Act

of 157/2018

on metrology and on amendments to certain acts

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has passed the following Act:

ArticleI

§ 1
Subject matter

This Act, to ensure that measurement, measures and measuring instruments in the area of metrology are correct and uniform, regulates

a) the powers of government authorities in the area of metrology;

b) measuring units and their use;

c) groups of measuring instruments;

d) requirements for a national reference standard and conditions for its creation and maintenance, and supervision of a national reference standard;

e) certified reference material and certification of reference material;

f) requirements for a specified measuring instrument;

g) use of a specified measuring instrument and a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration;

h) the rights and obligations of manufacturers and importers of a specified measuring instrument;

i) the rights and obligations of users of a specified measuring instrument;

j) the rights and obligations of users of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration;

k) requirements for consumer packaging;

l) the obligations of packaging plant operators and importers of consumer packaging;

m) metrological inspection of a specified measuring instrument and calibration of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration, and persons that may perform metrological inspection and calibration;

n) conditions for official measurement;

o) certification requirements and methods in the area of metrology;

p) requirements for a designated organisation;

q) authorisation requirements and rights and obligations of an authorised subject;

r) registration requirements and obligations of a registered subject;

s) oversight of compliance with this Act;

t) imposition of fines;

u) the relationship of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing (hereinafter the 'Office') to its international and informational obligations.

§ 2
Basic provisions

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

a) unit of measurement - a real scalar quantity, defined and adopted by convention, with which any quantity of the same type can be compared to express the ratio of two quantities in the form of a number;

b) system of units of measurement - the SI International System of Units, based on the International System of Quantities, their names and symbols, including multiples, their names and symbols together with rules for their use, adopted by the General Conference on Weights and Measures;

c) measuring instrument - a measure or device used to measure, independently or together with one or more auxiliary devices;

d) measuring instrument kind - a group of measuring instruments intended for the measurement of the same quantity, based on the same measurement principle, and with some common characteristic properties;

e) measuring instrument type - the definitive version of a measuring instrument of a certain design pursuant to technical documentation that applies to this measuring instrument type, where all its components affecting technical characteristics and metrological characteristics are defined in technical documentation, and is made by the same manufacturer;

f) measurement reference - a measuring instrument intended for the definition of a quantity with a stipulated value of the quantity and an associated uncertainty of measurement, used as a reference;

g) measuring instrument calibration - a set of operations that under defined conditions determine the relationship between values indicated by the measuring instrument or measuring system or values represented by a materialised measure or reference material, and corresponding values of quantities realised by the reference standard;

h) specified measuring instrument - a measuring instrument specified for mandatory metrological inspection or for conformance assessment;[1])

i) a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration - a measuring instrument of specified product[2]) specified for mandatory calibration;

j) user of a specified measuring instrument - a public authority, an entity, or other person[3]) that uses a specified measuring instrument or a value indicated by a specified measuring instrument during measurement that is related to payments, health protection, safety, property or the environment, during the preparation of consumer packaging, in another

[1]) § 21 of Act No .../2018 on product conformity assessment, making a specified product accessible on the market, and on amendments to certain acts.
[2]) § 4 of Act No .../2018
[3]) For example § 2(1) of Act No 382/2004, on experts, interpreters, and translators and on amendments to some acts, § 16 of Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic No 508/2009 stipulating details of ensuring safety and health protection when working with pressure, lifting, electrical, and gas equipment and stipulating the equipment deemed to be restricted equipment, as amended by Decree No 398/2013.

area of public life where a conflicting interest in the result of measurement may arise or where an incorrect measurement result may harm the interests of a natural person, a corporate entity, or the public, or if so stipulated by special legislation;[4])

k) use of a specified measuring instrument - measurement with a specified measuring instrument by the user of the specified measuring instrument;

l) failure to use a specified measuring instrument - failure to use a specified measuring instrument by the user of a specified measuring instrument if the need for its use follows from the nature of the activity performed by the user of the specified measuring instrument;

m) auxiliary equipment - equipment intended for the performance of a certain function that plays a direct part in the processing, transmission, or display of measurement results;

n) traceability of a reference standard or traceability of a measuring instrument - the relationship of the value of the reference standard, value of a measure as a measuring instrument, or the value indicated on the measuring instrument to a national standard, an international standard, or other standard at the highest metrological level, proven through a continuous chain of comparisons with calculated uncertainties;

o) measurement range - the set of values for which it is assumed that a measuring instrument's error falls within certain limits;

p) reference material - a substance whose composition or properties are specified with sufficient accuracy and that is used to verify or calibrate measuring instruments, evaluate measurement methods, and specify quantitative properties of materials;

q) designated organisation - a corporate entity or individual operator that creates and maintains a national reference standard;

r) metrological inspection - the inspection of specified measuring instruments prior to their placement on the market and during their use;

s) specified organisation - Slovak Legal Metrology, n.o., specified by a decision of the Office for the performance of activities pursuant to this Act; the decision of the Office contains at least the scope of activities in the area of metrology that it performs based on specifications;

t) placing a measuring instrument on the market - the moment a measuring instrument first passes, for payment or free of charge, from the manufacturing or import phase to the distribution phase or the use phase, and is intended to be used by other persons or is for internal use;

u) consumer package - a unit comprising a product and separate packaging containing the product;

v) placing a consumer package on the market - the moment a consumer package first passes, for payment or free of charge, from the packaging phase or the import phase to the distribution phase;

w) nominal weight - the amount of product specified in units of weight, marked on the consumer package, that the consumer package should contain;

x) nominal volume - the amount of product specified in units of volume, marked on the consumer package, that the consumer package should contain;

y) nominal amount - nominal weight or nominal volume;

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[4]) for example § 8(6) of Act No 135/1961 on roads (the Roads Act), as amended.

z) true content - the amount of product, stated in units of weight or in units of volume, that the consumer package truly contains;

aa) marked consumer package - a consumer package that complies with the requirements of this Act and is marked with the 'e' symbol;

bb) unmarked consumer package - a consumer package that complies with the requirements of this Act and is not marked with the 'e' symbol;

ab) negative consumer packaging error - the amount of product by which the true content is less than the nominal amount;

ac) permissible negative consumer package error - a negative consumer package error permissible for an individual order of magnitude of nominal amount;

ad) greatest permissible measuring instrument error - an extreme error value permissible with regards to the reference value of the quantity, provided in specifications or in special legislation[5]) for measurement or for the measuring instrument;

ae) a flask as a measuring container - a flask made of glass or other material of the same strength and stability that provides the same metrological properties as glass, exhibits metrological characteristics, which are design characteristics and production uniformity, that make it possible to use the flask as a measuring container to meet requirements for product amount for a consumer package with a nominal amount expressed in units of volume;

af) metrological oversight - oversight of compliance with the provisions of this Act;

ag) verification mark - a mark intended to confirm that a specified measuring instrument passed verification;

ah) partial verification mark - a mark intended to confirm that the part of a specified measuring instrument that bears this mark passed partial verification requirements;

ai) security mark - a mark intended to secure a specified measuring instrument from unauthorised tampering that could affect its metrological characteristics;

aj) repair security mark - a mark intended to secure a specified measuring instrument from unauthorised tampering that could affect its metrological characteristics after its repair;

ak) temporary repair security mark - a mark intended to confirm that a specified measuring instrument can be used during the time after repairs have been completed up to its verification;

ak) installation security mark - a mark intended to secure a specified measuring instrument or part thereof against unauthorised removal after the specified measuring instrument has been installed;

am) qualifications in the area of metrology - the sum total of expert knowledge, practical abilities, and knowledge of regulations in an area that is subject to authorisation or registration;

an) Member State of the European Union - a State of the European Union that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or a State that has signed an international treaty with the European Area in this area that has been published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

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[5]) Decree of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing No 210/2000 on measuring instruments and metrological control, as amended.

§ 3
Government authorities for the area of metrology

Government authorities for the area of metrology are

a) the Office and

b) the Slovak Metrological Inspectorate (hereinafter the 'Inspectorate').

§ 4
The Office

The Office, as the central government authority in the area of metrology for ensuring measurement accuracy and uniformity,

a) represents the Slovak Republic in international metrological organisations, ensures the performance of tasks ensuing from this membership, and coordinates participation by government authorities, corporate subjects and natural persons in the fulfilment of these tasks, as well as tasks ensuing from international agreements for the area of metrology by which the Slovak Republic is bound;

b) declares national reference standards, changes their declaration, and repeals their declaration;

c) specifies types of specified measuring instruments, technical requirements, and metrological requirements for individual types of specified measuring instruments, and the manner of their metrological inspection;

d) decides on the authorisation of exercise of verification of specified measuring instruments or the exercise of official measurement, and keeps a list of authorised subjects;

e) decides on registration where the activity in question is repair or installation of specified measuring instruments or packaging of marked consumer packages or import of marked consumer packages, and keeps a list of registered subjects;

f) regulates activity in the area of metrology;

g) publishes in the Journal of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing (hereinafter the 'Journal');

1. declares a national reference standard, changes its declaration, and repeals its declaration;
2. specified measuring instrument type approval (hereinafter 'type approval') pursuant to § 19(2)(a), suspension of type-approval decisions, and revocation of type-approval decisions pursuant to § 24;
3. notifications regarding a decision on authorisation, a decision to change authorisation, or a decision to repeal authorisation;
4. notifications of expiry of authorisation, if the Office has learned of the expiry;
5. recognition of initial verification of a new specified measuring instrument pursuant to § 56(2);
6. permission for the temporary use of a different unit of measurement as a legal unit of measurement pursuant to § 15(2);

7. a requirement for the maximum permissible measuring instrument error, if not stipulated by special legislation;[6])

h) publishes the following lists on the Office's website and on the Central Government Portal:

1. national reference standards;
2. approved types;
3. authorised subjects;
4. authorisation suspension decisions;
5. registered subjects;
6. registration suspension decisions;
7. laboratories that performed initial verification pursuant to § 56(2)(c);
8. permission for the temporary use of a different unit of measurement as a legal unit of measurement pursuant to § 15(2);
9. notifications regarding extension of the time of use of a specified measuring instrument from completion of its repair until its subsequent verification pursuant to § 27(9);

i) creates conditions for activities in the area of metrology;

j) is the appellate body against decisions of the Slovak Metrological Institute (hereinafter the 'Institute') and the Inspectorate;

k) assigns verification marks, partial verifications marks, security marks, repair security marks, temporary repair security marks, or installation security marks;

l) pursuant to § 34, checks compliance with authorisation requirements in cooperation with the Institute or with a specified organisation, and pursuant to § 45, checks compliance with registration requirements in cooperation with the Institute or with a specified organisation.

§ 5
The Inspectorate

(1) The Inspectorate is a budgetary organisation.[7])

(2) The Inspectorate is a metrological supervision authority.

(3) The Inspectorate supervises fulfilment of obligations by a public authority, operator, a different corporate entity, or a different natural person (hereinafter 'supervised person') pursuant to this Act.

(4) The Inspectorate also performs the function of an oversight authority[8]) for the area of measuring instruments.

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[6]) For example, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 126/2016 on making non-automatic scales available on the market, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 145/2016 on making measuring instruments available on the market, Decree No 210/2000, as amended.

[7]) § 21(5)(a) of Act No 523/2004 on budgetary rules in public administration and on changes and amendment to certain acts.

[8]) § 25(e) of Act No .../2018.

(5) The Inspectorate is managed by its director, who is responsible for its activity and is appointed and dismissed by the president of the Office.

§ 6
The Institute

(1)The Institute is a contributory organisation.[7])

(2)The Institute, as a national metrological institution,

a) develops metrology development policy;

b) engages in research and development in the area of metrology;

c) represents the Slovak Republic in international metrological organisations to which it belongs and ensures the performance of tasks ensuing from this membership;

d) arranges international recognition of national reference standards and certified reference materials;

e) nominates a national reference standard for declaration, changes to the declaration, or repeal of the declaration;

f) oversees the development, maintenance, and use of national reference standards maintained by the designated organisation;

g) oversees the designated organisation's compliance with requirements;

h) ensures the creation, maintenance, development, and international comparison of national reference standards and the transfer of quantity values to measuring instruments;

i) coordinates the approval process for national reference standards;

j) certifies reference materials;

k) performs type approval for specified measuring instruments, verifies specified measuring instruments, calibrates measuring instruments subject to mandatory calibration and other measuring instruments, and performs official measurements;

l) authorises a specified organisation to perform activities pursuant to § 20(8);

m) verifies qualifications of natural persons in the area of metrology through testing;

n) issues natural persons proof of qualifications in the area of metrology;

o) sends the Office type-approval decisions pursuant to § 21 - 24 within 30 days of their issue;

p) sends the Office a list of certificates in the area of metrology with at least the certificate number, the date of issue and its expiry date, within five workdays of the date of their issue;

q) checks compliance with authorisation requirements pursuant to § 33(1) and checks compliance with registration requirements pursuant to § 44(1);

r) provides specialised services in the area of metrology;

s) can perform inter-laboratory comparison measurements;

t) can, to the extent stipulated, perform tests on sources of ionising radiation, [9]), certification of persons, equipment, and work procedures in the area of ionising radiation;

u) can perform activity pursuant to special legislation.[10])

§ 7
Legal units of measurement

A legal unit of measurement pursuant to this Act is

a) a base unit of the system of units of measurement (hereinafter a 'base unit'):

1. the metre as the unit of measurement of length, its symbol being **m**;
2. the kilogram as the unit of measurement of mass, its symbol being **kg**;
3. the second as the unit of measurement of time, its symbol being **s**;
4. the ampere as the unit of measurement of electrical current, its symbol being **A**;
5. the kelvin as the unit of measurement of thermodynamic temperature, its symbol being **K**;
6. the mole as the unit of measurement of the amount of a substance, its symbol being **mol**;
7. the candela as the unit of measurement of luminosity, its symbol being **cd**;

b) a unit derived from a base unit;

c) a multiple of a base unit and a multiple of a unit derived from a base unit;

d) a different permitted unit than that listed in letters a) to c); and

e) a composite unit.

§ 8
Groups of measuring instruments

(1) For purposes of this Act, measuring instruments are classified into the following groups:

a) national reference standards and other reference standards;

b) certified reference materials and other reference materials;

c) specified measuring instruments and measuring instruments subject to mandatory calibration;

d) other measuring instruments.

(2) An other measuring instrument is a measuring instrument that is not a national reference standard, an other reference standard, certified reference material, other reference material, a specified measuring instrument or a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration.

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[9]) Act No 355/2007 on the protection, promotion and development of public health and on the amendment of certain acts, as amended.
Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 345/2006 on the basic safety requirements for protecting the health of workers and the population from ionising radiation.
[10]) § 10(1) of Act No .../2018

§ 9
National reference standards and other reference standards

(1) A national reference standard implements, maintains, and reproduces values of relevant units and scales of values of physical and technical quantities at the highest metrological level in the Slovak Republic, and thus provides a foundation for correct and unified measurement within its territory.A national reference standard must be internationally compared or linked to an international reference standard declared by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures or a national reference standard of another State that is a member of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in order to ensure comparability of measurements performed in the Slovak Republic with measurements in a different State.

