

Laws of South Sudan

Weights and Measures Regulations, 2016.

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Laws of South Sudan
Weights and Measures Regulations, 2016

Table of Contents

Arrangement of Sections:

Chapter I
Preliminary Provisions

1. Title and Commencement
2. Repeal and Saving
3. Purpose
4. Application
5. Interpretation

Chapter II
Legal Units and Standards

6. Legal Units and Use
7. Standards and Traceability

Chapter III
Control of Products for Sale

8. Product Net Amount
9. Pre-Packed Products
10. Standard Quantities
11. Minimum Content Information on Packaging
12. Tolerable Deficiency
13. Import Inspection
14. Inspection of Packing Installations
15. Inspection of Products
16. Measures for Non-Conforming Products

Chapter IV
Standards and Measuring Instruments for Trade

- 17. Definition of Trade Instruments
- 18. Legal Control of Trade Instruments
- 19. Instruments Prohibited in Trade
- 20. Type Approval of Trade Instruments
- 21. Initial and Subsequent Verification and Inspection
- 22. Procedure for Registration and Approval of Trade Instruments
- 23. Validity of Certificates of Verification
- 24. Subsequent Verification of Trade Instruments
- 25. Inspection
- 26. Prohibited, Unregistered and Rejected Instruments

Chapter V
Instruments under Legal Control, Service Licences and Notified Bodies

- 27. Instruments Used in Law Enforcement and Medical Services
- 28. Instrument Service Licenses
- 29. Appointment of Notified Bodies

Chapter VI
Miscellaneous Provisions

- 30. Appointment and Powers of Metrology Inspectors
- 31. Tasks of Metrology Inspectors
- 32. Offences and Penalties
- 33. Amendment of Schedules

SCHEDULE 1
Legal Units for South Sudan

Table (A) - Non-SI Units Accepted For Use with International System of Units
Table (B) - Customary Units Accepted for Use in South Sudan only in Specific Fields of Application
Table (C) - SI Prefixes

SCHEDULE 2
Products and Pre-Packages

Table (A) - List of Products with Prescribed Manner of Description of Quantity
Table (B) - Standard Quantities for Pre-Packed Products
Table (C) - Tolerable Deficiencies in Actual Content for Pre-Packages
Table (D) - Sample Sizes, Rules and Rejection Criteria for Pre-Packages

SCHEDULE 3
Trade Instruments

Table (A) - Allowed Basic Trade Instruments, Not Subject to Type Approval
Table (B) - Instruments Prohibited in Trade

SCHEDULE 4
Standard Administrative Fines for Minor Offences

Table (A) - Standard Administrative Fines

Laws of South Sudan

Weights and Measures Regulations, 2016

Pursuant to powers conferred by provisions of section 58 of Weights and Measures Act, 2012, the Minister, upon advice and recommendation of the Standards Council, hereby issues the following Regulations:

Chapter I

Preliminary Provisions

1. Title and Commencement

These Regulations maybe cited as the “**Weights and Measures Regulations, 2016**” and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the Minister.

2. Repeal and Saving

- (1) All provisions of any existing rules, orders, guidelines and regulations which are governed by provisions of these Regulations are hereby repealed.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub regulation (1) of this Regulation, all decisions, approvals, licences, certificates and appointments made or taken there under, shall remain in force and valid, unless they are otherwise inconsistent with, amended or repealed in accordance with provisions of these Regulations.

3. Purpose

The purpose of These regulations is to provide details for:

- (1) legal units and their use
- (2) national standards of measurement and metrology
- (3) standards and measuring instruments used for trade
- (4) rules pertaining to products for sale
- (5) rules for instruments used in law enforcement and medical services
- (6) servicing of trade instruments; and
- (7) Functions and powers of inspectors of the Metrology Department of National Bureau of Standards.

4. Application

The provisions of these Regulations shall, be applicable on all matters relating with National Standards of Weights and Measures, legal Units and Measuring instruments used for trade and products for sale in South Sudan and other relevant matters thereof.

5. Interpretation

In these Regulations;

- (1) All words and expressions defined under the Weights and Measures Act, 2012, shall have the same meanings hereunder;
- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires:

“Act”	means the Weights and Measures Act, 2012;
“BIPM”	means the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, established under the Metre Convention;
“Calibration”	means an operation that, under specified conditions, establishes relation between the quantity values, with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties;
“Controlled Instrument or Controlled Instrument Category”	means an instrument or category of instruments to which legal metrological control is applicable;
“ILAC”	means the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, the international authoritative organisation that recognises laboratory accreditation bodies that comply with the ISO/IEC 17011 standard;
“Initial Verification”	means the first verification of new, refurbished, altered or repaired trade instrument;
“Legal Metrological Control or Legal Control of Instrument or Category of Instruments”	means such instruments that may not be used unless they have been approved, verified and registered by the Legal Metrology Authority or the

Legal Metrology Section of South Sudan National Bureau of Standards.

- “Notified Body”** means any private institution, charged and authorised by the Minister with verifying compliance of products, services, organisations or persons with specified requirements, such as regulations, specifications, guidelines or recommendations;
- “OIML”** means the International Organisation for Legal Metrology;
- “Placement on the Market”** means making available of any product measuring standard or measuring instrument anywhere in South Sudan, for consumer or buyer, for sale, hire, or any other kind of reward or free of charge;
- “Placement on the Market of Trade Instrument”** means make available of any Trade Instrument for use anywhere in South Sudan, whether against payment or free of charge;
- “Product”** means any commodity, article or substance, artificial or natural, partly artificial or natural, tangible or intangible, or raw partly or wholly processed or manufactured, and includes any service
- “Putting into use of Trade Instrument”** means using of any trade instrument for the first time after its manufacture, importation or purchase, or for the first time after it was taken out of use, for repair or upgrade;
- “SI”** means the International System of Units, adopted and defined by the General Conference of Weights and Measures;
- “Subsequent Verification”** means any repeated verification not an initial verification;
- “TBT”** means Technical Barriers to Trade;

“Bureau”	means the South Sudan National Bureau of Standards;
“Traceability”	means the property of any measurement or calibration result whereby the result may be related to any reference through any documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to measurement uncertainty;
“Trade Instrument”	means any measurement standard or measuring instrument, intended for use for trade;
“Trade”	means any sales transactions and related activities as meant under definition of “sale” in the Act;
“Type Approval”	means the issue of approval certificate after the type or pattern has been found to comply with mandatory requirements through type testing;
“Type Testing”	means any activity or set of activities aimed at determining if any type or pattern of trade instrument complies with mandatory requirements, set for such type or pattern.
“WTO”	means the World Trade Organisation;

Chapter II

Legal Units and Standards

6. Legal Units and Use

- (1) The legal units of measurements for South Sudan shall, consist of:
 - (a) units of “International System of Units” SI, adopted and defined by the General Conference of Weights and Measures and recommended by the OIML for quantities. Covered by this System, including the base units, derived units and their multiples and sub-multiples as defined in the SI
 - (b) non - SI units accepted for use with the International System of Units, reproduced in Table (A) of Schedule (1) of these Regulations,

- (c) customary units, specified in Table (B) of Schedule (1) of these Regulations, for particular applications, and;
 - (d) other units that may be declared by the Minister and required:
 - (i) by necessities of international trade,
 - (ii) for specific uses such as air or maritime navigation, health care, or military applications, or
 - (iii) for safety reasons;
- (2) The declaration of permitted units under (d) of this regulation may, be made on temporary basis by specifying the period and manner by which they may be phased out;
- (3) The definition of multiples and subdivisions of SI units and their notation shall, comply with recommendations of Metre Convention and with International Standards as provided in table of prefixes of SI reproduced in Table (C) of Schedule (1) of these Regulations.
- (4) Rules for expressing results of measurements, including names, notation and symbols of units, shall, comply with recommendations of the Metre Convention and with applicable standards of the International Standardisation Organisation ISO;
- (5) The use of units other than legal units shall, be forbidden, in particular in trade, documentation and advertisements for products and services, publications, or training, with following exceptions:
- (a) documentation of and references to products produced and services carried out prior to the obligation of units concerned,
 - (b) mentioning non legal units in historical perspective in publications and training, and;
 - (c) documents and publications intended for users in countries having different systems of units;
- (6) The use of units other than legal units may be authorized in applications for which international Conventions, Agreements or Treaties prescribe those specific units.

