Text consolidated by Valsts valodas centrs (State Language Centre) with amending laws of:

1 April 1998 [shall come into force on 1 May 1998];

4 March 1999 [shall come into force on 30 March 1999];

5 April 2001 [shall come into force on 4 May 2001];

27 May 2004 [shall come into force on 24 June 2004];

22 June 2006 [shall come into force on 21 July 2006];

14 November 2008 [shall come into force on 1 January 2009];

12 June 2009 [shall come into force on 1 July 2009];

2 May 2013 [shall come into force on 5 June 2013];

3 October 2019 [shall come into force on 1 November 2019].

If a whole or part of a section has been amended, the date of the amending law appears in square brackets at the end of the section. If a whole section, paragraph or clause has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted section, paragraph or clause.

The *Saeima*1 has adopted and

the President has proclaimed the following law:

**On Uniformity of Measurements**

**Chapter I**

**General Provisions**

**Section 1. Terms Used in the Law**

(1) The following terms are used in the Law:

1) **reference material**– a material or substance the values of one or several qualities of which are sufficiently homogeneous and definable in order to use them for the calibration of measuring instruments, evaluation of measurement methods, or determination of the value of materials;

11) **subsequent verification**– the periodic verification of measuring instruments after previous verification and also the verification of measuring instruments after repair thereof;

2) **pre-packaged product**– a product intended for consumption which is pre-packed without presence of a consumer in certain nominal quantities in a separate packaging of any type which encloses the product in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging;

3) **calibration**– an aggregate of operations which in contingent conditions detects coherence between the values of quantities indicated by measuring instruments or the measurement system, existing values of a material measure or reference material and the values which are reproduced from the corresponding measurement standard;

4) **material measure**– a measure by which the known value of one or several specific quantities, which is permanent during the period of the measure use, is reproduced or substituted;

5) **traceability of measurements**– the connection of the measurement result or the value of the measurement standard with a national or international measurement standard;

6) **uniformity of measurements**– an expression of the measurable quantities in measurement units specified by law, provided that the values of measurement results are reproduced from national or international measurement standards and the error of results is known with an estimated uncertainty;

7) **measuring instrument**– an installation that is intended for measuring independently or together with additional installations;

71) **transfer for use of a measuring instrument**– transfer for use of a measuring instrument to a direct user for initial use in conformity with the intended purpose;

72) **producer of a measuring instrument**– a natural or legal person who himself or herself or on behalf of whom another person designs or produces a measuring instrument and places it on the market with his or her name or trademark, or transfers it for use only for personal purposes;

8) **approval of measuring instrument type**– measuring instrument type conformity assessment in accordance with the laws and regulations which prescribe the approval of measuring instrument type for use in the regulated field;

9) **process of measurement**– an aggregate of consecutive activities for the determination of the value of the measurable quantity;

10) **measurement standard**– a material measure, a measuring instrument, a reference material, or a measurement system which is intended for the definition, realisation, conservation, or reproduction of a measurement unit, the value of one or several quantities;

11) **national measurement standard**– a standard recognised by a regulation of the Cabinet which serves as a basis of definite quantity for other standard quantities related thereto in the State;

111) **initial verification**– verification of a previously unverified measuring instrument prior to its placing on the market or putting into service;

12) **legal metrology**– a field of metrology which includes those requirements and norms that are determined and controlled by the State;

13) **international measurement standard**– a standard recognised by an international agreement which serves as a basis of definite quantity for other standard quantities related thereto;

14) **State Register of Measuring Instruments**– a list of approved national measuring instrument types which are permitted to be used in the Republic of Latvia in the fields subject to metrological control;

15) **State metrological supervision**– a particular activity of a State authority the purpose of which is to examine the compliance with the laws and regulations in the field of legal metrology;

16) **verification**– an aggregate of activities in order to detect and confirm that the measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control conform to the specified requirements.

(2) Other terms and concepts of this Law are used within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93.

[*1 April 1998; 5 April 2001; 22 June 2006; 2 May 2013*]

**Section 2. Purpose of the Law**

(1) The purpose of this Law is to ensure the uniformity of measurements in the Republic of Latvia in order to protect the life and health of human beings, the environment and the consumer from the negative consequences of inaccurate and incorrect measurements and to promote the development of national economy and international cooperation.

(2) Uniformity of measurements in the State shall be ensured by traceability of measurements to national and international measurement standards.

(3) The Law prescribes general metrological requirements for measuring instruments and pre-packaged products intended for distribution.

