with lighting devices, navigation lights and sound signalling equipment. Rowing boats and motor boats with outboard motors with a power of less than 22,1 kW are not subject to mandatory equipment with lighting devices and navigation lights. During the hours of darkness, small vessels may be operated only with the lighting devices and navigation lights switched on.

45. The operation of small vessels with the following defects is prohibited:

a) fistulas (through-cracks) or holes in the framing and shell plating of the hull (regardless of location);

b) absence or loss of tightness of the sealed compartments and buoyancy tanks provided for by the design of the small vessel;

c) the full rudder angle (35 degrees to each side) is not ensured, or the steering wheel is difficult to turn;

d) damage to the rudder blade or to steering drive parts (guide blocks, support bearings, tensioning turnbuckles, steering cable transmission), or broken strands in the steering cable;

e) absence of steering drive fastening parts provided for by the design (nuts, cotter pins, lock nuts);

f) fuel leakage from tanks or from fuel supply system hoses;

g) vibration of the engine or outboard motor exceeding the values permitted by the operating documentation;

h) damage to the remote control system of the engine or of the reverse gear.

46. Small vessels may pass through locks in accordance with the rules for the passage of vessels through locks.

47. Maintenance, repair and operation of the technical systems of small vessels shall be carried out in accordance with the builders' operating manuals (instructions) and the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union.

48. Defects in the technical systems of small vessels detected during a voyage, the rectification of which requires the defective items to be taken out of service, shall be rectified by the skipper at the first opportunity. If the navigational situation does not allow the defective items to be taken out of operation, measures shall be taken to ensure the safety of persons and to prevent possible damage to the small vessel and its technical systems.

49. During the operation of small vessels, the following values established by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded:

a) load capacity;

b) passenger capacity,

c) engine power;

d) maximum permissible wave height;

e) navigation area and distance from the shore.

50. To ensure the safe navigation of a small vessel, before the start of a voyage it is necessary to make sure that:

the vessel, the engine, the battery, the bilge pump, the ship's devices and equipment and the navigation lights are in working order;

there is sufficient fuel in the fuel tank;

lifejackets and other life-saving equipment are on board for the number of persons on board;

the anchor and mooring lines are secured on board;

the plugs (drain plugs) of the hull and of the watertight compartments are securely closed, and the valve caps of the inflatable compartments are also closed;

all passengers are familiar with the rules of conduct on the small vessel and are seated in the designated places on board the small vessel;

the outboard motor is secured to the transom of the small vessel.

51. When organising the loading and unloading of cargo and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers on small vessels, it is prohibited:

a) to load small vessels beyond the load capacity established by the designer or by the manufacturing plant;

b) to take on board the small vessel a number of persons exceeding the permitted number of persons on board.

52. The operation of engines is prohibited if:

a) the operating parameters of the engines exceed the limit values established by the operating manuals (instructions);

- b) there are cracks or fistulas in the cylinder liners and cylinder covers, in moving parts, in injector high-pressure pipes, in oil pipes, or in parts of the starting device and the air distribution device;
- c) clearances and wear in the cylinder-piston group and other parts exceed the limits established by the operating manuals (instructions);
- d) the systems (fuel, lubrication, starting air) or the auxiliary technical systems and equipment serving the engines (pumps, coolers, heaters, air compressors) are defective;
- e) the starting device, the reversing device or the turning gear is defective;
- f) the governors are defective.

53. Before each departure of a small vessel on a voyage, and before a small vessel enters a canal or a lock, the steering gear shall be inspected and tested in operation.

54. The anchoring arrangement shall be ready for use during the operation of the small vessel.

55. The operation of a small vessel with a defective anchoring arrangement is prohibited.

56. The operation of a small vessel is prohibited if its mooring equipment (bollards, cleats, roller fairleads, hawse pipes, fairlead chocks and other fittings provided for by the designer (builder)) does not hold the small vessel when it is moored at piers and berths or during locking. For steel mooring wire ropes, the number of broken wires shall not exceed 20 % of their total number over a length of 6 rope diameters. The use of ropes made of synthetic materials is prohibited if:

a) signs of abrasion with broken fibres are found (cuts, displaced strands and other obvious defects);

b) under working loads the rope elongates by more than 25 % and does not return to its original length after the load is removed.

57. During the operation of ropes made of synthetic and vegetable fibre materials, the following requirements shall be met:

a) the surfaces of bollards and rollers shall have no dents, burrs or rust;

c) only rope made of vegetable materials shall be used as a stopper;

d) at least 8 turns shall be laid on the bollards, and the upper turns shall be secured with seizings of rope made of vegetable materials;

e) ropes made of synthetic materials may be used and stored at temperatures from minus 20 to plus 40⁰C.

58. On sailing small vessels, maintenance of the ship's masts and periodic lubrication of moving parts shall be carried out. In doing so, the following shall be checked:

a) the serviceability of the operating mechanisms and devices for raising and lowering the masts themselves, and for hoisting, carrying and lowering signals and the antenna;

b) the correct functioning of the limit switches of the actuators;

c) the fastening of the masts to the hull or to the superstructures of the vessel;

d) the serviceability of the lightning conductor;

e) the rectification of detected defects.