7. Standards and Traceability

- (1) The Bureau shall, be responsible for maintenance and traceability to the SI of national metrology standards, working standards and measuring equipment as necessary, for verification of trade instruments, instruments for law enforcement and medical equipment;
- (2) The Minister shall, on recommendation of the Bureau, declare the South Sudan national standards of measurement;
- (3) Traceability of the South Sudan national standards to the SI shall, be realised through:
 - (a) direct calibration of the national standards at national metrology laboratory or calibration laboratory accredited for calibrations under consideration by accreditation body recognised member of ILAC, or
 - (b) inter – laboratory comparisons, using travelling standards, whereby the uncertainty of calibration or of comparison shall, be sufficiently small to achieve required uncertainties of the South Sudan national standards involved;
- (4) The methods and frequency of calibrations or inter – laboratory comparisons shall, be determined on the basis of sound metrology principles;
- (5) All other standards and metrology instruments, used by Bureau shall be made traceable to the national standards, through regime of internal calibrations and verifications performed on regular basis, in accordance with sound metrological principles and calibration or verification certificates shall, be issued for these instruments; and
- (6) Any standards and measuring instruments used for verifications of trade instruments, instruments for law enforcement and medical equipment or for calibrations or any other type of measurement performed by the Bureau shall, have valid calibration or verification certificates at the time of use.

Chapter III

Control of Products for Sale

8. Product Net Amount

- (1) All products sold, offered or exposed for sale, or in any manner advertised for sale shall, be sold, offered or advertised for sale, as the case may be, by reference to the net amount of product or, for certain types of products, by the number of units;
- (2) The amount of product, measured or determined during sales transaction or indicated on pre-packed product shall, be expressed in legal units;
- (3) For certain products the manner of expressing net amount shall, be as prescribed in Table (A) of Schedule (2) of these Regulations whereby:
 - (a) net quantity of any product listed shall not, be specified in any other way than as indicated in the table, and
 - (b) net quantity of any product not listed in the table shall be specified in any legal unit as appropriate for the product; and
- (4) the Bureau of Standards Council may, on recommendation of the Bureau, add, amend or remove products or rules for expression of their quantities as may be required from time to time, whereby:
 - (a) such changes shall, be made only after due consultations with relevant stakeholders in trade and in Government, and
 - (b) Table (A) in Schedule (2) of these regulations shall, be kept updated and made available to the public in an appropriate manner.

9. Pre-Packed Products

- (1) A pre-packed product shall, be any product packed in any container, wrapping material, of which the net quantity has been determined and registered during or immediately after the packing process and is not intended for repeat of the net quantity determination during sales transaction;
- (2) Definitions of terms used in connection with pre-packed products, rules for their net quantity, including measurements and conformity assessment shall, be according to the International Recommendation R 87 of the OIML; and

- (3) The net quantity by weight or volume of any pre-packed product shall, be determined by weighing or volume measurement, after removal of the packing material or container. In the case of liquid products, the net content may be determined by weighing the product in any container and subtracting the mass of the container, determined by separate weighing. And detailed instructions for various situations, given in the International Recommendation R 87 of the OIML, shall be followed.

10. Standard Quantities

- (1) Pre-packed products listed in Table (B) of Schedule 2 of these Regulations, may not be imported or traded in South Sudan, unless packed in standard net quantities as prescribed in the table;
- (2) The Executive Director of the Bureau may, allow manufacturers or packers to use other quantities when the products are solely intended for export and may not be placed on the market in South Sudan; and
- (3) The Executive Director may, on recommendation of Legal Metrology Section of Bureau, add, alter or remove products or their standard quantities provided in Table (B) in Schedule (2) of these Regulations, as required from time to time, whereby:
 - (a) such changes shall be made only after due consultations with relevant stakeholders in trade and Government, and
 - (b) Table (B) of Schedule (2) of these Regulations shall, be kept, updated and made available to the public in appropriate manner.

11. Minimum Content Information on Packaging

- (1) Pre-packed products shall, be clearly labelled with the:
 - (a) product name and description,
 - (b) name and address of manufacturer, packer or importer,
 - (c) net quantity of product, including the unit,
 - (d) production or packaging batch number, and
 - (e) distinctive mark where applicable as may be prescribed by the Bureau;

- (2) The name or description of product, net quantity and distinctive mark, when applicable, shall appear on the same face of package or container;
- (3) The information required as specified in sub regulation (1) of this regulation, shall be in English and net quantity indications shall conform to SI notation rules, as laid down in the official SI brochure of the BIPM. The same information may be made available additionally in one or more other languages, such as Arabic, but the English text shall not be smaller than that of the other language.
- (4) The required information indicated in sub - regulation (1) of this regulation, shall be printed in colour sufficiently contrasting with the background and be clearly readable. The minimum height of characters shall be 5 mm, except when there is insufficient space in the case of very small packages, but shall not be smaller than 2 mm; and
- (5) Placement on the packaging of any distinctive mark, as provided for in the Act, shall, where applicable, signify the compliance of product with all relevant Regulations made under the Act, and these Regulations.

12. Tolerable Deficiency

- (1) The tolerable deficiency shall, specify the maximum permissible deviation in deficiency of the actual net amount of product from the value indicated on the package or in accompanying document, however no restrictions shall be made to any deviation in excess for pre-packages;
- (2) The tolerable deficiencies for pre-packed products shall, be as specified in Table (C) of Schedule (2) of these regulations, whereby:
 - (a) statistical criteria for the compliance of lot or consignment of pre-packs with tolerable deficiencies, described in the International Recommendation R 87 of the OIML and rules for sample sizes and rejection criteria provided by the same document, reproduced in Tables (C) and (D) of Schedule (2) of these regulations respectively, shall be used for net content testing of pre-packed products,
 - (b) result of compliance tests provided in paragraph (a) of this sub - regulation, conducted on any sample may, determine the acceptance

or rejection of entire lot or consignment from which the sample was taken,

- (c) any pre-package shall, meet requirements at any stage of distribution, including the point-of-packing, import, distribution, wholesale, and
- (d) for certain products in which any loss of mass or volume is unavoidable over time due to evaporation of water or other liquids from the product, allowance for such drying effects shall, be made when testing for compliance with tolerable deficiency and certain secondary measurements may be specified for the product, such additional tolerances and methods shall, be specified where possible in legal requirements for such products.

