



TECHNICAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL CRUISE SHIPS **UNDER 24 METRES** IN LENGTH

Unofficial translation from the original french text



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Printed February 1994

Reprinted August 2006

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INTRODUCTION: GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. The provisions of this technical regulation apply to commercial cruise ships less than 24 metres in length which carry a maximum of twelve passengers and with a tonnage of between 25 and 500 t. (See Article 1-02)
2. These rules have been drawn up by the Commissariat aux affaires maritimes and complement the provisions of the Law of 9th November 1990, which created a public shipping register in Luxembourg. In order for commercially used cruise ships to be registered under these regulations, a building certificate must be submitted for approval by the Commissioner of Maritime Affairs (See Article 1-03)
Before they can be registered, applicant ships must be inspected by a physical or legal person approved by the Commissioner of Maritime Affairs in accordance with Article 61 of the aforementioned Law of 9 November 1990 or by the maritime administration of a European Union Member State.
Registered ships will be subject to an annual inspection.
3. A certificate of safe manning must be appended to the registration certificate indicating the area of navigation and the minimum crew requirements.
The crew members shall be issued with a navigation license if they hold certificates issued outside Luxembourg. (See Article 2-02)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1-01: Definitions

1. Maritime Act: Law of 9 November 1990 to establish a public shipping register in Luxembourg.
2. COLREG Convention (1972): Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended.
3. Voyages made by ships subject to these regulations is classified in three use categories:
 - Use A: ships that are sufficiently independent to undertake long voyages or sail on the open sea.
 - Use B: ships involved in coastal navigation, which do not go more than 60 miles from a safe haven.
 - Use C: vessels making short voyages in coastal waters, bays and estuaries, and which do not go more than 20 miles from a safe haven.
4. A special use category, to be determined on a case-by-case basis, may be used for ships with features or designs that make classification in one of the above usage categories impossible.
5. Exemptions may be granted for usage groups.

ARTICLE 1-02: Field of application

These regulations apply to commercial cruise ships less than 24 metres long, carrying a maximum of twelve passengers and with a tonnage of 25 to 500 t.

ARTICLE 1-03: Construction

1. The choice of materials, combinations of materials, and the construction features shall guarantee sufficient solidity for all purposes, in view of the intended usage and the loads that the ship may carry.
2. A building certificate for all applicant ships shall be sent to the Commissariat aux Affaires Maritimes for registration. Where the certificate has been issued by a country that is not a Member State of the European Union, the Commissariat shall decide on each case individually, without prejudice to existing agreements with recognised classification societies.

ARTICLE 1-04: Preventing man overboard incidents and means of rescue

The ship should be designed in such a way as to minimise the risk of falling overboard and to allow the person to climb back on board.

ARTICLE 1-05: Visibility from the helm

Provision should be made to ensure adequate visibility in all directions under normal sailing conditions.

ARTICLE 1-06: Owner's manual

Each ship shall carry an owner's manual.

ARTICLE 1-07: Stability

The ships must be sufficiently stable, given their usage and the loads that they may carry.

ARTICLE 1-08: Buoyancy

The hull shall be constructed in such a way as to give the ship the correct level of buoyancy for its size and use.

ARTICLE 1-09: Reserve buoyancy

The reserve buoyancy shall be appropriate to the intended usage.

ARTICLE 1-10: Openings in the hull, deck and superstructures

The openings (hatchways, hatches, doorways, etc) in the hull, deck, and superstructures must not impair the ship's structural integrity nor its watertightness.

ARTICLE 1-11: Drainage

The ship must be equipped with some means of drainage.

ARTICLE 1-12: Divisions

Any divisions in the ship must be appropriate to its usage. Particular attention shall be given to collision bulkhead.

ARTICLE 1-13: Position of the life-raft

Each ship must have a space set aside for the life-raft, which must be readily accessible.

ARTICLE 1-14: Mooring and towing

Each ship must be equipped for mooring and towing, in accordance with its usage.

ARTICLE 1-15: Ship's power installation

The ship's power installation shall be designed and installed in such a way as to ensure the proper operation of the ship under normal conditions and to minimise the risk of fire and explosions, in accordance with the intended use.

ARTICLE 1-16: Electrical equipment

The electrical equipment shall be designed and installed in such a way as to ensure the proper operation of the ship under normal conditions and to minimise the risk of fire and explosions, in accordance with the intended use.