59. When changes are made to the design of small vessels during operation, the established level of safety shall not be reduced.

60. During operation, small vessels shall retain on board all oil residues, dirty water, garbage, food waste and substances that pollute the environment. These shall be discharged to reception facilities (containers, tanks) on the territory of the base or to port shore facilities that accept such products.

61. To prevent pollution of water bodies by petroleum products during engine operation, the following is required:

a) while the engine is running, periodically inspect the condition of the connections of its fuel system and, if fuel leaks are detected, take measures to eliminate the fault immediately. If a fault in the fuel system cannot be eliminated while the engine is running, the engine shall be stopped, the causes shall be identified and measures shall be taken to prevent fuel from escaping overboard;

6) during repair and inspection of the gearbox and its systems, drain the fuel and oil contained in them into special drip trays or other containers prepared in advance. Discharge of any mixtures containing fuel into internal and territorial waters is prohibited.

62. To prevent pollution of water bodies by petroleum products when refuelling a small vessel, the following is required:

before the start of fuel receipt:

a) check that the small vessel is securely moored;

6) check that the valves of the fuel receiving system are in good working order and correctly opened;

b) check the working order and condition of the air and vent pipes;

- г) measure the fuel in the fuel tanks;
- д) check the working order of the alarm systems and of the devices intended for measuring the fuel level;
- е) place drip trays under the hose connections to prevent fuel spilled on the deck from entering the water;

ж) close the deck scuppers with special plugs;

з) establish reliable visual and voice communication with the refuelling operator;

и) prepare in advance cleaning rags and a funnel of the required size and shape;

during fuel receipt:

а) check the tightness of the fuel hoses and their connections by gradually increasing the pressure to the working pressure;

б) continuously monitor the level of the fuel being received in order to prevent overpressurisation and overfilling of the tanks;

в) do not allow complete or abrupt closure of the fuel receiving pipeline;

г) continuously monitor the pressure in the hoses and do not allow it to exceed the limit set by the technical documentation;

д) if a minor fuel leak through valves or hoses is detected, reduce the pressure and tighten the hose connections. If the leak cannot be stopped, stop fuel receipt, identify the causes and eliminate the fault (replace the gaskets or the defective hose);

after completion of fuel receipt:

a) remove fuel residues from the hoses by any available method (blowing with air, flushing with water, pumping out, gravity draining, etc.). When flushing with water, drain the contaminated water into a special container;

6) disconnect the receiving hoses only after the fuel has been removed from them;

в) fit plugs to the ends of the disconnected hoses.

63. To prevent fire hazard situations and to eliminate their consequences, the designer and the small vessel builder shall provide for the following within the fire safety system:

a) structural fire protection;

6) arrangement and location of fire hazard sources that minimise the risk of fire;

в) fire-fighting systems appropriate to the fire classes by type of combustible material, and fire alarm systems;

г) completeness and operational readiness of fire-fighting equipment.

64. On a small vessel, the following is not permitted:

a) making unauthorised changes to the power supply system of the ship's spaces, or installing additional plug sockets and power splitters;

6) using containers made of combustible materials to collect domestic and operational waste;

в) storing fuels and lubricants, self-igniting and highly flammable materials in open containers or in places not intended for this purpose.

65. The authorised body of a Member State shall establish the service life of life-saving appliances whose properties deteriorate over time. Such life-

saving appliances shall bear a marking indicating their age or the date by which they must be replaced.

Life-saving appliances shall meet the following requirements:

be properly manufactured from suitable materials;

not become unserviceable when stored at air temperatures from -30 to +65⁰C;

if they are likely to be immersed in seawater during use, operate at seawater temperatures from -1 to +30⁰C;

where applicable, be resistant to rot and corrosion, and not be unduly affected by seawater, oil or fungal attack;

if they are exposed to sunlight, not lose their properties as a result;

be of a highly visible colour on all parts where this will assist detection;

be fitted with retro-reflective material where this will assist detection;

if they are intended for use in a seaway, operate satisfactorily in such conditions.

66. Small vessels that are decommissioned, damaged, unserviceable or abandoned shall be disposed of in order to reduce their negative impact on the ecological condition of water bodies and the shoreline and to prevent any threat to the safety of navigation. Responsibility for the disposal of such vessels rests with the owner.

67. The disposal (dismantling) of small vessels shall be organised and carried out at sites specially designated and equipped for this purpose.

68. The process parameters, the scope and the sequence of disposal operations shall ensure the safety of human life and health during the

disposal of small vessels (technical systems of small vessels), both under normal conditions and in emergency situations that arise during disposal.

69. Conformity of small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels with the requirements of this Technical Regulation is ensured by meeting its safety requirements directly or by meeting the requirements of the standards included in the list of international and regional (interstate) standards or, in their absence, national (state) standards, the voluntary application of which ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

The rules and methods of research (testing) and measurement of small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels are established in the standards included in the list of international and regional (interstate) standards or, in their absence, national (state) standards, containing rules and methods of research (testing) and measurement, including sampling rules, necessary for the application and fulfilment of the requirements of this Technical Regulation and for the conformity assessment of objects of technical regulation.