13. Import Inspection

- (1) Products imported into the country may, be inspected for compliance with these Regulations at point of entry or at any other time and place, before or after importation. Labelling, in particular on the net content indication, shall be checked and Samples be taken for determination of net content, when any suspicion arises as to the correctness of quantity indicated on the label, packaging or documentation of imported goods;
- (2) The verification of net content shall, be carried out by inspectors of the Bureau, or agents of any Notified Body, duly appointed and authorised by the Minister, and may be combined with Quality Assurance inspections, to establish compliance with other regulations pertaining to safety and quality of imported products;
- (3) When samples taken in accordance with sub - regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, may be measured at the same place where samples were taken, if suitable measuring equipment is available. Otherwise samples shall, be sent to any legal metrology office for verification checks, or to the laboratory of relevant Notified Body;
- (4) the Bureau may, recognise any certificate from any competent organisation, stating compliance with metrological requirements of any product or batch of products presented for importation, provided that the organisation issuing the certificate shall be Notified Body in its country of operation or duly accredited for inspection or measuring services pertaining to the certificate;

- (5) Any measuring equipment used for inspection, testing, verification or checking of imported products, by or on behalf of the Bureau shall, be placed under legal metrological control of the Bureau;
- (6) The Bureau may, for any imported products, implement registration system, whereby details of importer and imported products shall, be recorded and import permit issued, before products are allowed to enter the country and registration and licensing shall, where applicable cover in one system, requirements of Legal Metrology and the Quality Assurance; and
- (7) Fees to be charged for net content inspection of products shall, be combined with fees for Quality Assurance inspections of the same products.

14. Inspection of Packing Installations

- (1) Products that packed and labelled within South Sudan shall, be inspected at the place of labelling or in any other place in the distribution and retail system, in conjunction with other aspects of product quality assurance, in line with requirements for permission and placement of product on the market;
- (2) Any equipment used in South Sudan for pre-packing or net content labelling of products shall, be placed under legal metrological control of the Bureau;
- (3) Any measuring equipment used for inspection, testing or checking of locally packed products shall, be placed under legal metrological control of the Bureau; and
- (4) The Bureau may, where it deems necessary, impose requirements on manufacturing or packing companies in the country, to ensure compliance of pre-packed products with these Regulations, including application of quality management systems, maintenance schedules for the machinery, staff competence and any other technical requirements.

15. Inspection of Products

- (1) Inspections, to check compliance of products with these Regulations may, be carried out in shops, warehouses, depots, storage facilities, markets, factories and in vehicles, rails, air crafts and ships during transport, loading or offloading;

- (2) Inspection activities shall, be conducted by metrologists or inspectors of Bureau, or by authorised staff of Notified Bodies. Requirements for Notified Bodies are provided under – regulation (29) of these Regulations.
- (3) Where products are required to be inspected for both metrological and quality assurance aspects, the inspection activities shall, be combined into one inspection exercise and samples shall be taken jointly for quality assurance and net content verification as far as possible; and
- (4) Any measuring equipment used for verification of net content of products or quantity of commodities shall, be placed under legal metrological control of the Bureau.

16. Measures for Non-Conforming Products

- (1) In the first instance of any minor violation of these Regulations, the inspector shall, investigate the cause of non-compliance and may, if practical solution may be identified, instruct in writing, the manufacturer, packer, importer, distributor, trader, or retailer, to correct the problem, with time limit within which the non-compliance shall be rectified, in addition the Bureau may impose an administrative penalty, in accordance with guidelines provided under – regulation 32 (2) of these Regulations.
- (2) In case of major non-compliance of one or more products the Bureau may, impose administrative penalty in accordance with guidelines provided under – regulation 32 (2) of these Regulations in addition to one or more of the following measures:
 - (a) prohibition of importation or placement on the market of non-compliant lot or consignment,
 - (b) removal of products from shops and other places where products are offered for sale,
 - (c) recall of sold products from buyers,
 - (d) re-exportation of products,
 - (e) destruction of products,
 - (f) seizure of filling or packaging equipment that caused the non-compliance,

- (g) publication of details of non-conforming products in the press and mass media, to warn the general public about the non-conformance, and
 - (h) prosecution in Court of the offender.
- (3) The logistic arrangements and costs of measures described under sub regulation (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) of this regulation, shall be borne by the manufacturer, packer, importer, distributor, trader, or retailer responsible for the non-compliance;
- (4) The inspector who performed inspection of non-conforming product, referred to under - sub regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, shall draw up report containing details on the non-compliance, measures taken and any considerations leading to the decision to take such measures. Major cases as referred to in sub - regulation (2) of this regulation, shall be referred to Director of Metrology Department of and Bureau for decision making on measures to be taken;
- (5) Recurrence within three months of the same or similar non-compliance shall, be an offence; and
- (6) If deliberate underfilling or other malicious intent is suspected, the violation shall be treated as an offence.

Chapter IV

Standards and Measuring Instruments for Trade

17. Definition of Trade Instruments

- (1) A trade instrument is any type of measuring instrument, measure, and measurement standard or reference material used for determining:
 - (a) quantity of product being sold or traded in commercial transaction, or offered for sale or advertised; or
 - (b) certain properties of any product that have influence on determination of price, value, levy, taxation, fine or penalty.

18. Legal Control of Trade Instruments

- (1) All trade instruments in South Sudan shall, be placed under legal control and be approved and registered by the Bureau, before being put into use, except the basic trade instruments mentioned in Table (A) of Schedule (3) of these Regulations which need not be registered;
- (2) The manufacturer, importer, distributor, retailer, owner or user of trade instrument shall, before placing it on the market or putting it into use be responsible:
 - (a) to ascertain that it has been approved and registered by the Bureau, and
 - (b) if no registration or verification certificate has yet been issued for the instrument, to apply to the Bureau for approval and registration of the instrument, to gather with submission of all information, documentation and samples as, required for the approval and registration process;
- (3) The Bureau shall, register and grant permission for putting into use any trade instrument that may not fall under categories mentioned in Table (A) of Schedule (3) of these Regulations, on the condition that, it has been confirmed to be of approved type and verified for accuracy after initial or subsequent verification; and
- (4) The Bureau shall, perform regular market surveillance and metrological verifications of basic trade instruments mentioned in Table (A) of Schedule (3) of these Regulations.

19. Instruments Prohibited in Trade

Certain types of instruments shall, be unsuitable and prohibited for use for trade purposes, as listed in Table (B) of Schedule (3) of these Regulations, Any use of such instruments for trade or their presence at or near any place where trade is conducted shall constitute an offence.

20. Type Approval of Trade Instruments

- (1) For each category or type of trade instruments the Bureau may, specify administrative, technical and metrological requirements, whereby:

- (a) such requirements shall be documented in Trade Instrument Specification TIS and shall include methods of type approval and verification, and;
 - (b) Trade Instrument Specifications shall, be based possibly on international standards and recommendations, such as OIML international recommendations;
- (2) The Trade Instrument Specifications shall, be officially declared by the Bureau as compulsory specifications and shall, be made available to any person on request;
- (3) Any instrument type for which OIML Type Certificate exists, or valid Bureau type approval certificate exists, shall be automatically considered compliant;
- (4) In case OIML Type Certification may not exist, the instrument shall be subjected to full type approval procedure, in accordance with applicable Trade Instrument Specification, whereby:
 - (a) full type approval procedure shall consist of investigation into various aspects of the instrument type, to determine its compliance with requirements, including study of technical documentation and physical inspection, examination and testing of sample instruments. Where the Bureau may not have technical capabilities to conduct such type testing, it may require the applicant to arrange for type testing by any laboratory recognised by the Bureau as competent for such testing,
 - (b) all costs of type testing and approval process shall, be borne by the applicant, and;
 - (c) the Bureau may, recognise or use existing type testing reports or certificates from other competent organisations as basis for granting type approval, The applicant may submit such reports and certificates for consideration by the Bureau;
- (5) For any instrument that successfully passes the type approval process, type approval certificate (TAC) shall be issued to the applicant;
- (6) The Bureau shall, maintain updated list of approved instrument types and make list freely available to the public;

- (7) For any instrument that fails to comply with requirements, the Notice of Rejection (NoR) shall be issued and henceforth the instrument shall be prohibited for use in trade; and
- (8) The Bureau shall, maintain updated list of rejected instrument types and make the list freely available to the public.