ARTICLE 1-17: Gas equipment

All gas equipment shall be designed and installed in such a way as to ensure the proper operation of the ship under normal conditions and to minimise the risk of fire and explosions, in accordance with the intended use.

ARTICLE 1-18: Steering system

The steering system shall be designed, built and installed in such a way as to allow the steering controls to be effective under normal conditions.

ARTICLE 1-19: Protection against fire

1. The types of equipment installed and the ship's design will be determined in accordance with the risk of fire and fire spread.
2. The ship must be fitted with appropriate fire-fighting equipment suitable for its size and use.

ARTICLE 1-20: Navigation lights

The navigation lights must comply with the COLREG Convention (1972).

ARTICLE 1-21: Crew and passenger quarters - Heating appliances

1. The sleeping quarters for the people on board the ship must be adequately ventilated.
2. The exhaust piping must not pass through enclosed quarters intended for those on board the ship, unless specific precautions are taken to ensure that the insulation is adequate and to avoid corrosion and leaks.
3. Bunks must not be installed in the engine compartment; the compartment must be adequately insulated from the sleeping quarters to ensure that no engine exhaust fumes can enter the quarters.
4. Stoves, pipes and chimneys must be fitted with a removable protective fireproof casing. If they have a control valve, it must include a slot preventing complete closure. Where the pipes go through the deck or bulkheads, they must be adequately insulated. Fixed combustion heaters must be fitted with exhaust outlets for the burnt gases.

ARTICLE 1-22: Ships involved in a diving operation

Ships involved in a diving operation must be marked in accordance with the international COLREG Convention (1972). However, ships that are under 7 metres in length may fly a flag A with a luff of at least 0.5m in accordance with the International Code of Signals. The flag must be visible anywhere on the horizon and be flown throughout the operation.

ARTICLE 1-23: Hull identification

All ships must have a hull identification number(s).

ARTICLE 1-24: Preventing marine pollution

During its construction and throughout its working life, the ship should comply with the international, national, regional and local standards for preventing marine pollution that apply in the zones in which the ship operates.

ARTICLE 1-25: Inspection

Use category A, B, and C ships shall be subject to a inspection to confirm that they comply with the provisions of these regulations prior to their entry in the Register. The inspection shall be conducted by a physical or legal person approved in accordance with Article 61 of the Maritime Act or by the maritime administration of a European Union Member State.

ARTICLE 1-26: Annual inspection visit

1. Category A, B and C use ships shall be subject to an annual inspection visit to confirm that they comply with the provisions of these regulations. The inspection shall be made by a physical or legal person approved in accordance with Articles 65 and 68 of the Law setting up the register or by a third-country maritime administration.
2. The scope of the inspection visits is defined in Annex 2.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ARTICLE 2-01: Maximum number of people on board

The maximum number of people on board, including the crew, shall be stated in the certificate of safe manning issued by the Commissariat aux affaires maritimes.

ARTICLE 2-02: Crew

1. The crew shall be issued with a transport permit if their qualifications were issued outside Luxembourg.
2. The minimum crew is stated in the certificate of safe manning that is appended to the registration certificate.

ARTICLE 2-03: Ship's log

1. Each ship must have a ship's log which must be presented on request to the maritime authorities.
2. All facts concerning the ship's safety, in particular the meteorological forecasts provided before departure and while sailing, and all events relating to the safety of life at sea must be entered in chronological order in the ship's log.
3. Information about the ship's steering must be entered.
4. The name of each person on board must be entered with the date of embarkation and disembarkation. The name of the steward must be explicitly stated.

ARTICLE 2-04: Safety instructions

- 1 The safety instructions shall be displayed and cover:
 - Fire-fighting;
 - Preparations for evacuating the ship;
 - Bailing after damage;
 - Rescuing a man overboard.
2. Once the ship is en route, the steward must inform the persons on board of the measures to be taken in the event of an accident and show them where to find their life jacket, safety harness, the life-raft(s) and all safety equipment on board. He must also check, by means of a drill, that each person is capable of putting on their life jacket and safety harness correctly.
3. Instructions must be provided for rescuing a man overboard. If the ship is sailing for over 24 hours without a stopover, there shall be a drill to recover a floating object on the first day which shall be entered in the ship's log.