70. The lists of standards referred to in paragraph 69 of this Article are approved by the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission.

Footnote. Article 5 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 6. IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTS OF REGULATION

71. Identification of small vessels is carried out for the purpose of:

a) ensuring the right of the purchaser (consumer) to make an informed choice of small vessels based on reliable information about them;

6) protecting purchasers from a dishonest manufacturer (builder, seller) of a small vessel;

в) preventing the consumer (purchaser) of a small vessel from being misled;

г) establishing the conformity of small vessels with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union;

д) establishing the conformity of small vessels with the information declared (stated) by the manufacturer (small vessel builder, seller).

72. Identification of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment is carried out by:

a) bodies of the Member States that carry out conformity assessment (confirmation) of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment for small vessels;

6) authorised bodies of the Member States when carrying out state control (supervision) of compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union within their competence.

73. Identification of small vessels is carried out on the basis of the features given in the descriptions submitted by the manufacturer (small vessel builder, seller).

The following may be used as a description: interstate and national standards, organisation standards, accompanying documents, supply agreements, contracts, specifications, inscriptions on builder's plates and other documents that characterise the small vessels being identified.

74. Identification of small vessels is carried out in accordance with the procedure set out in Annex No. 6.

ARTICLE 7. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

75. Small vessels and (or) equipment placed on the market in the customs territory of the Union are subject to conformity assessment against the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

Conformity assessment against the requirements of this Technical Regulation is carried out in the following forms: classification, conformity confirmation, state control (supervision).

76. Conformity confirmation

1. Conformity confirmation of small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels placed on the market with the requirements of this Technical Regulation is carried out before they are placed on the market.

2. Conformity confirmation of small vessels and (or) equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation is carried out in the form of:

certification by an accredited certification body (conformity assessment (confirmation) body) (hereinafter, the certification body) included in the Unified Register of Conformity Assessment Bodies of the Union;

3. Certification is carried out for small vessels and (or) equipment included in the List of objects subject to mandatory certification given in Table No. 1 of Annex No. 8.

4. During conformity confirmation, the conformity of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment is verified against the requirements of this Technical Regulation that are set directly or established in the standards referred to in Article 69 of this Technical Regulation.

5. During conformity confirmation of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment, the applicant compiles a set of documents for the

small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment confirming conformity with the safety requirements of this Technical Regulation. The set includes:

safety justification;

technical specifications (TU) (if available);

operating documentation;

a list of standards in accordance with paragraph 69 with whose requirements the given small vessels, life-saving appliances, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment must comply (if applied by the builder);

shipping documents (for a batch or single item);

information on the studies carried out (if any);

test reports for small vessels and (or) equipment issued for tests carried out by the builder, the seller, the person performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer and (or) testing laboratories (centres) (if any);

certificates of conformity for components or their test reports (if any);

certificates of conformity for these small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment obtained from foreign certification bodies (if any);

other documents directly or indirectly confirming the conformity of small vessels and (or) equipment with the safety requirements of this Technical Regulation (if any).

6. Certification of small vessels and (or) equipment shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure set out in Annex No. 9.

77. Classification of small vessels upon placing on the market shall be carried out by the authorised body of a Member State in accordance with

the procedure set out in Annex No. 7 in respect of small vessels included in the List of Objects Subject to Classification given in Table No. 2 of Annex No. 8.

The applicant for the classification of small vessels may be a legal entity or a natural person registered as an individual entrepreneur in accordance with the legislation of the Member States of the Union who is the builder or the seller, or a person performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer.

78. The authorised body of a Member State shall issue a classification certificate on the basis of positive results of the technical supervision of the construction of a small vessel and (or) the survey of a small vessel and its elements.

79. If the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union are met during the survey of small vessels, the authorised body of a Member State shall issue a classification certificate valid for 5 years.

80. Upon placing of products on the market, the classification certificate of a small vessel or the certificate of conformity shall be the sole document confirming the conformity of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

The classification certificate and the certificate of conformity shall have equal legal force. They shall be valid in the customs territory of the Union in respect of small vessels and (or) equipment placed on the market in the customs territory of the Union during the validity period of the classification certificate or the certificate of conformity. They shall apply to each unit (of small vessels and (or) equipment) throughout its service life.

81. At the operation stage, conformity assessment shall be carried out in the form of technical survey and classification. The procedure for conformity assessment of objects of regulation in operation, as well as the forms of documents confirming conformity with the requirements for

objects of regulation in operation, shall be established by the legislation of the Member States of the Union.

Footnote. Article 7 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 20.10.2023 No. 119 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 8. Marking of small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels with the single mark of product circulation on the market of the Union

Footnote. Title of Article 8 as worded by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 20.10.2023 No. 119 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

82. Small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels that meet the safety requirements and have undergone the conformity assessment procedure in accordance with Article 7 of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union shall bear the single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Union.

83. Marking with the single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Union shall be carried out before small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels are placed on the market.