(2) The Office is responsible for creating, developing and maintaining national reference standards.

(3) A reference standard created and maintained by the Institute or a designated organisation that meets the requirements for a national reference standard pursuant to paragraph 6 may be declared a national reference standard.Maintaining a reference standard is all activities required to maintain the metrological characteristics of the reference standard within stipulated limits.

(4) The expert guarantor of the physical implementation and technical implementation, international comparison, maintenance, and handing over of values of national reference standards and their scales for measuring instruments pursuant to § 8(1) is the Institute or a designated organisation.

(5) In order to protect a national reference standard, the Office may decide, at the request of the Institute or a designated organisation, to establish a protective zone around a national reference standard pursuant to special legislation.[11])Participants in proceedings regarding the declaration of a protective zone are notified of the commencement of proceedings through a public notice.Decisions on the declaration of a protective zone are delivered via a public notice.The Office shall send the necessary information to the district authority within 30 days of the date the decision declaring a territory as a protective zone comes into legal force.

(6) A reference standard may be declared a national reference standard if

a) its technical implementation and the technical implementation of reference standard equipment intended for definition, maintenance, and delivery of values of units or scales of values from the national reference standard to relevant reference standard has been completed to a corresponding and internationally acceptable degree and the results of research and development related to its implementation, functionality, metrological characteristics, and use have been expertly evaluated and confirmed by the Institute;

b) it has been completely and uniquely identified, especially its technical assembly or instrument assembly, conditions of use and maintenance have been specified, and its metrological and technical characteristics have been documented; these requirements must also be met by accessories that belong to the reference standard and that transmit unit values or value scales to measuring instruments pursuant to § 8(1);

c) the reference standard has been internationally compared or linked to an international reference standard declared by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures or a national reference standard of another State that is a member of the International Bureau of

[11]) § 6(1)(e) of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 162/1995, on the real estate cadastre and on the registration of ownership and other rights to real estate (the Cadastral Act).

Weights and Measures that sufficiently prove its technical and metrological characteristics and international equivalence;

d) the capability to measure and deliver values of the relevant unit or scale of values to measuring instruments pursuant to § 8(1) has been specified and confirmed on an international level;

e) the Institute or designated organisation has created, documented, and proven a quality system that ensures permanent maintenance of the reference standard's technical and metrological characteristics and the ability to transmit values at an internationally acceptable level.

(7) A proposal to approve a national reference standard that is submitted to the Institute by a corporate entity or individual operator that wants to create and maintain a national reference standard (hereinafter an 'applicant for designation'), or a proposal for a change to a national reference standard or a proposal to cancel a national reference standard that is submitted to the Institute by a designated organisation, contains at least the following:

a) documentation regarding the technical implementation of the reference standard;

b) specification of the metrological and technical characteristics of the reference standard, including its ability to deliver values of the relevant unit or scale of values to a measuring instrument;

c) specifications of the technical assembly or instrument assembly of the reference standard and accessories that belong to the reference standard;

d) rules for using and maintaining the reference standard;

e) documents on the international comparison of the reference standard or international equivalence;

f) documents proving technological and metrological characteristics of the reference standard and the results of international comparisons.

(8) The Institute shall assess a proposal for the approval of a national reference standard and shall approve the proposal if the reference standard meets requirements pursuant to paragraph 6.The Institute shall proceed in a commensurate manner in the case of a proposed change to a national reference standard or a proposal to cancel a national reference standard.

(9) Based on a proposal by the Institute, the Office shall issue a decision declaring a national reference standard, change a decision to declare a national reference standard, or cancel a decision to declare a national reference standard.

(10) The Office shall decide to cancel a decision to declare a national reference standard even without a proposal from the Institute if the Office finds that a national reference standard does not meet or will cease to meet requirements pursuant to paragraph 6.

(11) The Institute or a designated organisation shall use a national reference standard pursuant to approved rules of use and maintenance of a reference standard.Use of a national reference standard must not impair its metrological characteristics or technical characteristics.

(12) When exercising oversight over a national reference standard, the Institute may request all information and documentation from the designated organisation in written form or in electronic form in order to prove metrological characteristics, technical characteristics and how the national reference standard is maintained and used.During the exercise of Office oversight, the designated organisation must allow an authorised employee of the Institute to enter the premises in which the national reference standard is created and maintained.

(13) An other reference standard of the highest metrological level in the Slovak Republic in fields of measurement in which there is no national reference standard or that are outside the measurement range of a national reference standard are used to ensure metrological traceability of measuring instruments.

§ 10
Certified reference material and other reference material

(1) Certified reference material is reference material certified by the Institute.By certifying reference material, the Institute confirms that the value of the physical quantity or multiple values of a physical quantity borne by the reference material were obtained in a manner that ensures traceability of certified values of physical quantities to an internationally recognised implementation of a unit that expresses a physical quantity.

(2) Certified reference material provides a base for unified and correct measurement, and is used during an activity that requires traceability to an internationally recognised implementation of a unit that expresses a physical quantity.

(3) When certifying reference material, the Institute confirms the values of specified properties along with appropriate uncertainties.The Institute attaches a reference material certificate to each certified reference material, and accepts a sample of the certified material, which it maintains for the validity period of the reference material certificate.

(4) If the Institute is not the manufacturer of the reference material, the application to certify the reference material is submitted by the applicant for certification of the reference material (hereinafter the 'certification applicant') to the Institute, and this application contains:

a) a summary report on the reference material;

b) a nameplate design; and

c) information regarding the reference material manufacturer's quality system.

(5) The Institute writes up a reference material certification report regarding the results of the evaluation of the application pursuant to paragraph 4; this report contains the following:

a) an evaluation of compliance with certified reference material requirements;

b) information identifying the reference material manufacturer; and

c) information identifying the Institute.

(6) Based on the results of the reference material certification application, the Institute either issues or does not issue a reference material certificate.If the Institute issues a reference material certificate, it gives the certification applicant the original reference material certificate and files copies of documents issued for the duration of the reference material certificate's validity and for 10 years after the reference material certificate has expired.

(7) The Institute shall recognise reference material certified in a different country as certified reference material, if it was certified

a) by a party to an international agreement on the recognition of certificates, and the reference material is listed in Annex C to the database of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures; or

b) by an entity from a different country, if the certification applicant submits results of this certification and documents that prove the traceability of certified values of the reference

material to an internationally recognised implementation of units of measurement that express the values of the reference material's properties.

(8) Based on the results of the assessment of certification of reference material certified in a different country, the Institute shall issue a decision to ether recognise or not recognise the certificate of a reference material certified in a different country; this decision shall contain the following:

a) information identifying the certificate issued in a different country;

b) information identifying the certification applicant;

c) information identifying the Institute; and

d) the results of the assessment of the certification of reference material certified in a different country.

(9) Certified reference material is used to verify a specified measuring instrument and to calibrate a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration.If there is no certified reference material, it is possible to use other reference material based on a proposal from the Institute and with the agreement of the Office.

(10) Other reference material provides a base for unified and correct measurement in measurement fields and measurement ranges for which there is no certified reference material.A manufacturer or importer that places other reference material on the market must specify the metrological characteristics of the other reference material in accompanying and technical documentation, and specify how traceability of the values of physical quantities borne by the other reference material is ensured.

§ 11
Specified measuring instrument

(1) Classification of a measuring instrument into specified measuring instrument group depends on its purpose and use

a) for payment-related measurement;

b) for the protection of health, safety, property or the environment;

c) to prepare consumer packaging;

d) in another area of public life where conflicting interests in the result of measurement may arise or where an incorrect measurement result may harm the interests of a natural person, a corporate entity, or the public; or

e) for measurement, if so stipulated by special legislation.[4])

(2) Payment-related measurement is primarily measurement

a) in business relations;

b) for determining price during a direct sale to the consumer; or

c) for the purposes of calculating prices, fees, tariffs, customs charges, taxes, discounts, fines, compensation, damages insurance or similar payments.

(3) Without the performance of a metrological inspection or assessment,[1]) a specified measuring instrument must not be placed on the market and used.

(4) During the use of a specified measuring instrument for purposes pursuant to (1) and (2), the value of the measured quantity is the value of the measure as the specified measuring instrument or the value indicated by the specified measuring instrument.

§ 12
Type-approval mark and special mark

(1) A type-approval mark is

a) a national-type-approval mark;

b) an EC type-approval mark;

c) a type-approval mark with restrictions;

d) an EC type-approval mark with restrictions;

e) a national-type approval mark for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to initial verification; and

f) an EC type approval mark for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to initial verification.

(2) A special mark is

a) a national mark for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval; and

b) an EC mark for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval.

(3) Prior to placing a specified measuring instrument on the market, the manufacturer or importer must place a type-approval mark on the specified measuring instrument, if so stipulated by special legislation[5]) or if initial verification is not required for that kind of specified measuring instrument; otherwise the manufacturer or importer may place a type-approval mark on the specified measuring instrument.

(4) A manufacturer or importer may place a type-approval mark on a specified measuring instrument only if the specified measuring instrument complies with requirements pursuant to this Act, and a type-approval decision has been issued for the specified measuring instrument type.

(5) A type-approval mark is placed on every specified measuring instrument and on every accessory to a specified measuring instrument that corresponds to the approved type pursuant to the type approval.

(6) If a kind of measuring instrument is not subject to type approval, the manufacturer or importer may, under its own responsibility, place a special mark that designates a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval on a specified measuring instrument that meets requirements pursuant to this Act.

(7) The type-approval mark or special mark must be placed in a visible location on the specified measuring instrument and on every accessory for a specified measuring instrument that is subject to verification.Type-approval marks and special marks must be legible, indelible and undamaged.

(8) Placing a mark on a specified measuring instrument that could be confused with a type-approval mark or special mark and provide misleading information is prohibited.

§ 13
Verification mark

(1) A verification mark is

a) a national verification mark;

b) an EC initial verification mark;

c) a national partial verification mark; and

d) a partial EC verification mark.

(2) The Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject may place a verification mark on a specified measuring instrument only if the specified measuring instrument complies with requirements pursuant to this Act.

(3) Placing a mark on a specified measuring instrument that could be confused with a verification mark and provide misleading information is prohibited.

(4) The Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject may place a verification mark instead of a security mark on a specified measuring instrument during the verification of a specified measuring instrument.

§ 14
Consumer packaging

(1) A product in a consumer package is considered to have been packaged for consumers if it has been placed in the package without the presence of the consumer, and the amount of product in the package has a specified value marked on the package, which matches a previously chosen nominal value and cannot be changed without opening the package or visibly damaging it.

(2) When marking a consumer package, the nominal amount

a) is equal to the value specified in advance by the packer;

b) is expressed in units of mass or volume;

c) is at least 5 g or 5 ml and at most 10 kg or 10 l.

(3) In the case of an unmarked consumer package, the nominal amount

a) is equal to the value specified in advance by the packer;

b) is expressed in units of mass or volume;

c) does not exceed 50 kg or 50 l.

(4) In the case of foodstuffs,[12]) the nominal weight or volume of an unmarked consumer package is at least 5 g or 5 ml; this does not apply in the case of herbs and spices.

(5) A consumer package must be created so that

a) on average, the true content is not less than the nominal amount;

b) the number of consumer packages with a negative consumer package error greater than the permissible negative consumer package error must meet reference method requirements in the batch of consumer packages; and

[12]) § 2 of National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 152/1995 on foodstuffs, as amended.

c) no consumer package may have a negative consumer package error greater than twice the permissible negative consumer package error.

(6) In the case of a liquid product, the consumer package must be marked with the nominal volume, or with the nominal weight for a product that is not liquid, if international conventions do not require marking the consumer package with the nominal weight or volume in a different manner.

(7) The nominal weight or nominal volume must match nominal amount values for certain products in a consumer package stipulated by generally applicable legislation.

(8) A consumer package may be marked with the 'e' symbol prior to being placed on the market if it meets requirements pursuant to this Act.

(9) A consumer package must have the following information that is visible, legible, and indelible under normal conditions marked on the package:

a) the nominal amount expressed in kilograms, grams, litres, centilitres, or millilitres, and the symbol or name of the unit; in the case of a consumer package marked with numbers, the height of the characters must be at least

1. 2 mm for a range less than or equal to 50 g or less than or equal to 5 cl;
2. 3 mm for a range greater than 50 g and less than or equal to 200 g, or greater than 5 cl and less than or equal to 20 cl;
3. 4 mm for a range greater than 200 g and less than or equal to 1 000 g, or greater than 20 cl and less than or equal to 100 cl;
4. 6 mm for a range greater than 1 000 g or 100 cl;

b) a symbol or inscription that makes it possible to identify the operator of the packaging plant operator, the person that ordered the packaging or the importer of the consumer package; the packaging plant operator may be the operator of a food entity pursuant to special legislation;[13]) and

c) in the case of a consumer package marked with 'e' with character height of at least 3 mm, placed in the same location as where the nominal amount is marked.

(10) Nominal amount values marked in two or more places on a consumer package must be identical; in the case of a marked consumer package, the 'e' mark must be situated in every location where the nominal amount is marked pursuant to (9)(a).

(11) After being placed on the market, every consumer package must meet requirements pursuant to (5)(c).

(12) Consumer packages and flasks as measuring containers are subject to metrological supervision pursuant to § 52 and 53.

§ 15
Use of a legal unit of measurement and other unit of measurement

[13]) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1 February 2002; OJ Special Edition chap. 15/Vol. 6), as amended.

(1) A public authority, an operator, [14]) or another person must use a legal unit of measurement and its symbol pursuant to this Act.

(2) In justified cases, based on a written request, the Office may decide to also authorise temporary use in a certain area of unit of measurement that is different from the legal unit of measurement.

(3) The use of a legal unit of measurement as well as a different unit of measurement pursuant to paragraph 2 applies to

a) the measuring instrument in use;

b) performance of measurement, the value of the measure as the measuring instrument, values indicated by the measuring instrument, and recording measurement results; or

c) marking values of the quantity expressed in the unit of measurement.

(4) It is also possible to use a unit of measurement that is different from the legal unit of measurement in international relations if it corresponds to international business conventions.

(5) A product may also be marked with additional information in a unit of measurement different from the legal unit of measurement.The additional information may not be larger than the information provided in the legal unit of measurement.

(6) In the area of air transport, marine transport and rail transport, it is possible to use a unit of measurement that is different from the legal unit of measurement if this different unit of measurement is stipulated based on an international agreement by which the Slovak Republic is bound.

§ 16
Use of a specified measuring instrument

(1) A specified measuring instrument may be used for purposes pursuant to § 11(1) only if it has valid verification, if this is required.

