

**MINISTER OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
REGULATION**

Amendment of Regulation No 65 of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Infrastructure of 18 December 2018 ‘Mandatory Areas of Application of Metrologically Controlled Measuring Instruments with Exceptions, List of Measuring Instruments Subject to Metrological Control, Requirements for Accuracy, Verification Validity Periods of Measuring Instruments, and Specified Requirements for Metrological Control and Statistical Verification¹’

The Regulation is established pursuant to subsection 6 (4) of the Metrology Act.

Annex to the Regulation No. 65 of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Infrastructure of 18 December 2018 “Mandatory areas of use of metrologically controlled measuring instruments with exceptions, list of measuring instruments subject to metrological control, accuracy requirements, verification validity periods and specified requirements for metrological control and statistical verification” is established in a new wording (added).

(digitally signed)

Erkki Keldo

Minister for Economic Affairs and Industry

(signed digitally)

Ahti Kuningas

Secretary General

Annex ‘ List of measuring instruments subject to mandatory metrological control depending on their area of use, with exceptions, requirements for measuring instruments, and verification validity periods of measuring instruments’



Regulation No 65 of 18 December 2018

‘Mandatory areas of application for metrologically controlled measuring instruments with exceptions, list of measuring instruments subject to metrological control, accuracy requirements, verification validity periods and specific requirements for metrological control and statistical verification’

Annex
(as amended)

List of measuring instruments subject to mandatory metrological control depending on their use, with exceptions and requirements for measuring instruments and verification validity periods of measuring instruments

In the fourth column of the list of measuring instruments, the following abbreviations are used for denoting the type of the required metrological control and the relevant proceedings upon placing a measuring instrument on the market or putting said instrument into use:

- 1) V1 – completing the conformity assessment procedures regarding measuring instruments provided in Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, pp. 149–250) is mandatory;
- 2) V2 – completing the conformity assessment procedures Directive regarding non-automatic weighing instrument provided in 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, pp. 107–148) is mandatory;
- 3) EC – completing an EC initial verification is mandatory for a measuring instrument with an EC type approval and manufactured on the basis of individual Directives on measuring instruments during the validity period of the type approval, but no later than by 30 October 2016;
- 4) ST1 – completing an initial verification is mandatory for a measuring instrument that has a valid national type approval certificate issued before 30 October 2006 during the certificate's validity period, but no later than 30 October 2016;
- 5) ST2 – completing a national initial verification is mandatory for a measuring instrument with a valid national type approval certificate;

Type of measuring instrument	Area of use	Accuracy requirement ¹	Type of metrological control and procedure upon placing the measuring instrument on the market or putting said instrument into use	Verification validity period (in years)
1	2	3	4	5
1. INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING MASS				
1.1 Non-automatic weighing instruments with or without a price indicator, with or without an electronic, electromechanical or mechanical printing device	1.1.1 in retail trade and other transactions with consumers or buying-in	class III	V2	1
	1.1.2 for weighing in retail trade or buying-in precious metals, precious metal products, precious or semi-precious stones	class II		
	1.1.3 for weighing tea or seasonings in retail trade or buying-in	class II or III		
	1.1.4 for providing postal services	class III		
	1.1.5 for measuring quantities of goods subject to customs or excise duty	class II or III		
	1.1.6 for determining the ethanol content of goods subject to excise duty	class II		

	1.1.7 for inspecting actual contents in the handling procedures of a packer or importer of prepackages	class II or III		
	1.1.8 for inspecting or preparing the quantity of a medicinal product in a pharmacy	class II		
	1.1.9 for weighing the quantity of fish unloaded	class III or IIII		
	1.1.10 for weighing components and liquids separated from an end-of-life vehicle	class III or IIII		
	1.1.11 for state supervision of articles of precious metals, if the measuring instrument is used directly as a measuring instrument for control with the aim of inspecting conformity to the requirements laid down in respective legislation	class II		
	1.1.12 for performing expert analyses in pre-trial proceedings and in extra-judicial proceedings concerning a misdemeanour	class II or III		
	1.1.13 for determining product mass during test purchases under the Consumer Protection Act, if the measuring instrument is used directly as a measuring instrument for the state inspection of compliance with the requirements laid down in respective legislation	class II or III		

