

Translation: Only the Danish document has legal validity.

Order no. 1548 of 03/12/2025

issued by the Danish Maritime Authority

Order on recreational craft and personal watercraft [\(1\)](#)

Pursuant to Section 1(2) and (3), Section 3(1)(1), Section 4(1), Section 17(9) and Section 32(10) of the Act on Safety at Sea, cf. Consolidation Act no. 221 of 11 February 2022, as amended by Act no. 1773 of 28 December 2023, and Section 1(2) and (3), Section 3(1)(1), Section 4(1), Section 17(8) and Section 32(2) of the Order on the entry into force for Greenland of the Act on Safety at Sea, cf. Consolidation Act no. 1674 of 16 December 2015, it is hereby determined pursuant to the authorisation according to Section 1(1)(3) of Order no. 261 of 23 March 2020 on the assignment of certain powers to the Danish Maritime Authority and on the right of appeal, etc., and Section 1(1)(2) of Order no. 279 of 23 March 2020 for Greenland on the assignment of certain powers to the Danish Maritime Authority and on the right of appeal, etc.:

Chapter 1

General provisions

Object

Section 1. This Order establishes the requirements for the design and manufacture of the products referred to in Section 2(1), as well as rules for their free movement within the Union.

Scope of application

Section 2. This Order applies to the following products:

- 1) Recreational craft and partially completed recreational craft.
- 2) Personal watercraft and partially completed personal watercraft.
- 3) Components listed in Annex 2, when placed on the market separately in the Union, hereinafter referred to as "components".
- 4) Propulsion engines that are installed or specifically intended for installation in or on watercraft.
- 5) Propulsion engines that are installed in or on watercraft and undergo a major change.

6) Watercraft that undergo a major conversion.

Subsection 2. This Order shall not apply to the following products:

1) As regards the requirements for design and construction in Annex 1, Part A:

a) Watercraft exclusively designed for competitive racing, including racing boats and rowing boats intended for training, and designated as such by the manufacturer.

b) Canoes and kayaks designed for propulsion solely by human power, gondolas and pedalos.

c) Surfboards designed solely for propulsion by wind and operated by one or more persons standing.

d) Surfboards.

e) Original historical watercraft and individual reproductions of such, constructed before 1950, mainly built with original materials and designated as such by the manufacturer.

f) Experimental craft, as long as they are not placed on the EU market.

g) Watercraft built for own use, provided they are not subsequently placed on the EU market within a period of five years from the watercraft's commissioning.

h) Watercraft specifically intended to have a crew and for the commercial transport of passengers, cf. however Subsection 3, regardless of the number of passengers.

i) Submersibles.

j) Hovercrafts.

k) Hydrofoil craft.

l) Steam-powered watercraft with external combustion, using coal, coke, wood, oil, or gas as fuel.

m) Amphibious craft, i.e., craft that are wheel-driven or have tracks and can move both on water and on land.

2) As regards the requirements concerning exhaust emissions in Annex 1, Part B:

a) Propulsion engines that are installed or specifically intended for installation in the following products:

i) Watercraft exclusively designed for competitive racing and designated as such by the manufacturer.

ii) Experimental craft, provided they are not placed on the EU market.

- iii) Watercraft specifically intended to have a crew and for the commercial transport of passengers, cf. however Subsection 3, regardless of the number of passengers.
- iv) Submersibles.
- v) Hovercrafts.
- vi) Hydrofoil craft.
- vii) Amphibious vessels, i.e., vessels that are wheel-driven or have caterpillar tracks and can move both on water and on land.

b) Original historical engines and individual reproductions thereof, based on a design from before 1950, which are not mass-produced and are installed in the watercraft mentioned in Point a(v) or (vii).

c) Propulsion engines built for personal use, provided they are not subsequently placed on the EU market within a period of five years from the watercraft's commissioning.

3) Regarding the requirements concerning noise emissions in Annex 1, Part C:

- a) All watercraft mentioned in Point b.
- b) Watercraft built for personal use, provided they are not subsequently placed on the EU market within a period of five years from the watercraft's commissioning.

Subsection 3. The fact that the same watercraft can also be used for rental and for training for sports and recreational purposes does not mean that it is excluded from the Order's scope if it is placed on the EU market for recreational purposes.

Definitions

Section 3. For the purposes of this Order:

- 1) Watercraft: Any recreational craft or personal watercraft.
- 2) Recreational craft: Any watercraft of any type, except personal watercraft, intended for sports and recreational purposes, with a hull length of 2.5-24 metres, regardless of the type of propulsion.
- 3) Personal watercraft: A watercraft intended for sports and leisure purposes with a hull length of less than 4 metres, which uses a propulsion engine with a water jet pump as the main means of propulsion, and which is intended to be operated by one or more persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on rather than in the hull.
- 4) Watercraft built for own use: A watercraft that is mainly built by the future user for their own use.

- 5) Propulsion engine: Any internal combustion engine with spark or compression ignition, which is used directly or indirectly for propulsion.
- 6) Major engine amendment: An AMENDMENT OF a propulsion engine that could cause the engine to exceed the emission limit values set in Annex 1, Part B, or which increases the engine's rated power by more than 15%.
- 7) Major conversion of watercraft: A conversion of a watercraft that changes the watercraft's means of propulsion, involves a major engine amendment, or alters the watercraft to such an extent that it risks not being able to meet the applicable essential safety and environmental requirements set out in this Order.
- 8) Means of propulsion: The method by which the watercraft is propelled.
- 9) Engine family: A group of engines established by the manufacturer that, due to their design, correspond to each other in terms of exhaust emission characteristics or noise emission characteristics.
- 10) Hull length: The length of the hull measured in accordance with the harmonised standard.
- 11) Making available on the market: Any supply of a product for distribution, consumption, or use on the EU market as part of a business activity, whether for payment or free of charge.
- 12) Placing on the market: The first making available of a product on the EU market.
- 13) Putting into service: The end user's first use of a product covered by this Order in the Union.
- 14) Manufacturer: Any natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured and places this product on the market under their name or trademark.
- 15) Authorised representative: Any natural or legal person established in the Union who has received a written mandate from the manufacturer to act on their behalf in relation to specific tasks.
- 16) Importer: Any natural or legal person established in the Union who places a product from a third country on the EU market.
- 17) Private importer: Any natural or legal person established in the Union who, in connection with non-commercial activity, imports a product from a third country into the Union with the intention of putting it into service for their own use.
- 18) Distributor: Any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or importer, who makes a product available on the market.

19) Business owner: The manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer, and the distributor.

20) Harmonised standard: Harmonised standard as defined in Article 2(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) no. 1025/2012.

21) Accreditation: Accreditation as defined in Article 2(10) of Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.

22) National accreditation body: National accreditation body as defined in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.

23) Conformity assessment: A process to demonstrate whether the requirements of this Order for a product have been fulfilled.

24) Conformity assessment body: A body that performs conformity assessment tasks, including calibration, testing, certification, and inspection.

25) Recall: Any measure aimed at achieving the return of a product that has already been made available to the end user.

26) Recall: Any measure aimed at preventing a product in the supply chain from being made available on the market.

27) Market surveillance: Activities carried out and measures taken by public authorities to ensure that products comply with the relevant requirements of the Union's harmonisation legislation and do not endanger health and safety or other aspects concerning the protection of public interests.

28) CE marking: Marking by which the manufacturer indicates that the product is in conformity with all applicable requirements of the Union's harmonisation legislation on the affixing of this marking.

29) Union harmonisation legislation: All EU regulations that harmonise the conditions for the marketing of products.

Essential requirements

Section 4. The products referred to in Section 2(1) may only be made available or put into use if they do not pose any danger to human health and safety, to property, or to the environment when they are properly maintained and used in accordance with their purpose, and only if they meet the relevant essential requirements in Annex 1.

Subsection 2. The products referred to in Section 2(1) must not be placed on the market or put into use unless they meet the requirements in Subsection 1.

Subsection 3. In Annex 1, Points B 2.1 and B 2.2, as well as C 1, are listed for the sake of coherence. The points are implemented in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's

Order no. 1690 of 2 December 2015 on the regulation of noise and air emissions from recreational craft.

National provisions for navigation

Section 5. This Order does not prevent an EU/EEA Member State from adopting provisions on navigation in certain waters to protect the environment, the infrastructure of waterways, and to guarantee the safety of waterways, provided that this does not require any amendment of watercraft that comply with this Order, and provided that these provisions are justified and proportionate.

Free movement

Section 6. Member States must not prevent watercraft that comply with this Order from being placed on the market or put into service in their territory, cf. however, Section 5.

Subsection 2. Member States must not prevent partially completed watercraft from being placed on the market if the manufacturer or importer declares in accordance with Annex 3 that they are intended to be completed by others.

Subsection 3. Member States must not prevent components that comply with this Order and are intended for incorporation into watercraft in accordance with the declaration from the manufacturer or importer referred to in Section 15 from being placed on the market or put into service.

Subsection 4. Member States must not prevent the following propulsion engines from being placed on the market or put into service:

- 1) Engines, whether or not installed in a watercraft, that comply with this Order.
- 2) Engines installed in watercraft and type-approved in accordance with Directive 97/68/EC, which comply with Stage III A, III B, or IV emission limits for CI engines for applications other than inland waterway vessels, locomotives, and railcars, as set out in Annex 1, Point 4.1.2, to the said directive, and which comply with this Order except for the requirements regarding exhaust emissions in Annex 1, Part B.
- 3) Engines installed in watercraft and type-approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 595/2009, and which comply with this Order, with the exception of the requirements regarding exhaust emissions in Annex 1, Part B.
- 4) The first section, Points b and c, apply on the condition that the person adapting an engine for installation in a watercraft ensures that it is done with full consideration of the data and other information available from the engine manufacturer, in order to ensure that the engine, when installed in accordance with the installation instructions prepared by the person adapting the engine, continues to meet the requirements for exhaust emissions in

accordance with either Directive 97/68/EC or Regulation (EC) no. 595/2009, as specified by the manufacturer. As referred to in Section 15, the person adapting the engine must declare that the engine will continue to meet the requirements for exhaust emissions in accordance with either Directive 97/68/EC or Regulation (EC) no. 595/2009 as specified by the manufacturer, when installed in accordance with the installation instructions prepared by the person who has adapted the engine.

5) Member States must not prevent products referred to in Section 2(1), which do not comply with this Order, from being presented at fairs and exhibitions, demonstrations, and similar events, provided that it is clearly indicated by visible signage that the products in question do not comply with the Order and cannot be placed on the market or put into use in the Union until such compliance is achieved.

Chapter 2

Obligations of business owners and private importers

Obligations of business owners

Section 7. The manufacturer ensures that, when placing their products on the market, they are designed and manufactured in accordance with the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1.