(2) The user of a specified measuring instrument must

a) use a specified instrument if its use is stipulated pursuant to § 11 and for measurement purposes pursuant to § 11(1) the specified measuring instrument type is stipulated by special legislation,[5]), unless specified otherwise by special legislation;[15]) or if the Office issues a decision based on a justified written request from the user of the measuring instrument that does not authorise the use of a calibrated measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration or other measuring instrument for purposes of measurement pursuant to § 11(1);

b) maintain the specified measuring instrument in technical condition that ensures its correct use and its metrological characteristics within the range of metrological requirements;

c) submit each specified instrument being used for metrological inspection pursuant to this Act;

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[14]) § 2(2) of the Commercial Code.

[15]) For example, Slovak National Council Act No 369/1990, on municipal establishment, as amended, Act No 178/1998 on conditions for the sale of products and provision of services in marketplaces and on amendments to Act No 455/1991 on trade licensing (the Trades Act), as amended, Act No 250/2007 on consumer protection and on changes to Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on infractions, as amended, Act No 355/2007, on protection, support, and development of public health and on amendments to some acts, as amended.

d) use a measuring instrument of the kind that is stipulated for the given purpose;

e) keep records of each measuring instrument being used that allow unique identification of each specified instrument being used, including the location where it is used and every verification date, and keep on file information regarding each repair of a specified measuring instrument pursuant to § 51(1)(d);

f) stipulate the payment amount in accordance with the value of the measure as a duly verified measuring instrument or the value indicated by a duly verified specified measuring instrument, if such a specified measuring instrument is required for measurement;

g) have the kind of specified instrument that follows from the nature of the activity being performed by the user of the specified measuring instrument during the performance of this activity, regardless of whether it is used during this activity.

(3) Damaging, changing or removing a type-approval mark, valid verification mark, partial verification mark, security mark, repair security mark, temporary repair security mark or installation security mark is prohibited.

(4) If during its use a measuring instrument is classified in the group of specified measuring instruments pursuant to special legislation,[5]) it is subject to metrological inspection.A public authority, operator, or other subject must order its verification in writing within 90 days of its classification in the group of specified measuring instruments.

(5) If when placing a measuring instrument on the market pursuant to paragraph 4, metrological inspection requires type approval and the measuring instrument type pursuant to paragraph 4 does not meet stipulated technical requirements and metrological requirements, the Institute will not approve the type and measuring instruments of this type must not be used as specified measuring instruments.

(6) If a natural person or corporate entity suspects that a specified measuring instrument does not meet metrological requirements, they ask the user of the specified measuring instrument in writing to determine the specified measuring instrument's error.The user of the measuring instrument shall without delay ask the Institute or specified organisation via a written request to determine the specified measuring instrument's error and to issue a document regarding the specified measuring instrument's error, at the cost of the user of the specified measuring instrument as the one who requested that a document be issued regarding the specified measuring instrument's error.The user of a specified measuring instrument must deliver the written request to determine the specified measuring instrument's error no later than the last day on which the specified measuring instrument's verification is valid, along with the specified measuring instrument.

(7) A specified measuring instrument is deemed satisfactory pursuant to (6) if its error does not exceed the maximum permitted error during use stipulated in special legislation.[5])

§ 17
Use of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration

(1) A public authority, an operator or another subject must

a) use a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration if the measurement is taking place pursuant to special legislation[16]) and is not being performed using a specified measuring instrument;

b) maintain the measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration in technical condition that ensures its correct use and that its metrological characteristics are within the range of metrological requirements;

c) submit the measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration for calibration;

d) keep records of each measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration being used that allow unique identification of each measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration being used, including the location where it is used and every calibration date; and

e) keep calibration documents on file.

(2) A measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration that is being used must

a) be suitable for the relevant measurement purposes with respect to its technical and metrological characteristics; and

b) be calibrated over a measurement range suitable for the relevant measurement purposes.

(3) A measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration is calibrated by the Institute, a specified organisation or accredited calibration laboratory, aside from calibration pursuant to paragraph 4 or 5.

(4) Calibration of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration used during a technical inspection or emissions testing at technical inspection stations or emissions testing facilities[17]) is performed by a qualified subject pursuant to special legislation.[18])

(5) Calibration of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration used to check air quality[19]) is performed by a qualified subject pursuant to special legislation.[20])

(6) In exceptional cases and with the approval of the Office, calibration of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration may be performed by a calibration laboratory that has demonstrably ensured traceability of a reference standard to a national reference standard or to a national reference standard of another country that is a member of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, if the calibration is urgently needed to ensure measurement pursuant to (1)(a), and there is no accredited calibration laboratory for the area of calibration, or the Institute or specified organisation does not perform such calibration.

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[16]) For example, Slovak National Council Act No 215/1995 on geodesy and cartography, as amended, Ministry of Transport, Post, and Telecommunications of the Slovak Republic Decree No 578/2006 stipulating details of some provisions of Act No 725/2004 on conditions of vehicle operation in road traffic and on amendments to some acts, as amended, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic Decree No 491/2011 on keeping records of plant protection products and reporting information, conditions, and procedures when storing and handling plant protection products and cleaning used application equipment, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family of the Slovak Republic Decree No 182/2013 stipulating minimum equipment and devices for the verification of compliance with equipment safety requirements.

[17]) Act No 725/2004 on conditions of vehicle operation in road traffic and on amendments to some acts, as amended.

[18]) § 35(3), § 54(3), § 73, and § 92(3) of the Ministry of Transport, Post, and Telecommunications of the Slovak Republic Decree No 578/2006, as amended.

[19]) Act No 137/2010 on air protection, as amended.

[20]) § 20(2) and (3) of Act No 137/2010, as amended by Act No 318/2012.

(7) The subject that has performed the calibration of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration issues a calibration certificate.

§ 18
The obligations of packaging plant operators and importers of consumer packaging

(1) An operator of a packaging plant or importer of consumer packaging is responsible for the consumer packaging meeting requirements pursuant to § 14.

(2) The true content of a marked consumer package is the responsibility of the operator of the packaging plant that packaged the marked consumer package or the importer of the marked consumer package, who must ensure its measurement in each marked consumer package or statistical checks of true content during operation (hereinafter 'spot checks').Measurement or spot checks must be performed using a specified measuring instrument and a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration suitable for this purpose.If the true content of a marked consumer package is not measured, a spot check is performed in a manner that ensures the true content of the marked consumer container matches the marked nominal amount.

(3) Requirements pursuant to paragraph 2 are considered to have been met if the operator of the packaging plant that marked the consumer package or the importer of a marked consumer package performs spot checks in a manner that ensures compliance with requirements pursuant to § 14(5), and keeps on file documents containing the results of spot checks in order to confirm that the spot checks, along with necessary corrections and adjustments to dosing or filling equipment, are performed properly.

(4) The importer of a marked consumer package may, instead of measurement and spot checks pursuant to paragraph 2, submit documents proving compliance with requirements for marked consumer packages by a packaging plant operator from a country that is not a Member State or a supplier from a country that is not a Member State.

(5) In the case of a consumer package where its nominal amount is expressed in units of volume, one method of meeting the requirement for product amount in the consumer package is the use of a flask as a measurement container and meeting the requirement pursuant to § 14.

(6) The manufacturer or importer of a flask as a measuring container is responsible for whether it meets the requirements for a flask as a measurement container.

(7) Prior to being placed on the market, a flask as a measuring container may, under the manufacturer's responsibility, be marked with the EC symbol, which marks a measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval pursuant to special legislation[5]), with a height of at least 3 mm, only if it meets requirements stipulated in generally applicable legislation.

(8) The manufacturer of flasks as measuring containers submits a mark that permits their identification to the Office for approval.

§ 19
Metrological inspection

(1) Metrological inspection takes place

a) prior to placing a specified measuring instrument on the market;

b) during the use of a specified measuring instrument.

(2) Metrological inspection prior to placing a specified measuring instrument on the market is

a) type approval, which is a national-type approval or an EC type approval;

b) initial verification of a specified measuring instrument that is a national initial verification or an EC initial verification (hereinafter 'initial verification').

(3) If type approval is not required, a specified measuring instrument is subject only to initial verification.If initial verification of a type-approved specified measuring instrument is not required, it may be placed on the market.

(4) A specified measuring instrument must not be prevented from being placed on the market if it meets requirements pursuant to special legislation[5]) and is marked

a) with a mark pursuant to § 12(1)(b), (d), and (f) or (2)(b); and

b) a mark pursuant to § 13(1)(b) or (d), if initial verification of the specified measuring instrument is required.

(5) Metrological inspection during the use of a specified measuring instrument is subsequent verification of a specified measuring instrument (hereinafter 'subsequent verification').

§ 20
Type-approval conditions

(1) Type approval confirms that the specified measuring instrument type meets requirements for the kind of specified measuring instrument as regards its technical characteristics, metrological characteristics, and design/build.

(2) Type approval is performed by the Institution.For an application-specific specified measuring instrument, if the economics or technical feasibility of type approval are not commensurate with the importance of type approval, the Institute may decide that this type is not subject to type approval.

(3) A written application for type approval is submitted to the Institute by a specified measuring instrument manufacturer from a Member State or his designated importer or a specified measuring instrument importer authorised by a manufacturer from a country that is not a Member State (hereinafter a 'type approval applicant').

(4) A written EC type approval application for a specified measuring instrument type is submitted in only one Member State.An EC type approval applicant shall also send a copy of the written application to relevant authorities of all Member States.

(5) The Institute may ask a type approval applicant to provide the necessary number of samples of the specified measuring instrument, as well as reference standards, tools, materials, and cooperation of the type approval applicant's employees, and documents or declarations proving compliance with requirements pursuant to (8)(e).The type approval applicant must pay for any costs related to type approval incurred by the Institute.

(6) The Institute has the right to request storage of samples of a specified measuring instrument for which a type-approval decision has been issued.This fact shall be noted in the type-approval decision.Instead of samples of a specified measuring instrument for which a type-approval decision has been issued, it is possible to store part of the specified measuring instrument, a drawing of the specified measuring instrument, or a model of the specified measuring instrument's scale.

(7) The inscription on a specified measuring instrument stipulated in special legislation[5]) must be in the national language.

(8) The Institute, or a specified organisation authorised pursuant to § 6(2)(l),

a) shall assess drawings and technical documentation and check whether the submitted specified measuring instrument sample was manufactured in accordance with it;

b) shall perform or arrange the performance of tests on the samples of the specified measuring instrument in order to determine if the specified measuring instrument meets technical and metrological requirements, and matches the manufacturer's declared metrological characteristics; it shall perform the tests in its own laboratories, in selected laboratories, or on the premises of the manufacturer or importer, or at the location where the specified measuring instrument is installed; when testing samples of a specified measuring instrument, the overall activity of the specified measuring instrument is checked under prescribed operating conditions, during which the specified measuring instrument must maintain required metrological characteristics;

c) may omit tests pursuant to (b) if the metrological characteristics of the specified measuring instrument type are sufficiently known;

d) Assesses the suitability of locations for placing the verification mark and security mark;

e) Checks whether a conformity assessment certificate pursuant to special legislation[21]) has been issued for the specified measuring instrument so that it cannot pose a threat to the life or health of its user or pose a threat to the environment;

f) stipulates specific requirements that the specified measuring instrument must meet if necessary; and

g) makes out a certificate regarding the test performed and the assessment made.

(9) The Institute or a specified organisation may ask the type approval applicant to provide technical documentation on the measuring instrument in the national language.

§ 21
Type-approval decision

(1) Based on the results of an assessment of complete drawings and technical documentation provided, the results of technical tests on measuring instrument samples, and the results of a compliance assessment for the measuring instrument type pursuant to special legislation,[21]) the Institute will issue a decision approving or not approving the type.The Institute will assign a type-approval mark to the approved type.

(2) The Institute shall issue a decision pursuant to paragraph 1 within 120 days of the date the type approval applicant delivers the measuring instrument samples and complete technical documentation.If the Institute does not decide by this deadline, it must notify the type approval applicant of this in writing at least five days prior to the deadline for issuing the decision pursuant to paragraph 1, and state the reason and amount of time, not greater than 90 days, by which it is extending the deadline for issuing the decision pursuant to paragraph 1.

[21]) For example, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 127/2016 on electromagnetic compatibility, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 148/2016 on making electrical equipment intended for use within the scope of certain voltage limits available on the market.

(3) In the type-approval decision, the Institute shall provide the following:

a) information needed to identify the specified measuring instrument;

b) a technical description of the specified measuring instrument;

c) the basic technical and metrological characteristics of the specified measuring instrument;

d) the results of the technical test of the specified measuring instrument;

e) the verification method used on the specified measuring instrument;

f) the time period for which the verification of the specified measuring instrument is valid;

g) information regarding the applicability of the type-approval decision;

h) other requirements that the specified measuring instrument must meet;

i) placement of the verification mark, the partial verification mark and security mark or installation security mark, if needed.

(4) Attached to the type-approval decision is a description, drawing and schematic needed to identify the specified measuring instrument type and to explain its activity.

(5) In a type-approval decision for an accessory to a specified measuring instrument, the Institute shall specify:

a) the measuring instrument type to which the specified measuring instrument accessory can be attached or that it be a part of; and

b) conditions of operation of the specified measuring instrument as a whole for which the specified measuring instrument accessory has been approved.

(6) A type-approval decision is valid for 10 years.The Institute shall renew a type-approval decision by another 10 years based on a written request from the manufacturer or importer of the specified measuring instrument submitted at least 180 days prior to the expiry of the type-approval decision, if technical and metrological requirements for the measuring instrument type have not changed.The number of specified measuring instruments that can be placed on the market in accordance with an approved type is unlimited.

(7) A specified instrument placed on the market may continue to be used after the expiry of the type-approval decision, if after the expiry of the type-approval decision its metrological properties have not changed, if the specified measuring instrument is in proper technical condition, and if during verification it meets the requirements for maximum permissible error for the given kind of measuring instrument applicable on the verification date.If no maximum permissible error requirement has been stipulated, the specified measuring instrument must meet metrological characteristics stipulated by the Office that prove its proper functionality.

(8) A type-approved measuring instrument is also considered to be a specified measuring instrument whose type was approved pursuant to special legislation,[22]) or for which a type certificate or design certificate has been issued pursuant to special legislation.[23])

[22]) § 3 of Act No 461/2007, on the use of recording equipment in road traffic.

[23]) For example Annex 2, module B of the Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 126/2016, Annex 2 modules B and H1 of the Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 145/2016

§ 22
Limited type-approval decision

(1) The validity of a type-approval decision may be limited if new measurement principles and new technical solutions are used in the design of the specified measuring instrument.In a limited type-approval decision, the Institute shall

a) specify the number of specified measuring instruments that can be used;

b) require the type approval applicant or user of the specified measuring instrument to inform the Institute of where the specified measuring instrument will be used;

c) specify the area of use of the specified measuring instrument; or

d) specify special conditions for the use of the specified measuring instrument.

(2) A limited type approval decision is valid for up to two years, and its validity may be extended by at most three years.

(3) A limited type-approval decision may be issued only if technical and metrological requirements have been specified for that kind of specified measuring instrument, and if it meets the maximum permissible error requirement during verification.