	1.1.14 for weighing a vehicle when the measuring instrument is used directly as a reference measuring instrument for national supervision of compliance with the requirements laid down in the legislation	class III		
	1.1.15 for measuring the wheel and axle load of vehicles and determining the total mass of a vehicle on the basis thereof, if the measuring instrument is used directly as a measuring instrument for the state inspection of compliance with the requirements laid down in the legislation	class III or IIII		
	1.1.16 for inspecting actual contents of prepackages or packages used as measuring containers, if the measuring instrument is used directly as a measuring instrument for the state inspection of compliance with the requirements laid down in the legislation	class II or III		
	1.1.17 in medicine, for monitoring patient health, diagnosing or treating patients	class III		5
1.2 Automatic or non-automatic weighing instruments supplied with label printing devices	for pre-packaging of goods with unequal loads if the weight reading and its printout are considered to be the final result of the package's actual contents in retail trade	class XI, XII, XIII, XIII, Y(I), Y(II), Y(a) or Y(b)	V1	1
		class II or III	V2	
		according to type approval	ST1	

1.3 Automatic weighing instruments	1.3.1 in retail trade, for checking the quantity of prepackages, for measuring the amount of excise or customs goods	class XI; XII; XIII; XIII; Y(I); Y(II); Y(a); Y(b) (automatic catchweighers); class Ref(x)/X(x) (automatic gravimetric filling instruments); class 0.2; 0.5; 1 or 2 (discontinuous totalisers); class 0.5; 1 or 2 (continuous totalisers)	V1	1
		according to type approval	ST1	
	1.3.2 for weighing a moving wagon or train to measure the quantity of customs or excise goods	class 0.5	V1	2
			ST1	
	1.3.3 for weighing a moving vehicle to measure the quantity of customs or excise goods	class 0.5	ST2	1
	1.3.4 for weighing a moving vehicle in state supervision	total mass ± 1 %, ± 2 %, ± 3 %, ± 5 %, ± 7 %, ± 10 %;	ST2	0,5
	1.3.5 for measuring the quantity of fish unloaded	class XI; XII; XIII; XIII; Y(I); Y(II); Y(a); Y(b) (automatic catchweighers); class Ref(x)/X(x) (automatic gravimetric filling instruments); class 1 or 2 (discontinuous totalisers); class 1 or 2 (continuous totalisers)	V1	1

2. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS FOR LIQUIDS, EXCLUDING WATER				
2.1 Measuring systems with continuous dynamic functioning: incl. fuel dispenser; measuring systems on tank truck; when loading a vessel, railway and truck tank; for aircraft refuelling; measuring systems of milk and other liquid foods	2.1.1 for measuring the quantity of liquid in retail trade, the quantity of customs or excise goods	class 0.5	V1	1
			EC	
			ST1	
	2.1.2 electronic measurement systems for measuring mass, which have received the national type approval certificate before 30 October 2006 (density and volume readings are unofficial) for measuring the quantity of liquids or measuring the quantity of goods subject to customs or excise duty		ST1	
2.2 Continuous operation measuring systems on pipelines	for measuring the quantity of customs or excise goods	Class 0,3	V1	1
			ST1	
2.3 Liquid gas measurement systems (liquid gas under pressure at -10 °C or higher) and measuring systems pursuant to clauses 2.1 and 2.2 for liquids at temperatures below -10 °C or above 50 °C, dynamic viscosity greater than 1000 mPa·s or maximum volumetric flowrate not exceeding 20 l/h	in retail trade, to measure the quantity of customs or excise goods	Class 1.0	V1	1
			ST1	

2.4 Capacity serving measures (capacity measures)	in retail trade and other transactions with consumers	transfer measures: ± 2 ml/± 3 % (line measure) or + 4 ml/+ 6 % (brim measure); serving dimensions: ± 5% / ±(5 ml +2.5 %) (line measure) or +10 % / +(10 ml +5 %) (brim measure)	V1	unlimited, or up to an event which could impact the geometry of the serving container
3. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS FOR QUANTITIES OF GAS				
3.1 Gas meters	based on the readings of which a transaction between a network operator and its customer takes place, for measuring the quantity of excise goods	class 1.5 or 1.0; in subsequent verification, twice the permissible error value shall be applied	V1	unlimited
		±3 % / ±2 % gas volume meters with deformable walls; ±2 % / ±1 % rotary piston and turbine gas meters; in subsequent verification, twice the permissible error value shall be applied	EC	
3.2 Gas volume converters	based on the readings of which a transaction between a network operator and its customer takes place, for measuring the quantity of excise goods	± 0.5 %, ± 0.7 % or ± 1.0 %	V1	8
			ST1	
4 WATER AND HEAT METERS				