Subsection 2. The manufacturer prepares the required technical documentation in accordance with Section 25 and has carried out, or has carried out, the relevant conformity assessment procedure in accordance with Sections 19-22 and 24. When a product's compliance with applicable requirements has been documented by such a procedure, the manufacturer prepares a declaration, cf. Section 15, and marks and affixes the CE marking as stated in Sections 17 and 18.

Subsection 3. The manufacturer retains the technical documentation and a copy of the declaration, cf. Section 15, for ten years after the product has been placed on the market.

Subsection 4. The manufacturer ensures that procedures are in place to ensure the continued conformity of the production series. Due consideration must be given to amendments to a product's design or characteristics and to amendments in the harmonised standards that form the basis for the product's declaration of conformity. When deemed appropriate due to the risks associated with a product, the manufacturer shall, in order to protect consumers' health and safety, conduct sample testing of products made available on the market, investigate and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, non-compliant products, and product recalls, and keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

Subsection 5. The manufacturer ensures that its products are marked with a type, batch, or serial number or another form of indication by which they can be identified, or, if this is not

possible due to the size or nature of the component, that the required information is provided on the packaging or in a document accompanying the product.

Subsection 6. The manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark, and contact address must appear on the product or, if this is not possible, on the packaging or in a document accompanying the product. The address must be the address of a single location where the manufacturer can be contacted.

Subsection 7. The manufacturer ensures that the product is accompanied by an instruction manual and safety information in one or more languages that are easily understandable to consumers and other end users, as determined by the relevant Member State.

Subsection 8. If a manufacturer finds or has reason to believe that a product it has placed on the market is not in compliance with this Order, the manufacturer shall immediately take the necessary corrective measures to bring the product in question into compliance with the legislation or, if necessary, withdraw it from the market or recall it. Furthermore, if the product poses a risk, the manufacturer shall immediately inform the competent national authorities in the Member States where it has made the product available, providing detailed information, in particular on non-compliance with the legislation and the corrective measures the manufacturer has taken.

Subsection 9. The manufacturer shall, upon a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide the authority with all the information and documentation necessary to ascertain the product's compliance with the legislation, in a language that is easily understood by the authority. If the authority requests, the manufacturer shall cooperate with it on measures taken to avoid the risks posed by products it has placed on the market.

Authorised representatives

Section 8. The manufacturer may appoint an authorised representative by written power of attorney.

Subsection 2. The obligations pursuant to Section 7(1), and the preparation of technical documentation, cannot be part of the authorised representative's power of attorney.

Subsection 3. An authorised representative performs the tasks specified in the power of attorney received from the manufacturer. The power of attorney must, at a minimum, enable the authorised representative to:

1) Ensure that a copy of the declaration, cf. Section 15, and the technical documentation is available to the national market surveillance authorities for ten years after the product has been placed on the market,

- 2) Provide the competent national authority, upon its reasoned request, with all the information and documentation necessary to ascertain the product's compliance with legislation, and
- 3) Cooperate with the national competent authorities, if they request it, on measures taken to avoid risks posed by the products covered by its power of attorney.

Obligations of importers

Section 9. The importer may place products on the Union's market only if they meet the requirements.

Subsection 2. Before the importer places a product on the market, they ensure that the manufacturer has carried out the relevant conformity assessment procedure. The importer ensures that the manufacturer has prepared the technical documentation and that the product is CE-marked, cf. Section 17, and is accompanied by the documents required pursuant to Section 15 and in Annex 1, part A, Point 2.5, Annex 1, Part B, Point 4, and Annex 1, Part C, Point 2, and that the manufacturer has fulfilled the requirements in Section 7(5) and (6). If an importer finds or has reason to believe that a product does not comply with the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1, they must not place the product on the market until it has been brought into compliance with the applicable requirements. Furthermore, if the product poses a risk, the importer must inform the manufacturer and the market surveillance authorities thereof.

Subsection 3. The importer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark and contact address must appear on the product or, if this is not possible in connection with components, on its packaging or on a document accompanying the product.

Subsection 4. The importer ensures that the product is accompanied by instructions and safety information in the instruction manual in one or more languages that are easily understandable for consumers and other end users, as determined by the relevant Member State.

Subsection 5. The importer ensures that the storage and transport conditions for products for which they are responsible do not jeopardise their compliance with the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1.

Subsection 6. When deemed appropriate due to the risks associated with a product, the importer shall, for the purpose of protecting consumers' health and safety, conduct random checks of products placed on the market, investigate and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, products that do not meet the requirements, and product recalls, and keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

Subsection 7. If an importer finds or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market does not comply with this Order, the importer shall immediately take the necessary corrective measures to bring the product in question into compliance with the Order or, if necessary, withdraw it from the market or recall it. Furthermore, if the product poses a risk, the importer shall immediately inform the competent national authorities in the Member States where it has made the product available, providing detailed information, in particular on non-compliance with legislation and the corrective measures the importer has taken.

Subsection 8. The importer retains a copy of the declaration, cf. Section 15, for ten years after the product has been placed on the market, so that it is available to market surveillance authorities, and ensures that the technical documentation can be made available to these authorities upon request.

Subsection 9. The importer provides the authority with all the information and documentation necessary to ascertain a product's compliance with the legislation, in a language easily understood by this authority, upon a competent national authority's justified request. If the authority requests it, the importer cooperates with it on measures taken to avoid the risks posed by products it has placed on the market.

Obligations of the distributor

Section 10. The distributor acts with due care regarding the requirements of this Order when placing a product on the market.

Subsection 2. Before placing a product on the market, the distributor checks that it is affixed with the CE marking, cf. Section 17, that it is accompanied by the documentation required pursuant to Section 7(7), Section 15 and Annex 1, Part A, Point 2.5, Annex 1, Part B, Point 4, and Annex 1, Part C, Point 2, and by instructions and safety information in one or more languages easily understood by consumers and other end users in the Member State where the product is placed on the market, and that the manufacturer and importer have fulfilled the requirements in Section 7(5) and (6), and Section 9(3).

Subsection 3. If a distributor finds, or has reason to believe, that a product does not comply with the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1, they must place the product on the market only after it has been brought into compliance with the applicable requirements. Furthermore, if the product poses a risk, the distributor shall inform the manufacturer or importer and the market surveillance authorities thereof.

Subsection 4. The distributor ensures that the storage and transport conditions for a product for which they are responsible do not jeopardise its compliance with the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1.

Subsection 5. If a distributor finds or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market does not comply with this Order, the distributor ensures that the necessary corrective measures are taken to bring the product in question into compliance with the legislation or, if necessary, to withdraw it from the market or recall it from end users. Furthermore, if the product poses a risk, the distributor shall immediately inform the competent national authorities in the Member States where it has made the product available on the market and provide detailed information, in particular on non-compliance with the legislation and the corrective measures the distributor has taken.

Subsection 6. The distributor shall provide the competent national authority, upon its reasoned request, with all the information and documentation necessary to ascertain the product's compliance with the legislation. The distributor shall cooperate with the authority, if requested, on measures taken to avoid the risks posed by products placed on the market by the distributor.

Cases where the manufacturer's obligations apply to the importer and distributor

Section 11. An importer or distributor is considered to be a manufacturer within the meaning of this Order and is subject to the same obligations as the manufacturer, cf. Section 7, if the importer or distributor places a product on the market under its own name or trademark or modifies a product already placed on the market in such a way that it may affect compliance with the requirements of this Order.

Obligations of private importers

Section 12. If the manufacturer does not fulfil the obligations regarding the product's compliance with this Order, a private importer must, before the product is put into use, ensure that it is designed and manufactured in accordance with the requirements of Section 4(1) and Annex 1, and fulfil the manufacturer's obligations or have them fulfilled, as referred to in Section 7(2), (3), (7) and (9).

Subsection 2. If the required technical documentation is not available from the manufacturer, the private importer shall have it prepared using appropriate expertise.

Subsection 3. The private importer ensures that the name and address of the notified body that has carried out the product's conformity assessment are indicated on the product.

Identification of business owners

Section 13. Upon request, business owners must identify themselves to the market surveillance authorities

- 1) Any business owner who has supplied a product to them, and
- 2) Any business owner to whom they have supplied a product.

Subsection 2. Business owners must be able to provide the information referred to in the first section for a period of ten years after the product is supplied to them and for a period of ten years after they supply the product.

Subsection 3. Upon request, private importers identify the business owner to the market surveillance authorities who has supplied the product to them.

Subsection 4. Private importers must be able to provide the information referred to in the first section for a period of ten years after the product has been supplied to them.

Chapter 3

Product conformity

Presumption of conformity

Section 14. Products that are in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof, the references of which are published in the Official Journal of the European Union, are presumed to be in conformity with the requirements covered by these standards or parts thereof, cf. Section 4(1) and Annex 1.

EU declaration of conformity and declaration in accordance with Annex 3

Section 15. The EU declaration of conformity must state that it has been documented that the requirements in Section 4(1) and Annex 1 or those referred to in Section 6(4)(b) or (c), have been fulfilled.

Subsection 2. The EU declaration of conformity follows the model set out in Annex 4, contains the elements specified in the relevant modules in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC and in Annex 5 to this Order, and is continuously updated. It is translated into the language or languages required by the Member State where the product is made available or put into use.

Subsection 3. By preparing the EU declaration of conformity, the manufacturer, the private importer, or the person adapting the engine, cf. Section 6(4)(b) or (c), confirms that the product meets applicable requirements.

Subsection 4. The EU declaration of conformity in Subsection 3 accompanies the following products when they are made available on the market or put into use:

- 1) Watercraft.
- 2) Components, when these are placed on the market separately.
- 3) Propulsion engines.

Subsection 5. The manufacturer's or importer's declaration for a partially completed watercraft, cf. Annex 3, must contain the elements specified in this annex and accompany

partially completed watercraft. It must be translated into the official language or languages required by the Member State where the product is made available on the market.

General principles for CE marking

Section 16. The CE marking is subject to the general principles in Article 30 of Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.

Products that must be CE marked

Section 17. The following products are subject to CE marking when they are placed on the market or put into use:

- 1) Watercraft.
- 2) Components.
- 3) Propulsion engines.

Subsection 2. Member States shall presume that the products referred to in Subsection 1 and bearing the CE marking comply with this Order.

Rules and conditions for affixing the CE marking

Section 18. The CE marking is affixed to the products referred to in Article 17(1), so that it is visible, legible, and indelible. If it concerns components where this is not possible or is inappropriate due to the size or nature of the product, the marking is affixed to the packaging and in the accompanying documents. For watercraft, the CE marking is affixed to the manufacturer's plate, separate from the watercraft's identification number. In the case of a propulsion engine, the CE marking is affixed to the engine.

Subsection 2. The CE marking is affixed before the product is placed on the market or put into use. After the CE marking and the identification number referred to in Subsection 3, a pictogram or another mark indicating a particular risk or specific use may be affixed.

