

# COUNTRY INFORMATION OF WELMEC MEMBERS



## FINLAND

### 1. Organizational Structure and Background

Legal metrology in Finland is based on [the Act on Measuring Instruments](#) issued in 2011. This act is supplemented by [Decree on Measuring Instruments](#) (covers the MID), [Decree on Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments](#) (covers the NAWID) and [Decree on Measuring Instruments in Service](#) and by other regulations.

In the Finland, legal metrology tasks are organised between both public authorities (regulating and supervision) and accredited private companies (notified bodies, technical inspectors).

Finland is a member of the BIPM, OIML, WELMEC e.V. and Euramet e.V.

#### 1.1. The Regulator

[The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment](#) is the regulator of legal metrology in Finland. The Ministry also the notifying authority for notifying bodies for NAWID and MID.

#### 1.2. The Authorities

[Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency \(Tukes\)](#), formed in 1995, is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of legal metrology legislation. As the recognised expert authority, Tukes coordinates with and contributes to national and international cooperation. Tukes also provides information for consumers and entrepreneurs as well as initiating and participating in R&D on issues relating to legal metrology.

In-service surveillance is carried out by Tukes in cooperation with the [Regional State Administrative Agencies](#) and in Åland, [Statens Ämbetsverket på Åland](#).

Tukes is the responsible authority for market surveillance of NAWIs, measuring instruments under the MID and e-marked prepackages.

Tukes reports to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.

#### 1.3. Notified Bodies

Notified Bodies for NAWI directive and the MID are appointed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment. Competence of the Notified Bodies is verified by accreditation.

Kiwa Tarkastus Oy ([NB 0424](#)) is notified body for the NAWI directive and for measuring instruments in MID annexes MI-001, MI-003, MI-005, MI-006, MI-007, MI-008 and MI-009.

SGS Fimko ([NB 0598, ex. 403](#)) is a notified body for the MID for water meters (MI-001), volume conversion devices (part of MI-002) and active electrical energy meters (MI-003).

PME-Control Oy ([NB 2858](#)) is a notified body for NAWID modules F and G.

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## 1.4. Inspection Bodies

Reverifications of measuring instruments are also performed by accredited and approved inspection bodies. The same applies to inspection bodies performing type approvals and initial verification for nationally regulated measuring instruments. These inspection bodies are private companies. Sub-contracted accredited test laboratories may perform specific tests, such as EMC testing. Once a company fulfils all the requirements for inspection bodies by the law on legal metrology, the company can apply Tukes for an approval to become an inspection body for legal metrology tasks specified by accreditation.

At the time of writing there are four [approved inspection bodies](#):

- [Kiwa Tarkastus Oy](#) (formerly known as Inspecta Tarkastus Oy) an extensive range of verifications and national type approvals.
- [PME Control Oy](#) reverification of measuring systems for liquids other than water especially at oil terminals and NAWIs, AWIs and weights.
- [Aptepa Oy](#) reverification NAWIs and checkweighers.
- [DEKRA Industrial Oy](#) reverifications of road tanks and measuring systems for liquids other than water.

## 2. Equipment Subject to National Controls with verification periods

The reliability of measurements, measurement results and measurement methods are monitored whenever the price of a product or a service depends on the measurement result. The measuring instrument must comply with the requirements of the Measuring Instruments Act, when the measurement result is used:

- to determine the price of a product or service or other financial benefit,
- to check the quantity of content of a pre-packaged product,
- as a basis for making decisions in activities by the authorities.

The regulations apply in public trade for both business to consumers and business to business, with some exceptions.

Finland has implemented all the technical annexes of the MID.

In addition to the measuring instruments covered by the harmonised EU legislation, Finland has national requirements for these types of measuring instruments:

- CNG measuring systems for road vehicles,
- weights,
- road tankers,
- traditional measures used at open-air marketplaces and
- beer/cider taps.

When applicable, OIML recommendations or test certificates based on relevant OIML recommendations are used for national type approvals.

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## Verification periods for measuring instruments in use

Legally controlled measuring instruments used in trade or checking the content of prepackages are subject to mandatory subsequent verification (periodic and after repair), except for material measures and utility meters.

Reverification periods used for measuring instruments that need to be verified in use:

- 2 years for measuring systems for fuels for vehicles (both liquid and gas) and checkweighers in packing industry,
- 3 years for all other measuring instruments.

Periodic reverification also doesn't apply to taximeters and exhaust gas analysers, as use of these measuring instruments is regulated by transport legislation. The responsible authority of this area is The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency [Traficom](#).

## Sealing after repair

Service and repair workshops of measuring instruments can seal the instrument after repair, if they have an approval to this from Tukes. The measuring instrument with an approved seal may then be used until the next reverification is due.

## Implementation of the MID (2014/32/EU) and the NAWID (2014/31/EU)

### MID

In Finland, all MI annexes have been implemented. Specific requirements are set for the meter classes of electrical and heat meters, depending on their use, such as residential or light industrial.

### NAWID

There are requirements for classes for NAWI's used in specific applications:

- at least class (II) in pharmacies and in trade with precious metals and gems.
- class (IIII) instruments are permitted for the determination of toll, freight, transportation charges and gravel, wood pellets etc.
- in other cases, at least class (III) instruments can be used.

### Gravity

Finland does not have defined gravity zones for weighing instruments. Verified instruments can be moved from the intended place of use when applying the following guidelines:

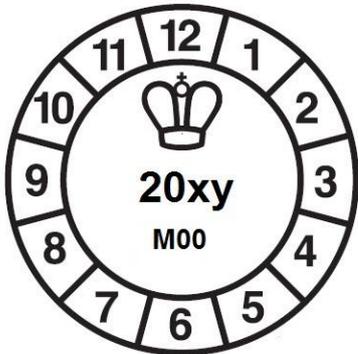
- class (IIII) instruments, when verified for Finland, can be moved throughout the country,
- class (III) instruments with the number of scale intervals  $n \leq 3000$  may be moved at most 200 km from the intended place of use in a north-south direction,

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- class (III) instruments with  $3000 < n \leq 5000$  may be moved at most 100 km from the intended place of use in a north-south direction,
- class (II) cannot be moved, unless they have a span adjustment device incorporated.

An alternative acceptable method to determine the local gravity value is described in the WELMEC 2 guide.

### 3. Markings used in national type approval and verifications



VJ.Z.XX.YY

#### Verification mark

The Finnish verification mark indicates the year and the month when the measuring instrument was last verified. The mark is shown on all measuring instruments after verification in use. The marking indicates the year and month of verification.

M00 is a marking that identifies the inspection body performing the verification.

#### National type approval mark

Measuring instruments with a Finnish type approval have a type plate, which shows the type approval marking and other required information. The format of the Finnish type approval marking is VJ.Z.XX.YY, where Z identifies the type of measuring instrument, XX is an annual sequential number, and YY is the last two digits of the year when the marking was affixed.