[*5 April 2001*]

**Chapter II**

**Measurement Units**

**Section 3. System of Measurement Units**

(1) The International System of Units accepted at the General Conference on Weights and Measures shall be used in the Republic of Latvia.

(2) The Cabinet shall approve the names and spelling of measurement units, and also the procedures for the use thereof.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Section 4. Off-system Measurement Units**

[*2 May 2013*]

**Chapter III**

**Physical Reproduction of Measurement Units**

**Section 5. Measurement Standards**

(1) Measurement units of physical quantities shall be reproduced with the help of national measurement standards.

(2) A list of national measurement standards developed by the National Metrology Authority shall be approved by the Cabinet.

(3) Traceability of measurements to international measurement standards and the reproduction of the measurement units shall be ensured for national measurement standards.

[*4 March 1999; 22 June 2006; 14 November 2008; 12 June 2009; 2 May 2013*]

**Chapter IV**

**Measuring Instruments**

**Section 6. Compliance of Measuring Instruments**

(1) Measuring instruments that are subject to the State metrological control shall conform to the requirements prescribed in this Law and other laws and regulations.

(2) The metrological requirements for measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control and the procedures for metrology control thereof shall be determined by the Cabinet.

[*5 April 2001*]

**Chapter V**

**State Metrological Control and Supervision**

**Section 7. Fields of the State Metrological Control of Measuring Instruments**

(1) Such measuring instruments shall be subject to the State metrological control which are used in:

1) the protection of life and health of a human being;

2) the control of medicaments, perfumery and cosmetic products, and food products;

3) environmental protection and control;

4) the work safety, technical safety, and traffic safety control;

5) trade, banking, tax, customs, and postal operations;

6) the accounting of energy resources and other resources;

7) geodesy and hydrometeorology works;

8) conducting investigation and expert-examination.

(2) The Cabinet shall approve the list of measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control, indicating the initial verification thereof and also the periodicity of the subsequent verifications.

[*22 June 2006; 2 May 2013*]

**Section 8. Types of the State Metrological Control of Measuring Instruments**

The following types of the State metrological control shall be specified for measuring instruments:

1) conformity assessment or approval of the type and initial verification;

2) subsequent verification of measuring instruments in use;

3) State metrological supervision.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Section 9. Organisation of Metrological Control of Measuring Instruments**

(1) The measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be placed on the market and transferred for use after conformity assessment or approval of the type and initial verification.

(2) The conformity assessment of measuring instruments shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments. The approval of measuring instrument type and initial verification shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding metrological control.

(3) The national types of measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be approved by the National Metrology Authority by including them in the State Register of Measuring Instruments.

(4) A subsequent verification of measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be carried out by inspection authorities accredited in the regulated field for the accreditation of which the National Accreditation Authority has published a notification on its official website.

(5) The types of measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be approved and initial verification thereof shall be carried out by certification and inspection authorities accredited in the regulated field for the accreditation of which the National Accreditation Authority has published a notification on its official website.

(6) A positive result of the verification of measuring instruments shall be approved with a special mark on the measuring instrument or by the issue of a verification certificate. The samples of a verification mark of measuring instruments and information to be included in a verification certificate shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(7) The conformity assessment of measuring instruments in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations governing the conformity assessment of measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be carried out by the notified authorities – the authorities for the conformity assessment of measuring instruments accredited by the National Accreditation Authority of which the European Commission has been notified, or notified authorities for the conformity assessment of measuring instruments of other European Union Member Sates or European Economic Area States.

(8) Calibration of measuring instruments shall be carried out by the calibration laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Authority or accredited by other European Union Member States or European Economic Area States in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations governing the calibration of measuring instruments.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Section 10. Conformity Control of the Presented Quantity of the Content of Pre-packaged Products**

(1) The quantity of the content of pre-packaged products intended for the distribution and labelling on the packaging shall comply with this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for pre-packaged products and metrological control thereof.

(2) The Cabinet shall prescribe the metrological requirements and the procedures for metrological control for pre-packaged products.

(3) The Cabinet shall approve the list of standard values of nominal quantity of the content of pre-packaged products and nominal capacity of packaging.

[*5 April 2001; 2 May 2013*]

**Section 10.1 State Metrological Supervision Organisation**

(1) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre shall perform the State metrological supervision.

(2) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre is entitled to carry out metrological supervision at the places where measuring instruments are produced, distributed, used, or repaired and at the places where pre-packaged products are produced or distributed.