Subsection 3. After the CE marking, the identification number of the notified body is indicated if such a body participates in the production control phase or in the assessment after construction. The identification number of the notified body is affixed by the body itself or, according to its instructions, by the manufacturer or their authorised representative or by the person referred to in Section 19(2), (3) or (4).

Chapter 4

Conformity assessment

Applicable conformity assessment procedures

Section 19. The manufacturer applies the procedures set out in the modules in Sections 20, 21 and 22 before placing the products referred to in Section 2(1) on the market.

Subsection 2. Private importers apply the procedure referred to in Section 23 before the commissioning of a product referred to in Section 2(1) if the manufacturer has not carried out the conformity assessment for the product in question.

Subsection 3. Any person who places a propulsion engine or a watercraft on the market after a major change or conversion thereof, or any person who changes the intended use of a watercraft that does not fall under this Order in such a way that it comes within its scope, applies the procedure referred to in Section 23 before the product is placed on the market or put into service.

Subsection 4. Any person who places a watercraft built for their own use on the market before the end of the five-year period referred to in Section 2(2)(a)(vii) shall apply the procedure referred to in Section 23 before the product is placed on the market.

Design and manufacturing

Section 20. With regard to the design and manufacture of recreational craft, the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC shall apply:

1) For design category A and B referred to in Annex 1, Part A, Point 1:

a) For recreational craft with a hull length from 2.5 to less than 12 m, one of the following modules:

- i) Module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing).
- ii) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.
- iii) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
- iv) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

b) For recreational craft with a hull length of 12-24 m, one of the following modules:

- i) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.
- ii) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
- iii) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

2) For design category C referred to in Annex 1, Part A, Point 1:

a) For recreational craft with a hull length from 2.5 to less than 12 m, one of the following modules:

i) If the harmonised standards concerning Annex 1, Part A, Points 3.2 and 3.3, are complied with: module A (internal production control), module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing), module B (EU type-approval) together with module C, D, E or F, module G (conformity based on unit verification) or module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

ii) If the harmonised standards concerning Annex 1, Part A, Points 3.2 and 3.3, are not complied with: module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing), module B (EU type-approval) together with module C, D, E or F, module G (conformity based on unit verification) or module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

b) For recreational craft with a hull length of 12-24 m, one of the following modules:

i) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.

ii) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).

iii) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

3) For design category D referred to in Annex 1, Part A, Point 1:

a) For recreational craft with a hull length of 2.5-24 m, one of the following modules:

i) Module A (internal production control).

ii) Module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing).

iii) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.

iv) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).

v) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

Subsection 2. Regarding the design and manufacture of personal watercraft, one of the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC shall apply:

1) Module A (internal production control).

2) Module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing).

3) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.

4) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).

5) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

Subsection 3. As regards the design and manufacture of components, one of the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC shall apply:

1) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.

- 2) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
- 3) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

Exhaust emissions

Section 21. Regarding exhaust emissions, the engine manufacturer for products referred to in Section 2(1)(d) and (e), uses the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC:

- 1) One of the following modules is used when conducting tests using the harmonised standard:
 - a) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C, D, E or F.
 - b) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
 - c) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).
- 2) One of the following modules is used when conducting tests not using the harmonised standard:
 - a) Module B (EU type testing) together with module C1.
 - b) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).

Noise emissions

Section 22. With regard to noise emissions from recreational craft with stern drive propulsion without an integrated exhaust system or inboard propulsion engine, and from recreational craft with stern drive propulsion without an integrated exhaust system or with inboard propulsion engine, which undergo a major conversion of the watercraft and are then placed on the market within a period of five years after the conversion, the manufacturer shall apply the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC:

- 1) One of the following modules is used when conducting tests using the harmonised standard for noise measurement:
 - a) Module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing).
 - b) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
 - c) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).
- 2) When tests are conducted without using the harmonised standard for noise measurement, module G (conformity based on unit verification) is used.
- 3) One of the following modules is used when the Froude number and power/displacement ratio are used in the assessment:

- a) Module A (internal production control).
- b) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
- c) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).

Subsection 2. As regards noise emissions from personal watercraft and outboard propulsion engines and stern drive engines with integrated exhaust systems intended for installation on recreational craft, the manufacturer shall apply the following procedures referred to in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC:

- 1) One of the following modules is used when conducting tests using the harmonised standard for noise measurement:
 - a) Module A1 (internal production control plus supervised product testing).
 - b) Module G (conformity based on unit verification).
 - c) Module H (conformity based on full quality assurance).
- 2) When tests are conducted without using the harmonised standard for noise measurement, module G (conformity based on unit verification) is used.

Post-construction assessment

Section 23. Post-construction assessment, as referred to in Section 19(2), (3) and (4), shall be carried out as described in Annex 5.

Supplementary requirements

Section 24. When Module B in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC is used, the EU type testing shall be carried out in the manner specified in Point 2, second paragraph, of the said module. A production type in Module B may cover several different variants of the product if:

- 1) The difference between the variants does not affect the level of safety and the other requirements for the product's functionality, and
- 2) Reference is made to the variants of the product in the corresponding EU type testing certificate, if necessary, through amendments to the original certificate.

Subsection 2. When Module A1 in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC is applied, product control is carried out on one or more watercraft representing the manufacturer's production, and the supplementary requirements in Annex 6 to this Order apply.

Subsection 3. The option to use the accredited internal bodies referred to in Modules A1 and C1 in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC does not apply.

Subsection 4. When Module F in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC is applied, the procedure described in Annex 7 to this Order applies for the conformity assessment of the requirements for exhaust emissions.

Subsection 5. When Module C in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC is applied, an authorised body selected by the manufacturer for the conformity assessment of the requirements for exhaust emissions in this Order and in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's Order no. 1690 of 2 December 2015 on the regulation of noise and air emissions from recreational craft, and if the manufacturer does not operate under a relevant quality system as described in Module H in Annex 2 to Decision no. 768/2008/EC, shall carry out product controls or have such carried out at random intervals set by the relevant authority to check the quality of the internal product control. If the quality level appears unsatisfactory or it is necessary to verify the validity of the data submitted by the manufacturer, the procedure in Annex 8 is applied.

Technical documentation

Section 25. The technical documentation referred to in Section 7(2) must contain all relevant data and information about the means used by the manufacturer to ensure that the product meets the requirements in Section 4(1), and Annex 1, as well as the requirements in the Order on the regulation of noise and air emissions from recreational craft. The documentation must, in particular, include the relevant documents mentioned in Annex 9.

Subsection 2. The technical documentation must ensure that the design, construction, function, and conformity assessment are easy to understand.

Chapter 5

Notification of conformity assessment bodies

Notification

Section 26. Member States shall inform the Commission and the other Member States about which bodies are authorised to perform conformity assessment tasks as an independent third party in accordance with this Order.

Authorising authorities

Section 27. Member States shall designate an authorising authority responsible for establishing and implementing the necessary procedures for the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies that are to perform tasks in accordance with this Order, and for the monitoring of notified bodies, including compliance with Section 32.

Subsection 2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in Subsection 1 shall be carried out by a national accreditation body as defined in and in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.

Subsection 3. If the authorising authority delegates or otherwise entrusts the assessment, notification, or monitoring as referred to in Subsection 1 to a body that is not part of an authority, this body must be a legal entity and similarly meet the requirements in Section 28. Furthermore, this body must have taken measures to cover liability for damages in connection with its activities.

Subsection 4. The authorising authority assumes full responsibility for the tasks performed by the body mentioned in Subsection 3.

Subsection 5. The authorising authority mentioned in Subsection 1 is the Danish Business Authority, but DANA, The Danish Accreditation Fund (hereinafter DANA), is appointed pursuant to Subsection 2 to carry out the assessment and monitoring of notified bodies.

Subsection 6. The application to be designated as an authorised body is made by contacting the Danish Business Authority, where relevant documentation must be attached, including an accreditation certificate as documentation for meeting the requirements in Section 30.

Subsection 7. DANA conducts assessments and monitoring of notified bodies, cf. Section 27, and ensures that they meet the requirements in Section 30, and comply with the procedural requirements and the duty of information and participation in Sections 32, 38, 40, and 42.

Subsection 8. The Danish Business Authority performs the functions designated to the national authority under the Commission's Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1 of 3 January 2017 on procedures for watercraft identification in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Directive 2013/53/EU on recreational craft and personal watercraft.

Requirements concerning authorising authorities

Section 28. An authorising authority is established in such a way that no conflicts of interest arise with conformity assessment bodies.

Subsection 2. An authorising authority is organised and operates in such a way that objectivity and impartiality are ensured in its work.

Subsection 3. An authorising authority is organised in such a way that all decisions regarding the notification of a conformity assessment body are made by competent persons who are not the same as those who conducted the assessment.

Subsection 4. An authorising authority must not perform activities carried out by conformity assessment bodies or provide consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis.

Subsection 5. An authorising authority ensures that the information it obtains is treated confidentially.

Subsection 6. An authorising authority must have a sufficient number of competent staff to properly perform its tasks.

Information requirements for authorising authorities

Section 29. The Member States shall inform the Commission of their procedures for assessing and notifying conformity assessment bodies, and for monitoring notified bodies and any changes thereto.

Subsection 2. The Commission shall publish this information.

Requirements concerning notified bodies

Section 30. In connection with notification pursuant to this Order, a conformity assessment body must meet the requirements in Subsections 2-11.

Subsection 2. A conformity assessment body must be established under national law and must be a legal entity.

Subsection 3. A conformity assessment body is a third-party body that is independent of the organisation or product it assesses. A body that belongs to a trade organisation or industry association representing companies involved in the design, manufacture, provision, assembly, use, or maintenance of products it assesses can, provided it is demonstrated that it is independent and that there is no conflict of interest, be considered such a body.

Subsection 4. The conformity assessment body, its top management, and the personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessments must not be the designer, manufacturer, supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user, or repairer of the products they assess, or representative of any of these parties. This does not prevent the use of assessed products necessary for the activities of the conformity assessment body, or the use of such products for personal purposes. A conformity assessment body, its top management, and the personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessments must not be directly involved in the design or manufacture, marketing, assembly, use, or maintenance of these products or represent parties involved in these activities. They must not engage in activities that may conflict with their objectivity and integrity in relation to the conformity assessment activities they are authorised to perform. This particularly applies to consultancy services. The conformity assessment body ensures that the activities of its subsidiaries or subcontractors do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity, or impartiality of their conformity assessment activities.

Subsection 5. The conformity assessment body and its personnel shall carry out the conformity assessment activities with the highest possible professional integrity and the

necessary technical competence in the specific area and must not be influenced by any form of pressure and incentive, particularly of a financial nature, which may affect their decisions or the results of their conformity assessment activities, especially concerning persons or groups of persons who have an interest in the results of these activities.