(4) A decision to approve a limited EC type approval can be issued after prior discussions with relevant authorities of other Member States.

§ 23
Type approval decision change

(1) A manufacturer or importer of a type-approved specified measuring instrument must notify the Institute of all changes and additions to the specified measuring instrument, and without delay submit a written application for a change to the type-approval decision.

(2) Based on this application the Institute will change the type-approval decision, or issue a new one if the change or addition to the specified measuring instrument has or could affect its metrological characteristics or if it affects or could affect its specified conditions of use.

(3) The Institute will issue a new type-approval decision if technical or metrological requirements for that kind of specified instrument have changed.The manufacturer or importer of the specified measuring instrument must compensate the Institute for costs related to changing the type-approval decision.

(4) Changes to type-approval decisions are primarily subject to provisions regarding type approval.

§ 24
Suspension of a type-approval decision and cancellation of a type-approval decision

(1) The Institute will decide to suspend or cancel the type-approval decision if

a) the specified measuring instrument does not comply with the approved type and its technical characteristics, metrological characteristics, and design/build do not comply with requirements for the specified measuring instrument type;

b) the specified measuring instrument does not comply with metrological requirements specified in the type-approval decision or limited type approval decision; or

c) it determines that conditions for issuing a type approval decision were not met.

(2) The Office will cancel a type-approval decision if during the use of a specified measuring instrument manufactured in accordance with an approved type, an error of a general nature occurs, causing the specified measuring instrument to not be usable for its purpose.

(3) In its decision pursuant to paragraph 2, the Office can prohibit the specified measuring instrument from being placed on the market until the elimination of the error of a general nature causing the specified measuring instrument to not be usable for its purpose.

(4) The Office can decide to prohibit a specified measuring instrument that does not require initial verification and that meets conditions pursuant to (1)(a) to (c) from being placed on the market if after receiving written notice from the Office the manufacturer or important does not ensure that the specified measuring instrument comply with the approved type or type-approval conditions pursuant to § 20.

§ 25
Specified measuring instrument verification

(1) Verification of a specified measuring instrument consists of a test of the specified measuring instrument, and confirmation that it complies with the approved type and with technical and metrological requirements for the kind of specified measuring instrument being verified.If this kind of specified measuring instrument is not subject to type approval, verification of the specified measuring instrument consists of a test of the specified measuring instrument and confirmation that it complies with technical and metrological requirements for the kind of specified measuring instrument being verified.

(2) The Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject shall verify the specified measuring instrument by an agreed-upon date based on a written order.A written order for verification of a specified measuring instrument contains clear specification of the specified measuring instrument, and its location in the case of on-site verification.

(3) The Institute or a specified organisation may, with the consent of the Office, use the results of a test performed in a different Member State for purposes of verifying a specified measuring instrument if these results guarantee that its technical and metrological characteristics comply with the technical and metrological characteristics required for that kind of specified measuring instrument.

(4) If the Institute, a specified organisation or an authorised subject performs verification of a specified measuring instrument outside of its facilities, it can require the subject that ordered verification of the specified measuring instrument to provide a suitable room, test equipment, tools and materials, personal protection aids, and the necessary number of employees, and to ensure that all other conditions are in place in order to verify the specified measuring instrument.

(5) The Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject may require the following from a subject that has ordered verification of a specified measuring instrument:

a) technical documentation for the specified measuring instrument in the national language;

b) a type-approval decision if the specified measuring instrument requires type approval.

(6) After submission of a specified measuring instrument for initial verification, the Institute, a specified organisation or an authorised subject shall verify whether

a) that kind of specified measuring instrument is subject to type approval; if it is not subject to type approval, it shall determine whether it meets technical and metrological requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument applicable on the date of its verification.

b) a type-approval decision has been issued for the specified measuring instrument; if the type-approval decision has been issued and is valid, it determines whether the specified measuring instrument complies with the approved type and whether it meets technical and metrological requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument applicable on the date of type approval, or if the type-approval decision has expired, it determines if the specified measuring instrument complies with the approved type and if during verification it complies with the greatest permissible error for that kind of specified measuring instrument applicable on its date of verification; or

c) a decision is issued that the specified measuring instrument is not subject to type approval; if the specified measuring instrument is not subject to type approval, it shall determine whether it meets technical and metrological requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument applicable on the date of its verification.

(7) During verification of a specified measuring instrument, testing primarily establishes the following:

a) technical and metrological characteristics;

b) maximum permissible error;

c) in the case of initial verification pursuant to § 26, design/build that guarantees that under prescribed operating conditions, the specified measuring instrument's metrological characteristics will not deteriorate significantly;

d) in the case of subsequent verification pursuant to § 27, the specified measuring instrument's technical condition; and

e) that prescribed inscriptions are complete and correct and that the verification mark has been placed pursuant to special legislation.[6])

(8) The Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject will issue a verification certificate for the specified measuring instrument, or will mark it with a verification mark,or will simultaneously issue a verification certificate for the specified measuring instrument and mark it with a verification mark.The Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject must issue a verification certificate for the specified measuring instrument even if it marks it with a verification mark if the subject that ordered the verification requests it when placing the order.

(9) If the specified measuring instrument fails to comply with technical or metrological requirements during testing, the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject shall issue a rejection letter.If a specified measuring instrument fails verification and is marked with a valid verification mark, the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject must immediately remove this mark from the specified measuring instrument.

(10) A specified measuring instrument verification certificate contains at least

a) information identifying the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject;

b) the certificate number;

c) information needed to identify the specified measuring instrument;

d) information on the specified measuring instrument's measuring range;

e) information on the specified measuring instrument's accuracy class if this information is stipulated in special legislation;[6])

f) confirmation of compliance with requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument;

g) information on the expanded uncertainty of measurement;

h) information on the reference standard used;

i) the place where the verification of the specified measuring instrument was performed;

j) the time period for which the verification of the specified measuring instrument is valid;

k) an impression of the stamp of the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject with the authorised subject's entity name and the text 'Authorised metrological facility' if the verification of the specified measuring instrument is performed by an authorised subject; and

l) the name, surname and signature of an authorised representative of the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject.

(11) If the verification date of a specified measuring instrument that is accompanied by a national verification mark pursuant to § 13(1)(a) is expressed only by the last two digits of the year in which the specified measuring instrument was verified, the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject will issue a verification certificate for the specified measuring instrument or a certificate that includes the verification date of the specified measuring instrument.The verification validity period for a specified measuring instrument starts on the date it was verified.

(12) Verification of a specified measuring instrument is no longer valid if

a) it has expired;

b) the specified measuring instrument has undergone repairs, changes, or modifications that could affect its technical or metrological characteristics;

c) the specified measuring instrument is damaged in such a way that it could lose some technical or metrological characteristic that is decisive for its verification;

d) the verification mark or security mark is damaged, changed, removed, or otherwise tampered with; or

e) the specified measuring instrument has obviously lost its required technical or metrological characteristics, even if the verification or security mark has not been damaged.

§ 26
Initial verification

(1) Initial verification is the verification of a new specified measuring instrument.

(2) Initial verification of a specified measuring instrument is also considered to be a specified measuring instrument placed on the market or into operation following conformity assessment pursuant to special legislation,[24]) or a specified measuring instrument made available on the market or put into operation after conformity assessment pursuant to special legislation.[25])

[24]) For example, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 582/2008 laying down technical requirements and procedures for assessing the conformity of medical devices, as amended by Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 215/2013

[25]) Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 126/2016,

(3) Initial verification takes place during one phase or during multiple phases.

(4) The manufacturer (or importer) of a specified measuring instrument must ensure initial verification through a written order submitted to the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject.

(5) If initial verification is not required, the manufacturer or importer shall, at its own cost, mark a specified measuring instrument that meets specified technical and metrological requirements with an EC type approval mark (for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to initial EC verification) or a national-type approval mark (for a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to initial verification).

(6) Initial verification during multiple phases or initial verification of a specified measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval may be performed only by the Institute or a specified organisation.

(7) Initial verification takes place during one phase and is performed for a specified measuring instrument that has already been assembled when leaving manufacturing and that can be transported to its place of use without being taken apart.

(8) Initial verification during one phase is performed at a location stipulated by the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject.

(9) Initial verification during two or more phases takes place for a specified measuring instrument where its correct activity depends on conditions under which it will be installed or used.

(10) The first phase of initial verification confirms that the specified measuring instrument complies with the approved type.If no type approval is required, it confirms that the specified measuring instrument complies with technical and metrological requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument.

(11) The last phase of initial verification must be performed at the location where the specified measuring instrument will be used.Other phases of initial verification will be performed in locations specified by the Institute or specified organisation.

(12) In the case of initial verification during multiple phases, a specified measuring instrument that complies with partial verification requirements will be marked with an EC partial verification mark or national partial verification mark once the partial phases of verification have been performed.The EC partial verification mark or national partial verification mark is placed in a stipulated location on the specified measuring instrument or parts thereof that comply with partial verification requirements.The EC initial verification mark or national verification mark is placed in a stipulated location on the specified measuring instrument once the last phase of verification has been performed.

(13) Initial verification may also be performed in a different manner pursuant to special legislation[5]) as a test of each individual specified measuring instrument.

(14) Following initial verification, the specified measuring instrument may be placed on the market until the end of the year following the year in which the initial verification was performed.This time period may be extended.

§ 27
Subsequent verification

(1) Subsequent verification is every verification that follows initial verification or after repairs on a specified measuring instrument

(2) The user of a specified measuring instrument must arrange subsequent verification through a written order submitted to the Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the verification, and always when verification expires pursuant to § 25(12)(b) to (e).

(3) The Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject confirms or rejects a written order submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 within 15 days of its submission.Rejection of an order must be justified.If the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject rejects an order, the specified measuring instrument user must ensure subsequent verification to a commensurate degree, as stipulated in paragraph 2, and the time period pursuant to paragraph 2 is not applied.

(4) If the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject does not perform subsequent verification of a specified measuring instrument prior to the expiry of the verification of the specified measuring instrument and the specified measuring instrument's user can prove that an order was submitted to the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject for subsequent verification within the time period pursuant to paragraph 2, the procedure pursuant to § 55(1)(q) is not applied.

(5) The provisions of § 25 and 26 apply in a commensurate manner to subsequent verification.

(6) For a specified measuring instrument placed on the market or into operation after a conformity assessment pursuant to special legislation,[24]) or made available on the market or put into operation after conformity assessment pursuant to special legislation[25]), subsequent verification involves a test stipulated by special legislation[26]) applicable at the time of the specified measuring instrument's conformity assessment.

(7) The Office may authorise the use of some kinds of specified measuring instruments during the time between the completion of their repair until their subsequent verification in the case of a specified measuring instrument that can only be repaired in the place of its use; this authorisation is valid for at most 30 days.

(8) The user of a specified measuring instrument may use it pursuant to paragraph 7 if the registered subject that repairs the specified measuring instrument and marks it with a temporary repair security mark and its user delivers a written order for subsequent verification to the Institute or specified organisation.A specified measuring instrument marked with a temporary repair security mark must meet technical and metrological requirements for that kind of specified measuring instrument.

(9) The user of a specified measuring instrument has the right to ask the Office in writing to extend the time period pursuant to paragraph 7 at latest three days prior to its expiry if the Institute or specified organisation does not announce when verification will take place to the specified measuring instrument's user no later than five days prior to the expiry of the time period pursuant to paragraph 7.The Office has the right to extend the time period pursuant to paragraph 7 by another 30 days, which begin to count down on the day following the day when the time period pursuant to paragraph 7 ended.The Office shall extend the time period

[26]) For example, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 582/2008, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 126/2016, Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 145/2016

pursuant to paragraph 7 immediately from the date the request to extend the time period is delivered.

(10) If the specified measuring instrument is demonstrably no longer being used for the purpose for which it was classified in the group of specified measuring instruments, it is not subject to subsequent verification.

§ 28
Official measurement

(1) Official measurement is measurement performed by the Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject to the extent specified in a decision to authorise official measurement pursuant to § 35.

(2) Official measurement is measurement performed

a) as follows from special legislation;[27])

b) when requested by a public authority, natural person or corporate entity.

(3) The Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject shall issue an official measurement certificate, which is a public document.

(4) An official measurement certificate contains

a) information identifying the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject, and the authorisation decision number if the official measurement was performed by an authorised subject;

b) information identifying the subject that requested the official measurement and the official measurement request number;

c) the purpose of the official measurement and the type of official measurement;

d) the subject of the official measurement and its identifying information;

e) information on the measuring instrument used:

1. type,
2. measurement range,
3. serial number,
4. accuracy class or information on its maximum permissible error, and
5. traceability;

f) the measurement method used; if the official measurement is performed by an authorised subject, the measurement method must be approved by the Office in the authorisation decision;

g) information on the conditions of official measurement;

h) the result of the official measurement including measurement uncertainty;

i) the date of the official measurement;

[27]) For example, Act No 135/1961 as amended, Act No 595/2003 on income tax, as amended, Act No 725/2004 as amended, and Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic Decree No 541/2007 on the details of requirements for lighting in the workplace, as amended by Decree No 206/2011.

j) the date the official measurement certificate was issued;

k) the name, surname, and description of the employee who performed the official measurement;

l) an impression of the stamp of the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject with the authorised subject's entity name and the text 'Official measurement', if the measurement was performed by an authorised subject; and

m) the name, surname and signature of an authorised representative of the Institute, specified organisation or authorised subject.

(5) This Act does not affect the authority of other central government authorities to authorise natural persons and corporate entities to perform other than official measurements pursuant to special legislation.[28])

§ 29
Qualifications in the area of metrology

The Institute verifies qualifications in the area of metrology through an examination at the cost of the examined person and certifies it by the issuance of a certificate in the area of metrology within 15 days of successful completion of the examination.The Institute verifies qualifications in the area of metrology pursuant to the first sentence every five years after it issues a certificate of competence in the area of metrology.

§ 30
Designation

(1) An applicant for designation that wants to create and maintain a national reference standard must apply for designation to the Institute in writing.The Institute shall verify compliance with requirements for a national reference standard pursuant to § 9(6)(a), (b), (d), and (e), and the designation applicant's compliance with designation requirements pursuant to paragraph 2, at the designation applicant's expense.If the reference standard meets requirements for a national reference standard pursuant to § 9(6), the Institute informs the International Bureau of Weights and Measures of the designation applicant's nomination to be a designated organisation using the form published on the website of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

(2) Minimum requirements for designation are as follows:

a) equipment and staff for maintenance and development of national reference standards;

b) suitable premises with conditions for maintenance and development of national reference standards;

c) the designation applicant's ability to create and maintain the national reference standard at their own expense;

d) the ability to ensure metrological traceability of the national reference standard being created and maintained by providing calibration services and reference materials in a precisely defined area of metrology of equal quality for everyone;

[28]) For example, Act No 355/2007, as amended, § 20, 21, and § 23(m) of Act No 137/2010, as amended.

e) an established and documented system of work that ensures permanent adherence to specified work procedures in performing the activity that is the subject of designation;

f) a quality control system pursuant to a technical standard[29]) or another comparable quality system.

g) compliance with obligations and fulfilment of commitments that follow from a mutual recognition agreement between the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and national metrological institutions.