4.1 Water meters ²	for measuring clean water, on the basis of readings of a transaction between the water undertaking and its client, DN < 300 mm; when water is extracted by measuring the quantity according to an environmental permit if a water meter is used, DN < 300 mm	5% / $\pm 2\%$ (at water temperature $\leq 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) or $\pm 5\%$ / $\pm 3\%$ (at water temperature $> 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$); in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	V1	5; Electromagnetic and ultrasonic water meters 10
		class A, B or C; in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	EC	
		class A, B or C; class 1 or 2; in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	ST1	
	when water is collected for quantity measurement according to an environmental permit, if a water meter is used, DN < 300 mm and permanent flow rate < 900 m ³ /h	5% / $\pm 2\%$ (at water temperature $\leq 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) or $\pm 5\%$ / $\pm 3\%$ (at water temperature $> 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$); in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	V1	10
		class A, B or C; in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	EC	

		class A, B or C; class 1 or 2; in subsequent verification, twice the error limit value shall be applied	ST1	
4.2 Heat meters and their sub- assemblies	or measuring the amount of thermal energy, based on the readings of which a transaction is made between the network operator and its customer, with a flow measurement transducer with DN < 300 mm	Class 2 or 3	V1	5
		according to type approval	ST1	
5 ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRICAL ENERGY METERS				
5.1 Static active electric energy meters	on the basis of its readings, a transaction between the network operator and the client takes place; for measuring the quantity of excise goods	Class A, B or C	V1	12
		according to type approval	EC	
		class 1, 2, 0.2S or 0.5S	ST1	
5.2 Electromechanical active electric energy meters	based on the readings of which a transaction between a network operator and its customer takes place, for measuring the quantity of excise goods	Class A, B or C	V1	16
		Class A, B, 1 or 2	ST1	
6 LENGTH MEASURING INSTRUMENTS				
6.1 Measures of length (measuring tapes and rigid or	in retail trade or in measuring goods subject to customs or excise	Class I, II, III, D or S	V1	unlimited, provided that an
		Class I, II or III	EC	

semi-rigid measures)	duty, for calculation of the fee while providing postal services; in state supervision and for verification of the compliance of a vehicle with technical requirements at an		ST1	event which could impact the geometry of the measure of length does not occur
6.2 Automatic level gauges for stationary containers	for inspection station the quantity of customs or excise goods	Class II	ST2	2
6.3 Length measuring devices	for measuring quantities in retail trade or pre-packaging of goods	Class I, II or III	V1	3
			ST1	
6.4 Measuring wheels	in traffic control if length is measured with measuring wheels	class I, II or III	ST2	3
6.5 Multi-dimensional measuring instruments	to determine the dimensions of parcels in the provision of postal or storage services	error limit $\pm 1d$, where d is the scale value	V1	10
7 OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS				
7.1 Taximeters	in the provision of taxi services when the rate is not calculated via an information society service	in laboratory conditions: ± 0.1 % of the signals denoting duration and ± 0.2 % of those denoting distance, ± 0.1 % margin of error upon fare calculation	V1	2
			ST1	

7.2 Speedometers	in traffic control	margin of error upon verification in laboratory conditions using the indirect method: at a speed of up to 100 km/h ± 1 km/h and at a speed above 100 km/h ± 1 % of the reading of the measuring instrument	ST2	1
7.3 Motor vehicle emission analysers	In traffic control and roadworthiness testing of the vehicle at the testing centre	class 0 or I	V1	1
			ST1	
7.4 Evidential breathalysers	in state supervision	± 0.020 mg/l for values up to 0.4 mg/l, ± 5 % for values from 0.4 mg/l to 2 mg/l, ± 20 % for values above 2 mg/l; retraced ± 0.032 mg/l for values up to 0.4 mg/l; ± 8 % for values from 0.4 mg/l to 2 mg/l, ± 30 % for values above 2 mg/l	ST2	0,5

Notes:

¹ The accuracy requirement arises from a relevant European Union Directive, international standard and/or technical normative document laying down the respective requirements. Measuring instruments with higher accuracy requirements may be verified and used.

² An apartment association can use calibrated water meters to measure clean water in internal invoicing.