Subsection 6. A conformity assessment body must be able to carry out all the conformity assessment tasks assigned to it pursuant to Sections 19-24, and for which it has been authorised, whether these tasks are performed by the conformity assessment body itself or on its behalf and under its responsibility. The conformity assessment body must, at all times and for each conformity assessment procedure and type or category of products, for which it has been authorised, have the following available:

- 1) The necessary personnel with technical knowledge and sufficient and relevant experience to perform the conformity assessment tasks.
- 2) Descriptions of the procedures according to which the conformity assessment is carried out, ensuring the transparency and reproducibility of these procedures. It must have implemented appropriate policies and procedures that distinguish between the tasks it performs in its capacity as a notified body and its other activities.
- 3) Procedures that enable it to perform its activities with due regard to the size of the companies concerned, the sector in which they operate, and their structure, as well as the complexity of the technology of the product concerned and the nature of the production process, whether mass or serial production. It must have the necessary means to perform the technical and administrative tasks related to the conformity assessment activities in an appropriate manner and must have access to all necessary equipment and facilities.

Subsection 7. The personnel performing the conformity assessment activities must have:

- 1) Good technical and professional training covering all conformity assessment activities within the area for which the conformity assessment body has been authorised,
- 2) Sufficient knowledge of the requirements concerning the assessments it conducts and the necessary authorisation to conduct these assessments,
- 3) A sufficient knowledge and understanding of the essential requirements, the relevant harmonised standards, the Union's relevant harmonisation legislation and the relevant national legislation, and
- 4) The necessary skill in preparing the certificates, records and reports that document that the assessments have been carried out.

Subsection 8. It is guaranteed that the conformity assessment bodies, their top management and assessment personnel work impartially. The remuneration of a conformity assessment

body's top management and assessment personnel must not depend on the number of assessments carried out or the results of these assessments.

Subsection 9. Conformity assessment bodies must take out liability insurance, unless the Member State is responsible under national legislation, or the Member State itself is directly responsible for the conformity assessment.

Subsection 10. The personnel of the conformity assessment body are bound by a duty of confidentiality regarding all information they come into possession of in the performance of their tasks pursuant to Sections 19-24 or any provision in national legislation implementing them, except towards the competent authorities in the Member State where the activities are carried out. Intellectual property rights must be protected.

Subsection 11. The conformity assessment body must participate in or ensure that its assessment personnel are informed of the relevant standardisation activities and the activities of the coordination group of notified bodies established pursuant to Section 42, and, as general guidelines, apply the administrative decisions and documents resulting from the said group's work.

Presumption of conformity

Section 31. If a conformity assessment body documents that it meets the criteria in the relevant harmonised standards or parts thereof, to which a reference has been published in *the Official Journal of the European Union*, it is presumed to meet the requirements in Section 30, insofar as the applicable harmonised standards cover these requirements.

Subsidiaries and subcontracting in connection with notified bodies

Section 32. If a notified body subcontracts certain tasks related to the conformity assessment or uses a subsidiary, it ensures that the subcontractor or subsidiary meets the requirements in Section 30, and informs the notifying authority thereof.

Subsection 2. The notified body has full responsibility for the tasks performed by subcontractors or subsidiaries, regardless of where they are established.

Subsection 3. Activities can only be subcontracted or performed by a subsidiary if the customer has given their consent.

Subsection 4. The notified body makes the relevant documents concerning the assessment of the subcontractor's or subsidiary's qualifications and the work they have performed pursuant to Sections 19-24 available to the notifying authority.

Application for notification

Section 33. A conformity assessment body submits an application for notification to the notifying authority in the Member State where it is established.

Subsection 2. The application mentioned in Subsection 1 must be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module(s), and the product(s) which the body claims to be competent for, as well as an accreditation certificate issued by DANAK demonstrating that the applicant meets the requirements in Section 30.

Notification procedure

Section 34. The notifying authorities may only notify conformity assessment bodies that meet the requirements in Section 30.

Subsection 2. The notifying authorities inform the Commission and the other Member States using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission.

Subsection 3. The notification must contain comprehensive information about the conformity assessment activities, the relevant conformity assessment module(s), the relevant product(s) and the relevant documentation for competence.

Subsection 4. If a notification is not based on an accreditation certificate as referred to in Article 33(2), the notifying authority shall present to the Commission and the other Member States documentation attesting to the competence of the conformity assessment body, and information on the arrangements established to ensure that the body is regularly monitored and continues to meet the requirements set out in Section 30.

Subsection 5. The body in question may perform activities as a notified body only if the Commission or the other Member States have not raised objections within two weeks of a notification based on an accreditation certificate or within two months of a notification that is not based on an accreditation certificate. Only such a body is considered to be a notified body within the meaning of this Directive.

Subsection 6. The Commission and the other Member States shall be informed of any subsequent relevant amendments to the notification.

Identification numbers for and lists of notified bodies

Section 35. The Commission assigns each notified body an identification number. Each notified body is assigned only one identification number, even if the body is notified under several EU acts. Member States also assign an identification code to a notified body authorised by a notifying authority to carry out a conformity assessment after construction.

Subsection 2. The Commission shall publish the list of bodies authorised under Directive 2013/53/EU, including the identification numbers and, if applicable, codes that have been

assigned to them, and the activities for which they are authorised. The Commission shall keep the list updated.

Amendment of the notification

Section 36. If an authorising authority has determined or has been informed that an authorised body no longer meets the requirements of Section 30, or that it does not fulfil its obligations, the authorising authority shall limit, suspend, or withdraw the notification, as appropriate, depending on the extent to which the requirements or obligations have not been met. It shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States thereof.

Subsection 2. If a notification is limited, suspended, or withdrawn, or if the notified body has ceased its activities, the authorising Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the cases of this body are either handled by another authorised body or made available to the responsible authorising authorities and market surveillance authorities upon their request.

Challenge the notified bodies' competence

Section 37. The Commission investigates all cases where it has doubts about the competence of a notified body or whether a notified body continues to meet the requirements and obligations to which it is subject, and cases where it is made aware of such doubts.

Subsection 2. The notifying Member State shall, upon request, provide the Commission with all information regarding the basis for the notification or the maintenance of the notified body's competence.

Subsection 3. The Commission ensures that all sensitive information it obtains as part of its investigations is treated confidentially.

Subsection 4. If the Commission finds that a notified body does not, or no longer, meet the requirements regarding the notification, it shall adopt an implementing act requesting the notifying Member State to take the necessary corrective measures, including, if necessary, withdrawing the notification. This implementing act is adopted following the advisory procedure in Section 50(2).

Procedural obligations for notified bodies

Section 38. Notified bodies carry out conformity assessments in accordance with the conformity assessment procedures set out in Sections 19-24.

Subsection 2. The conformity assessments are carried out in accordance with the principle of proportionality, so that business owners and private importers are not subjected to unnecessary burdens. The conformity assessment bodies conduct their activities with due regard to the size of the company concerned, the sector in which they operate, and their

structure, the complexity of the technology of the product in question, and the nature of the production process, whether mass or serial production. In this context, however, they must respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required for the product's compliance with the provisions of this Order.

Subsection 3. If a notified body finds that the requirements set out in Section 4(1) and (3) and Annex 1 or in the corresponding harmonised standards are not met by the manufacturer or the private importer, it requests the manufacturer or the private importer to rectify this and does not issue a certificate of conformity.

Subsection 4. If a notified body, in connection with conformity monitoring, after a certificate has been issued, finds that a product no longer meets the requirements, it requests the manufacturer to rectify this and suspends or withdraws the certificate if necessary.

Subsection 5. If no corrective measures are taken, or if these do not have the desired effect, the notified body shall limit, suspend, or withdraw any certificates, as deemed most appropriate.

Complaint procedure

Section 39. Complaints about the decisions of the notified bodies must be directed to the Danish Business Authority and cannot be brought before a higher administrative authority.

Information requirements for notified bodies

Section 40. Notified bodies shall inform the notifying authority of:

- 1) Any refusal, limitation, suspension, or withdrawal of a certificate,
- 2) Matters that affect the scope and conditions of the notification,
- 3) Requests for information about performed conformity assessment activities, which they have received from market surveillance authorities, and
- 4) Upon request, conformity assessment activities carried out within the area where they are authorised, and any other activities performed, including cross-border activities and subcontracting.

Subsection 2. Notified bodies shall provide the other bodies, authorised under this Order, which perform similar conformity assessment activities covering the same products, with relevant information on issues concerning negative and, upon request, positive conformity assessment results.

Exchange of experiences

Section 41. The Commission ensures an exchange of experiences among the national authorities of the Member States responsible for notification policy.

Coordination of notified bodies

Section 42. The Commission ensures that coordination and cooperation are established between bodies authorised under Directive 2013/53/EU, and that this coordination and cooperation function as intended in the form of a sector-specific group or groups of notified bodies.

Subsection 2. Member states ensure that the bodies they have authorised, either directly or through designated representatives, participate in the work of this group or these groups.

Chapter 6

EU market surveillance, control of products introduced to the EU market, and safeguard procedures

EU market surveillance and control of products introduced to the EU market

Section 43. Article 15(3), and Articles 16-29 of Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008 apply to products covered by this Order.

Subsection 2. The Danish Business Authority performs the functions assigned to market surveillance authorities for the surveillance and control of the products covered by this Order. However, the Danish Maritime Authority supervises the products covered by this Order in Greenland.

Procedure for products that pose a risk at the national level

Section 44. If the market surveillance authorities in one of the Member States have sufficient reason to believe that a product covered by this Order poses a risk to human health or safety, to property or to the environment, they shall carry out an evaluation of the product in question, including the relevant requirements laid down in this Order. The affected business owners or the private importer shall cooperate as necessary with the market surveillance authorities. If, in the case of a business owner, the market surveillance authorities find during this evaluation that the product does not meet the requirements of this Order, they shall immediately request the business owner in question to take the necessary corrective measures to bring the product into compliance with these requirements, to withdraw the product from the market or to recall it within a reasonable period set in relation to the nature of the risk. If, in the case of a private importer, the market surveillance authorities find during this evaluation that the product does not meet the requirements of this Order, the private importer shall be immediately informed to take the necessary corrective measures in relation to the nature of the risk to bring the product into compliance with these requirements, to suspend the placing on the market of the product or to suspend the use of the product. The market surveillance authorities shall inform the relevant notified body thereof. Article 21 of

Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 applies to the measures referred to in the second and third sections of this Subsection.

Subsection 2. If the market surveillance authorities find that the non-compliance with the requirements is not limited to the territory of the Member State, they shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the results of the evaluation and of the measures they have imposed on the relevant business owner to take.

Subsection 3. The business owner shall ensure that the necessary corrective measures are taken with regard to all the products concerned that it has made available on the market throughout the Union. The private importer shall ensure that the necessary measures are taken with regard to a product that it has imported into the Union for its own use.

Subsection 4. If the business owner does not take the necessary measures within the deadline referred to in Subsection 1, second sentence, the market surveillance authorities shall take the necessary provisional measures to prohibit or restrict the product's availability on the national market, or to withdraw the product from the market or recall it. If the private importer does not take the necessary measures, the market surveillance authorities shall take all necessary provisional measures to prohibit the use of the product, or to prohibit or restrict its use, in their territory. The market surveillance authorities shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States of these measures.