21. Initial and Subsequent Verification and Inspection

- (1) Verification of trade instrument shall, be the examination to confirm that the instrument conforms to approved type and meets metrological requirements for the given type of instrument. Such requirements, both metrological and technical, including verification methods shall be described in detail in the Trade Instrument Specifications TIS applicable to the instrument under consideration, and be aimed at ensuring reliable operation of the instrument under all normal circumstances of use;
- (2) Initial verification shall, be performed on instrument before its first use in trade. It may involve more extensive examination than subsequent verifications;
- (3) Subsequent verifications shall not, be fundamentally different from initial verifications but may be less elaborate. And such subsequent verification shall be normally performed on regular basis. The period of validity of the verification certificate shall be the same as the verification interval;
- (4) The period for subsequent verification shall, be usually one year for most types, but may differ for certain instrument types and may also vary for individual instruments, depending on stability of verification results over time;
- (5) When any instrument has been verified with successful result, Certificate of Verification shall, be issued, except for basic trade instruments listed in Table (A) of Schedule 3 of these Regulations, The instrument shall be sealed and verification sticker or stamp shall be attached to the instrument, and the period of validity shall, be indicated on the certificate and on sticker;
- (6) Inspections on trade instruments shall, be unannounced random on-site checks, to establish if the instrument is in good working order and has not been tampered with. The tests may be less elaborate than those for verifications and metrological compliance criteria are usually less stringent;

- (7) If any result of verification or inspections of any instrument, or any errors in its indications are found to have exceeded specified limits, the instrument may be serviced or adjusted by competent service technician, after which the instrument shall be re-verified, until it is within specified limits. If successful, verification certificate shall be issued, otherwise the instrument shall be rejected;
- (8) When the result of verification or inspection of the instrument found non-compliant with any legal requirements, it shall be rejected and Notice of Rejection shall be issued, verification sticker or stamp shall be obliterated and the instrument may be seized or disabled for use by the metrology Inspector.

22. Procedure for Registration and Approval of Trade Instruments

- (1) The applicant shall, submit application for instrument registration to the Bureau with all required documentation, as may be available and pay application fee;
- (2) Upon payment of application fee, the Bureau shall, check if the instrument or batch of instruments needs type approval and, whether it is of type already approved. In the case that:
 - (a) any type approval certificate had already been issued previously to any other applicant for the submitted type, the Bureau shall issues copy of the type approval certificate TAC to the applicant permitting him or her to place instruments of approved type on the market in South Sudan,
 - (b) type approval is required and no type approval certificate has yet been issued, the procedure for type approval shall, be followed as described in regulation 20 (2) of these Regulations and, if successful, the applicant shall receive type approval certificate (TAC), permitting him or her to place instruments of approved type on the market in South Sudan, or
 - (c) type approval is not required, no TAC is issued and the instrument type may be placed on the market in South Sudan;
- (3) Before being put into use, each instrument or batch of instruments shall, undergo initial verification, to be conducted before or after the sale to the end user.
- (4) The trader or seller of instruments for registration shall, be responsible for submitting request to the Bureau for initial verification of each individual instrument or batch of instruments, as soon as this information is available and

- the applicant shall also supply the buyer name, address, contact details and location where the instrument is to be used;
- (5) In case trade instrument is imported for the importer own use, the owner shall be responsible for the application for registration and initial verification, including costs of type approval where applicable;
 - (6) If the instrument passes initial verification, it shall be registered by the Bureau in the list of approved instruments and Certificate of Verification CoV shall be issued;
 - (7) If the instrument may not pass the initial verification, it shall registered by the Bureau in the rejected instruments lists and Notice of Rejection NoR issued. Henceforth the instrument shall be prohibited for use in trade, whereby the:
 - (a) trader may, be given opportunity to have improvements made to the instrument, after which it may be re-submitted for approval;
 - (b) instrument may, be allowed for use outside trade, under conditions to be specified by the Bureau; or
 - (c) Bureau may, order the instrument to be re-exported or rendered in operatable, to prevent its use in trade in South Sudan;
 - (8) The Bureau may, prescribe verification marks, stamps, seals or stickers that shall, be attached to the instrument after successful verification;
 - (9) For instruments that have keys or passwords to protect calibration parameters and software, the Bureau may use such keys or passwords to maintain exclusive access to such parameters. Such keys and passwords shall be stored securely by the Bureau; and
 - (10) Any unauthorised removal of, or tampering with, such marks, stamps, seals, stickers, keys or passwords shall, be an offence and shall render the instrument illegal for trade use immediately.

23. Validity of Certificates of Verification

- (1) The Certificate of Verification CoV shall, constitute permission for identified instruments to be put into use in measurements for trade. Its validity period shall be stated in the certificate. After expiry of the validity period, the instrument

concerned may no longer be used for trade, until new verification certificate is obtained;

- (2) The validity of permit or verification certificate for any trade instrument shall cease immediately when:
- (a) the instrument has been overloaded, damaged, tampered with, or otherwise rendered noncompliant with conditions for approval,
 - (b) the instrument has been repaired or serviced, where such operation may affect the compliance of instrument with conditions for approval,
 - (c) any of the verification stamps, seals or stickers are broken, removed, damaged, or otherwise rendered invalid, or when any changes have been made to the protected software or parameters,
 - (d) the instrument is found to be non-compliant with applicable requirements during inspection, or when any inspector is denied access to the instrument as required by the Act,
 - (e) the instrument is moved to any different location, and such removal may affect compliance of instrument with conditions for approval or if the Bureau is not duly notified of such removal, or
 - (f) conditions of use of instrument changed, where such change may affect the compliance of instrument with conditions for approval or if the Bureau is not duly notified of such changes in conditions of use;
- (3) When the validity of any permit or verification certificate has ceased upon its expiry or due to any of the cases described under sub - regulation (1) of this regulation, the trade instrument concerned shall, be taken out of use immediately and may not be put into use again until, after the issue of new permit or verification certificate upon successful subsequent or initial verification;
- (4) Any instrument shall be considered to have been taken out of use for trade purposes when large and clear notice has been attached to the instrument, reading: “DEFECTIVE, DO NOT USE”, and:
- (a) In case the instrument may not be moved, its use has been made impossible through locking sealing or removing of components or parts of the instrument, or
 - (b) In case the instrument may be moved, it has been moved away from any place where trade is normally conducted; and

- (5) When the registration details of any trade instrument are changed without affecting conditions of its approval, such as may occur in the case of change of ownership, place of use or conditions of use, the new owner or user shall immediately notify the Bureau of these changes. The Bureau shall, determine whether the instrument shall be re-verified or the existing permit or verification certificate shall, retain its validity, depending on the circumstances.

24. Subsequent Verification of Trade Instruments

- (1) The owner or user of any trade instrument shall, arrange for its subsequent verification, preferably on or before expiry of verification certificate, in order to avoid having the instrument taken out of use;
- (2) Subsequent verification of any trade instrument or batch of instruments shall, include, where applicable, conformity assessment to establish continued compliance of instruments with administrative, technical and metrological requirements for the given type of instruments; and
- (3) If the instrument is found to be compliant with all requirements except, for its reading errors, it shall:
 - (a) be taken out of use until it has been adjusted correctly within permissible errors, re-sealed and approved and new verification certificate or instrument permit has been issued, or
 - (b) be rejected, if it may not be adjusted correctly within the permissible errors.

25. Inspection

The Bureau shall, conduct inspections on trade instruments in use, to discover and remove from the market any illegal trade instruments, instruments lacking valid Certificates of Verification or otherwise non-compliant with these Regulations, and to encourage compliance with the Act and these Regulations by all who are involved in trade measurements.