84. The single mark of product circulation on the market of the Union shall be applied directly to the small vessel, life-saving appliance or equipment for small vessels, or shall be indicated in the operating documentation.

The single mark of product circulation on the market of the Union shall be applied by any method that ensures a clear image.

85. Marking of small vessels, life-saving appliances and equipment for small vessels with the single mark of product circulation on the market of

the Member States of the Union certifies their conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation of the Customs Union.

Footnote. Article 8 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 20.10.2023 No. 119 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ARTICLE 9. SAFEGUARD CLAUSE

Footnote. Article 9 was repealed by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 20.10.2023 No. 119 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

ANNEX No. 1
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small
Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012)
(as amended by Decision of the Council
of the Eurasian Economic Commission
of 20 October 2023 No. 119)

LIST

of vessels to which the Technical Regulation "On the Safety of Small Vessels" does not apply (TR CU 026/2012)

Footnote. Annex 1 as worded by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 20.10.2023 No. 119 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

1. Lifeboats and rescue boats for sea-going and river vessels.
2. Sports vessels of any type intended exclusively for competitions and training and declared as such by the manufacturer.
3. Amphibious craft.

4. Wing-in-ground-effect craft (ekranoplans).
5. Recreational submarines (submersibles).
6. Experimental vessels.
7. Vessels built or equipped for fishing, carriage of cargo or passengers, towing, prospecting, exploration and extraction of mineral resources, construction, waterway maintenance, hydraulic engineering and other similar works, pilotage and icebreaker escort, and for measures to protect water bodies from pollution and littering.
8. Other small motor vessels whose specific design features provide alternative methods of dynamic movement.
9. Small vessels with a hull length of less than 2,5 metres whose design does not provide for the installation of an engine.

ANNEX No. 2
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Safety requirements for small vessels

Safety criterion	Safety requirement values
Stability	For decked small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity categories 0 – III and in navigation areas of classes 1 – 4 of complexity category IV
Unsinkability	, the following requirements shall be met: a) the righting lever of the transverse static stability curve at an angle of heel of 30 degrees or more shall be not less than 0,25 metre for small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV of classes 1 and 2, and not less than 0,2 metre for small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV of classes 3 and 4 ; b) the maximum of the transverse static stability curve shall be reached at an angle of heel of small vessels of not less than 25 degrees; c) the angle of vanishing stability of the transverse static stability curve of small vessels shall be not less than 60 degrees; d) the initial transverse metacentric height of decked and open (undecked) small vessels under all loading conditions, except for small vessels in light condition, shall be not less than 0,5 metre.
	b) small vessels with a hull subdivided into compartments, at a

Manoeuvrability

The manoeuvrability of a self-propelled displacement small vessel shall meet the following performance criteria:

- a) when the small vessel turns in calm water, the ratio of the diameter of the steady turning circle to the length of the small vessel shall be no more than two;
- b) when the small vessel is under way in calm water at zero rudder angle, the diameter of the steady turning circle shall be at least 10 lengths of the small vessel, or the small vessel shall continue on a straight course;
- c) it shall be possible to bring the small vessel out of a steady turning circle, performed at a rudder angle of 20 degrees, after the engines are stopped, by means of the main steering controls without the use of a thruster;
- d) the stopping distance of the small vessel during a full-astern stopping test shall not exceed 15 lengths of the small vessel;
- e) it shall be possible for the small vessel to hold a set straight course at the rated rotational speed of the propulsors at a wind speed of: in basins with a wave height of 1% exceedance probability of 2,0 metres and a wave height of 3% exceedance probability of 3,0 metres or more — at least 19 metres per second; and in basins with a wave height of 1% exceedance

Guards
(bulwark or
guardrail
arrangement),
handrails,
connecting
walkways,
companion
ladders

The open upper working deck of a small vessel with a length of 6 metres or more, designed for navigation in areas of complexity categories 0 – III, shall be enclosed by a continuous guardrail with pulpits, or by bulwarks. The guards shall withstand the loads arising during their operation. Devices for connecting and fastening the guards shall be made so that they do not loosen under vibration. If the continuous line of guardrails is interrupted by side or stern passages, these passages shall be provided with reliable closures.

Open (undecked) small vessels designed for navigation in areas of complexity categories 0 – III shall be fitted with a pulpit stanchion at least 1000 millimetres high, located in the bow of the small vessel.

Open (undecked) small vessels intended for operation in planing mode and designed for navigation in areas of complexity category 0 – III shall be fitted with foot straps and hand grips (handrails) in the area of the seats.

Superstructures, deckhouses, ladders, companion hatches, corridors and internal spaces shall be fitted with handrails inside and outside the hull of the small vessel wherever necessary to ensure that persons can safely stay, move and work in adverse hydrometeorological conditions.

The surface of the working deck shall be non-slip.