(3) The application for designation contains

a) the name and registered offices or place of business of the applicant for designation;

b) ID number;

c) the date and the signature of the applicant for designation;

d) documentation proving compliance with conditions pursuant to paragraph 2;

e) other information and documentation, if requested by the Institute.

(4) If the Institute determines that an application for designation does not contain the prescribed essentials, it shall ask the applicant for designation within 30 days of the delivery of the application to eliminate deficiencies within a reasonable period of time, and shall suspend the designation proceedings.The Institute may extend this period at the request of the applicant for designation if serious reasons exist for doing so.

(5) If the Institute finds that the application contains essentials pursuant to paragraph 3 and the applicant for designation complies with requirements stipulated in paragraph 2, it shall issue a designation certificate, in which it will state the following:

a) entity name and registered office of the designated organisation in the case of a legal entity, or entity name and place of business of the designated individual in the case of a natural person (operator), and the organisation's ID number;

b) the ID number of the designated organisation;

c) the national reference standard that it creates and maintains; and

d) the validity period of the designation certificate.

(6) A designated organisation must:

a) perform the activity for which it has been designated with expert care pursuant to the designation certificate;

b) ensure and provide metrological traceability by providing calibration services or reference materials;

c) ask the Institute to approve changes to requirements based on which it was designated; the change to the requirements may be applied only once they have been approved by the Institute;

d) inform the Institute of all modifications, additions, or changes to the national reference standard that could affect its technical and metrological characteristics;

[29]) STN EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)(01 5253) and STN EN ISO/IEC 17043 Conformity assessment.General requirements for inter-laboratory tests (ISO/IEC 17043) (01 5257).

e) keep documentation pursuant to (2)(e) up to date; updates must be approved by the Institute;

f) participate in international comparative measurements if so stipulated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures;

g) comply with the requirements of designation while the designation is in effect.

(7) A designated organisation has the right to ask the Institute to cancel its designation or cancel the declaration of a national reference standard that it creates and maintains at least two years prior to the expected date of cessation of activity that is the subject of designation or its cancellation, and must comply with all obligations of a designated organisation related to the creation and maintenance of a national reference standard until the designation certification is cancelled or the declaration of the national reference standard is cancelled.

(8) A designated organisation has the right to ask the Institute to change or suspend the designation.

(9) When exercising oversight of a national reference standard, the Institute has the right to require a designated organisation to eliminate deficiencies found during the exercise of oversight over the national reference standard, and to specify the deadline for eliminating these deficiencies.When exercising oversight of a national reference standard, the Institute shall change or suspend designation certification if

a) the designated organisation temporarily fails to comply with designation requirements pursuant to this Act;

b) the designated organisation is temporarily unable to duly perform the activity for which it was designated; or

c) it ascertains deficiencies in the activity of the designated organisation that is the subject of designation.

(10) The Institute shall repeal the suspension of designation through certification if the reasons for suspending designation have ceased to exist.

(11) In exercising oversight over a national reference standard, the Institute shall cancel designation if

a) the designated organisation has permanently ceased to comply with designation requirements pursuant to this Act;

b) the designated organisation is permanently unable to duly perform the activity for which it was designated;

c) it ascertains serious deficiencies in the activity that is the subject of designation;

d) it fails to eliminate deficiencies found during oversight by the deadline set by the Institute without due justification.

§ 31
Authorisation

(1) Authorisation means granting an operator or other corporate entity (hereinafter an 'applicant for authorisation') the right to verify a specified measuring instrument or to perform official measurement.

(2) The Office grants authorisation based on a written application by the applicant for authorisation.

(3) Authorisation is not granted for performance of verification of specified measuring instruments that are used for measurement pursuant to § 11(1)(a), aside from recording equipment for road traffic and specified measuring instruments used to measure quantities of water, gas, electrical energy and heat.

(4) The applicant for authorisation may begin to perform the activity that is the subject of authorisation once the authorisation decision comes into legal force.

(5) An entity that is not authorised must not provide or arrange the verification of a specified measuring instrument or official measurement, and use markings and a stamp pursuant to § 25(10)(k) or pursuant to § 28(4)(l).

§ 32
Application for authorisation

(1) The applicant for authorisation submits a written application for authorisation to the Office in the national language.

(2) The application for authorisation contains:

a) the entity name and registered offices, in the case of an applicant for authorisation that is a corporate entity, or the entity name and place of business in the case of an applicant for authorisation that is a natural person (operator);

b) ID number;

c) the name, surname, and date of birth (hereinafter the 'personal information') of the individual that is the statutory body or member of the statutory body of the applicant for authorisation, stating the manner in which they act in the name of the applicant for authorisation, their signature, and stamp impression;

d) the place of performance of the activity that is the subject of the application for authorisation;

e) the personal information of the individual that as an authorised representative is responsible for professional performance of the activity that is the subject of authorisation (hereinafter the 'authorised representative') and their signature;

f) the subject and scope of activity that is the subject of authorisation, providing technical specifications;

g) specification of the kind of specified measuring instrument and a list of regulations pursuant to which the specified measuring instrument is verified, if the subject of the application for authorisation is the verification of a specified measuring instrument;

h) specification of the kind of measurement and a list of regulations pursuant to which the measurement is required, if the subject of the application for authorisation is official measurement;

i) the date the application for authorisation was submitted.

(3) The following shall be attached to the application for authorisation:

a) an officially verified copy of a founding deed,[7]) an officially verified copy of an extract from the Commercial Register,[30]) an officially verified copy of a trade licence,[31])

b) a copy of a certificate issued pursuant to § 29 regarding the qualifications of the authorised representative in the area of metrology;

c) an officially verified copy of the employment contract between the applicant for authorisation and the authorised representative pursuant to § 33(1)(e) if the applicant for authorisation is not himself the authorised representative;

d) a list of individuals who perform the activity that is the subject of authorisation and their personal information;

e) a copy of proof of qualifications in the area of metrology for the performance of verification of a specified measuring instrument or for the performance of official measurement belonging to the individual who performs the activity that is the subject of authorisation, issued pursuant to § 29;

f) an officially verified copy of proof of employment of an individual who performs the activity that is the subject of authorisation;

g) documentation pursuant to § 33(1)(p);

h) a statutory declaration by the statutory body regarding compliance with requirements pursuant to § 33(1)(h), (j) and (k) and regarding the fact that the compensation of the authorisation representative and the individual who performs the activity that is the subject of authorisation does not depend on the measurement results;

i) a statutory declaration by the statutory body regarding compliance with requirements pursuant to a statutory declaration by the statutory body regarding compliance with requirements pursuant to § 33(1)(n);

j) a copy of an insurance policy pursuant to § 33(1)(m);

k) a copy of proof of accreditation pursuant to § 33(1)(d) if the subject of the application for accreditation is the verification of specified measuring instruments;

l) a statutory declaration by members of the statutory body regarding their good repute; of good repute for purposes of this Act is not anyone who has been convicted with legal finality of an intentional criminal act that is related to the subject of authorisation of the applicant for authorisation

m) for which they are applying, if they are not viewed as not having been convicted;[32]) a corporate entity must also comply with the requirement to be of good repute;

n) proof of payment of an administrative fee pursuant to special legislation[33]) or a request for the issue of a bill pursuant to special legislation.[34])

(4) The applicant for authorisation has the right to submit changes and amendments to documentation proving compliance with authorisation conditions pursuant to § 33 up to the date of the inspection on the premises of the applicant for authorisation; documentation submitted by the applicant for authorisation after this date shall be ignored.

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[30]) § 27 of the Commercial Code, as amended.
[31]) Act No 455/1991 on trade licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended.
[32]) § 69 and 70 of the Criminal Code, as amended.
[33]) National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 145/1995, as amended.
[34]) the last sentence of § 7(1) of National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 145/1995, as amended.

§ 33
Authorisation requirements

(1) The Office shall authorise an applicant for authorisation that

a) owns equipment for performing the activity being authorised;

b) has suitable premises with requirements for performing the activity being authorised;

c) has demonstrably ensured traceability of reference standards and measuring instruments being used;

d) at the time of submission of the application for authorisation of performance of verification of a specified measuring instrument, has accreditation pursuant to special legislation[35]) for the activity that is the subject of the application for authorisation of verification of a specified measuring instrument, where the accreditation must be valid during the validity period of the authorisation decision;

e) employs[36]) an authorised representative or is an authorised representative that is qualified in the area of metrology pursuant to § 29, where the authorised representative can perform the activity that is being authorised; this person may be an authorised representative for at most one authorised subject;

f) employs[37]) another individual that is qualified in the area of metrology pursuant to § 29 to perform the activity being authorised;

g) has created and documented a system of work that ensures permanent adherence to specified work procedures in performing the activity that is being authorised and that must comply with quality control requirements pursuant to a technical standard[38]) or another comparable quality system;

h) is capable of organisationally ensuring impartial performance of the activity that is being authorised, objective and impartial verification activities, objective and impartial reports from management and other employees;

i) has assigned a separate organisational unit to the activity being authorised that will perform this activity impartially, without prejudice and objectively; the authorised subject and employees of the authorised subject involved in tasks related to verification of a specified measuring instrument must not be engineers, manufacturers, suppliers, installers, repairers or users of the specified measuring instrument they are verifying, nor their authorised representatives and also must not be directly or indirectly involved in design, manufacture, marketing, repair, inspection, sale, or maintenance of this specified measuring instrument, and must not represent parties that are involved in these activities;

j) is capable of ensuring protection of information that is a trade secret and information that could be misused;

k) is capable of making impartial decisions regarding the interests of manufacturers, repairers, and other subjects that could benefit from certain results of its activity;

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[35]) § 5 of Act No 505/2009 on accreditation of conformity assessment bodies and on amendments to some acts, as amended by Act No 307/2013.
[36]) § 42 of the Labour Code, as amended.
[37]) The Labour Code, as amended.
[38]) STN EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (01 5253).

l) has not been issued a valid registration decision pursuant to § 46;

m) has concluded an insurance policy for liability for damages the activity of the authorised subject;

n) is not undergoing bankruptcy or restructuring proceedings, has not had a motion to declare bankruptcy rejected due to insufficient assets, and is not undergoing liquidation;

o) when verifying a specified measuring instrument, uses a measurement method that achieves an expanded uncertainty of measurement no greater than one third of the maximum permissible error of the specified measuring instrument during verification, unless specified otherwise by special legislation[6]);

p) has drawn up documentation that proves compliance with authorisation requirements pursuant to (a) to (o), which must comply with quality control requirements pursuant to a technical standard[38]) or another comparable quality system;

q) has paid the costs of inspection pursuant to § 34;

r) is of good repute pursuant to § 32(3)(l).

(2) The documented system of work pursuant to (1)(g) shall contain at least the following:

a) the work procedure for the activity that is being authorised;

b) an analysis of the measurement uncertainty;

c) a copy of regular internal checks of reference standards between calibrations;

d) the document management method;

e) the method used to handle measuring instruments and verification marks;

f) the method used to check employees during the performance of the activity being authorised.

§ 34
Checking compliance with authorisation requirements

(1) The Office checks compliance with authorisation requirements pursuant to § 4(l), proceeding commensurately pursuant to special legislation. [39])The Office shall delegate checking compliance with authorisation requirements to the Institute or a specified organisation, and an employee of the Office shall participate in the check.

(2) The applicant for authorisation must allow the check to take place in the location and on the date and time specified in the inspection notification.If the applicant for authorisation does allow the check to take place in the location and on the date and time pursuant to the first sentence, the Office shall stop authorisation proceedings.

(3) Checking authorisation requirements involves the Office assessing the application of the applicant for authorisation and performance of a check on the applicant's premises at his expense.The performance of a check on the applicant's premises includes verification of the specified measuring instrument or performance of a specific measurement by the applicant for authorisation.

(4) The result of the on-site check is a report containing the results of the check, in which it is specified whether a record shall be made out of the results of the check if the applicant for

[39]) National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 10/1996 on government inspection, as amended.

authorisation complies with all authorisation requirements, or a detailed record of the results of the check if the applicant for authorisation does not comply with authorisation requirements or if formal deficiencies were found during the check.The report on the results of the check is discussed on the spot with the applicant for authorisation, and a copy is given to the applicant.

(5) The check ends with a record regarding the results of the check if the applicant for authorisation complies with all authorisation requirements, or a detailed record of the results of the check if the applicant for authorisation does not comply with authorisation requirements, or a record of review of elimination of formal deficiencies.

(6) In justified cases the Office may disregard the results of the check in deciding on authorisation.

(7) The on-site check involves assessment of at least the following:

a) the work procedure for the activity that is being authorised;

b) the measurement uncertainty;

c) a copy of regular internal checks of reference standards between calibrations;

d) the document management method;

e) the method used to handle specified measuring instruments and verification marks;

f) the method used to check employees during the performance of the activity being authorised;

g) compliance with requirements for a quality control system pursuant to a technical standard[38]) or another comparable quality system.

(8) The Office shall stipulate the details of performance of a check in a methodology document that it shall publish on its website.

§ 35
Authorisation decision

(1) The Office shall decide on authorisation within 60 days of the delivery of the application for authorisation.

(2) If the applicant for authorisation complies with authorisation requirements pursuant to § 33, the Office shall issue an authorisation decision.

(3) If the applicant for authorisation fails to comply with authorisation requirements pursuant to § 33, the Office shall stop authorisation proceedings, and the applicant for authorisation will be obliged to pay for the costs of the check pursuant to § 34, if it was performed.The applicant for authorisation may submit a written application for authorisation no earlier than 180 days after the date the decision to stop the proceedings came into legal force.

(4) If the applicant for authorisation applies for authorisation to perform verification of a specified measuring instrument and simultaneously for authorisation to perform official measurement, the Office shall issue a separate decision regarding authorisation to perform verification of a specified measuring instrument and a separate decision regarding authorisation to perform official measurement.

(5) An authorisation decision contains the following:

a) entity name and registered office in the case of a legal entity, or entity name and place of business in the case of a natural person (operator);

b) ID number;

c) the place of performance of the activity that is the subject of the application for authorisation;

d) the authorised representative's personal information;

e) identification of documentation that proves compliance with authorisation requirements;

f) the subject and scope of the authorisation, providing the technical specifications of the activity that is being authorised;

g) a list of regulations pursuant to which the authorised subject performs the activity for which it is authorised by the Office's decision;

h) the obligations of the authorised subject; and

i) the time period for which the authorisation is valid.

(6) The authorisation decision is valid for five years from the date it comes into legal force, unless the authorisation decision specifies a shorter period of time.

(7) In the authorisation decision, the Office will assign the authorised subject a verification mark for the performance of specified measuring instrument verification.

§ 36
Authorisation change decision

(1) The Office will decide to change an authorisation if

a) the authorised subject requests the Office to change information pursuant to § 32(2)(a), (c) to (f); or

b) reasons pursuant to § 38(5) ensue.