26. Prohibited, Unregistered and Rejected Instruments

- (1) The use or possession of any unregistered trade instrument in South Sudan shall, be prohibited, whether used for trade or not, with the following exceptions:

- (a) basic trade instruments, not subject to type approval and registration,
 - (b) sample instruments being submitted for type testing or type approval,
 - (c) instruments in the process of registration with the Bureau, before they are being put into use, and;
 - (d) trade instruments rejected for type approval or verification certificate, but which the Bureau has allowed to be used for non-trade purposes, under specified conditions and restrictions; and
- (2) Further prohibitions and restrictions on certain trade and non-trade instrument types and categories as provided in table (B) of Schedule (3) of these Regulations, including:
- (a) date on which the prohibition comes into effect,
 - (b) indication of the complete prohibition to use or have in possession instrument of ` the described type or category in South Sudan,
 - (c) conditions under which the instrument type or category may be permitted for use outside the realm of trade measurements, including any rules on labelling and other conditions for use of such instruments, and
 - (d) whether grace period is given for users of such instruments to become compliant with prohibition and duration of grace period.

Chapter V

Instruments Under Legal Control, Service Licences and Notified Bodies

27. Instruments Used in Law Enforcement and Medical Services

- (1) Measuring and testing instruments used in law enforcement and medical services shall, be placed under legal control when their incorrect performance may have serious impact on human or animal health, safety, environment or legal or justices;
- (2) Any system of type approval and verification shall, be used, similar to that for trade instruments, or requirements may be set for appropriate maintenance and traceable calibration, with technical requirements taken from or aligned with

recommendations of the OML or otherwise internationally or regionally harmonised;

- (3) The Bureau shall, maintain and make publicly available list of categories of instruments to be legally controlled, with references to documents that describe specific requirements.

28. Instrument Service Licenses

- (1) Subject to conditions provided under sub – regulations (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this regulation, the Bureau may issue Instrument Service Licenses (ISL) to certain organisations or persons for performing maintenance, repair and servicing tasks on instruments under legal control, such as:
 - (a) manufacturers and traders of metrology equipment,
 - (b) service technicians for metrology equipment, and
 - (c) contracted parties dealing in metrology equipment and related matters,
- (2) Organisations or persons shall not, be licensed under sub – regulation (1) of this regulation, unless the Bureau is satisfied with their competence to perform the tasks concerned. In this respect the Bureau shall:
 - (a) prior to issuing the license, examine organisational and financial aspects, any quality management systems being implemented, any third party accreditations or certifications, technical procedures and work instructions being used for the work and levels of technical qualifications and competence of the personnel,
 - (b) on regular basis, conduct examinations for technicians to test their knowledge levels, and
 - (c) from time to time, witness technicians in the execution of their work;
- (3) Any instrument service license ISL shall be issued for maximum period of one year and shall, state details of:
 - (a) where applicable, identity of the organisation being licensed,
 - (b) identity of the service technicians being licensed,
 - (c) scope of the license in terms of types of equipment and types of operations covered by the license including verifications, and
 - (d) any further restrictions, limitations or instructions that the Bureau may impose;

- (4) The Bureau may, suspend any instrument service license at any time by written notice to the licensee, when there is reason to suspect that, conditions for issuing the license are no longer met. The Bureau shall then promptly investigate the situation and decide whether to cancel the suspension or revoke the license;
- (5) Any instrument service license shall be renewed only when requirements for organisations or persons continue to be met;
- (6) All measurement standards and measuring equipment used by licensed service technicians, for servicing and adjustment of measuring instruments concerned shall, be placed under legal control of the Bureau;
- (7) Where necessary, service technicians may, be permitted to break verification seals and marks, whereby, the Bureau shall provide them with seals and tools for re-sealing or marking the instruments. Such seals and marks shall have features for the unique identification of the technician who attached the seal or placed the mark. Where necessary, the Bureau shall make available keys and passwords needed to access calibration parameters of the instruments;
- (8) The Bureau may, require that, where the servicing of any instrument requires the breaking of any seal, the service technician shall, be accompanied by legal metrologist or inspector of the Bureau, in order to verify and seal the instrument after servicing; and
- (9) The licensed organisation or person shall, timely inform the Bureau on:
 - (a) maintenance schedules for instruments under their care,
 - (b) details of service and repair works carried out on any instrument,
 - (c) results of check measurements on instruments,
 - (d) details of any trade instruments taken out of use, moved to other locations and of any newly installed trade instruments, and
 - (e) any other information the Bureau may require.

29. Appointment of Notified Bodies

- (1) Subject to conditions provided under sub – regulations (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this regulation, the Minister may, at recommendation of the Bureau, appoint organisations to perform type approvals, verifications,

- inspections and market surveillance tasks, on measuring instruments and pre-packed products. Such organisations shall be known as Notified Bodies;
- (2) Organisations shall not, be appointed as Notified Bodies unless the Bureau is satisfied with their competence to perform tasks concerned. In this respect the Bureau shall:
- (a) prior to appointment, examine organisational and financial aspects, any quality management systems being implemented, any third party accreditations or certifications, technical procedures and work instructions being used for the work and levels of technical qualifications and competence of the personnel,
 - (b) on regular basis, investigate the continued compliance with applicable requirements, and
 - (c) from time to time witness the personnel of Notified Body in execution of their work;
- (3) The appointment of any Notified Body shall, be laid down in official document, signed by the Minister, specifying:
- (a) scope of notification in terms of type of operations, geographical area covered and types of instruments for which the organisation is notified,
 - (b) time period of appointment, which shall not exceed five years, and any arrangements for renewal on expiry of this period;
 - (c) any financial arrangements in terms of fees collected or payments for services, and
 - (d) any further restrictions, limitations or instructions that, the Bureau may impose;
- (4) The Notified Body shall, collaborate and consult with the Bureau on planning and execution of designated tasks and shall submit regular reports to the Bureau on its operations, including outcome of type approvals, verifications, inspections and market surveillance activities, as the case may be, and details for reporting requirements shall be specified in the appointment document;
- (5) All measurement standards and measuring equipment used by Notified Body for the execution of their tasks shall, where applicable, be placed under legal control of the Bureau, or otherwise traceability to national or international measurement standards shall be established and documented;

- (6) Where necessary, the personnel of the Notified Body may, be permitted to break verification seals and marks, whereby the Bureau shall provide them with seals and tools for re-sealing or marking the instruments. Such seals and marks shall have features for unique identification of the person who attached the seal or placed the mark. Where necessary, the Bureau shall make available keys and passwords needed to access the calibration parameters of instruments;
- (7) The Bureau may, require that, where operations by any employee of Notified Body require the breaking of any seal, that person shall be accompanied by legal metrologist or inspector of the Bureau, in order to verify and seal the instrument after servicing;
- (8) The Bureau may, suspend or limit the appointment at any time by written notice to the Notified Body concerned with copy to the Minister, when there is reason to suspect that, conditions for the appointment are no longer met. The Bureau shall then promptly investigate the situation and make recommendation to the Minister to either cancel the suspension or revoke appointment;
- (9) Any appointment shall, be renewed only when associated requirements continue to be met;
- (10) The list of Notified Bodies with scope of their designated tasks shall, be maintained and made publicly available by the Bureau;
- (11) The Minister may, delegate his or her powers to appoint Notified Bodies to the Executive Director; and
- (12) The Executive Director shall, within three weeks, notify the Minister in writing of any appointments made under the delegated power, as provided for under provisions of this regulation.