Bilge system	The bilge system (bilge pumping means) shall consist of: a) on small vessels less than 6 metres in length – one bilge pumping means; b) on decked small vessels 6 metres or more in length designed for navigation in sea areas of complexity categories 0 – III – 2 pumps. One of the pumps shall be permanently installed in the cockpit area or on the upper deck, and the second in the internal spaces of the small vessel near the entrance ladder. Each pump shall have a capacity of at least: a) 3,4 cubic metres per hour – for small vessels with a displacement of up to 15 cubic metres; b) 4 cubic metres per hour – for small vessels with a displacement of 15 to 26 cubic metres; c) 6 cubic metres per hour – for small vessels with a displacement of 26 to 35 cubic metres; d) 8 cubic metres per hour – for small vessels with a displacement of more than 35 cubic metres. Decked small vessels 6 metres or more in length designed for navigation in areas of complexity category IV shall be provided with a bilge system depending on the navigation class:
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Electrical equipment

A main source of electrical power with a capacity sufficient to supply all devices and systems of the small vessel in the maximum load mode provided for by the design of the small vessel, and an independent emergency source (storage batteries).

The capacity of the storage batteries shall be sufficient to supply the required consumers in emergency mode. Where the storage battery of the small vessel is also used to start the main internal combustion engines, its capacity shall be sufficient for at least 10 starts of the main internal combustion engines.

The rated voltages at the terminals of electrical power sources supplying the ship's network shall not exceed the following values:

- a) for single-phase alternating current at 50 Hertz – 230 Volts;
- b) for direct current – 24 Volts.

Direct current sources with a voltage above 24 Volts may be installed on a small vessel provided that a device for continuous automatic monitoring of insulation resistance is installed. The space containing power sources with a voltage above 24 Volts shall not be adjacent to tanks containing flammable liquids.

Electrical equipment shall not be a source of harmful radiation or emissions of toxic substances.

Fuel system	Fuel filling pipes shall extend to the bottom of the tank with minimum clearance. On board a small vessel, incompatible fuels and oils shall not be transferred through the same pipeline or stored in the same tank. Operations for the transfer (consumption) of fuels and oils on board a small vessel shall meet the requirements for maintaining its stability and unsinkability. All components of the engine fuel system shall be located on the side opposite the exhaust manifold. The carburettor intake pipe shall be led outside the removable casing and rise above it by at least 500 millimetres. At the end of the intake pipe a flame arrester shall be fitted. All fuel and oil pipelines and fittings shall be leak-tight.
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ANNEX No. 3
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Navigation areas of small vessels

Item No.	Navigation areas	Characteristics of hydrometeorological conditions	Distance from places of refuge or shore, nautical miles	Type, kind of small vessel
1	"0" complexity category	no requirements apply	no requirements apply	decked vessel without restrictions on navigation conditions in accordance with the design and operating documentation
2	Complexity category I	sea area with a wave height of 3% exceedance probability up to 8,5 metres	not more than 200	decked vessel

3	Complexity category II	sea area with a wave height of 3% exceedance probability up to 7 metres	not more than 100	decked vessel
4	Complexity category III	sea area with a wave height of 3% exceedance probability up to 3,5 metres	not more than 50	decked vessel
5	Complexity category IV: class I	sea area or inland water basin with a wave height of 3% exceedance probability up to 3,0 metres	not more than 20	decked vessel
	class II	sea area or inland water basin with a wave height of 1% exceedance probability up to 2,0 metres	not more than 12	decked vessel

	class III	sea area or inland water	not more than 6	decked vessel
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Item No.	Navigation areas	Characteristics of hydrometeorological conditions	Distance from places of refuge or shore, nautical miles	Type, kind of small vessel
		basin with a wave height of 1% exceedance probability up to 1,2 metres	not more than 2,7	open (undecked) vessel
class IV		sea area or inland water basin with a wave height of 1% exceedance probability up to 0,6 metres	not more than 2,7	decked vessel
			not more than 1,6	open (undecked) vessel

class V		sea area or inland water basin with a wave height of 1% exceedance probability up to 0,25 metres	not more than 0,27	decked and open (undecked) vessel
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APPENDIX No. 4
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

List of radio equipment of small vessels

Item No.	Maximum distance from port, refuge or shore, miles (kilometres)	Navigation area complexity category, water basin classes	Communication equipment		Notes
			VHF	MF/HF/satellite radiotelephone	
1	Unlimited	0	+	+	
2	not more than 200	I	+	+	
3	not more than 100	II	+	+	
4	not more than 50	III	+	-	

5	50	IV	+	-	in daytime only
6	12	1	+	-	decked vessels
7	6	2	(+)	-	decked vessels
8	2,5 (5)	3	(+)	-	decked vessels
9	1,5 (3)	4	(+)	-	decked vessels
10	0,3 (0,5)	5	(+)	-	decked vessels

Notes: on small vessels designed for navigation in basins of classes 3, 4 and 5, radio stations of lower power may be installed;

+ - installation of the specified equipment is mandatory;

(+) installation of the specified equipment is recommended.

Each vessel of navigation area complexity categories 0, I and II shall be equipped with a ship's radar to monitor the navigational situation and to ensure the safety of the small vessel during navigation.