ARTICLE 2-05: Navigation on board ships fitted with radar or electronic navigation aids

1. The presence of radar or electronic navigation aids does not in any way release the steward from the obligation to comply with the COLREG Convention (1972).
2. The steward must also bear in mind the recommendations in the annex on radar use in the Convention.

ARTICLE 2-06: Unwarranted use of distress signals

Using an international distress signal, unless signalling “distress or need for assistance”, or using a signal which could be mistaken for an international distress signal, is prohibited.



CHAPTER 3

USE C: NAVIGATION UNDER 20 MILES FROM A SAFE HAVEN

ARTICLE 3-01: Field of application

This chapter applies to ships making short voyages in coastal waters, bays and estuaries not more than 20 miles from a safe haven.

ARTICLE 3-02: Life-raft

1. There must be a life-raft suitable for the intended use and of an approved type on board.
2. The total capacity of the life-raft must be sufficient to accommodate all the people on board.
3. The life-raft shall remain accessible from the outside, so that it can be launched immediately and easily in any circumstances.

ARTICLE 3-03: Individual life-saving equipment

1. Two life-buoys of an approved type shall be fitted on either side of the ship in a position from which they can easily be thrown into the water.
2. One of the life-buoys shall be fitted with a light.
3. All ships covered by this chapter must have an approved life jacket for each person on board, and one or more additional life jackets in a ratio of 10% of the number of people on board, where there are more than 10. The life jackets must be readily accessible. Life jackets for children shall be carried if required.
4. Each life jacket shall be fitted with a light and reflective bands.

ARTICLE 3-04: Medicines and medical supplies

1. Each ship must carry certain medicines and medical supplies as follows:
2. A No 1 first aid box, as defined in Annex 1, must be on board.
3. The supplies and medicines must be stored in a watertight container.

ARTICLE 3-05: Helm

1. On motorised ships, the helm must be high enough to provide excellent visibility across as wide a horizon as possible.
2. The instructions for use must be displayed on the safety equipment and accessories used for navigation, rescue, fire and drainage. Care and maintenance instructions must also be provided for each item.

ARTICLE 3-06: Compass

1. All ships must be fitted with a steering compass which can also be used to take bearings.
2. The ship's compass must be of an approved type.

ARTICLE 3-07: Radar reflector

All ships with a non-metallic hull must be fitted with an approved model of radar reflector.

ARTICLE 3-08: Nautical equipment, instruments and documents

All ships must carry the following nautical equipment, instruments and documents:

- signalling mirror;
- a national flag at least 40 x 30 cm;
- a flag N and a flag C at least 60 x 50 cm;
- tide tables or equivalent;
- a sounding line;
- a watertight lamp;
- a fog horn;
- a protractor or equivalent instrument;
- a bell for ships over 12 metres long;
- all nautical publications, documents and instructions, including a list of lights and the chart(s) for the area of navigation.

ARTICLE 3-09: Commissioning equipment

1. Ships must carry the following commissioning equipment:
 - a boat hook;
 - for ships under 8 metres in length, two oars of sufficient length with supports, or two paddles;
 - at the bow, a cleat or mooring bitt and a chock or equivalent which are suitable for towing the ship;
 - a towline allowing the ship to be towed in rough seas;
 - all ships with remote-control tillers must have an easy-to-use emergency hand tiller, with the exception of ships with outboard motors.
2. In addition, sailing cruise ships must have:
 - a set of sails allowing the ship to sail;
 - a full set of running rigging;
 - a storm jib;
 - a way to reduce sail.

ARTICLE 3-10: Pyrotechnic distress signals

Six automatic red handflares and two orange floating smoke-emitting signals of an approved type must be carried on board.

ARTICLE 3-11: Radio equipment

1. The ship must be fitted with equipment for receiving and transmitting VHF marine radio and a receiver for meteorological information regarding the area of navigation.
2. The radio communication equipment covered by this article must be approved by the post and telecommunications authorities.
3. Clear instructions for distress, urgency and safety procedures must be displayed on the radio set.
4. A portable VHF transmitter-receiver capable of operating on at least two channels, including one distress channel, shall be carried on the ship.