(2) The Office shall decide pursuant to paragraph 1 by assessing compliance with authorisation requirements only to the extent of the submitted request to change the authorisation, and shall change the valid authorisation decision while not extending the time period for which the authorisation is valid.

(3) When deciding to change an authorisation, the Office may perform a check of the authorised subject, the performance of which is delegated to the Institute or a specified organisation at the expense of the entity being checked, if needed.

§ 37
Authorisation extension decision

(1) The Office may, based on a written request from an authorised subject submitted at least no earlier than 120 days and at latest 60 days prior to the expiry of the authorisation decision, decide to extend an authorisation decision if the authorised subject complied with obligations pursuant to § 41 and the provisions of this Act for the entire duration of its validity, by at most five years.

(2) An authorisation extension request that changes a valid authorisation decision is not considered to bean authorisation extension request.

(3) When deciding to extend authorisation, the Office proceeds by performing a check on the premises of the authorised subject, during which it assesses compliance with authorisation requirements and the authorised subject's obligations commensurately pursuant to § 34.

§ 38
Authorisation suspension decision

(1) The Office shall decide to suspend authorisation without delay, within 10 days of when it became aware of circumstances pursuant to (a) to (e), for at most 120 days, if

a) the authorised subject temporarily fails to comply with obligations pursuant to § 41;

b) the authorised subject is temporarily unable to properly perform the authorised activity;

c) it ascertains deficiencies in the activity of the authorised subject that is the subject of the authorisation;

d) the authorised subject does not participate in comparative inter-laboratory measurement pursuant to § 41(1)(h), or its results in comparative inter-laboratory measurement fail to meet specified quality requirements for these measurement results; or

e) if requested by the authorised subject.

(2) An appeal against a decision to suspend authorisation pursuant to paragraph 1 has no suspensory effect.

(3) While a decision to suspend authorisation is in force, the authorised subject may not perform the activity that is the subject of authorisation to the extent stipulated in the authorisation suspension decision and accept new requests for verification of a specified measuring instrument or performance of official measurement.

(4) The Office shall cancel an authorisation suspension decision pursuant to (1) immediately after the reason for issuing the authorisation suspension decision has ceased to exist.

(5) If reasons pursuant to (1)(a) to (d) continue even after the time period specified in the authorisation suspension decision has passed, the Office will cancel or change the authorisation decision.

(6) When proceeding pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5, the Office may perform a check on the premises of the authorised subject, doing so commensurately pursuant to § 34.

§ 39
Authorisation cancellation decision

The Office shall decide to cancel authorisation if

a) the authorised subject fails to comply with obligations pursuant to § 41;

b) the authorised subject is permanently unable to properly perform the authorised activity;

c) it ascertains serious deficiencies in the activity that is the subject of authorisation;

d) the reason for authorising the activity that is the subject of authorisation no longer exists;

e) the authorised subject requests it; the authorised subject must submit a written request to cancel authorisation at least six months prior to the expected date the authorised activity will cease.

§ 40
Authorisation termination

Authorisation terminates

a) with the dissolution of the authorised subject without a legal successor or the termination of the authorised subject;

b) due to a decision to cancel authorisation pursuant to § 39;

c) upon the expiry of the authorisation decision.

§ 41
Obligations and rights of an authorised subject

(1) An authorised subject must

a) comply with authorisation requirements while the authorisation decision is valid;

b) perform the activity for which it has been authorised with expert care pursuant to the authorisation decision;

c) request the Office to change the decision if reasons to change information specified in the authorisation decision pursuant to § 35(5)(a), (c) to (f) occur;

d) ask the Office to approve changes to documentation pursuant to § 33(1)(p) if this is not a decision to change authorisation pursuant to § 36; the change may only be made once it is approved by the Office;

e) keep documentation pursuant to § 33(1)(p) up to date;

f) issue certificates pursuant to § 25(8) and (10) or certificates pursuant to § 28(3) and (4);

g) keep copies of certificates issued on file for the duration of the validity of the authorisation decision and for 10 years after the termination of authorisation, and keep records of them;

h) participate in comparative inter-laboratory measurements, if so stipulated by the Office;

i) test a specified measuring instrument to the extent of a verification test prior to working on the measuring instrument, and provide the Office information on the results of this test, if so stipulated by the Office;

j) notify the appropriate government authority of facts ascertained during official measurement that threaten or could threaten health, safety, property or the environment;

k) send the Office an activity report by 15 February with information for the previous calendar year pursuant to the template published on the Office's website;

l) inform the Office of

1. cancellation or suspension of an accreditation certificate without being asked to do so within 10 workdays of the delivery of a decision to cancel or suspend the accreditation certificate;

2. inspections performed by the Inspectorate and of supervision of the Slovak National Accreditation Service (hereinafter the 'Accreditation Service') without being asked to do so, also within 10 days of the inspection or supervision; the information must contain at least the date of the inspection or supervision, who performed the inspection or supervision, and the subject of the inspection or supervision;
3. the results of inspections performed by the Inspectorate and the results of supervision performed by the Accreditation Service without being asked to do so, always within 10 days of the inspection or supervision; the information must contain at least the date of the inspection or supervision, who performed the inspection or oversight, and the subject of the inspection or supervision;
4. participation in comparative measurements without being asked, always within 10 workdays of the date of the comparative measurement; the information must contain at least the date, the organiser, and the subject of the comparative measurement;
5. the result of comparative measurements without being asked, always within 10 workdays of the date of the delivery of the comparative measurement evaluation; the information must contain at least the date, the organiser, the subject, and the result of the comparative measurement;
6. changes to information pursuant to § 32(3)(b), (d), and (e), and provide proof using valid certificates.

(2) An authorised subject shall immediately cancel a certificate it has issued if it finds out that the requirements for its issue were not met.

(3) An authorised subject does not have the right to perform the authorised activity for a subject that orders verification of a specified measuring instrument or asks for official measurement if it is a subsidiary of this subject.[40])

(4) If an authorised subject fails to comply with authorisation requirements, it cannot perform the authorised activity.

§ 42
Registration

(1) An operator or other corporate entity whose line of business is repair or installation of a specified measuring instrument or packaging of a specified measuring instrument or import of a specified measuring instrument (hereinafter an 'applicant') must apply for registration with the Office in writing prior to commencing this activity.

(2) The Office grants registration based on a written application from the applicant.

(3) The applicant may begin to perform the activity that is the subject of registration once the registration decision comes into legal force.

§ 43
The registration application

(1) The applicant shall submit the written registration application in the national language.

[40]) § 66a of the Commercial Code, as amended by Act No 127/1999.

(2) The registration application contains the following:

a) the entity name and registered offices, in the case of an applicant that is a corporate entity, or the entity name and place of business in the case of an applicant that is a natural person (operator);

b) ID number;

c) the personal information of the individual that is the statutory body or member of the statutory body of the applicant, stating the manner in which they act in the name of the applicant, their signature, and stamp impression;

d) the personal information of the individual that as a representative is responsible for professional performance of the activity that is the subject of registration (hereinafter the 'representative') and their signature;

e) the subject and scope of activity that is being registered; specification of the kind, accuracy class, and measurement range of the repaired or installed specified measuring instrument or specification of the kind of consumer package marked with the 'e' mark and its nominal amount;

f) the submission date of the registration application.

(3) The following shall be attached to the application for registration:

a) an officially verified copy of a founding deed,[7]) an officially verified copy of a founding deed, an officially verified copy of an extract from the Commercial Register,[30]) or an officially verified copy of a trade licence,[31])

b) a copy of a certificate issued pursuant to § 29 regarding the qualifications of the representative in the area of metrology;

c) an officially verified copy of the employment contract between the applicant for authorisation and the representative if the representative is not the applicant;

d) the design of the back side of the repair security mark or the design of the back side of the installation security mark, if needed;

e) proof of payment of an administrative fee pursuant to special legislation[33]) or a request for the issue of a bill pursuant to special legislation.[34])

(4) The applicant has the right to submit changes to documentation proving compliance with authorisation conditions pursuant to § 44 up to the date of the inspection on the applicant's premises; documentation submitted by the applicant after this date shall be ignored.

§ 44
Registration requirements

(1) The Office shall register an applicant that

a) has equipment for performing the activity being registered;

b) has suitable premises with requirements for performing the activity being registered;

c) has demonstrably ensured traceability of a reference standard or measuring instrument if used in the applicant's activity;

d) employs[36]) a representative or is a representative that is qualified in the area of metrology pursuant to § 29, where the representative can perform the activity that is being registered; this person may be a representative for at most one registered subject;

e) has created and documented a system of work that ensures permanent adherence to specified work procedures in performing the activity that is being registered;

f) has no valid authorisation decision pursuant to § 35;

g) has paid the costs of inspection pursuant to § 45.

(2) A registered subject's documented system of work pursuant to (1)(e) contains at least the following:

a) a list of equipment needed for performing the activity being registered;

b) a description of the premises with requirements for performing the activity being registered;

c) the work procedure for the activity that is being registered;

d) certificates that prove traceability of reference standards, or certificates regarding the verification or calibration of measuring instruments if such reference standards or measuring instruments are used during the activity being registered;

e) the calibration interval of a reference standard or measuring instrument used during the activity being registered;

f) a description of regular internal checks of the reference standard or measuring instrument during periods between calibration or verification if such a reference standard or measuring instrument is used to perform the registered activity;

g) the document management method;

h) the procedure for handling the reference standard or measuring instrument if they are used for the activity being registered;

i) the procedure for handling the repair security mark and temporary repair security mark or installation security mark if they are used in the activity being registered;

j) the method used to check employees during the performance of the activity being registered.

§ 45
Checking compliance with registration requirements

(1) The Office checks compliance with authorisation requirements pursuant to § 4(l), proceeding commensurately pursuant to special legislation.[39]) The Office delegates checking compliance with authorisation requirements to the Institute or a specified organisation.

(2) The applicant must allow the check to take place in the location and on the date and time specified in the inspection notification.If the applicant does allow the check to take place in the location and on the date and time pursuant to the first sentence, the Office shall stop registration proceedings.

(3) Checking authorisation requirements involves the Office assessing the application of the applicant for registration and performance of a check on the applicant's premises at his expense.

(4) The result of the on-site check is a report containing the results of the check, in which it is specified whether a record shall be made out of the results of the check if the applicant complies with all registration requirements, or a detailed record of the results of the check if the applicant does not comply with registration requirements or if formal deficiencies were

found during the check.The report on the results of the check is discussed on the spot with the applicant, and a copy is given to the applicant.

(5) The check ends with a record regarding the results of the check if the applicant complies with all registration requirements, or a detailed record of the results of the check if the applicant does not comply with registration requirements, or a record of review of elimination of formal deficiencies.

(6) In justified cases the Office may disregard the results of the check in deciding on registration.

(7) The Office shall stipulate the details of performance of a check in a methodology document that it shall publish on its website.

§ 46
Registration decision

(1) The Office shall decide on registration within 60 days of the delivery of the application for registration.

(2) If the applicant complies with registration requirements pursuant to § 44, the Office shall issue a registration decision.

(3) If the applicant fails to comply with registration requirements pursuant to § 44, the Office shall stop registration proceedings, and the applicant will be obliged to pay for the costs of the check pursuant to § 45, if it was performed.

(4) A registration decision contains the following:

a) entity name and registered office in the case of a legal entity, or entity name and place of business in the case of a natural person (operator);

b) ID number;

c) the representative's personal information;

d) the subject and scope of registration, providing technical specifications of activity; and

e) the content and shape of the repair security mark and temporary repair security mark or the content and shape of the installation security mark if they are used in the activity being registered;

(5) A registration decision is valid for an indefinite term.

§ 47
Registration change decision

(1) The Office will decide to change a registration if

a) the registered subject requests the Office to change information pursuant to § 43(2)(a), (c) to (e); or

b) reasons pursuant to § 48(5) ensue.

(2) The Office shall decide pursuant to paragraph 1 by assessing compliance with registration requirements only to the extent of the submitted request to change the registration and shall change the valid registration decision.

(3) When deciding to change a registration, the Office may perform a check of the registered subject, the performance of which is delegated to the Institute or a specified organisation at the expense of the registered subject, if needed.

§ 48
Registration suspension decision

(1) The Office shall decide to suspend registration without delay, within 10 days of when it became aware of circumstances pursuant to (a) to (d), for at most 90 days, if

a) the registered subject temporarily fails to comply with obligations pursuant to § 51;

b) the registered subject is temporarily unable to properly perform the registered activity;

c) it ascertains deficiencies in the activity of the registered subject that is the subject of the registration;

d) if requested by the registered subject.

(2) An appeal against a decision to suspend registration pursuant to paragraph 1 has no suspensory effect.

(3) While a decision to suspend registration is in force, the registered subject may not perform the activity that is the subject of registration to the extent stipulated in the registration suspension decision and accept new orders for the subject of the registration.

(4) The Office shall cancel a registration suspension decision pursuant to (1) immediately after the reason for issuing the registration suspension decision has ceased to exist.

(5) If reasons pursuant to (1)(a) to (c) continue even after the time period specified in the registration suspension decision has passed, the Office will cancel or change the registration decision.

(6) When proceeding pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5, the Office may perform a check on the premises of the registered subject, doing so commensurately pursuant to § 45.

§ 49
Registration cancellation decision

The Office will decide to cancel a registration if

a) the registered subject fails to comply with obligations pursuant to § 51;

b) the registered subject is unable to properly perform the registered activity;

c) it ascertains serious deficiencies in the performance of the registered activity;

d) the reason for registering the activity that is the subject of registration no longer exists; or

e) if requested by the registered subject.

§ 50
Registration termination

Registration terminates

a) with the dissolution of the registered subject without a legal successor or the termination of the registered subject;

b) due to a decision to cancel authorisation pursuant to § 49;

c) if the registered subject does not perform activity pursuant to the registration decision for at least two years.

§ 51
Obligations of a registered subject

(1) A registered subject must

a) comply with registration requirements while the registration decision is valid;

b) perform the activity for which it has been registered with expert care pursuant to the registration decision;

c) ensure that after being repaired, a specified measuring instrument complies with the approved type and complies with technical and metrological requirements;

d) issue proof of repair of a specified measuring instrument, identifying the measuring instrument and the extent of the repairs, if the subject of its activity is specified measuring instrument repair, and give the user of the specified measuring instrument a copy of the proof of repair;

e) ensure that after installation, a specified measuring instrument complies with specified measuring instrument installation requirements stipulated in special legislation[6]) and requirements specified in the type-approval decision, if one was issued for the measuring instrument;

f) install or repair a specified measuring instrument only with the prior consent of its user;

g) ensure that a marked consumer package complies with requirements pursuant to § 14;

h) during the packaging or import of a marked consumer package, ensure compliance with obligations pursuant to § 18;

i) request the Office to change the decision if reasons to change information specified in the registration decision pursuant to § 43(2)(a), (c) to (e) occur;

j) ask the Office to approve changes to registration requirements pursuant to § 44(1)(a) to (c) and (e) based on which it was registered if this is not a decision to change authorisation pursuant to § 47; the change in registration requirements may only be applied once it is approved by the Office;

k) inform the Office of changes to information pursuant to § 43(3)(b) and provide proof using valid documents.