Chapter VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

30. Appointment and Powers of Metrology Inspectors

- (1) Metrology Inspectors shall, be appointed, authorised and licenced for their tasks as Inspectors, as provided for in section 49 of the Act;

- (2) The Minister may, delegate his or her powers to appoint and licence Metrology Inspectors to the Executive Director; and
- (3) The Executive Director shall, within three weeks, notify the Minister in writing of any appointments made under the delegated power, as provided under sub – regulation (1) of this regulation.

31. Tasks of Metrology Inspectors

- (1) Metrology Inspectors shall, perform legal metrology tasks, including but not limited to:
 - (a) type testing and approvals of trade instruments,
 - (b) initial and subsequent verifications of trade instruments,
 - (c) inspections on trade instruments,
 - (d) inspections or metrological tests on pre-packed products,
 - (e) inspections or metrological tests on any products or commodities, and
 - (f) inspections or metrological tests on any measuring equipment used for medical services or law enforcement.

32. Offences and Penalties

- (1) Subject to provisions of the Act, any person who contravenes provisions of the Act or these Regulations, knowingly or negligently unaware of these legal requirements, by:
 - (a) placing on the market any pre-packed product not compliant with applicable requirements,
 - (b) providing false or misleading information about the net quantity of any product to customers, government authorities or general public,
 - (c) removing part of the product from pre-packages, or underfilling, or
 - (d) placing on the market any trade instrument that requires type approval and that has not been type approved,
 - (e) attempting to sell for use in trade any instrument of any type that has not been approved for such use,
 - (f) using, or keeping in any location, where trade is usually conducted, any trade instrument without any valid verification certificate where such certificate is required,

- (g) using, or keeping in any location, where trade is usually conducted, any instrument not approved for trade, without prescribed precautions for preventing it to be mistaken for trade instrument,
 - (h) making unauthorised changes to any trade instrument or tampering with seals, stickers or stamps,
 - (i) servicing or repairing trade instruments, without any valid license for such activities, or
 - (j) performing verifications, inspections or market surveillance activities in the context of legal metrology, without being licensed or authorised for such tasks, shall be guilty of an offence;
- (2) Any trade instrument being found non-compliant with technical or metrological requirements during verification or inspection may not in itself constitute contravention against the Act or its Regulations;
- (3) The imposition of penalties for offences shall, follow appropriate legal procedures in accordance with applicable laws of South Sudan;
- (4) standard administrative fines may, be applied for minor offences, as listed in Table (A) of Schedule (4), of these Regulations whereby:
- (a) only licensed Metrology Inspectors and the Executive Director of the Bureau shall be authorised to apply standard administrative fines for offences against the Act or these Regulations,
 - (b) standard administrative fines shall, be applied with consent by the offender as, evidenced by signing of Admission of Guilt,
 - (c) paid fines shall, be collected and deposited to the Bureau and receipted in accordance with due financial and accounting procedures, and
 - (d) in case the offender declines to sign the Admission of Guilt, the matter shall be brought before the competent court of law;
- (5) In all other cases the matter shall, be brought before the competent court of law;
- (6) In case of simultaneous contraventions against these and other Regulations, single combined administrative penalty may be imposed or combined charges may be brought before the competent court of law, as the case may be;

- (7) The recurrence within three months of any offence by the same party, identical or similar to any previous offence, shall attract double fine for the offence. A third offence within three months after the second offence shall be treated as serious offence and be brought before the competent court of law;
- (8) In any cases of offences in contravention of the Act or these Regulations being brought before the competent court of law, the legal advisor of the Bureau, licensed Metrology Inspector, the Executive Director or any other representative of the Bureau, appointed by the Executive Director, as the case may be, may act as the prosecutor or witness in the court proceedings for this case;
- (9) Any offender in the sense of these Regulations may, be ordered by the Bureau to remove concerned products or measuring instruments from the market, recall products from consumers, shops, traders and distributors, rectify non-compliances to products or instruments placed on the market or already sold, re-export imported non-compliant products or instruments, take non-compliant instruments out of use, or have non-compliant products or instruments destroyed;
- (10) Costs of any of the measures mentioned under sub regulation (9) of this regulation shall be borne by the offender;
- (11) The Minister or the Executive Director, as the case may be, may, publish in the national or local media or on Internet, any information concerning non-compliant products or instruments, where in interest of consumer safety, public health, environmental protection or fairness in trade, including the brand name and further details of products or instruments concerned, the name and other details of manufacturer, importer, distributor, trader, retailer or marketer involved in placing the product or instrument on the market;
- (12) Fraud in the context of this regulation constitutes an offence and includes deliberate provision of false or misleading information, giving or receiving of bribes, coercion and other forms of obstruction of justice, which shall lead to prosecution of the perpetrator in the competent court of law;
- (13) Anyone who has been subjected to any of the measures or penalties for any offence under these Regulations may, appeal against in writing to the Executive Director of the Bureau, who shall respond within four (4) weeks with motivated

decision on whether to uphold, amend, suspend or cancel the imposed measures or penalties; and

- (14) Any person who, after response by Executive Director of the Bureau to his or her appeal, is not satisfied with imposed measures or penalties, may, refer the matter to competent court of law of South Sudan

33. Amendment of Schedules

- (1) The Bureau of Standards Council or Executive Director shall have authority to make amendments to Schedules of these Regulations;
- (2) The Bureau shall, at all times maintain updated version of these Schedules and make publicly available.

SCHEDULE 1

Legal Units for South Sudan

The legal units of South Sudan shall, be the Units of the “International System of Units” (SI), adopted by General Conference of Weights and Measures and recommended by the OIML for quantities covered by this System and the units given in the Tables (A, B and C) below.

Table (A) - Non-SI Units Accepted For Use with International System of Units

(Reproduced from official SI Brochure of BIPM)

Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol for Unit	Value in SI Units
time	minute	min	1 min = 60 s
	hour	h	1 h = 60 min = 3600 s
	day	d	1 d = 24 h = 86 400 s
plane angle	degree	°	1° = ($\pi/180$) rad
	minute	'	1' = (1/60) ° = ($\pi/10\,800$) rad
	second	''	1'' = (1/60)' = ($\pi/648\,000$) rad
area	hectare	Ha	1 ha = 1 hm ² = 10 ⁴ m ²
volume	litre	L	1 L = 1 dm ³ = 10 ³ cm ³ = 10 ⁻³ m ³
mass	ton	t	1 t = 10 ³ kg

Table (B) - Customary Units Accepted for Use in South Sudan only in Specific Fields of Application

(Reproduced from official SI Brochure of BIPM)

Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol for Unit	Value in SI Units
Units accepted for use with SI			
energy	electronvolt	eV	1 eV = 1.602 176 53 (14) × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J
mass	dalton	Da	1 Da = 1.660 538 86 (28) × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg
	unified atomic mass unit	u	1 u = 1 Da
length	astronomical	u _a	1 u _a = 1.495 978 706 91 (6) ×

Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol for Unit	Value in SI Units
	unit		10^{11} m
Natural Units (n.u.)			
Speed (speed of light in vacuum)	n.u. of speed	c_0	299 792 458 m/s (exact)
action (reduced Planck constant)	n.u. of action	$\hbar$	$1.054\,571\,68\,(18) \times 10^{-34}$ J s
mass (electron mass)	n.u. of mass	m_e	$9.109\,3826\,(16) \times 10^{-31}$ kg
time	n.u. of time	$\hbar/(m_e c_0^2)$	$1.288\,088\,6677\,(86) \times 10^{-21}$ s
Atomic Units (a.u.)			
charge (elementary charge)	a.u. of charge	e	$1.602\,176\,53\,(14) \times 10^{-19}$ C
mass (electron mass)	a.u. of mass	m_e	$9.109\,3826\,(16) \times 10^{-31}$ kg
action (reduced Planck constant)	a.u. of action	$\hbar$	$1.054\,571\,68\,(18) \times 10^{-34}$ J s
length, bohr (Bohr radius)	a.u. of length	a_0	$0.529\,177\,2108\,(18) \times 10^{-10}$ m
energy, hartree (Hartree energy)	a.u. of energy,	E_h	$4.359\,744\,17\,(75) \times 10^{-18}$ J
time	a.u. of time	$\hbar/E_h$	$2.418\,884\,326\,505\,(16) \times 10^{-17}$ s