ARTICLE 3-12: Sailing ships - additional requirements

1. On sailing ships, each person on board must have an approved-type safety harness.
2. Sailing ships must be equipped with two life-lines.
3. Each item must be installed in such a way as to ensure that it can be used immediately.

CHAPTER 4

USE B: NAVIGATION WITHIN 60 MILES OF A SAFE HAVEN

ARTICLE 4-01: Field of application

This chapter applies to ships making voyages on the open sea for coastal navigation not more than 60 miles from a safe haven.

ARTICLE 4-02: Life-raft

1. There must be a life-raft suitable for the intended use and of an approved type on board.
2. The total capacity of the life-raft must be sufficient to accommodate all the people on board.
3. The life-raft shall remain accessible from the outside, so that it can be launched immediately and easily in any circumstances.

ARTICLE 4-03: Individual life-saving equipment

1. Two life-buoys of approved type shall be fitted on either side of the ship in a position from which they can easily be thrown into the water.
2. One of the life-buoys shall be fitted with a light.
3. All ships covered by this chapter must have an approved life jacket for each person on board, and one or more additional life jackets in a ratio of 10% of the number of people on board, where there are more than 10. The life jackets must be readily accessible. Life jackets for children shall be carried if required.
4. Each life jacket shall be fitted with a light and reflective bands.

ARTICLE 4-05: Drinking water

Ships must carry an adequate supply of drinking water, given the duration of the voyage being undertaken and the number of people on board. The containers must be made of a material suitable for goods for human consumption.

ARTICLE 4-05: Medicines and medical supplies

1. Each ship must carry certain medicines and medical supplies as follows:
2. A No 2 first aid box, as defined in Annex 1, must be on board.
3. The supplies and medicines must be stored in a watertight container.
4. The contents of the first aid box shall reflect the number of people on board, the duration of the voyage and the area of navigation.

ARTICLE 4-06: Bridge or helm

1. On motorised ships, the bridge or helm must be high enough to provide excellent visibility across as wide a horizon as possible.
2. The instructions for use must be displayed on the safety equipment and accessories used for navigation, rescue, fire and drainage. Care and maintenance instructions must also be provided for each item.

ARTICLE 4-07: Compass

1. All ships must be fitted with a steering compass and compass for taking bearings.
2. The ship's compasses must be of an approved type.

ARTICLE 4-08: Radar reflector

All ships with a non-metallic hull must be fitted with an approved model of radar reflector.

ARTICLE 4-09: Nautical equipment, instruments and documents

All ships must carry the following nautical equipment, instruments and documents:

- a mounted clock or precision wristwatch;
- a barometer;
- a pair of marine binoculars;
- a sounding line;
- a log with counter;
- a signalling mirror;
- a national flag at least 40 x 30 cm;
- a flag N and a flag C at least 60 x 50 cm;
- a protractor or equivalent instrument;
- tide tables or equivalent;
- two watertight lamps;
- a fog horn;
- a bell for ships over 12 metres long;
- a radio receiver;
- all nautical publications, documents and instructions, including a list of lights and the chart(s) for the voyage or the area of navigation.

ARTICLE 4-10: Commissioning equipment

1. Ships must carry the following commissioning equipment:
 - a boat hook;
 - for ships under 8 metres in length, and for ships with an engine: one oar of adequate length with support, or two paddles;

- at the bow, a cleat or mooring bitt and a chock or equivalent which are suitable for towing the ship;
- a towline allowing the ship to be towed in rough seas, if there is only one mooring line;
- a set of conical plugs of different sizes, made of wood or an equivalent material;
- all ships with remote-control tillers must have an easy-to-use emergency hand tiller, with the exception of ships with outboard motors.

2. In addition, sailing cruise ships must have:

- a set of sails allowing the ship to sail;
- a full set of running rigging;
- a storm jib;
- a way to reduce sail;
- a safety harness for each person on board;
- a set of various spare lines to replace the running rigging;
- spare pulleys and shackles for standard rigging;
- a pair of shears capable of cutting shrouds or another tool suitable for cutting standard rigging.

ARTICLE 4-11: Spare parts

1. Ships propelled by a compression engine must carry the following spare parts:

- a set of tools for dismantling the engine;
- a fuel injector nozzle and tube unit;
- a diesel filter element;
- a few bolts which fit the engine;
- a few hoses and hose clips;
- fuses for the electrical components;
- spare belts.