(2) If a registered subject fails to comply with registration requirements, it cannot perform the registered activity.

§ 52
Metrological supervision

(1) The Inspectorate checks that the supervised subject complies with the following:

a) use of a legal unit of measurement and unit of measurement and their symbols;

b) the obligations of a user of a specified measuring instrument or the obligations of the user of a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration;

c) the obligations of a manufacturer or importer of a specified measuring instrument prior to placing it on the market;

d) requirements, obligations, scope and standard of metrological activities performed by the Institute, a specified organisation, or an authorised subject;

e) requirements, obligations, scope, and standard of metrological activities performed by a registered subject within the scope of the activity subject to registration;

f) technical and metrological requirements for a specified measuring instrument pursuant to the approved type, if the specified measuring instrument is subject to type approval and for a specified product pursuant to special legislation;[25])

g) the obligations of consumer packaging plant operators and importers of consumer packaging;

h) the obligations of manufacturers or importers of flasks as measuring containers;

i) requirements for consumer packages and flasks as measuring containers.

(2) The Inspectorate tests or gives to the Institute or a specified organisation for testing a specified measuring instrument, consumer package or flask as a measuring container taken for purposes of metrological supervision.In the case of a consumer package, the test is performed by checking the amount of product in the consumer package, and in the case of a flask as a measuring container, the test is performed by checking the true volume of the flask as a measuring container.

(3) During metrological supervision or when exercising oversight pursuant to this Act, the Inspectorate has the right to invite a subject to which the Inspectorate will issue authorisation to perform metrological supervision or exercise oversight for purposes pursuant to paragraph 4.

(4) When performing metrological supervision or exercising oversight,

a) an employee of the Inspectorate (hereinafter an 'inspector') shall identify themselves with an inspector's ID issued by the Inspectorate; and

b) an invited subject shall identify itself with authorisation to perform metrological supervision or to exercise oversight, which shall be issued by the Inspectorate for each metrological supervision performed.

(5) A supervised subject must permit an inspector and invited subject to enter the premises, provide technical documentation, metrological documentation, or accompanying documentation, information and explanations.

(6) If the Inspectorate finds a breach of obligations pursuant to paragraph 1, it shall impose corrective measures on the supervised subject requiring it to eliminate any deficiencies found by a stipulated deadline.

§ 53
Metrological supervision of consumer packages and flasks as measuring containers

(1) Metrological supervision of consumer packages is performed by an inspector by taking a sample from the operator of the packaging plant, importer of consumer packages, or a representative of the importer of consumer packages, or after the consumer package has been placed on the market.

(2) Metrological supervision of a flask as a measuring container is performed by an inspector on the manufacturer of the flask as a measuring container, the importer of the flask as a measuring container or the representative of the importer of the flask as a measuring container, or after the flask as a measuring container has been placed on the market.

(3) The Inspectorate shall halt packaging of products in consumer packages until deficiencies have been eliminated, and shall forbid the placement of improperly packaged products on the market if it determines that the operator of the packaging plant or the subject that ordered the packaging is placing consumer packages on the market that fail to comply with requirements pursuant to this Act.

(4) The Inspectorate will forbid the placement of consumer packages on the market if it determines that the importer of the consumer packages is placing consumer packages on the market that fail to comply with requirements pursuant to this Act.

(5) The Inspectorate will forbid the placement of flasks as measuring containers on the market if it determines that the manufacturer or importer of flasks as measuring containers is placing flasks as measuring containers on the market that fail to comply with requirements pursuant to this Act.

(6) If an inspector finds a deficiency on a marked consumer package from a Member State other than the Slovak Republic or that was imported into a Member State other than the Slovak Republic from a non-Member State, the Inspectorate will inform the relevant authority of the Member State of this fact.

(7) A supervised subject is not entitled to compensation for a consumer package taken as a sample and used during destructive testing to determine the true content of the consumer package.

(8) If during metrological supervision it is found that the true content of a consumer package or true content of a flask as a measuring container does not comply with requirements pursuant to this Act, the supervised subject must pay for expenses related to the performance of metrological supervision.

§ 54
Rights and obligations of inspectors

(1) An inspector has the right to

a) enter manufacturing areas, sales areas, and storage areas and other buildings of the supervised subject;

b) request relevant information, documents, and data;

c) request the creation of adequate conditions for the performance of metrological supervision;

d) take away a specified measuring instrument, consumer package, or flask as a measuring container;

e) check the identity of the supervised subject, its employees, or those acting in the name of supervised subjects;

f) impose a fine on the spot; and

g) perform a test purchase.

(2) An inspector must

a) show the supervised subject an inspector's badge and no later than the start of metrological supervision, inform it of the subject and purpose of the metrological supervision;

b) comply with requirements for entering the supervised subject's premises and proceed during metrological supervision in a manner that does not threaten the supervised subject's operations;

c) keep confidential any information that he or she has obtained during the course of metrological supervision;

d) make out a record of the result of the metrological supervision, which is a public document, and give the supervised subject a copy.

(3) In the record of the result of the metrological supervision, the inspector shall specify the following:

a) the supervised subject's identifying information;

b) the name, surname, and badge number of the inspector who performed the metrological supervision;

c) the subject of the metrological supervision;

d) the result of the metrological supervision;

e) deficiencies or violations, indicating the violated provision of this Act, the duration of the illegal activity, and identification of checked measuring instruments, if any were ascertained;

f) corrective measures imposed, if deficiencies or violations of this Act were found; and

g) the time when violation of the Act was found.

(4) A record of the results of metrological supervision includes

a) a statement by the statutory body of the supervised subject or employee of the supervised subject regarding the results of metrological supervision;

b) the signature of the inspector and the statutory body of the supervised subject or employee of the supervised subject that participated in the metrological supervision;

c) information whether payment of a spot fine was proposed to the supervised subject.

(5) The record of the result of metrological supervision is also considered to have been discussed if the statutory body of the supervised subject or an employee of the supervised subject refuse to familiarise themselves with this record of the result of metrological supervision, provide a written statement or sign the record of the result of metrological supervision; the inspector shall state this fact in the record of the result of metrological supervision.

(6) If during metrological supervision pursuant to § 52(1)(c) and (f) a manufacturer or importer of a specified measuring instrument is found to have breached obligations or failed to comply with technical and metrological requirements for a specified measuring instrument,

the Inspectorate will immediately inform the Institute and the Office of the results of the metrological supervision.

(7) If during metrological supervision pursuant to § 52(1)(d), (e), (g), and (h) a breach of obligations stipulated by the Act is found, the Inspectorate shall immediately inform the Office of the results of the metrological supervision.

§ 55
Sanctions

(1) The Inspectorate will impose a fine from EUR 200 to EUR 10 000 on someone who breaches the provisions of this Act by

a) failing to use legal units of measurement, units of measurement and their symbols pursuant to § 15 in the Slovak Republic;

b) failing to meet the obligations of a designated subject pursuant to § 30(6);

c) does not use a specified measuring instrument or neglects to use a specified measuring instrument during measurement for purposes pursuant to § 11(1);

d) does not use a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(a);

e) uses a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration without proof of calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(e);

f) uses a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration that does not comply with requirements pursuant to § 17(2);

g) uses a measuring instrument or neglects to use a measuring instrument without metrological inspection or without conformity assessment[1]) for a purpose for which this kind of measuring instrument is classified into the group of specified measuring instruments;

h) fails to place a type-approval mark pursuant to § 12 on a specified measuring instrument, or uses a type-approval mark contrary to this Act;

i) damages, illegally changes or removes a type-approval mark, verification marks, partial verifications mark, security mark, repair security mark, temporary repair security mark, or installation security mark;

j) repairs or installs a specified measuring instrument without registration;

k) fails to meet the obligations of a registered subject pursuant to § 51;

l) places a consumer package on the market that does not comply with requirements pursuant to § 14(11);

m) hinders or prevents the performance of metrological supervision;

n) fails to eliminate a deficiency found during metrological supervision by the specified deadline;

o) fails to keep records of usage of specified measuring instruments pursuant to § 16(2)(e) or fails to keep records of usage of measuring instruments subject to mandatory calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(d);

p) does not use a measuring instrument of the kind that is stipulated for the given purpose;

q) does not ensure verification of a specified measuring instrument or does not ensure verification of a specified measuring instrument after repairs have been performed;

r) does not maintain a specified measuring instrument being used or measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration being used in proper technical condition;

s) places a mark on a specified measuring instrument that could be confused with a type-approval mark or special mark and provide misleading information;

t) does not stipulate the amount of payment pursuant to § 16(2)(f).

(2) The Inspectorate will impose a fine from EUR 500 to EUR 50 000 on someone who breaches the provisions of this Act by

a) placing a measuring instrument on the market without metrological supervision, that has not been type-approved, though subject to approval, or that does not comply with the approved type, or placing a measuring instrument on the market that has not been verified, though subject to verification;

b) performs or arranges metrological inspection or official measurement without authorisation;

c) places a marked consumer package on the market without registration;

d) packages or places on the market a consumer package that does not comply with requirements pursuant to § 14(5); or

e) places a consumer package on the market that does not comply with requirements pursuant to § 14(7);

f) places an unmarked consumer package on the market pursuant to § 14(9) or (10);

g) places a flask as a measuring container on the market that does not comply with requirements for a flask as a measuring container;

h) places a measuring instrument on the market marked with a special mark pursuant to § 12(2) that designates a measuring instrument that is not subject to type approval, that does not comply with requirements for that kind of measuring instrument;

i) does not meet the obligations of an authorised subject pursuant to § 41 during authorisation validity;

j) installs or repairs a specified measuring instrument without the prior consent of the specified measuring instrument's user;

k) repeatedly fails to eliminate a deficiency found during metrological supervision by the specified deadline; or

l) repeatedly hinders or prevents the performance of metrological supervision within three years of a finding of a violation pursuant to paragraph 1(m).

(3) An inspector may impose a spot fine up to EUR 300 on anyone who

a) fails to use legal units of measurement, units of measurement and their symbols pursuant to § 15 in the Slovak Republic;

b) does not use a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(a);

c) uses a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration that does not comply with requirements pursuant to § 17(2);

d) uses a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration without proof of calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(e);

e) uses a measuring instrument or neglects to use a measuring instrument without metrological inspection or without conformity assessment[1]) for a purpose for which this kind of measuring instrument is classified into the group of specified measuring instruments;

f) fails to keep records of usage of specified measuring instruments pursuant to § 16(2)(e) or fails to keep records of usage of measuring instruments subject to mandatory calibration pursuant to § 17(1)(d);

(4) An inspector can impose a spot fine pursuant to paragraph 3 if the supervised subject breaches only one obligation pursuant to this Act, the breach of obligation has been determined reliably, and the supervised subject pays the fine on the spot at the time of metrological supervision.

(5) Information is written on the pad for the imposed fine regarding when, to whom and for what breach of provisions of the Act the spot fine was imposed.

(6) Imposition of a spot fine cannot be appealed.

(7) Spot-fine proceedings are subject to provisions on spot-fine proceedings in a commensurate manner.[41])

(8) The severity, method, duration, and consequences of the illegal activity shall be taken into consideration when determining the amount of a fine.

(9) Proceedings on the imposition of a fine may commence within three years of the day of the illegal activity.

(10) Imposition of a fine pursuant to this Act does not affect the provisions of special legislation on compensation for loss,[42]) nor do obligations stipulated by this Act cease to exist.

(11) The fines shall be paid to the State.

§ 56
Foreign relations

(1) The Institute may, based on a written request from a type approval applicant, issue a decision on the national-type approval based on the results of tests of a measuring instrument performed in a Member State other than the Slovak Republic for purposes of domestic-type approval.Test results are recognised if the measuring instrument is manufactured in this Member State or placed on the market pursuant to this Member State's legislation if these results guarantee that its technical and metrological characteristics comply with the technical and metrological characteristics required by Slovak legislation.Performance of technical tests on a sample measuring instrument is not required.

(2) Initial verification of a new specified measuring instrument performed in a Member State other than the Slovak Republic is recognised as national initial verification based on a written request submitted to the Institute or a specified organisation under the following conditions:

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[41]) § 84 and 85 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 372/1990 on infractions, as amended.
[42]) For example, § 420 - 437 of the Civil Code, Act No 294/1999 on liability for defective products, as amended by Act No 451/2004.

a) the measuring instrument has been manufactured or placed on the market in accordance with the legislation of that Member State;

b) the measuring instrument has valid national-type approval pursuant to paragraph 1, pursuant to § 21, or pursuant to § 22, if type approval is required; and

c) the written request specifies the fabrication and shape of the initial verification mark, the name and registered office of the laboratory that performed the initial verification, and information on who authorised this laboratory to perform initial verification.

(3) Testing of a measuring instrument for purposes of recognition of initial verification performed in a Member State other than the Slovak Republic as national initial verification and its marking with a national verification mark is not required.The Institute or a specified organisation may require the submission of measuring instrument test results.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 are applied commensurately if national legislation of a Member State other than the Slovak Republic stipulates a different method for placing measuring instruments on the market.

(5) Provisions of paragraph 1 apply commensurately to certification of reference material.

§ 57
Information obligations

(1) The Office notifies European Union and Member State authorities of the following to the extent stipulated by an international treaty:

a) the Institute, specified organisation and authorised subject authorised to perform initial EC verification;

b) that an EC type approval decision or a change to an EC type approval decision has been issued, and sends them a copy of this decision and changes thereto, as well as a copy of the type-test record upon request;

c) suspension or cancellation of an EC type approval decision, or suspension or cancellation of a change to an EC type approval decision;

d) refusal to issue an EC type approval decision or a change to an EC type approval decision;

e) approval of the mark of a manufacturer of flasks as measuring containers that permits identification of their manufacturer.

(2) The Office notifies a Member State that issued an EC type approval decision of circumstances pursuant to § 24(1) or (2).

(3) The Office submits the following to European Union and Member State authorities to the extent stipulated by an international treaty:

a) a proposal to amend a directive of the European Union in order to adapt it to technical progress;

b) an original of the drawing of the EC initial verification mark used by the Institute, specified organisation and authorised subject.

§ 58
Administrative proceedings

(1) Proceedings pursuant to this Act are subject to general legislation on administrative proceedings [43]) unless stipulated otherwise in § 9(3), (7) to (10) and (12), § 10(1), (3) to (6), (8), and (9), § 15(2), § 16(4) to (6), § 17(3) to (7), § 20(2) to (9), § 25 to § 30, § 34, § 45, § 53(3) to (5), § 56(2) to (5) and (57).

(2) A foreign subject[44]) shall appoint a representative for proceedings pursuant to this Act with registered offices or residence in the Slovak Republic.