Subsection 5. The information referred to in Subsection 4 shall include all available information, in particular the necessary data for identifying the product that does not comply with the requirements, the origin of the product, the nature of the alleged non-compliance and the risk in question, the nature and duration of the national measures taken, as well as the views expressed by the relevant business owner or private importer. The market surveillance authorities shall specifically indicate whether the non-compliance with the requirements is due to:

- 1) The product not meeting the requirements concerning human health or safety, or property or environmental protection requirements in this Order, or
- 2) Deficiencies in the harmonised standards referred to in Section 14, which form the basis for the presumption of conformity.

Subsection 6. The other Member States, apart from the Member State that initiated the procedure under this paragraph, shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States of the measures taken and any additional information they may have regarding the product's non-compliance with the requirements, and of their objections if they do not agree with the notified national measure.

Subsection 7. If no objection has been raised by a Member State or the Commission against a provisional measure taken by a Member State within three months of receiving the information referred to in Subsection 4, the measure shall be considered justified.

Subsection 8. Member States shall ensure that the necessary restrictive measures are immediately taken with regard to the product in question, such as withdrawal of the product from their market.

Protection procedure at EU level

Section 45. If, after the conclusion of the procedure in Section 44(3) and (4), an objection is raised against a Member State's measure, or if the Commission finds that a national measure is contrary to EU legislation, the Commission shall immediately discuss the matter with the Member States and the relevant business owner or the private importer and assess the national measure. Based on the results of this assessment, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act determining whether the national measure is justified. The Commission shall address its decision to all Member States and immediately notify the Member States and the relevant business owner or the private importer.

Subsection 2. If the national measure is deemed justified, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the product that does not comply with the requirements is withdrawn from their markets and shall inform the Commission thereof. If the national measure is deemed not to be justified, the Member State concerned shall withdraw the measure.

Subsection 3. If the national measure is deemed to be justified, and if the product's non-compliance with the requirements is attributed to deficiencies in the harmonised standards as referred to in this Order's Section 44(5)(b), the Commission shall apply the procedure in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) no. 1025/2012.

Formal non-compliance with the requirements

Section 46. Without prejudice to Section 44, a Member State shall require the relevant business owner or private importer to rectify the non-compliance with the requirements if it establishes any of the following situations:

- 1) The CE marking is affixed in contravention of Sections 16, 17 or 18.
- 2) The CE marking as referred to in Section 17 is not affixed.
- 3) An EU declaration of conformity or a declaration as referred to in Annex 3 has not been drawn up.
- 4) The EU declaration of conformity or the declaration as referred to in Annex 3 has not been correctly drawn up.

- 5) The technical documentation is either not available or incomplete.
- 6) The information specified in Section 7(6), or Section 9(3), is missing, incorrect or incomplete.
- 7) Other administrative requirements set out in Sections 7 or 9 are not fulfilled.

Subsection 2. If non-compliance as referred to in Subsection 1 persists, the relevant Member State shall take all necessary measures to restrict or prohibit the product from being placed on the market, or ensure that it is recalled or withdrawn from the market, or if it is a product imported by a private importer for personal use, that its use is prohibited or restricted.

Chapter 7

Delegated acts and implementing acts

Delegated powers

Section 47. The Commission is granted the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Section 48 concerning the amendment of the following:

- 1) To take into account developments in technical knowledge and new scientific findings:
 - a) Annex 1, Part B, Points 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 3, and Part C, Point 3.
 - b) Annexes 7 and 9.
- 2) Annex 5 to take into account developments in technical knowledge, adequate assurance of equivalent compliance, and new scientific findings.

Exercise of the delegated powers

Section 48. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission, subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

Subsection 2. The power to adopt delegated acts, cf. Section 47, shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 17 January 2014. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

Subsection 3. The delegation of power referred to in Section 47 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of the powers specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or on a later date specified in the decision. It does not affect the validity of delegated acts already in force.

Subsection 4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify the European Parliament and the Council simultaneously.

Subsection 5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Section 47 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. The deadline shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Implementing acts

Section 49. To take into account developments in technical knowledge and to ensure that Directive 2013/53/EU is applied uniformly, the Commission may adopt implementing acts concerning the following:

- 1) Detailed procedures for implementing Section 24, taking into account the specific needs to be met in connection with the conformity assessment of the products covered by Directive 2013/53/EU.
- 2) The detailed application of the design categories for watercraft set out in Annex 1, Part A, Point 1, including guidelines for the application of weather terminology and measurement scales used therein.
- 3) Detailed procedures for watercraft identification, cf. Annex 1, Part A, Point 2.1, including clarification of terminology, and the allocation and administration of manufacturer codes notified to manufacturers established outside the Union.
- 4) Information on the manufacturer's plate, cf. Annex 1, Part A, Point 2.2.
- 5) The application of the provisions on ship lights, cf. Annex 1, Part A, Point 5.7.
- 6) Equipment for the prevention of discharge, particularly with regard to the operation of holding tanks, cf. Annex 1, Part A, Point 5.8.
- 7) Installation and testing of gas appliances and permanently installed gas systems on watercraft.
- 8) The format and content of instruction manuals.
- 9) The format and content of the reporting questionnaire that Member States must complete, cf. Section 51.

Subsection 2. These implementing acts are adopted following the examination procedure in Section 50(3).

Subsection 3. In duly justified cases of particular urgency, when a product poses a serious risk to human health and safety, to property or to the environment with regard to Subsection 1(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g), the Commission adopts implementing acts that apply immediately, following the procedure in Section 50(4).

Committee procedure

Section 50. The Commission is assisted by a committee. This committee is a committee as referred to in Regulation (EU) no. 182/2011.

Subsection 2. When reference is made to this Subsection, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) no. 182/2011 is applied.

Subsection 3. When reference is made to this Subsection, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) no. 182/2011 is applied.

Subsection 4. When reference is made to this Subsection, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) no. 182/2011 is applied in conjunction with its Article 5.

Subsection 5. The Commission consults the committee on any matter where Regulation (EU) no. 1025/2012 or other EU legislation requires consultation of sector experts.

Subsection 6. The committee may also, in accordance with its rules of procedure, examine any other issue concerning the application of Directive 2013/53/EU, raised either by the committee's chairperson or a representative of a Member State.

Chapter 8

Special administrative provisions

Reports

Section 51. No later than 18 January 2021 and every five years thereafter, Member States shall complete a questionnaire, prepared by the Commission, on the application of Directive 2013/53/EU.

Subsection 2. No later than 18 January 2022 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall, based on the Member States' responses to the questionnaire mentioned in Subsection 1, prepare a report on the application of Directive 2013/53/EU, which it shall present to the European Parliament and the Council.

Revision

Section 52. By 18 January 2022, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the following:

- 1) The technical possibility of further reducing emissions from propulsion engines for use at sea and of introducing requirements for evaporative emissions and fuel systems applicable to propulsion engines and systems, taking into account the cost-effectiveness of the technologies and the need to adopt generally harmonised values for the sector, considering any major market initiative.
- 2) The impact on consumer information and manufacturers, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, of the design categories for watercraft set out in Annex 1, which are based on resistance to wind force and significant wave height, taking into account developments in international standardisation. The report must include an evaluation of whether the design categories for watercraft should be expanded with additional specifications or subdivisions, and, if necessary, proposals for further subcategories.

Subsection 2. The reports in Subsection 1(a) and (b) are accompanied, if necessary, by legislative proposals.

Sanctions

Section 53. Member States shall lay down provisions on the sanctions, including possibly criminal sanctions for serious infringements, to be applied in the event of a breach of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Order, and shall take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation thereof.

Subsection 2. The sanctions must be effective, proportionate to the severity of the infringements, and have a deterrent effect, and they may be increased if the business owner or private importer concerned has previously committed a similar infringement of this Order.

Chapter 9

Final provisions and transitional provisions

Implementation

Section 54. Member States shall adopt and publish the necessary laws and administrative provisions to comply with Directive 2013/53/EU by 18 January 2016. They shall immediately communicate the text of these provisions to the Commission.

Subsection 2. Member States shall apply these provisions from 18 January 2016. When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to Directive 2013/53/EU or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The detailed rules for this reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

Subsection 3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main national legal provisions which they issue in the field covered by Directive 2013/53/EU.

Transitional period

Section 55. Member States shall not prevent placing products on the market or putting products into service covered by Directive 94/25/EC, which comply with that directive, and which were placed on the market or put into service before 18 January 2017.

Subsection 2. Member States shall not prevent outboard spark-ignition propulsion engines (SI engines) with a power of 15 kW or less being placed on the market or put into service, which comply with the Stage I exhaust emission limits as set out in Annex 1, Part B, Point 2.1, and which are manufactured by small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in the Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC (1) and placed on the market before 18 January 2020.

Penalty provisions

Section 56. Violation of this Order is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to one year.

Subsection 2. A fine or imprisonment for up to one year shall be imposed on anyone who:

- 1) Do not fulfil the obligations set out in Article 4(1), (3) or (4), of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and on the amendment of Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008 and (EU) no. 305/2011 (the market surveillance regulation), imposed on the business owners mentioned in Article 4(2), of the market surveillance regulation,
- 2) Do not have an authorised representative where this is required, cf. Article 4(1) of the market surveillance regulation, or have not given the authorised representative the necessary powers or means to perform the task, cf. Article 4(3) and Article 5 of the market surveillance regulation, or
- 3) As an authorised representative, fail to provide a copy of the mandate, cf. Article 5(2) of the market surveillance regulation.

Subsection 3. The penalty may increase to imprisonment for up to two years if:

- 1) The infringement has caused harm to life or health or has created a danger thereof,
- 2) A prohibition or an order has previously been issued in respect of the same or a similar matter; or
- 3) The infringement has resulted in or is intended to result in a financial benefit for the person concerned or for others.

Subsection 4. Where no confiscation of the proceeds of the infringement is ordered, the amount of any financial advantage obtained or intended shall be taken into account, in particular, in the assessment of any fine, including any additional fine.

Subsection 5. Criminal liability may be imposed on companies or other legal persons in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter 5 of the Criminal Code.

Section 57. If the matter is covered by an order on the entry into force for Greenland of the Act on Safety at Sea, and other legal consequences of a crime, measures may be taken in accordance with the Criminal Code for Greenland.

Subsection 2. The circumstances referred to in Section 56(3) shall be regarded as aggravating circumstances.

Subsection 3. If no confiscation of proceeds is made, cf. Section 37 of the Criminal Code for Greenland, the amount of any financial benefit obtained or intended shall be taken into account, in particular, when imposing a fine, including an additional fine.