Table (C) - SI Prefixes

(Reproduced from official SI Brochure of BIPM)

Factor	Name	Symbol
10^1	deca	da
10^2	hecto	h
10^3	kilo	k
10^6	mega	M
10^9	giga	G
10^{12}	tera	T

Factor	Name	Symbol
10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-12}	pico	p

10^{15}	peta	P
10^{18}	exa	E
10^{21}	zetta	Z
10^{24}	yotta	Y

10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{-24}	yocto	y

SCHEDULE 2
Products and Pre-Packages

Table (A) - List of Products with Prescribed Manner of Description of Quantity

Products to be Sold by Weight	
1.1	Aerosol products
1.2	All human solid foods except those mentioned elsewhere in this schedule, or exempted by the SSNBS
1.3	Animal and pet food
1.4	Cement
1.5	Cleaning and scouring powder, soap flakes and soap powders; detergents (other than liquid detergent)
1.6	Dentifrices
1.7	Liquid petroleum gas
1.8	Lubricant grease
1.9	Nails
1.10	Sand and ballast
1.11	Sisal
1.12	Solid fertilizers, agricultural liming material and agricultural salt
1.13	Solid fuel except charcoal
1.14	Solid insecticide and solid fungicides
1.15	Solid polishes
1.16	Tobacco including snuff
1.17	Flour of wheat, maize, oats, rice, beans, soya beans, rye, self-rising flour
Products to be Sold by Weight or Number	
2.1	Cassava root
2.2	Cigars
2.3	Cigarettes
2.4	Eggs in shell
2.5	Fresh fruits
2.6	Maize on the cob
2.7	Stationery and envelopes
2.8	Sweetening tablets and soft drink tablets

Products to be Sold by Volume Capacity	
3.1	Water (including drinking water, tap water)
3.2	Castor oil
3.3	Cream
3.4	Edible oil
3.5	Intoxicating liquor
3.6	Liquid fuel
3.7	Liquid fungicides and liquid insecticides
3.8	Liquid polishes
3.9	Liquid soap and liquid detergents
3.10	Milk
3.11	Perfumes and toilet waters
3.12	Soft drinks and mineral waters
3.13	Squashes and fruit juices
3.14	Thinners
3.15	Vinegar
3.16	Ice-cream
Products to be Sold by Weight or Volume Capacity	
4.1	Charcoal
4.2	Distemper
4.3	Lubricating oil
4.4	Maize grain
4.5	Wheat and other cereals grains
4.6	Paint, varnish, lacquer and paint remover
4.7	Stainers
4.8	Toilet preparations
Products to be Sold by Weight or Length	
5.1	Bias binding
5.2	Elastic
5.3	Fencing wire
5.4	Knitting and sewing thread
5.5	Ribbon

5.6	Rope
5.7	Sisal twine
5.8	String
5.9	Tape
Products to be Sold by Surface Area or Length x Width	
6.1	Sheet materials (where appropriate thickness or kg/m ² should be specified)
6.2	Paper (but by number of sheets when standard sheet size and kg/m ² is indicated)
6.3	Leather and animal hides
6.4	Fabrics
Products to be Sold by Energy	
7.1	Electricity, (not applicable to batteries)
Products to be Sold by Number	
8.1	Any product where the weight, volume, length or surface area is not essential to the value:
8.2	Manufactured articles
8.3	Household appliances
8.4	Tools
8.5	Toys
8.6	Books, newspapers and magazines
8.7	Electronic Equipment
8.8	Machinery
8.9	Batteries
Products to be Sold by Time or Distance	
9.1	Taxi services (distance or combination of time and distance)
9.2	Labour (time)

Table (B) – Standard Quantities for Pre-Packed Products

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Item No.	Description of Products	Quantity When Packed in Rigid Containers of Glass, Plastic or Metal	Quantity When Packed in Containers other Than Those Specified in Column (3)
1.	Sugar	–	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
2.	Coffee, tea (other than tea in chests), chicory mixture	50 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1 kg	50 g, 100 g, 250 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg
3.	Maize flour	–	1 kg, thereafter by 1 kg to 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 90 kg
4.	Maize grain	–	1 kg, thereafter by 1 kg to 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 90 kg
5.	Maize bran	–	50 kg, thereafter by steps of 5 kg
6.	Rice	–	250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
7.	Rice bran	–	50 kg, thereafter by steps of 5 kg
8.	Rice paddy	–	75 kg
9.	Wheat flour and wheat grain	–	250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 90 kg
10.	Wheat bran	–	45 kg
11.	Wheat pollard	–	50 kg, thereafter by steps of 5 kg
12.	Beans, Dengu, Gram and Peas	–	250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 90 kg
13.	Soft drinks, fruit juices with or without added sweeteners	100 mL, thereafter by steps of 10 mL to 1 L, thereafter by steps of 0.5 L to 10 L	100 mL, thereafter by steps of 10 mL to 1 L, thereafter by steps of 0.5 L to 10 L
14.	Drinking water	500 mL, 600 mL, 1 L, 1.5 L, 2 L, 5 L, 10 L, 15 L and 20 L	500 mL, 600 mL, 1 L

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Item No.	Description of Products	Quantity When Packed in Rigid Containers of Glass, Plastic or Metal	Quantity When Packed in Containers other Than Those Specified in Column (3)
15.	Salt	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 2 kg	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
16.	Bacon and Sausages	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg
17.	Barley		100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg to 50 kg, 80 kg
19.	Beer	300 mL, 500 mL	
20.	Biscuits	50 g, 100 g, 150 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 500 g	50 g, 100 g, 150 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 500 g
21.	Butter	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	250 g, 500 g, 1 kg
22.	Cashew nuts (in shell)		80 kg
23.	Cassava flour		500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 60 kg
24.	Castor oil	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 1 L
25.	Castor seed		65 kg
26.	Bread and burns		60 g, 100 g, 120 g, 400 g, 800 g
27.	Cement		50 kg
28.	Cocoa powder	50 g, 100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	50 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg
29.	Cooking fat including dripping, lard and shredded suet	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg
30.	Custard powder	50 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	50 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Item No.	Description of Products	Quantity When Packed in Rigid Containers of Glass, Plastic or Metal	Quantity When Packed in Containers other Than Those Specified in Column (3)
31.	Charcoal		30 kg
32.	Cream (not exceeding 1 litre)	100 mL, 200 mL, 300 mL, 400 mL, 500 mL, 1 L	100 mL, 200 mL, 300 mL, 400 mL, 500 mL, 1 L
33.	Edible oil	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 1 L, thereafter in steps of 1 L to 5 L, 2 kg, 4 kg, 8 kg, 18 kg	100mL, then by steps of 100mL to 1 L, thereafter in steps of 1 L to 5 L
34.	Flour of oats, rice, beans, soya beans, rye, self-rising flour	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg
35.	Ghee	500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg, 8 kg, 18 kg	500 g, 1 kg
36.	Jam, Marmalade, Honey, Jelly	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg, thereafter by steps of 1 kg	
37.	Liquid fuel	250 mL, 500 mL, 1 L, 5 L, then by steps of 5 L to 100 L, thereafter by steps of 10 L	
38.	Liquid fungicides and insecticides	250 mL, 500 mL, 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L	250 mL, 500 mL, 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L
39.	Liquid polish	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 500 mL, 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L	
40.	Liquid soap, liquid detergent (not exceeding 5 litres)	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 500 mL, 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L	100 mL, then by steps of 100 mL to 500mL, 1 L, thereafter by steps of 1 L