(3) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre shall have the following functions:

1) to carry out the metrological supervision of measuring instruments;

2) to carry out the metrological supervision of the measurement instruments put into service;

3) to carry out the metrological control of pre-packaged products.

(4) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre is entitled to request and receive free of charge the samples of measuring instruments at the production and distribution sites of measuring instruments and organise their expert-examination at the accredited conformity assessment authority in order to ascertain that measuring instruments conform to this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof. The procedures by which the Consumer Rights Protection Centre requests and receives product samples, and also handles them after laboratory or other type of expert-examination shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(41) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre and customs authorities, when carrying out the activities laid down in Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93, are entitled to request and receive free of charge the samples of measuring instruments and to organise laboratory or other type of expert-examination thereof.

(5) If when conducting market surveillance of measuring instruments, non-conformity of measuring instruments with this Law or the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof is established, the Consumer Rights Protection Centre is entitled:

1) to suspend placing and making available on the market of measuring instruments, and putting into service thereof for as long as the conformity of measuring instruments is not ensured;

2) to prohibit or restrict further placing on the market of measuring instruments or making them available on the market, and putting into service thereof or request that they are revoked from the end-user or removed from the market.

(6) When conducting metrological supervision of the measuring instruments put into service, the Consumer Rights Protection Centre is entitled:

1) to request that a user removes a measuring instrument from use, and conduct its extraordinary verification or calibration if there are suspicions on non-conformity of this measuring instrument with the laws and regulations regarding subsequent verification or calibration. The procedures for conducting extraordinary verification or calibration shall be determined by the Cabinet;

2) to control the fulfilment of measuring processes and conformity of the precision of measuring instruments with the laws and regulations regarding the metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof;

3) to suspend the use of a measuring instrument until rectification of the non-conformity or prohibit the use thereof if the non-conformity of the measuring instrument with the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof has been established.

(7) Expenses for the expert-examination referred to in Paragraph four and extraordinary verification or calibration referred to in Paragraph six, Clause 1 of this Section shall be covered by the Consumer Rights Protection Centre.

(8) If measuring instruments made available on the market fail to comply with the laws and regulations regarding requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof, expenses for the expert-examination shall be compensated by the producer, authorised representative, or importer. The distributor shall compensate the expenses for the expert-examination if the producer, authorised representative, or importer of non-conforming measuring instruments is not registered in Latvia.

(81) The distributor which has compensated the expenses of the Consumer Rights Protection Centre for the expert-examination has the right of recourse against the producer, authorised representative, or importer from which the measuring instruments where purchased.

(82) Expenses for the expert-examination shall be reimbursed within five days from the day of receipt of the document confirming the expenses. If the relevant person refuses to cover expert-examination expenses, the Consumer Rights Protection Centre shall recover the abovementioned expenses in accordance with civil procedures.

(9) If a measuring instrument removed from use fails to comply with the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof, the expenses for the extraordinary verification or calibration of the measuring instrument shall be compensated by the user of the measuring instrument.

(10) When performing metrological control of pre-packaged products in conformity with the laws and regulations regarding the requirements for pre-packaged products and metrological control thereof, the Consumer Rights Protection Centre is entitled:

1) to request an receive free of charge the samples of pre-packaged products at the places of their production and distribution;

2) to suspend the sale of non-conforming batches of pre-packaged products until rectification of the established non-conformities.

[*2 May 2013; 3 October 2019*]

**Section 10.2 Procedures for Appealing Decisions of the Consumer Rights Protection Centre**

(1) The decision of the Consumer Rights Protection Centre shall be in effect from the moment it has been taken.

(2) The decisions of the Consumer Rights Protection Centre may be appealed to a court in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law. The appeal of a decision shall not suspend the execution of the decision.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Section 11. Rights and Obligations of Natural Persons and Legal Persons**

(1) Natural persons and legal persons have the right to receive from the National Metrology Authority any information related to the provision of uniformity of measurements in the State.

(2) In compliance with this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof, the persons who are using the measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control have the obligation to ensure:

1) correctness of measurements;

2) proper use of measurement units and designations thereof;

3) proof for the conformity assessment of measuring instruments before putting into service thereof and also retention of the relevant labelling and seals;

4) conformity with periodicity for subsequent verification or calibration of measuring instruments;

5) proper performance of the processes of measurement;

6) conformity with the provisions for the use of measuring instruments.

(3) Prior to placing on the market and putting into service of measuring instruments, the producer of measuring instruments has the obligation to ensure designing, production, and conformity assessment procedures in compliance with this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof. In the cases specified in the abovementioned laws and regulations, a part of the obligations of the producer may be fulfilled by an authorised representative of the producer.