Subsection 4. Where an infringement is committed by companies or other legal persons, the legal person as such may be held liable to pay a fine. If the infringement is committed by the State, the Government of Greenland, a municipality, or a settlement board, the public authority as such may be held liable to pay a fine.

Subsection 5. If a person is not resident in Greenland, or if the person's connection with Greenlandic society is so loose that the conditions for the application of measures and other legal consequences of a crime are not met, the case may be brought or referred for prosecution in Denmark, cf. Section 7 of the Greenland Criminal Code.

Entry into force, etc.

Section 58. This Order enters into force on 1 January 2026.

Subsection 2. Order no. 1689 of 15 December 2015 on recreational craft and personal watercraft is repealed.

The Danish Maritime Authority, 3 December 2025

Martin Hvid John

/ Malene Loftager Mundt

Annex 1

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Essential safety requirements regarding the design and construction of products mentioned in Article 2(1)

1. DESIGN CATEGORIES FOR WATERCRAFT

Design category	Wind force (Beaufort scale)	Significant wave heights ($H_{1/3}$, metres)
A	over 8	over 4
B	up to and including 8	up to and including 4
C	up to and including 6	up to and including 2
D	up to and including 4	up to and including 0.3

Explanatory notes:

- A. A watercraft in design category A is considered to be designed for wind gusts that can exceed 8 on the Beaufort scale, and where the significant wave height can reach 4 m and above, disregarding abnormal conditions such as storm, severe storm, hurricane, tornado, extreme sea conditions or rogue waves.
- B. A watercraft in design category B is considered to be designed to sail under conditions where the wind strength can reach 8, and the significant wave height up to 4 m.
- C. A watercraft in design category C is considered to be designed to sail under conditions where the wind strength can reach 6, and the significant wave height up to 2 m.
- D. A watercraft in design category D is considered to be designed for a wind strength of up to 4 and a significant wave height of up to 0.3 m with waves that can occasionally reach a maximum height of 0.5 m.

Watercraft in each design category must be designed and built so that they can withstand the aforementioned parameters in terms of stability, buoyancy, and other relevant essential requirements listed in this Annex, and must have good manoeuvring characteristics.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1. ***Identification of watercraft***

All watercraft must have an identification number comprising the following information:

- 1) Country code of the manufacturer
- 2) Unique manufacturer code assigned by the national authority of the Member State
- 3) Unique serial number
- 4) Month and year of manufacture
- 5) Model year.

The relevant harmonised standard contains detailed requirements regarding the identification number referred to in the first section.

2.2. *Watercraft manufacturer's plate*

Each watercraft must have a permanently affixed plate, which must be placed separately from the watercraft's identification number, and which must at least include the following information:

- a) The manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark, and contact address
- b) CE marking, cf. Article 18
- c) Design category for watercraft in accordance with Point 1
- d) The maximum load recommended by the manufacturer in accordance with Point 3.6, excluding the weight of permanently installed tanks when filled
- e) The number of persons recommended by the manufacturer that the watercraft is designed to carry.

In the case of post-construction assessment, the contact information and requirements in Point a) must include information about the notified body that has carried out the conformity assessment.

2.3. *Protection against the risk of falling overboard and recovery options*

Watercraft must be designed to minimise the risk of falling overboard and to make recovery easier. A person in the water must be able to grasp or activate recovery equipment without assistance.

2.4. *Visibility from the main steering position*

The operator must have good visibility from the main steering position of the watercraft in all directions under normal operating conditions (speed and load).

2.5. *Instruction manual*

All products must be accompanied by an instruction manual in accordance with Article 7(7) and Article 9(4). This instruction manual must contain all the information necessary for the safe use of the product, and specifically draw attention to design, maintenance, normal operation, risk prevention, and risk management.

3. REQUIREMENTS REGARDING STRENGTH AND CONSTRUCTION

3.1. *Construction*

The choice of materials and material combinations, as well as the construction of the watercraft, must ensure that it is strong enough in every respect. Special attention must be paid to the design category in accordance with Point 1 and the maximum load recommended by the manufacturer in accordance with Point 3.6.

3.2. *Stability and freeboard*

The watercraft must have sufficient stability and freeboard in relation to the design category in accordance with Point 1 and the maximum load recommended by the manufacturer in accordance with Point 3.6.

3.3. *Buoyancy and flotation*

The watercraft must be constructed so that it has buoyancy characteristics corresponding to the design category in accordance with Point 1 and the maximum load recommended by the manufacturer in accordance with Point 3.6. All habitable multihull recreational craft that can capsize must have sufficient buoyancy to remain afloat when lying upside down.

Vessels under 6 m, which, when used in accordance with their design category, may be subject to swamping, must be equipped with suitable buoyancy aids so that they float in the event of swamping.

3.4. *Openings in the hull, deck, and superstructure*

Openings in the hull, deck, and superstructure must not weaken the vessel's structural strength or its watertightness when closed.

Windows, portholes, doors, and hatch covers must withstand the water pressure that may occur at their specific locations, as well as point loads from the weight of people moving around on the deck.

Hull penetrations intended to allow water to pass into or out of the hull below the waterline corresponding to the maximum load recommended by the manufacturer, cf. Point 3.6, must be equipped with easily accessible closing devices.

3.5. *Swamping*

All vessels must be designed in such a way that the risk of sinking is as small as possible.

Where relevant, particular attention must be paid to:

- a) Cockpits and wells, which should be self-draining or equipped with other means to keep water out of the vessel's interior
- b) Ventilation equipment
- c) Drainage with pumps or other means.

3.6. *The maximum load recommended by the manufacturer*

The maximum load recommended by the manufacturer (in kilograms) of fuel, water, supplies, various equipment, and persons for which the watercraft is designed is determined in accordance with the design category (Point 1), stability and freeboard (Point 3.2), as well as buoyancy and flotation (Point 3.3).

3.7. *Placement of liferafts*

All recreational craft in design categories A and B, as well as recreational craft in design categories C and D over 6 m, must have space for stowing one or more liferafts large enough to accommodate the number of persons recommended by the manufacturer for which the recreational craft is designed to carry on board. The locations for the liferafts must be easily accessible at all times.

3.8. *Emergency exits*

All habitable multihull recreational craft that can capsize must have emergency exits that can be used if the craft turns upside down. If there is an emergency exit that can be used when they are upside down, it must not compromise the construction (Point 3.1), stability (Point 3.2), or buoyancy (Point 3.3), whether the recreational craft is upright or upside down.

All habitable recreational craft must have emergency exits that can be used in case of fire.

3.9. *Anchoring, mooring, and towing*

All watercraft must, taking into account their design category and characteristics, be equipped with one or more reinforced points or other means for secure attachment during anchoring, mooring, and towing.

4. MANOEUVRABILITY

The manufacturer must ensure that the watercraft's manoeuvrability is satisfactory when using the most powerful propulsion engine for which the watercraft is designed and built. For all propulsion engines, the maximum power must be specified in the instruction manual.

5 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

5.1. *Engines and machinery spaces*

5.1.1. *Inboard engine*

All inboard engines must be placed in a compartment, separated from the living quarters, in such a way that the risk of fire or spread of fire, as well as the risk of toxic fumes, heat, noise, or vibrations in the living quarters, is minimised.

Engine parts and accessories that require frequent inspection or supervision must be easily accessible.

The insulating materials in the machinery space must be non-combustible.

5.1.2. Ventilation

The machinery space must be ventilated. The ingress of water into the machinery space through openings must be minimised.

5.1.3. Exposed parts

If the engine is not protected by a cover or its own shielding, exposed moving or hot engine parts that can cause personal injury must be effectively shielded.

5.1.4. Starting outboard propulsion engines

All outboard propulsion engines mounted on a watercraft must be equipped with a device that prevents the engine from starting while it is in gear, except:

- a) If the engine produces a static thrust of less than 500 N
- b) If the engine is equipped with a throttle limiter that limits the thrust to 500 N when starting the engine.

5.1.5. Personal watercraft with continued propulsion without an operator

Personal watercraft must be equipped with either an automatic propulsion engine cut-off or an automatic device that causes the craft to continue in a circular forward motion at reduced speed if the operator intentionally leaves the craft or falls overboard.

5.1.6. Outboard engines with tiller handles must be equipped with an emergency stop that can be connected to the helmsman.

5.2. Fuel system

5.2.1. General

Equipment and installations for filling and ventilating the fuel tank, storing fuel, and fuel supply must be designed and installed to minimise the risk of fire and explosions as much as possible.

5.2.2. Fuel tanks

Fuel tanks, lines, and hoses must be secured and separated from or protected against any significant heat source. Tank material and construction must be in accordance with the tank volume and fuel type.

All petrol tank compartments must be ventilated.

Petrol tanks must not form part of the hull and must be:

- a) Protected from fire from all engines and from any other ignition source
- b) Separated from the living quarters.

Diesel tanks may form part of the hull.

5.3. *The electrical system*

The electrical system must be designed and installed so that the vessel operates correctly under normal conditions of use and the risk of fire and electric shock is as low as possible.

All electrical circuits, except for engine starting circuits supplied from batteries, must remain safe even if they are subjected to overload.

Electrical propulsion circuits must not be connected to other circuits in such a way that none of them would be able to function as intended.

There must be ventilation to prevent any accumulation of explosive gases from the batteries. The batteries must be securely fastened and protected against water ingress.

5.4. *Steering system*

5.4.1. *General*

The steering system and propulsion control system must be designed, manufactured, and installed so that steering movements can be transmitted under foreseeable operating conditions.

5.4.2. *Emergency equipment*

All sailing recreational craft and non-sailing recreational craft with a single propulsion engine and remote-controlled steering system with a rudder must be equipped with emergency steering equipment, with which the recreational craft can be steered at reduced speed.

5.5. *Gas system*

Domestic gas appliances shall be of a type that uses gas in vaporised form and shall be designed and installed so as to avoid leakage and explosion hazards and be capable of being tested for leaks. The materials and components used must be suitable for the gas used and be designed to withstand the external influences they may be exposed to at sea.

All gas appliances intended by the manufacturer for the application for which they are used shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Each gas-consuming appliance must be supplied from the distribution system via a separate branch line and each appliance must have its own shut-off valve. Ventilation must be good enough to prevent hazards from leaks and combustion products.

All recreational craft with permanently installed gas systems must have a compartment for storing gas cylinders. The compartment must be separate from the living area; it must be accessible only from the outside and must be ventilated to the outside so that any gas leaks are directed outboard.

In particular, all permanently installed gas systems must be tested after installation.

5.6. *Fire protection*

5.6.1. *General*

When selecting the type of equipment to be installed and designing the watercraft, consideration must be given to fire risk and fire spread. Special attention must be paid to the surroundings of appliances using open flames, hot areas or engines and auxiliary machines, oil and fuel spills and uncovered oil and fuel pipes, and to ensuring that electrical wires are routed at a distance from heat sources and hot areas.