2. Ships propelled by a petrol engine must carry the following spare parts:

- tools for dismantling the engine, including a spark plug wrench;
- a spare set of spark plugs;
- a spare transformer coil and capacitor;
- a few hoses and hose clips;
- a few bolts which fit the engine;
- fuses for the electrical components;
- spare belts.

ARTICLE 4-12: Pyrotechnic distress signals

The following flares and smoke signals must be carried on board, and must be of an approved type:

- six red parachute flares;
- two orange floating smoke-emitting signals;
- six automatic red handflares.

ARTICLE 4-13: Radio equipment

1. The ship must be fitted with equipment for receiving and transmitting VHF marine radio and a receiver for meteorological information regarding the area of navigation.
2. The radio communication equipment covered by this article must be approved by the post and telecommunications authorities.
3. Clear instructions for distress, urgency and safety procedures must be displayed on the radio set.
4. A portable VHF transceiver which can operate on at least two channels, including one distress channel, shall be carried on the ship.

ARTICLE 4-15: Sailing ships - additional requirements

1. On sailing ships, each person on board must have an approved-type safety harness.
2. Sailing ships must be equipped with two life-lines.
3. Each item must be installed in such a way as to ensure that it can be used immediately.



CHAPTER 5

USE B: NAVIGATION WITHIN 60 MILES OF A SAFE HAVEN

ARTICLE 5-01: Field of application

This chapter applies to ships which are self-sufficient enough to undertake long voyages and to navigate on the open sea.

ARTICLE 5-02: Life-raft

1. There must be a life-raft suitable for the intended use and of an approved type on board.
2. The total capacity of the life-raft must be sufficient to accommodate all the people on board.
3. The life-raft shall remain accessible from the outside, so that it can be launched immediately and easily in any circumstances.

ARTICLE 5-03: Individual life-saving equipment

1. Two life-buoys of approved type shall be fitted on either side of the ship in a position from which they can easily be thrown into the water.
2. One of the life-buoys shall be fitted with a light.
3. All ships covered by this chapter must have an approved life jacket for each person on board, and one or more additional life jackets in a ratio of 10% of the number of people on board, where there are more than 10. The life jackets must be readily accessible. Life jackets for children shall be carried if required.

ARTICLE 5-04: Drinking water

Ships must carry an adequate supply of drinking water, given the duration of the voyage being undertaken and the number of people on board. The containers must be made of a material suitable for goods for human consumption.

ARTICLE 5-05: Medicines and medical supplies

1. Each ship must carry certain medicines and medical supplies as follows:
2. A No 2 first aid box, as defined in Annex 1, must be on board.
3. The contents of the first aid box shall reflect the duration of the voyage, the area of navigation and number of people on board.
4. The supplies and medicines must be stored in a watertight container.

ARTICLE 5-06: Bridge or helm

1. On motorised ships, the bridge or helm must be high enough to provide excellent visibility across as wide a horizon as possible.
2. The instructions for use must be displayed on the safety equipment and accessories used for navigation, rescue, fire and drainage. Care and maintenance instructions must also be provided for each item.

ARTICLE 5-07: Compass

1. All ships must be fitted with a steering compass and a compass for taking bearings.
2. The ship's compasses must be of an approved type.

ARTICLE 5-08: Radar reflector

All ships with a non-metallic hull must be fitted with a maritime authority approved model of radar reflector.

ARTICLE 5-09: Nautical equipment, instruments and documents

All ships must carry the following nautical equipment, instruments and documents:

- a sextant and the tables needed for celestial navigation;
- a mounted clock or precision wristwatch;
- a barograph;
- a pair of marine binoculars;
- a sounding line;
- a log with counter;
- a signalling mirror;
- a national flag at least 40 x 30 cm;
- a flag N and a flag C at least 60 x 50 cm;
- a protractor or equivalent instrument;
- tide tables or equivalent;
- two watertight lamps;
- a fog horn;
- a bell for ships over 12 metres long;
- all nautical publications, documents and instructions, including a list of lights and the chart(s) for the voyage or the area of navigation.