APPENDIX No. 5
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Equipment standards for life-saving appliances and signalling equipment of small vessels in sea navigation areas

Footnote. The Appendix as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

Item No.	Names of life-saving appliances and signalling equipment	Navigation area complexity category of the vessel				
		IV	III	II	I	0
		Distance (in nautical miles) in daytime				
		from the home berthing base	from the place of refuge			
		up to 12	up to 50	up to 100	up to 200	200 and more

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Liferaft	For monohull vessels – not required. For multihull vessels – see Note		yes		
2	Lifebuoys	With a total of up to 8 persons on board the small vessel – 2 lifebuoys				
With a total of up to 12 persons on board the small vessel – 3 lifebuoys						
3	Lifebuoy self-igniting light	1 per lifebuoy not connected to a dan buoy				
Lifebuoy drogues	1 per lifebuoy connected to a dan buoy					
4	Lifebuoy dan buoys	Not required	1 only for motor-sailing vessels; height of the signal light or flag above the water surface not less than 1,8 metres			

5	Lifebuoy buoyant lifelines		1-2, each not less than 20 metres long, for lifebuoys without a dan buoy			
6	Lifejackets		One lifejacket for each person on board the small vessel			
7	Rocket parachute flares					
White	0	4	4	6	12	
Red	3	6	6	6	12	
8	Buoyant smoke signals (canisters)	0	2	2	2	3
9	Thermal protective aids	For each person on board the vessel				

10		0,3 (0,5)	5	(+)	-	decked vessels
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10	Hand flares					
	White	4	4	4	4	4
	Red	4	4	4	4	4
11	Radio beacon COSPAS- SARSAT (EPIRB)	Not required			1 set	
12		Safety harness			One set for each crew member, with two safety lines not less than 1,5 metres long and a crotch strap (a strap passing between the legs)	

Note: for multihull vessels in which the mast (masts) is an element of the load-bearing structure of the hull, a liferaft is mandatory.

Equipment standards for lifebuoys on small vessels operated on inland waterways

Length of small vessel L, metres		Number of lifebuoys, pcs	
Total		including	
with lifebuoy self-igniting light		with buoyant lifeline	
< 12	11	-	1
12 < L < 20	2	1	1
1Where the length of the small vessel is less than 6 metres, the lifebuoy may be replaced by a rescue ring with a line			

Life-saving appliances on small vessels operated on inland waterways

Navigation area class	Length of small vessel L, metres	Number of persons provided with life-saving appliances, %	
		liferafts	lifejackets

1	2	3	4
1	< 12 12 < L < 20	50 100	100 100
2	< 12 12 < L < 20	- 50	100 100
3	< 12	-	100
4	12 < L < 20	-	100
5	< 12 12 < L < 20	- -	1001 1001
1 Buoyancy aids may be used instead of lifejackets			

Equipment standards for pyrotechnic signalling equipment on vessels operated on inland waterways

Vessel category	Ship's distress rocket parachute flares, pcs	Red hand flares, pcs
1	6	6
2	3	3
3, 4, 5	–	–

ANNEX No. 6
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Procedure for the identification of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment

Footnote. Annex 6 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

1. Identification of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment is carried out where the information on a specific object contains an incomplete description of it or where the accuracy of the description must be confirmed.
2. Depending on the identification objectives and the specific features of the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being

identified, the following procedures are used:

- a) documentation review;
- b) testing of the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being identified;
- c) documentation review and testing of the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being identified.

3. Where small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment are identified by documentation review, the accompanying documents and other documentation of the small vessel builder are examined to establish that the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being identified belong to the declared kind, specific type and brand. These documents are compared with the external appearance of the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment and with its marking, including the marking on the transport packaging. The following sequence of actions applies:

- a) it is established whether the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment of the specific kind belong to the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment that are the object of regulation of the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012);
- b) the data stated in the registration and technical documents and (or) in the marking of the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment are compared with the actual data of the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment of the specific kind.

For small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment, the following are checked:

a) the name of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment, its type, model and modification;

b) the name of the manufacturer (builder) of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment or data on its origin, and the date of manufacture;

c) the technical specifications (TU) or other document under which the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment are produced;

d) the information stated in the accompanying documents.

4. Where the information obtained during the documentation review is insufficient, and also during the conformity assessment of the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being identified against the requirements of the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012), the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment are tested (where applicable to the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment of the given kind). Testing covers the parameters established by the marking of the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment and by the accompanying documentation. The body performing the identification determines the number of identification parameters to be checked in each specific case, depending on the type of small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment.

Validated measurement procedures that ensure the objectivity and reliability of the test results are used to determine the identification parameters.

5. The body performing the identification analyses the results of the identification of the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment and records them in an identification report.

The identification report contains the following information:

- a) information on the manufacturer (small vessel builder) of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment being identified, including its legal address and details;
- b) the name of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment being identified and the classification grouping to which it belongs;
- c) information on the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment being identified that is necessary for identification;
- d) the date of manufacture, the service life and (or) shelf life, and the marking (if any);
- e) the results in an accredited testing laboratory (centre) (if any);
- f) information on the packaging (if any);
- g) the result of the marking assessment;
- h) the title of the regulatory or technical documentation for the small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being identified (if any), or of other documentation containing a description of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment (supply contract, quality certificate, document confirming the safety parameters of the small vessel, specifications), the technical description of imported products, or information on the existence of equivalent domestic documents;
- i) a conclusion on the performance of additional examinations (if necessary);
- j) a conclusion on the conformity of the small vessel, life-saving appliance and (or) equipment being identified with the declared name and (or) the declared parameters.