Table (C) – Tolerable Deficiencies in Actual Content for Pre-Packages

(Reproduced from International Recommendation R87 of OIML)

Nominal Quantity of Product (Q_n) in g or mL	Tolerable Deficiency (T) ^a	
	Percent of Q_n	g or mL
0 to 50	9	-
50 to 100	-	4.5
100 to 200	4.5	-
200 to 300	-	9
300 to 500	3	-
500 to 1 000	-	15
1 000 to 10 000	1.5	-
10 000 to 15 000	-	150
15 000 to 50 000	1	-
^a T values are to be rounded up to the next 1/10 of a g or mL for $Q_n \leq 1\,000$ g or mL and to the next Whole g or mL for $Q_n > 1\,000$ g or mL.		
Nominal Quantity of Product (Q_n) in length	Percent of Q_n	
$Q_n \leq 5$ m	0 (no tolerable deficiency allowed)	
$Q_n > 5$ m	2	
Nominal Quantity of Product (Q_n) in area	Percent of Q_n	
All Q_n	3	
Nominal Quantity of Product (Q_n) in count	Percent of Q_n	
$Q_n \leq 50$ items	0 (no tolerable deficiency allowed)	
$Q_n > 50$ items	1 ^b	
^b Compute the value of T by multiplying the nominal quantity by 1 % and rounding the result up to the next whole number. The value may be larger than 1 % due to the rounding but this is accepted because the products are whole items and cannot be divided.		

Table (D) – Sample Sizes, Rules and Rejection Criteria for Pre-Packages

(Adapted from International Recommendation R87 of the OIML)

Inspection Lot Size	Sample Size (n)	Sample Correction Factor $(t_{1-\alpha})/\sqrt{n}$	Number of Pre-Packages Found in The Sample With A <i>T1 Error</i> (See Notes Below) Leading to Rejection of The Lot
100 to 500	50	0.379	> 3
501 to 3200	80	0.295	> 5
> 3200	125	0.234	> 7

Where:

T1 error = An inadequate pre-package found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus the tolerable deficiency allowed for the nominal quantity, i.e. Actual contents < ($Q_n - T$).

T2 error = An inadequate pre-package found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable deficiency for any nominal quantity allowed, i.e. Actual contents < ($Q_n - 2T$).

A single *T2 error* in the sample leads to rejection of the lot. Test methods and procedures for special cases shall, be conducted as described in OIML R 087.

SCHEDULE 3 Trade Instruments

Table (A) – Allowed Basic Trade Instruments, Not Subject to Type Approval

Instrument Category	No	Permitted Instruments, not Subject to Type Approval, With General Criteria for Acceptance	Reference Documents
Weights	1.1	Weights for use in trade. Must be of OIML Class M3 or M2, except in certain specialised fields, where M1 or F classes may be required.	TIS-0001: Criteria for weights used for trade purposes
Weighing Instruments	2.1	Equal oscillating arm, beam scale or beam balance. Must be either suspended type without arrestment device or otherwise supported with or without arrestment device.	TIS-0002: Criteria for weighing instruments for trade, not subject to type approval
	2.2	Counter machine for equal load on each load receptor. Must be Roberval or Beranger type. May not have a sliding or tare weight. Must have a stable position of equilibrium.	
	2.3	Steelyard or wall beam of a capacity exceeding 50 kg but not exceeding 1000 kg. Only to be used for weighing animals or bulk agricultural products.	
Measures for Length	2.4	Rulers and tape measures for general use. Includes metre sticks. Maximum length for rulers: 3 m, for tape measures: 50 m.	TIS-0003: Criteria for measures of length, used for trade
Measures for Volume	2.5	Measures of volume of liquids, graduated or not graduated. Various types and applications.	TIS-0004: Criteria for measures of volume of liquids, used for trade
	2.6	Dry capacity measures.	TIS-0005: Criteria for dry capacity measures, used for trade

Table (B) – Instruments Prohibited in Trade

No	Description of Instruments Prohibited for Trade Use	Conditions for Use Outside the Realm of Trade	Date of Enforcement / Grace Period
1	Instruments for the measurement of parameters other than mass, length, area volume or capacity and that are not intended for trade use	These instruments may be used without restrictions for non-trade purposes under the condition that it is very unlikely for the instruments to be mistaken for a trade instrument.	01 July 2016
2	Instruments for the measurement of mass, length, area volume or capacity that are not intended for trade use	These instruments may be used without restrictions away from places where trade normally takes place. If there is any risk that the instrument may be mistaken for a trade instrument (especially balances and scales), they shall be clearly and indelibly labelled with the text: “NOT LEGAL FOR TRADE USE”.	01 July 2016 Grace period: 1 year
3	Accelerating weighing instruments, other than an accelerating dead weight machines	These instruments may not be used or kept in South Sudan.	01 July 2016 Grace period: 1 year
4	Any trade instrument of a type that has been declared as a prohibited instrument as a result of type testing, verification or inspection.	These instruments may not be used or kept in South Sudan.	01 July 2016

SCHEDULE 4
Standard Administrative Fines for Minor Offences

Table (A) – Standard Administrative Fines

Reference to the Act or Regulation	Offence	Amount (SSP)
	Use of non-standard weight or measure or numeration	2500.00
	Manufacturing non-standard weight or measure	2000.00
	Transaction, dealing etc in violation of prescribed unit	1000.00
	Quoting in non-standard units	1000.00
	Demanding or receiving excess or short of agreement	1000.00
	Non-maintenance or production of registers etc.	500.00
	Non-compliance of declaration etc in packaged commodities	2500.00
	Failure to maintain net content requirement in packaged commodities	15,000.00
	Manufacturing of weight or measure without license	5000.00
	Repair or selling of weight or measure without license	2500.00
	Manufacturing of weight or measure without license	5000.00
	Repair or sale of weight or measure without license	2000.00
	Using un-verified weight or measure	5000.00
	Sale of un-verified weight or measure	5000.00
	Transaction by no-standard weight or measure	2500.00
	Rendering service by non-standard weight or measure	2500.00
	Tampering of license	5000.00
	Provision of any rule made under the Act	500.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (a)	placing on the market a pre-packed product that is not compliant with the applicable requirements	5000
Reg 31 sub (1) (b)	providing false or misleading information about the net quantity of a product to customers, government authorities or the general public	5000.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (c)	removing part of the product from pre-packages, or	5000.00

Reference to the Act or Regulation	Offence	Amount (SSP)
	underfilling	
Reg 31 sub (1) (d)	placing on the market a trade instrument that requires a type approval and that has not been type approved	7500.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (e)	using, or keeping in a location where trade is usually conducted, a trade instrument without a valid verification certificate to which such certificate is applicable	5000.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (f)	making unauthorised changes to a trade instrument or tampering with seals, stickers or stamps	10000.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (g)	servicing or repairing trade instruments without a valid license for such activities	10000.00
Reg 31 sub (1) (h)	performing verifications, inspections or market surveillance activities in the context of legal metrology without being licensed or authorised for such tasks	10000.00

Issued under my hand in Juba this daymonth ofin the
year, 2016.

Sign:

Hon. Stephen Dhieu Dau
Minister
National Ministry of Trade and Industry
Republic of South Sudan
Juba