(4) Prior to placing on the market and putting into service of measuring instruments, the importer of measuring instruments has the obligation to ensure the conformity with this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof.

(5) Prior to making available on the market and putting into service of measuring instruments, the distributor of measuring instruments has the obligation to ascertain that they conform to this Law and the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof, including he or she shall ascertain that a measuring instrument is labelled with the relevant conformity and informative labellings, ensured with seals which prevent from adjustment of metrological parameters of a measuring instrument, and that it has been appended with all the necessary conformity assessment documents, and also with instructions for use in the official language.

(6) The persons who are installing the measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control shall be responsible for the conformity of installation of the measuring instrument with the instructions of the producer and the laws and regulations regarding requirements for measuring instruments and metrological control thereof.

(7) The producer of pre-packaged products (packer), importer, or distributor who is the first to place the pre-packaged products on the market of Latvia shall be responsible for the conformity of the quantity of the content of pre-packaged products and labelling on the packaging thereof with this Law and the laws and regulations regarding requirements for pre-packaged products and metrological control thereof.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Chapter VI**

**Organisational Structure for the Provision of Uniformity of Measurements**

**Section 12. Ministry of Economics**

The Ministry of Economics shall develop a State policy for the provision of uniformity of measurements.

**Section 13. National Metrology Council**

(1) The National Metrology Council shall participate in forming a State policy regarding the issues related to uniformity of measurements.

(2) The National Metrology Council shall be an advisory authority comprised of the authorised representatives of the sectors of the national economy. The by-laws of this Council shall be approved by the Cabinet. The personnel of the Council shall be approved by the Minister for Economics.

[*2 May 2013*]

**Section 14. National Metrology Authority**

(1) The National Metrology Authority shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(2) [12 June 2009]

(3) The main tasks of the National Metrology Authority shall be as follows:

1) to ensure a base of standards of physical quantity measurement units and reproduction of measurement units;

2) to approve national measuring instrument types and register them in the State Register of Measuring Instruments;

3) to perform conformity assessment procedures for the measuring instruments subject to State metrological control;

4) to provide calibration services;

5) [12 June 2009];

6) to cooperate with metrology organisations of other countries;

7) to engage in the work of international metrology organisations;

8) to organise inter-laboratory comparisons and to participate therein;

9) to organise training in the field of metrology.

(4) The pricelist of the public paid services of the National Metrology Authority shall be approved by the Cabinet.

[*22 June 2006; 12 June 2009; 2 May 2013; 3 October 2019*]

**Section 15. State Metrological Inspection**

[22 June 2006]

**Chapter VII**

**Financing**

**Section 16. Financing of Metrological Activity**

(1) The following shall be financed from the funds of the State budget:

1) the purchase, development, maintenance, and improvement of measurement standards;

2) the participation fees in international metrology organisations;

3) the State programmes in the field of legal metrology;

4) State metrological supervision.

(2) [1 April 1998]

(3) All expenditures which are associated with the approval of measuring instrument types, conformity assessment, and calibration services provided by the National Metrology Authority, and also inter-laboratory comparisons and training in the field of metrology shall be covered by natural or legal persons according to the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations regarding charges for the public services.

[*1 April 1998; 22 June 2006; 12 June 2009; 2 May 2013*]

**Chapter VIII**

**Contracts**

[2 May 2013]

**Section 17. International Agreements**

[2 May 2013]

**Chapter IX**

**Administrative Offences in the Field of Uniformity of Measurements and Competence in the Administrative Offence Proceedings**

[*3 October 2019 / The new wording of the Chapter shall come into force on 1 July 2020. See Paragraph 15 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 18. Non-conformity with the Requirements for the Installation, Use, or Exploitation of Measuring Instruments**

(1) For the use of such measuring instruments for which the conformity assessment procedures have not been conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to three hundred and sixty units of fine – on a legal person.

(2) For the use of such measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control which are not verified or calibrated, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to three hundred and sixty units of fine – on a legal person.

(3) For the use of such measuring instruments which fail to ensure conformity of precision of measurements with the metrological requirements laid down in laws and regulations, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to four hundred and twenty units of fine – on a legal person.

(4) For non-complying installation of the measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to four hundred and twenty units of fine – on a legal person.

(5) For failing to comply with the regulations regarding the exploitation of the measuring instruments subject to the State metrological control and inappropriate performance of the measuring processes related thereto, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to four hundred and twenty units of fine – on a legal person.