**ANNEX No. 7
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"**

Procedure for the Classification of Small Vessels

Footnote. Annex 7 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

1. The procedure for the classification of small vessels includes the following stages:

review and approval of technical documentation;

technical supervision of the construction (manufacture), conversion, repair, modernisation and disposal of small vessels;

surveys carried out throughout the entire period of operation of each small vessel until its decommissioning. The procedure and intervals for surveys, as well as the forms of documents confirming the conformity of small vessels in operation with the requirements of the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012) (hereinafter – the Technical Regulation), are determined by the legislation of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter – the Member States);

issuance of documents on the conformity of small vessels with the requirements of the Technical Regulation.

2. Technical documentation is developed and submitted for review to the small vessel classification body before the start of construction (manufacture) of the small vessel.

Documents submitted to the small vessel classification body by the applicant (another person) must contain the data necessary to verify compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulation. If documents are submitted in electronic form, their format and method of transmission are agreed with the competent authority of the Member State in each specific case.

Documentation submitted for review is confidential. It may be transferred to a third party only with the written consent of its owner.

3. The competent authority of the Member State reviews and approves technical documentation for the construction, conversion, modernisation, manufacture and repair of products and for the manufacture of materials for installation on small vessels (technical designs, working documentation, technical specifications (TU) and other documents). Where fundamentally new solutions are applied, the terms of reference, the technical proposal, the preliminary design, as well as development and research work may be submitted for review. Such documents are not subject to approval. Based on the results of their review, a letter of opinion (review) of the competent authority of the Member State is drawn up.

4. Approval by the competent authority of the Member State of technical documentation and computer applications (software products) used for the design and operation of small vessels is issued in the form of a written opinion.

The validity period of the approval of technical documentation and computer applications (software products) is no more than 6 years.

5. Changes made to previously approved technical documentation that affect the requirements established by the Technical Regulation are agreed with the small vessel classification body.

6. The competent authority of the Member State does not verify the correctness of computational operations in calculations, including calculations performed with programs approved by it. It reviews the final results of the calculations. Calculations must be performed according to methods agreed with the competent authority of the Member State. In certain cases, an additional review of the reliability of the final calculation results is carried out.

7. Approval of technical documentation and computer applications (software products) may be revoked by the competent authority of the Member State in the following cases:

a) amendments to the safety requirements established by the Technical Regulation for the relevant small vessels;

b) changes made by the applicant to previously approved technical documentation and computer applications (software products) without agreement with the competent authority of the Member State.

8. Technical supervision includes regular checks of compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulation during the construction, conversion, modernisation and repair of small vessels, the manufacture and repair of products, and the manufacture of materials for installation on small vessels.

9. Technical supervision is carried out according to the following rules:

a) the scope and methods of checks, examinations, measurements and tests are established by the competent authority of the Member State. In each case, they are subject to clarification in preliminary applications, taking into account production conditions. The application is accompanied by a list of control checks of objects of technical regulation and technological operations that must be presented to the competent authority of the Member State after inspection by the builder and the

issuance of documents by the builder;

b) during construction, conversion and modernisation, the competent authority of the Member State issues a classification certificate on the basis of the results of stage-by-stage checks and of mooring trials and sea trials (where necessary);

c) the organisation performing work on the construction, conversion, modernisation or repair of small vessels must:

provide the technical documentation necessary for the work, including product quality control documents;

prepare small vessels for checks;

ensure the safety of surveys;

ensure the presence of personnel responsible for presenting small vessels for survey;

d) where the requirements of the Technical Regulation and the technical documentation are complied with during the manufacture, modernisation and repair of materials and products for small vessels, the competent authority of the Member State issues a certificate of approval;

e) where the organisation fails to comply with the requirements provided for in subparagraph "d" of this paragraph, the competent authority of the Member State is entitled to refuse to carry out technical supervision. The refusal must be justified in writing.

ANNEX No. 8
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

List of Objects of Technical Regulation Subject to Conformity Assessment (Confirmation) for Compliance with the Requirements of the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Footnote. Annex 8 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).

Table No. 1

List of Objects Subject to Mandatory Certification

No.	Objects of technical regulation
1.	Category: small vessels
1.1.	series-produced small vessels with a hull length of 6 metres or less
2	Category: products and equipment installed on small vessels:
1.	Deleted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).
2.	Deleted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force upon expiry of 180 calendar days from the date of its official publication).
3.	Steering wheels, control mechanisms and cable assemblies.
4.	Fuel tanks and hoses.
5.	Factory-made hatches and portholes.
3	Category: life-saving appliances

	1. Lifejackets 2. Lifebuoys 3. Liferafts
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Table No. 2

List of Objects Subject to Classification

No.	Objects of technical regulation
1.	Category: small vessels
1.1.	Small vessels with a hull length of more than 6 metres
1.2	Series-produced small vessels with a hull length of more than 6 metres

ANNEX No. 9
to the Technical Regulation
of the Customs Union
"On the Safety of Small Vessels"

Procedure for the Certification of Small Vessels and (or) Equipment

Footnote. Annex 9 as amended by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No. 119 of 20.10.2023 (enters into force 180 calendar days after the date of its official publication).