ARTICLE 5-10: Commissioning equipment

1. Ships must carry the following commissioning equipment:
 - a boat hook;
 - for ships under 8 metres in length, and for ships with an engine: one oar of adequate length with support, or two paddles;

- at the bow, a cleat or mooring bitt and a chock or equivalent which are suitable for towing the ship;
- a towline allowing the ship to be towed in rough seas, if there is only one mooring line;
- a set of wooden conical plugs of different sizes;
- all ships with remote-control tillers must have an easy-to-use emergency hand tiller, with the exception of ships with outboard motors.

2. In addition, sailing cruise ships must have:

- a set of sails allowing the ship to sail;
- a full set of running rigging;
- a storm jib;
- a way to reduce sail;
- a safety harness for each person on board;
- a set of various spare lines to replace the running rigging;
- spare pulleys and shackles for standard rigging;
- a pair of shears capable of cutting shrouds or another tool suitable for cutting standard rigging.

ARTICLE 5-11: Spare parts

1. Ships propelled by a compression engine must carry the following spare parts:

- a set of tools for dismantling the engine;
- a fuel injector nozzle and tube unit;
- a diesel filter element;
- a few bolts which fit the engine;
- a few hoses and hose clips;
- fuses for the electrical components;
- spare belts.

2. Ships propelled by a petrol engine must carry the following spare parts:

- tools for dismantling the engine, including a spark plug wrench;
- a spare set of spark plugs;
- a spare transformer coil and capacitor;
- a few hoses and hose clips;
- a few bolts which fit the engine;
- fuses for the electrical components;
- spare belts.

ARTICLE 5-12: Pyrotechnic distress signals

The following flares and smoke signals must be carried on board, and must be of an approved type:

- six red parachute flares;

- two orange floating smoke-emitting signals;
- six automatic red handflares.

ARTICLE 5-13: Radio equipment

1. The ship must be fitted with equipment for receiving and transmitting VHF marine radio and a receiver for meteorological information regarding the area of navigation.
2. Clear instructions for distress, urgency and safety procedures must be displayed on the radio set.
3. A portable VHF transceiver which can operate on at least two channels, including one distress channel, shall be carried on the ship.
4. Given the restricted range of VHF waves, the ship should carry radio equipment suitable for the area of navigation.
5. The ship shall be fitted with a 406 MHz Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB).
6. The radio communication equipment covered by this article must be approved by the post and telecommunications authorities

ARTICLE 5-14: Sailing ships - additional requirements

1. On sailing ships, each person on board must have an approved-type safety harness.
2. Sailing ships must be equipped with two life-lines.
3. Each item must be installed in such a way as to ensure that it can be used immediately.

ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT ON BOARD

I – Collective life-saving equipment

A	B	C
an approved life-raft suitable for the intended use	an approved life-raft suitable for the intended use	an approved life-raft suitable for the intended use

II – Individual life-saving equipment

Type	A	B	C
Life-buoy	2, one with light	2, one with light	2, one with light
Life jacket	1 per person (+10% if >10 people)	1 per person (+10% if >10 people)	1 per person (+10% if >10 people)

III – Pyrotechnic distress signals

Type	A	B	C
Parachute flares	6	6	0
Floating smoke-emitting flares	2	2	2
Automatic red handflares	6	6	6

IV – First aid boxes

Type/Use	A	B	C
Box N° 1			1
Box N° 2	1	1	

V – Nautical equipment, instruments and documents

Equipment	Use group			Comments
	A	B	C	
Sextant	1			Plus tables needed for celestial navigation For Use B ships, can be replaced by a precision wristwatch Barograph (Use A)
Mounted clock	1	1		
Barometer	1	1		
Marine binoculars	1	1		

Sounding line	1	1	1	
Log with counter	1	1		
Signalling mirror	1	1	1	
National flag	1	1	1	Minimum size 40 x 30 cm for Use B and C
N and C flags	1	1	1	Minimum size 60 x 50 cm for Use A
Protractor	1	1	1	or equivalent
Tide tables or equivalent	1	1	1	Not compulsory for ships navigating in the Mediterranean
Watertight lamp	2	2	1	
Fog horn	1	1	1	
Bell	1	1	1	For ships more than 12 m long
Radio receiver	1	1	1	
Bearing compass	1	1		
Steering compass	1	1	1	Suitable for taking bearings (Use C)
VHF radiotelephone	1	1	1	
Portable VHF radio-telephone	1	1	1	
406 MHz EPIRB	1			
Radar reflector for non-metallic hulls	1	1	1	
Ship's log	1	1	1	
Nautical publications, documents and instructions, including a list of lights, and the chart(s) needed for the voyage or the area of navigation for Use A and B ships, and of the area of navigation for Use C.				