[*3 October 2019 / The new wording of the Section shall come into force on 1 July 2020. See Paragraph 15 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 19. Non-conformity of the Quantity of the Content of the Products Prepared for the Distribution with the Laws and Regulations Regarding Metrological Requirements for Pre-packaged Products**

For the non-conformity of the quantity of the content of the products prepared for the distribution with the laws and regulations regarding metrological requirements for pre-packaged products, a warning or a fine from two to seventy units of fine shall be imposed on a natural person, but from six to five hundred and eighty units of fine – on a legal person.

[*3 October 2019 / Section shall come into force on 1 July 2020. See Paragraph 15 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Section 20. Competence in the Process of Administrative Offences**

The administrative offence proceedings for the offences referred to in Sections 18 and 19 of this Law shall be conducted by the Consumer Rights Protection Centre.

[*3 October 2019 / Section shall come into force on 1 July 2020. See Paragraph 15 of Transitional Provisions*]

**Transitional Provisions**

[*4 March 1999*]

1. The Minister for Economics shall approve the statutes of the State non-profit limited liability company *Latvijas Nacionālais metroloģijas centrs* [Latvian National Metrology Centre] and submit for registration in the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia by 1 April 1999.

2. The National Standardisation and Metrology Centre of Latvia shall operate until the registration of the State non-profit limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre in the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia.

3. The non-profit State limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre shall be transformed into a limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre and applied for registration in the Commercial Register not later than by 31 October 2004. Until the registration of the limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre in the Commercial Register the tasks of the Metrology Centre specified in this Law shall be performed by the non-profit organisation State limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre.

[*27 May 2004*]

4. Section 9, Paragraph 41 of this Law shall come into force on 1 August 2005.

[*27 May 2004*]

5. The Cabinet shall approve the by-law of the Metrology Agency by 31 July 2006.

[*22 June 2006*]

6. Up to the commencement of the operations of the Metrology Agency, the limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre shall perform the functions of the Metrology Agency specified in this Law.

[*22 June 2006*]

7. Until 31 December 2006, the State limited liability company Latvian National Metrology Centre shall perform the initial and subsequent verification of the measuring instruments subject to State metrological control and ensure the accreditation of their laboratories in the regulated field at the State agency Latvian National Accreditation Bureau.

[*22 June 2006*]

8. Reorganisation of the State Metrological Inspection shall be commenced from 1 August 2006 merging it with the Consumer Rights Protection Centre.

[*22 June 2006*]

9. Until 31 July 2006, the State Metrological Inspection shall perform the functions of the Consumer Rights Protection Centre laid down in this Law.

[*22 June 2006*]

10. Until the day of coming into force of new Cabinet regulations, but not later than by 31 December 2006, Cabinet Regulation No. 452 of 28 June 2005, Regulations Regarding Verification of Measuring Instruments, Verification Certificates and Verification Marks, shall be in force insofar as it is not in contradiction with this Law.

[*22 June 2006*]

11. Performance of the functions specified in Section 9, Paragraphs eight and nine of this Law shall be commenced by the Consumer Rights Protection Centre from 1 August 2006.

[*22 June 2006*]

12. Until 1 January 2014, the Cabinet shall issue the regulations which determine the authority that performs the functions of the national metrology authority.

[*2 May 2013*]

13. Until the day of coming into force of the Cabinet regulations referred to in Paragraph 12 of these Transitional Provisions, the Metrology Office of the limited liability company Standardisation, Accreditation and Metrology Centre shall be the National Metrology Authority referred to in Section 14 of this Law and shall be liable for compliance with this Law and other laws and regulations in the field of metrology.

[*2 May 2013*]

14. Until the day of coming into force of the Cabinet regulations referred to in Paragraph 12 of these Transitional Provisions, the notification of the National Accreditation Authority on the accredited authorities laid down in this Law shall not be published on the official website of the National Accreditation Authority but in the official gazette *Latvijas Vēstnesis*.

[*2 May 2013*]

15. Amendment regarding the new wording of Chapter IX of this Law shall come into force concurrently with the Law on Administrative Liability.

[*3 October 2019*]

16. Until 31 December 2019, the Cabinet shall approve the pricelist of the paid services laid down in Section 14, Paragraph four of this Law.

[*3 October 2019*]

**Informative Reference to European Union Directives**

[*2 May 2013*]

The Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 27 February 1997.

President G. Ulmanis

Rīga, 11 March 1997