5.6.2. *Fire-fighting equipment*

Recreational craft must be equipped with fire-fighting equipment that corresponds to the fire risk, or it must be indicated where the fire-fighting equipment corresponding to the fire risk is located and what capacity it has. The craft must not be put into use until the relevant fire-fighting equipment is in place. Petrol machinery space must be secured with a fire-fighting system that does not require opening the space in the event of a fire. Portable fire extinguishers must be mounted so that they are easily accessible, and one fire extinguisher must be placed so that it can be easily reached from the main control station of the recreational craft.

5.7. *Ship lights, day signals and sound signals*

When installing ship lights, day signals and sound signals, they must comply with either the COLREG regulations from 1972 (The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea) or the CEVNI regulations (European Code for Interior Navigations for inland waterways).

5.8. *Prevention of discharge and installations to assist in the transfer of waste to land*

Watercraft must be constructed in such a way that accidental discharge of polluting substances (oil, fuel, etc.) is prevented.

All toilets installed on a recreational craft must be connected solely to a holding tank system or water treatment system.

Recreational craft with installed holding tanks must be equipped with a standard discharge connection so that pipes from reception facilities can be connected to the recreational craft's discharge pipe.

Furthermore, hull openings for the discharge of human waste must be fitted with valves that can be closed so they cannot open.

B. Essential requirements regarding exhaust emissions from engines

Propulsion engines must meet the essential requirements regarding exhaust emissions set out in this part.

1 PROPULSION ENGINE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Each engine must be clearly marked with the following information:

- a) The engine manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark and contact address and, if relevant, the name and contact address of the person who adapts the engine
- b) Engine type and, if applicable, engine family
- c) A unique engine serial number
- d) CE marking, cf. Article 18.

1.2. The labelling referred to in Point 1.1 must be durable for the normal service life of the engine, must be easily legible, and must not be removable. If labels or plates are used, they must be affixed in such a way that they remain in place for the normal service life of the engine and cannot be removed without being destroyed or making the information on them illegible.

1.3. The labelling must be affixed to a part of the engine that is necessary for its normal operation and does not usually require replacement during the engine's service life.

1.4. The labelling must be positioned so that it is immediately visible after the engine has been assembled with all the components required for it to function.

2. REQUIREMENTS REGARDING EXHAUST EMISSIONS

Propulsion engines must be designed, built, and assembled in such a way that the emissions do not exceed the limit values in Point 2.1, Table 1, and Point 2.2, Tables 2 and 3, when the engine is correctly installed and used in a normal manner.

2.1. Limit values applicable for the purpose of Article 55(2), and Point 2.2, Table 2:

Table 1

Type	Carbon monoxide	Hydrocarbons HC ¼ A þ B=P _N ⁿ	Nitrogen oxides	Particles PT

	CO $\frac{1}{4} A + B = P_N^n$						NO _x	(g/kWh)
	A	B	n	A	B	n		
Two-stroke with spark ignition	150.0	600.0	1.0	30.0	100.0	0.75	10.0	Not relevant
Four-stroke with spark ignition	150.0	600.0	1.0	6.0	50.0	0.75	15.0	Not relevant
Compression ignition	5.0	0	0	1.5	2.0	0.5	9.8	1.0

where A, B, and n are constants in accordance with the table, and P_N is the rated power in kW.

2.2. Limit values applicable from 18 January 2016:

Table 2

Exhaust emission limits for compression ignition (CI) engines (++)

Stroke volume SV (L/cyl)	Rated Engine Power P_N (kW)	Particles PT (g/kWh)	Hydrocarbons + nitrogen oxides HC(g/kWh + NO) x
SV < 0.9	$P_N < 37$	The values listed in Table 1	
	$37 \leq P_N < 75$ (+)	0.30	4.7
	$75 \leq P_N < 3700$	0.15	5.8
0.9 ≤ SV < 1.2	$P_N < 3700$	0.14	5.8
1.2 ≤ SV < 2.5		0.12	5.8
2.5 ≤ SV < 3.5		0.12	5.8
3.5 ≤ SV < 7.0		0.11	5.8

(+) Alternatively, compression ignition engines with a rated power of 37 kW and above and below 75 kW and with a displacement of less than 0.9 L/cyl must not exceed a particulate emission limit of 0.20 g/kWh and a combined

(++) No compression ignition engine may exceed an emission limit for carbon monoxide (CO) of 5.0 g/kWh. HC + NO_x-emission limit of 5.8 g/kWh.

Table 3

Exhaust emission limits for spark-ignition (SI) engines

Engine type	Rated power P _N (kW)	Carbon monoxide CO (g/kWh)	Carbohydrates + nitrogen oxides HC(g/kWh + NO) _x
Stern engines and inboard engines	P _N ≤ 373	75	5
	373 < P _N ≤ 485	350	16
	P _N > 485	350	22
Outboard engines and engines on personal vessels	P _N ≤ 4.3	500 ≤ 5,0 Ü P _N p	15.7 p8>> p50 _N 0,9>>;
	4.3 N ≤ 40	500 ≤ 5,0 Ü P _N p	
	P _N > 40	300	15.7 p8>> p50 _N 0,9>>

2.3. Test cycles:

Test cycles and weighting factors:

The following requirements in ISO standard 8178-4:2007 shall be applied, taking into account the specified values in the table below:

For CI engines with variable speed, test cycle E1 or E5 is applicable, or alternatively, over 130 kW, test cycle E3. For SI engines with variable speed, test cycle E4 is applicable.

Cycle E1, mode no.	1	2	3	4	5
Speed	Rated speed	Intermediate speed		Low idle speed	
Torque, %	100	75	75	50	0

Weighting factor	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.32	0.3
Speed	Rated speed		Intermediate speed		Low idle speed
Cycle E3, mode no.	1	2	3	4	5
Speed, %	100	91	80	63	
Power, %	100	75	50	25	
Weighting factor	0.2	0.5	0.15	0.15	
Cycle E4, mode no.	1	2	3	4	5
Speed, %	100	80	60	40	Idle
Torque, %	100	71.6	46.5	25.3	0
Weighting factor	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.25	0.40
Cycle E5, mode no.	1	2	3	4	5
Speed, %	100	91	80	63	Idle
Power, %	100	75	50	25	0
Weighting factor	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.32	0.3

Notified bodies may accept tests conducted under other test cycles specified in a harmonised standard and, if relevant, for the engine's work cycle.

2.4. Application of the propulsion engine family and selection of parent propulsion engine

The engine manufacturer is responsible for defining which engines within its range should be included in an engine family.

A parent engine is selected from an engine family in such a way that its emission characteristics are representative of all engines in the respective engine family. The engine with the characteristics expected to yield the highest specific emissions (in g/kWh) when measured in the applicable test cycle should normally be selected as the parent engine for the family.

2.5. Test fuels

The test fuels used for exhaust emission testing must meet the following characteristics:

Petrol

Property	RF-02-99		RF-02-03	
	Unleaded		Unleaded	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
Research Octane Number (RON)	95	-	95	-
Motor Octane Number (MON)	85	-	85	-
Density at 15°C (kg/m ³)	748	762	740	754
Initial Boiling Point (°C)	24	40	24	40
Mass Fraction of Sulphur (mg/kg)	-	100	-	10
Lead Content (mg/l)	-	5	-	5
Reid Vapour Pressure (kPa)	56	60	-	-
Vapour Pressure (DVPE) (kPa)	-	-	56	60

Diesel

Property	RF-06-99		RF-06-03	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
Cetane Number	52	54	52	54
Density at 15°C (kg/m ³)	833	837	833	837
Final Boiling Point (°C)	-	370	-	370
Flash Point (°C)	55	-	55	-
Mass Fraction of Sulphur (mg/kg)	Specified	300 (50)	-	10

Mass Fraction of Ash (%)	Specified	0.01	-	0.01
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Notified bodies may accept tests conducted using other test fuels specified in a harmonised standard.

3. DURABILITY

The engine manufacturer must provide an installation and maintenance manual which, if used, ensures that the engine, under normal use and normal operating conditions, will continue to meet the limit values in Points 2.1 and 2.2 throughout its normal service life.

This information is provided by the engine manufacturer based on prior durability testing, normal operating cycles, and component fatigue calculations, so that the necessary maintenance manual can be prepared by the manufacturer and supplied with all new engines when they are placed on the market.

The normal service life of an engine is as follows:

- a) For CI engines: 480 operating hours or ten years, whichever occurs first
- b) For SI inboard engines and stern drive engines with spark ignition with or without an integrated exhaust system:
 - i) For engine category $P_N \geq 373 \text{ kW}$: 480 operating hours or ten years, whichever occurs first
 - ii) For engines in category $373 < P_N \leq 485 \text{ kW}$: 150 operating hours or three years, whichever occurs first
 - iii) For engine category $P_N > 485 \text{ kW}$: 50 operating hours or one year, whichever occurs first
- c) Engines for personal watercraft: 350 operating hours or five years, whichever occurs first
- d) Outboard engines: 350 operating hours or ten years, whichever occurs first.

4. INSTRUCTION MANUAL

There is an instruction manual for each engine in one or more languages that are easily understandable to consumers and other end users, as determined by the Member State in which the engine is to be marketed.

The instruction manual must:

- a) Include instructions on the installation, use, and maintenance necessary to ensure that the engine functions correctly in order to meet the requirements in Point 3 (durability)
- b) State the engine's power measured in accordance with the harmonised standard.

C. Essential requirements regarding noise emissions

Recreational craft with inboard engine or stern drive engine without integrated exhaust system, personal watercraft, as well as outboard engines and stern drive engines with an integrated exhaust system must meet the essential requirements regarding noise emissions as set out in this section.

1. NOISE EMISSION LIMITS

1.1. Recreational craft with an inboard engine or stern drive engine without an integrated exhaust system, personal watercraft, as well as outboard engines and stern drive engines with an integrated exhaust system must be designed, constructed, and assembled in such a way that the noise emissions do not exceed the limit values in the following table:

Rated power (single engine) in kW	Maximum sound pressure level L pASmax in dB
P _N ≤ 10	67
10 < P _N ≤ 40	72
P _N > 40	75

where P_N = the rated power of a single engine in kW at rated speed, and L_{pASmax} = maximum sound pressure level in dB. For units with two or more engines, a tolerance of three dB may be applied regardless of engine type.

1.2. As an alternative to noise measurement tests, recreational craft with inboard engine or stern drive without an integrated exhaust system are considered to meet the noise requirements in Point 1.1 if they have a Froude number of ≤ 1.1 and a power/displacement ratio of ≤ 40, when the engine and exhaust system are installed according to the engine manufacturer's specifications.