1. Certification of small vessels and (or) equipment is carried out according to the following schemes:

Scheme 1c for series-produced small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment includes the following actions:

the applicant compiles the set of documents specified in subparagraph 8 of paragraph 76 and submits an application for certification to the certification body;

the certification body carries out sampling at the applicant's premises for testing;

an accredited testing laboratory (centre) included in the Unified Register of Conformity Assessment Bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter, the accredited testing laboratory (centre)) tests the samples of small vessels and (or) equipment;

the certification body carries out an analysis of the state of production of the manufacturer and of the results of the tests of the samples of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment and, if the results are positive, issues a certificate of conformity to the applicant;

the certification body carries out surveillance of the certified small vessels and (or) equipment by means of testing samples in an accredited testing laboratory (centre) and (or) analysis of the state of production.

Scheme 3c for a batch of small vessels and (or) equipment (single item) includes the following actions:

the applicant compiles the set of documents specified in subparagraph 8 of Article 79 and submits an application for certification to the certification body;

the certification body or the accredited testing laboratory (centre) carries out sampling at the applicant's premises for testing;

the accredited testing laboratory (centre) tests the samples of small vessels and (or) equipment;

the certification body analyses the results of the tests of the samples of small vessels and (or) equipment and, if the results are positive, issues a certificate of conformity to the applicant;

the applicant for certification under Scheme 1c may be a legal entity or a natural person registered as an individual entrepreneur in the territory of a Member State of the Eurasian Economic Union in accordance with its legislation, who is either the builder or performs the functions of a foreign builder on the basis of a contract with that builder with regard to ensuring the conformity of the supplied products with the requirements of the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union "On the Safety of Small Vessels" (TR CU 026/2012) (hereinafter, the Technical Regulation) and with regard to liability for non-conformity of the supplied products with the requirements of the Technical Regulation (person performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer).

The applicant for certification under Scheme 3c may be a legal entity or a natural person registered as an individual entrepreneur in the territory of a Member State of the Eurasian Economic Union in accordance with its legislation, who is either the manufacturer or a seller, or performs the functions of a foreign manufacturer on the basis of a contract with that manufacturer with regard to ensuring the conformity of the supplied products with the requirements of the Technical Regulation and with regard to liability for non-conformity of the supplied products with the requirements of the Technical Regulation (person performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer).

2. The applicant may submit an application for certification to any certification body included in the Unified Register of Conformity Assessment Bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union that has the relevant scope of accreditation.

The application for certification is drawn up by the applicant and must contain:

the name and location of the applicant;

the name and location of the builder;

information on the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment (their composition) and their identifying features (name, code in accordance with the EAEU CN FEA, the document according to which the small vessels and (or) equipment were manufactured (interstate or national standard, company standard, technical specifications (TU), etc.), form of production: serial production or batch, details of the contract, etc.);

the standard(s) applied, as specified in paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Technical Regulation;

the certification scheme.

3. The certification body reviews the application and decides whether certification can be carried out.

If the decision is positive, the certification body concludes a contract with the applicant for the performance of the certification work.

The certification body performs the work in accordance with the certification scheme, prepares a decision and, if the result is positive, issues a certificate of conformity to the applicant.

4. If the result of certification is negative, the certification body sends the applicant a reasoned decision refusing to issue a certificate of conformity.

5. Tests of the type sample (type samples) of a small vessel, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment are carried out by an accredited testing laboratory (centre) on the instructions of the certification body, to which a test report is issued.

6. The analysis of the state of production is carried out by the certification body at the builder's premises. The results of the analysis are documented in a report.

If the builder has a certified quality management system for the production, or for the design and production, of small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment, the certification body assesses the capability of this system to ensure the consistent production of the small vessels, life-saving appliances and (or) equipment being certified that meet the requirements of the Technical Regulation.

7. If the results of the checks provided for by the certification scheme are positive, the certification body draws up the certificate of conformity and issues it to the applicant.

The certificate of conformity is drawn up according to the uniform form approved by the Eurasian Economic Commission.

The certification body submits information on the issued certificate of conformity to the unified register of issued certificates of conformity and registered declarations of conformity drawn up according to the uniform form.

8. The period of validity of the certificate of conformity is set at no more than 5 years for small vessels and (or) equipment in serial production; for a batch already produced, no period of validity is set.

9. The certificate of conformity may have an annex containing a list of the specific products to which it applies. The annex is drawn up if:

it is necessary to specify in detail the composition of a group of homogeneous products manufactured by the applicant and certified according to the same requirements;

it is necessary to specify the manufacturing plants that belong to larger associations with uniform conditions of production.

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