VI – Commissioning equipment

Type	A	B	C
Two oars or a scull with support(s) or a paddle	Yes (L<8m)	Yes (L<8m)	Yes (L<8m)
Chock and cleat for towing, or equivalent	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boat hook	1	1	1
Towline	1	1	1
Set of conical plugs of different sizes	1	1	1
Hand tiller if remote-control tiller (except for ships with outboard motors)	1	1	1

Sailing ships (additional requirements)

Type	A	B	C
Set of sails allowing the ship to sail	1	1	1
Set of running rigging	1	1	1
Storm jib	1	1	1
Way of reducing sail	1	1	1
Safety harness	1 per person	1 per person	1 per person
Spare pulleys and shackles	1	1	
Shears	1	1	
Life-line	2	2	2

VII – Spare parts

1. Ships propelled by a compression engine must carry the following spare parts:

- a set of tools for dismantling the engine,
- a fuel injector nozzle and tube unit,
- a diesel filter element,
- a few bolts which fit the engine,
- a few hoses and hose clips,
- fuses for the electrical components,
- spare belts.

2. Ships propelled by a petrol engine must carry the following spare parts:

- tools for dismantling the engine, including a spark plug wrench,
- a spare set of spark plugs,
- a spare transformer coil and capacitor,
- a few hoses and hose clips,
- a few bolts which fit the engine,
- fuses for the electrical components,
- spare belts.

VIII – First aid box: contents

First aid box N° 1

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITIES
Treated dressings	
Large	1 box
Small	1 box
Cotton wool	1 packet

Packaged dressing compresses	1 packet
Disinfectant (90° proof)	125 cm ³
Local antiseptic cream (ammonium quaternary)	1 tube
Antibacterial sulphamide or antibiotic solution	1 bottle
Aspirin	20 tablets
Analgesic tablets	20 tablets
Anti-inflammatory eye drops	
Analgesic ointment	
Finger splint	
5cm absorbent cotton bandage	
25 cm absorbent cotton bandage	
Tweezers	
Pair of scissors	
First Aid manual	

First aid box N° 2

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITIES
Treated dressings	
Large	1 box
Small	1 box
Cotton wool	1 packet
Packaged dressing compresses	1 packet
Disinfectant (90° proof)	125cm ³
Local antiseptic cream (ammonium quaternary)	1 tube
Antibacterial sulphamide or antibiotic solution	1 bottle
Aspirin	20 tablets
Seasickness remedies	20 tablets
Tweezers	1
Pair of scissors	1
First Aid manual	1
Anti-haemorrhagic solution	1 bottle
Vaseline dressing for burns	1 box
Anti-diarrhoeals	20 tablets
Broad spectrum oral antibiotics	32 sugar-coated tablets
Anti-spasmodics	tablets or capsules for injection, plus equipment for injecting
Anti-inflammatory eye drops	1 bottle
Analgesic ointment	1 tube
Finger splint	1
Bandage for the ribs	1
5cm absorbent cotton bandage	2
Inflatable splint (optional)	1

ANNEX 2

SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS

During each annual inspection, the following will be examined and the results recorded:

- Visual examination of the structure (interior and exterior)
- Visibility from the helm
- Owner's manual
- Openings (condition and watertightness)
- Drainage (pumps and operation)
- Mooring and towing
- Ship's power installation (condition and operation)
- Electrical equipment (condition and operation)
- Gas equipment (condition and operation)
- Steering system
- Fire protection; extinguishers
- Navigation lights
- Collective life-saving appliances (Annex 1, I)
- Individual life-saving appliances (Annex 1, II)
- Pyrotechnic distress signals (Annex 1, III)
- First aid boxes (Annex 1, IV and VIII)
- Nautical equipment, instruments and documents (Annex 1, V)
- Commissioning equipment (Annex 1, VI)
- Spare parts (Annex 1, VII)
- An inspection report will be produced indicating the features of the ship inspected and documenting the above items in accordance with the ship's usage.