1.3. "Froude number" The waterline length lwl (m) multiplied by a fixed number for gravitational acceleration, g at 9.8 m/s², is obtained by dividing the recreational craft's maximum speed V (m/s) by the square root of $\frac{g}{2}$.

$$F_n = \frac{V}{\sqrt{g/2}}$$

$$F_n = \frac{V}{\sqrt{g/2}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{9.8/2}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{4.9}}$$

"The power/displacement ratio" is calculated by dividing the engine's rated power P_N (kW) by the recreational craft's displacement D (tonnes).

$$\text{Effekt}= \frac{P_N}{\text{displacement for heldet}} = \frac{P_N}{D}$$

2. INSTRUCTION MANUAL

For recreational craft with inboard engines or stern drive engines with or without integrated exhaust systems and personal watercraft, the instruction manual required under Part A, Point 2.5, must contain the instructions necessary to maintain the recreational craft and its exhaust system in a condition that, as far as possible, ensures compliance with the specified noise limit levels during normal use.

For outboard engines and stern drive engines with integrated exhaust systems, the instruction manual required under Part B, Point 4, must contain the instructions necessary to maintain the engine in a condition that, as far as possible, ensures compliance with the specified noise limit levels during normal use.

3. DURABILITY

The provisions on durability in Part B, Point 3, apply correspondingly to compliance with the requirements concerning noise emissions in Point 1 of this part.

Annex 2

COMPONENTS IN WATERCRAFT

- 1) Ignition-protected equipment for petrol-driven inboard engines and petrol-driven stern drive engines, as well as petrol tank compartments.
- 2) Protection of outboard engines against starting while the engine is in gear.
- 3) Steering wheels, steering mechanisms, and cable assemblies.
- 4) Fuel tanks intended for fixed installation and fuel lines.
- 5) Prefabricated hatches and portholes.

Annex 3

DECLARATION FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER OF THE PARTIALLY COMPLETED WATERCRAFT (ARTICLE 6(2))

The declaration from the manufacturer or the importer established in the Union, mentioned in Article 6(2) must contain the following information:

- a) The manufacturer's name and address
- b) The name and address of the manufacturer's representative established in the Union or, if applicable, the person responsible for marketing

- c) A description of the partially completed watercraft
- d) A declaration that the partially completed watercraft meets the essential requirements applicable at this stage of construction, which must include references to the relevant harmonised standards applied, or references to the specifications according to which conformity is declared at this stage of construction. Furthermore, it must be stated that it is intended to be completed by other legal or natural persons in full compliance with this directive.

Annex 4

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY NO. xxxxx¹⁾

1. No. xxxxx (Product: product, batch, type or serial number):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer or their authorised representative [the authorised representative must also state the manufacturer's business name and address] or the private importer's name and address.
3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer, the private importer, or the person referred to in Article 19(3) or (4) of Directive 2013/53/EU.
4. The object of the declaration (identification of the product, so it can be traced. A photo may be attached if necessary).
5. The object of the declaration, as described in Point 4, is in conformity with the relevant EU harmonisation legislation.
6. References to the relevant harmonised standards applied or references to the other technical specifications with which conformity is declared.
7. If applicable, the notified body ... (name, number), which has carried out ... (description of the activity) and issued the certificate.
8. Identification of the authorised person who can sign on behalf of the manufacturer or their authorised representative.
9. Additional information.

The EU declaration of conformity must include a declaration from the manufacturer of the propulsion engine and from the person who adapts an engine in accordance with Article 6(4)(b) and (c), stating that:

- a) The engine, when installed on a watercraft in accordance with the installation instructions accompanying the engine, complies with:

- i) The requirements of this Directive regarding exhaust emissions
- ii) The limits in Directive 97/68/EC concerning engines type-approved in accordance with Directive 97/68/EC, which comply with the Stage III A, Stage III B, or Stage IV emission limits for CI engines for applications other than propulsion of vessels on inland waterways, locomotives, and railcars, as set out in Point 4.1.2 in Annex 1 to the said Directive, or
- iii) The limits in Regulation (EC) no. 595/2009 regarding engines type-approved under that Regulation.

The engine may only be put into service when the watercraft in which it is to be installed has, if necessary, been declared in conformity with the relevant provisions of this Directive.

If the engine is placed on the market during the additional transitional period provided for in Article 55(2), this must be indicated in the EU declaration of conformity.

Signed for and on behalf of:

(place and date)

(name, position) (signature)

Annex 5

EQUIVALENT CONFORMITY BASED ON POST-CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT (MODULE PCA)

1. Conformity based on post-construction assessment is a procedure for assessing equivalent conformity for a product for which the manufacturer has not assumed responsibility for conformity with this Directive, and where a natural or legal person as referred to in Article 19(2), (3) or (4), who places the product on the market or puts it into service under their own responsibility, assumes responsibility for the product's equivalent conformity. This person must fulfil the obligations set out in Points 2 and 4, as well as ensure and declare under sole responsibility that the product in question, which has been treated in accordance with the provisions of Point 3, complies with the applicable requirements of this Directive.

2. The person who places the product on the market or puts it into service must submit an application for the assessment of the product after construction to a notified body and must provide the notified body with the documents and technical dossiers that enable the notified body to assess the product's compliance with the requirements of this Directive, as well as all available information on the product's use after its first commissioning.

The person who places such a product on the market or puts it into service must retain these documents and information for the relevant national authorities for ten years after the product's assessment regarding its equivalent compliance according to the post-construction assessment procedure.

3. The notified body examines the individual product and performs calculations, tests, and other assessments to the extent necessary to demonstrate the product's equivalent compliance with the relevant requirements of the Directive.

The notified body prepares and issues a certificate of conformity and an accompanying conformity report regarding the completed assessment, and it must retain a copy of the certificate and the accompanying conformity report for the national authorities for ten years after issuing these documents.

The notified body places its identification number next to the CE marking on the approved product or has it placed at its own responsibility.

If the assessed product is a watercraft, the notified body also, under its own responsibility, affixes the identification number for watercraft referred to in Annex 1, Part A, Point 2.1, where the field for the manufacturer's country code must be used to indicate in which country the notified body is established, and the fields for the unique manufacturer code assigned by the national authority of the Member State must be used to indicate the post-construction assessment code assigned to the notified body, followed by the serial number of the post-construction assessment certificate. The fields in the watercraft's identification number for the production year and month, and for the model year, are used to indicate the month and year of completion of the post-construction assessment.

4. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

4.1. The person who places the product on the market or puts it into service affixes the CE marking and, under the responsibility of the notified body referred to in Point 3, the latter's identification number on the product for which the notified body has assessed and certified the equivalent conformity with the requirements of this Directive.

4.2. The person who places the product on the market or puts it into service issues an EU declaration of conformity and keeps it available to the national authorities for ten years after the issuance of the post-construction assessment certificate. The declaration of conformity must specify which product it pertains to.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity is made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

4.3. If the assessed product is a watercraft, the person who places the watercraft on the market or puts it into service shall affix the manufacturer's plate described in Annex 1, Part A,

Point 2.2, on the watercraft, and the plate must bear the words "post construction assessment" as well as the watercraft's identification number as described in Annex 1, Part A, Point 2.1, in accordance with the provisions in Point 3.

5. The notified body informs the person who places the product on the market or puts it into use of their obligations according to the procedure for assessment after construction.

Annex 6

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS WHEN USING INTERNAL PRODUCTION CONTROL PLUS SUPERVISED PRODUCT TESTING AS SET OUT IN MODULE A1 (ARTICLE 24(2))

Design and manufacturing

The manufacturer shall perform or have performed one or more of the following tests, corresponding calculations or forms of control on one or more watercraft that are representative of the production:

- a) Stability testing in accordance with Annex 1, Part A, Point 3.2
- b) Buoyancy testing in accordance with Annex 1, Part A, Point 3.3.

Noise emissions

For recreational craft with inboard engines or stern drive engines without an integrated exhaust system and for personal watercraft, noise emission tests as specified in Annex 1, Part C, must be carried out on one or more watercraft representing the manufacturer's production, by the manufacturer or on their behalf under the responsibility of a notified body chosen by the manufacturer.

For outboard engines and stern drive engines with an integrated exhaust system, noise emission tests as referred to in Annex 1, Part C, must be carried out on one or more engines from each engine family representing the manufacturer's production, by the manufacturer or on their behalf under the responsibility of a notified body selected by the manufacturer.

If more than one engine from an engine family is tested, the statistical method described in Annex 7 must be used to ensure the conformity of the sample.

Annex 7

ASSESSMENT OF PRODUCTION CONFORMITY WITH REGARD TO EXHAUST AND NOISE EMISSIONS

1. To check the conformity of an engine family, a sample of engines from the production is taken. The manufacturer agrees on the sample size (n) with the notified body.
2. The arithmetic mean X of the results obtained from the sample is determined for each exhaust and noise emission component subject to adjustment. The production of a series is considered to be in conformity with the requirements ("approved") if the following condition is met:

$$X \pm k: S \sqrt{L}$$

S is the standard deviation, where:

$$S \sqrt{L} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

X = the arithmetic mean of the results obtained from the sample
 x = the individual results obtained from the sample
 L = the relevant limit value
 n = the number of engines in the sample
 k = statistical factor determined by n (see the table below).

n	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k	0.973	0.613	0.489	0.421	0.376	0.342	0.317	0.296	0.279
n	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
k	0.265	0.253	0.242	0.233	0.224	0.216	0.210	0.203	0.198

If $n \geq 20$, then $k = 0.860$.

Annex 8

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEDURE FOR USE IN TYPE CONFORMITY BASED ON INTERNAL PRODUCTION CONTROL (MODULE C)

In the cases referred to in Article 24(5), the following procedure applies if the quality level appears unsatisfactory:

An engine is removed from the series and undergoes the testing described in Annex 1, Part B. The test engines must be partially or fully run-in according to the manufacturer's specifications. If the specific exhaust emissions from the engine removed from production exceed the limit values in accordance with Annex 1, Part B, the manufacturer may request measurements on a sample of engines taken from production, including the originally removed engine. To ensure that the sample of engines meets the Directive's requirements, the statistical method described in Annex 7 must be used.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

The technical documentation referred to in Article 7(2), and Article 25 must, insofar as it is relevant for the assessment, include the following:

- a) A general description of the type
- b) Construction and production drawings, as well as overviews of components, sub-assemblies, circuits and other relevant data
- c) Descriptions and explanations necessary to understand the aforementioned drawings and plans, and to understand how the product functions
- d) A list of the standards mentioned in Article 14, which have been applied in full or in part, as well as a description of the solutions chosen to meet the essential requirements in cases where the standards mentioned in Article 14 have not been applied
- e) Results of design calculations, examinations, etc., and other relevant data
- f) Test reports or calculations of stability in accordance with Annex 1, Part A, Point 3.2, and of buoyancy in accordance with Annex 1, Part A, Point 3.3
- g) Test reports from exhaust emission tests demonstrating compliance with Annex 1, Part B, Point 2
- h) Test reports from noise emission tests demonstrating compliance with Annex 1, Part C, Point 1.

Official notes

EU Notes

- ¹¹ The Order contains provisions implementing Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC, Official Journal of the European Union 2013, no. L 354, p. 90.