§ 59
Authorising provisions

The Office shall issue generally applicable legislation in which it shall stipulate

a) the definition of a base unit, the manner in which a derived unit is created from a base unit, a multiple of a base unit, a multiple of unit derived from a base unit, a different authorised unit if specified in § 7(a) to (c), and a composite unit and the unit symbol;

b) details of the development, maintenance, and use of a national reference standard and performance of oversight of a national reference standard;

c) details of certification of reference material and recognition of reference material certified in a different State;

d) kinds of specified measuring instruments and the area of their use;

e) details of the method of metrological supervision;

f) details of technical and metrological requirements for individual kinds of specified measuring instruments including technical test methods, and details of how to proceed during type approval and how to proceed during the verification of specified measuring instruments;

g) the type-approval mark and the special mark pursuant to § 12, and how they are placed;

h) the verification validity period for individual kinds of specified measuring instruments and how the verification validity period is calculated;

i) how initial verification pursuant to § 26(13) is performed;

j) details of the deadline pursuant to § 26(14);

k) the verification mark and how it is placed;

l) the maximum permissible error during use for individual kinds of specified measuring instruments;

m) details of consumer packaging, requirements for certain products in consumer packaging and for non-stipulated nominal amount values, requirements for checking the amount of product in a consumer package and the reference method for statistical checks of true content, the shape of the 'e' mark, details of a flask as a measuring container, requirements for checking the true volume of a flask as a measuring container, and the reference method for checking the true volume of a flask as a measuring container; and

n) a sample inspector's badge.

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[43]) Act No 71/1967 on administrative proceedings (the Administrative Code), as amended.
[44]) § 21(2) of the Commercial Code, as amended by Act No 500/2001.

§ 60
Transitional provisions

(1) Proceedings commenced and not completed with legal force prior to 1 March 2018 shall be completed pursuant to legislation in effect until 28 February 2018.

(2) Decisions of the Office and the Institute, and certificates of competence in the area of metrology issued prior to 1 March 2018 are considered to be decisions of the Office and of the Institute and certificates of competence in the area of metrology pursuant to this Act.

(3) A subject authorised to perform verification of specified measuring instruments that is not accredited as at 1 March 2018 may perform verification of specified measuring instruments for which accreditation is required as of 1 March 2018 up to 31 December 2020 without accreditation; this provision does not apply to the extension of authorisation pursuant to § 37.

(4) Verification of a specified measuring instrument performed prior to 1 March 2018 is considered to be verification of a specified measuring instrument pursuant to this Act.

(5) A calibration laboratory may calibrate a measuring instrument subject to mandatory calibration for which accreditation is required as of 1 March 2018 up to 31 December 2020 without accreditation, if it has demonstrably ensured traceability of a reference standard to a national reference standard or to a national reference standard of states other than the Slovak Republic that are members of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

(6) Other than legal units of measurement may be used on products and devices placed on the market up to 20 December 1979 and on spare parts or accessories for these products and devices, other than measuring instruments.

(7) A trade licence issued for the performance of verification of specified measuring instruments or for the performance of official measurement issued based on existing legislation expires when this Act takes effect on 1 March 2018.

(8) Until implementing legislation issued pursuant to § 59(b) to (l) and (n) comes into effect, Decree of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing No 210/2000 on measuring instruments and metrological inspection, as amended, remains in force and effect, at latest however up to 31 March 2019.

§ 61

This Act has been adopted in accordance with a legally binding act of the European Union in the field of technical regulations.[45])

§ 62

Through this Act, legally binding acts of the European Union listed in the annex are adopted.

[45]) Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17 September 2015).

§ 63
Repealing provisions

The following are repealed:

1. Act No 142/2000 on metrology and on the amendment of certain acts, as amended by Act No 431/2004, Act No 495/2008, Act No 42/2013, and Act No 42/2017.

2. Decree of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing No 206/2000 on legal units of measurement, as amended by Decree No 537/2009.

3. Decree of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing No 207/2000 on marked consumer packages, as amended by Decree No 420/2001, Decree No 355/2004, Decree No 381/2008, and Decree No 538/2009.

4. Decree of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing No 419/2013 on consumer packages, as amended by Decree No 188/2017.

ArticleII

Act No 455/1991 on trades (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended by Act No 231/1992, Act No 600/1992, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 132/1994, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 200/1995, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 216/1995, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 233/1995, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 123/1996, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 164/1996, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 222/1996, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 289/1996, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 290/1996, Act No 288/1997, Act No 379/1997, Act No 70/1998, Act No 76/1998, Act No 126/1998, Act No 129/1998, Act No 140/1998, Act No 143/1998, Act No 144/1998, Act No 161/1998, Act No 178/1998, Act No 179/1998, Act No 194/1998, Act No 263/1999, Act No 264/1999, Act No 119/2000, Act No 142/2000, Act No 236/2000, Act No 238/2000, Act No 268/2000, Act No 338/2000, Act No 223/2001, Act No 279/2001, Act No 488/2001, Act No 554/2001, Act No 261/2002, Act No 284/2002, Act No 506/2002, Act No 190/2003, Act No 219/2003, Act No 245/2003, Act No 423/2003, Act No 515/2003, Act No 586/2003, Act No 602/2003, Act No 347/2004, Act No 350/2004, Act No 365/2004, Act No 420/2004, Act No 533/2004, Act No 544/2004, Act No 578/2004, Act No 624/2004, Act No 650/2004, Act No 656/2004, Act No 725/2004, Act No 8/2005, Act No 93/2005, Act No 331/2005, Act No 340/2005, Act No 351/2005, Act No 470/2005, Act No 473/2005, Act No 491/2005, Act No 555/2005, Act No 567/2005, Act No 124/2006, Act No 126/2006, Act No 17/2007, Act No 99/2007, Act No 193/2007, Act No 218/2007, Act No 358/2007, Act No 577/2007, Act No 112/2008, Act No 445/2008, Act No 448/2008, Act No 186/2009, Act No 492/2009, Act No 568/2009, Act No 129/2010, Act No 136/2010, Act No 556/2010, Act No 249/2011, Act No 324/2011, Act No 362/2011, Act No 392/2011, Act No 395/2011, Act No 251/2012, Act No 314/2012, Act No 321/2012, Act No 351/2012, Act No 447/2012, Act No 39/2013, Act No 94/2013, Act No 95/2013, Act No 180/2013, Act No 218/2013, Act No 1/2014, Act No 35/2014, Act No 58/2014, Act No 182/2014, Act No 204/2014, Act No 219/2014, Act No 321/2014, Act No 333/2014, Act No 399/2014, Act No 77/2015, Act No 79/2015, Act No 128/2015, Act No 266/2015, Act No 272/2015, Act No 274/2015, Act No 278/2015, Act No 331/2015, Act No 348/2015, Act No 387/2015, Act No 412/2015, Act No 440/2015, Act No 89/2016, Act No 91/2016, and Act No 125/2016 is amended as follows:

1.§ 3(1)(g) is added, which reads:

'g) verification of specified measuring instruments or official measurement.'

2.In Annex 2 Regulated trades in group 204 - Manufacture of medical products, accurate and optical devices, and clocks, entry number 6, in the column 'Certificate of competence', the text 'test certificate' is replaced by 'proof of competence in the area of metrology' and in the column entitled 'Note' the text '§ 29(2) of Act No 142/2000 on metrology and on amendments to certain acts, as amended' is replaced by '§ 29(2) of Act No .../2018 on metrology and on amendments to certain acts'.

3.In Annex 2 Regulated trades in group 204 - Manufacture of medical products, accurate and optical devices, and clocks, entry number 7 is deleted.

ArticleIII

The National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 145/1995 on administrative fees as amended by National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 123/1996, National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 224/1996, Act No 70/1997, Act No 1/1998, Act No 232/1999, Act No 3/2000, Act No 142/2000, Act No 211/2000, Act No 468/2000, Act No 553/2001, Act No 96/2002, Act No 118/2002, Act No 215/2002, Act No 237/2002, Act No 418/2002, Act No 457/2002, Act No 465/2002, Act No 477/2002, Act No 480/2002, Act No 190/2003, Act No 217/2003, Act No 245/2003, Act No 450/2003, Act No 469/2003, Act No 583/2003, Act No 5/2004, Act No 199/2004, Act No 204/2004, Act No 347/2004, Act No 382/2004, Act No 434/2004, Act No 533/2004, Act No 541/2004, Act No 572/2004, Act No 578/2004, Act No 581/2004, Act No 633/2004, Act No 653/2004, Act No 656/2004, Act No 725/2004, Act No 5/2005, Act No 8/2005, Act No 15/2005, Act No 93/2005, Act No 171/2005, Act No 308/2005, Act No 331/2005, Act No 341/2005, Act No 342/2005, Act No 468/2005, Act No 473/2005, Act No 491/2005, Act No 538/2005, Act No 558/2005, Act No 572/2005, Act No 573/2005, Act No 610/2005, Act No 14/2006, Act No 15/2006, Act No 24/2006, Act No 117/2006, Act No 124/2006, Act No 126/2006, Act No 224/2006, Act No 342/2006, Act No 672/2006, Act No 693/2006, Act No 21/2007, Act No 43/2007, Act No 95/2007, Act No 193/2007, Act No 220/2007, Act No 279/2007, Act No 295/2007, Act No 309/2007, Act No 342/2007, Act No 343/2007, Act No 344/2007, Act No 355/2007, Act No 358/2007, Act No 359/2007, Act No 460/2007, Act No 517/2007, Act No 537/2007, Act No 548/2007, Act No 571/2007, Act No 577/2007, Act No 647/2007, Act No 661/2007, Act No 92/2008, Act No 112/2008, Act No 167/2008, Act No 214/2008, Act No 264/2008, Act No 405/2008, Act No 408/2008, Act No 451/2008, Act No 465/2008, Act No 495/2008, Act No 514/2008, Act No 8/2009, Act No 45/2009, Act No 188/2009, Act No 191/2009, Act No 274/2009, Act No 292/2009, Act No 304/2009, Act No 305/2009, Act No 307/2009, Act No 465/2009, Act No 478/2009, Act No 513/2009, Act No 568/2009, Act No 570/2009, Act No 594/2009, Act No 67/2010, Act No 92/2010, Act No 136/2010, Act No 144/2010, Act No 514/2010, Act No 556/2010, Act No 39/2011, Act No 119/2011, Act No 200/2011, Act No 223/2011, Act No 254/2011, Act No 256/2011, Act No 258/2011, Act No 324/2011, Act No 342/2011, Act No 363/2011, Act No 381/2011, Act No 392/2011, Act No 404/2011, Act No 405/2011, Act No 409/2011, Act No 519/2011, Act No 547/2011, Act No 49/2012, Act No 96/2012, Act No 251/2012, Act No 286/2012, Act No 336/2012, Act No 339/2012, Act No 351/2012, Act No 439/2012, Act No 447/2012, Act No 459/2012, Act No 8/2013, Act No 39/2013, Act No 40/2013, Act No 72/2013, Act No 75/2013, Act No 94/2013, Act No 96/2013, Act

No 122/2013, Act No 144/2013, Act No 154/2013, Act No 213/2013, Act No 311/2013, Act No 319/2013, Act No 347/2013, Act No 387/2013, Act No 388/2013, Act No 474/2013, Act No 506/2013, Act No 35/2014, Act No 58/2014, Act No 84/2014, Act No 152/2014, Act No 162/2014, Act No 182/2014, Act No 204/2014, Act No 262/2014, Act No 293/2014, Act No 335/2014, Act No 399/2014, Act No 40/2015, Act No 79/2015, Act No 120/2015, Act No 128/2015, Act No 129/2015, Act No 247/2015, Act No 253/2015, Act No 259/2015, Act No 262/2015, Act No 273/2015, Act No 387/2015, Act No 403/2015, Act No 125/2016, Act No 272/2016, Act No 342/2016, Act No 386/2016, and Act No 51/2017 is amended as follows:

In the Schedule of administrative fees annex, Part XVII.Metrology and conformity assessment, after item 237 a new item 238 is inserted, which reads:

'Item 238

a) Application for authorisation to perform verification of a specified measuring instrument or to perform official measurement pursuant to special legislation[47aa])....EUR 330

b) Application to change authorisation to perform verification of a specified measuring instrument or to perform official measurement pursuant to special legislation[47aa])....EUR 33

c) Application to extend authorisation to perform verification of a specified measuring instrument or to perform official measurement pursuant to special legislation[47aa])....EUR 165.'

Footnote 47aa reads:

'[47aa]) |Act No .../2018 on metrology and on amendments to certain acts'.

Article IV

Act No 128/2002 on State control of the single market in consumer protection matters, and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 284/2002, Act No 22/2004, Act No 377/2004, Act No 451/2004, Act No 725/2004, Act No 266/2005, Act No 308/2005, Act No 646/2005, Act No 250/2007, Act No 648/2007, Act No 67/2010, Act No 129/2010, Act No 161/2011, Act No 182/2011, Act No 78/2012, Act No 301/2012, Act No 142/2013, Act No 367/2013, Act No 102/2014, Act No 106/2014, Act No 373/2014, Act No 35/2015, Act No 387/2015, and Act No 391/2015 is amended as follows:

1.In § 2(a), the word 'mass' is deleted.

2.§ 2(e) reads:

'e) if the consumer was given the option of checking the proper amount of measure of goods on a verified measuring instrument,[4])'.

Footnote 4 reads:

'[4]) § 11 of Act No .../2018 on metrology and on amendments to certain acts'.

Footnote 5 is deleted.

Article V
Effective date

This Act enters into force on 1 March 2018.

Annex to Act No .../2018

LIST OF LEGALLY BINDING ACTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION THAT ARE BEING TRANSPOSED

1. Council Directive 75/107/EEC of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers (Special edition OJ EC, Chapter 13/Volume 2; OJ EC L 42, 15 February 1975).

2. Council Directive 76/211/EEC of 20 January 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain pre-packaged products (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 13/Volume 3; OJ L 46, 21 February 1976) as amended by Commission Directive 78/891/EEC of 28 September 1978 (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 13/Volume 5; OJ L 311, 4 November 1978) and Directive 2007/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 (OJ L 247, 21 September 2007).

3. Council Directive 80/181/EEC of 20 December 1979 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and on the repeal of Directive 71/354/EEC (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 13/Volume 6; OJ L 39, 15 February 1980) as amended by Council Directive 85/1/EEC of 18 December 1984 (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 11/Volume 56; OJ L 2, 3 January 1985) Council Directive 89/617/EEC of 27 November 1989 (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 13/Volume 10; OJ L 357, 7 December 1989), Directive 1999/103/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 January 2000 (Special edition OJ EU, Chapter 13/Volume 24; OJ L 34, 9 February 2000) and Directive 2009/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 114, 7 May 2009).

4. Directive 2009/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control (OJ L 106, 28 April 2009).

5. Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments (OJ L 96, 29 March 2014).

6. Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments (recast) (OJ L 96, 29 March 2014) as amended by Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/13 of 31 October 2014 (OJ L 3, 7 January 2015).