

## **I. Implementation of the Measuring Instruments Directive (MID) into the Polish legal system**

Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments ('MID') has been implemented into the Polish legal system by the Act of 13 April 2016 on conformity assessment and market surveillance systems and the Regulation of the Minister for Development of 2 June 2016 on the requirements for measuring instruments. Therefore, the national Regulation implementing the MID must be read in conjunction with the above Act.

## **II. Conformity assessment of products**

Before being placed on the market, measuring instruments **covered by the MID** must be assessed for conformity with **essential requirements or other requirements**. The choice of conformity assessment procedure applicable to the instruments concerned depends on the product manufacturing stage: internal production control plus supervised instrument checks at random intervals (module A2), EU-type examination (module B), conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process (module D), quality assurance of the production process (module D1), conformity to type based on instrument quality assurance (module E), quality assurance of final instrument inspection and testing (module E1), conformity to type based on product verification (module F), conformity based on product verification (module F1), conformity based on unit verification (module G), conformity based on full quality assurance (module H), and conformity based on full quality assurance plus design examination (module H1).

The CE marking and supplementary metrology marking (consisting of the capital letter 'M' and the last two digits of the year of its affixing, surrounded by a rectangle) is affixed to instruments. By affixing the CE marking to an instrument, the manufacturer indicates that the measuring instrument is in conformity with the applicable requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing.

All the conformity assessment procedures applicable to measuring instruments covered by the MID require the participation of a notified body (or an accredited in-house body in the case of module A2). The above third party must be accredited by the Polish Centre for Accreditation (Polskie Centrum Akredytacji, PCA). However, pursuant to the above Act of 13 April 2016, this condition does not apply to government administration bodies carrying out activities relating to the legal metrological control of measuring instruments on behalf of Poland.

### **Search engine for product certification bodies accredited by the PCA**

<https://www.pca.gov.pl/akredytowane-podmioty/akredytacje-aktywne/jednostki-certyfikujace-wyroby/>

## **III. Standardisation and presumption of conformity of measuring instruments**

In order to help manufacturers demonstrate the conformity of their products with essential requirements and to make it easier to verify that conformity, it is advisable to apply harmonised standards during the design and manufacture of measuring instruments – a product that is in conformity with harmonised standards is presumed to comply with essential requirements. The national standardisation body in Poland is the Polish Committee for Standardisation (Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny, PKN).

## **Search engine for standards**

<https://wiedza.pkn.pl/wyszukiwarka-norm>

Under some Union harmonisation legislation, a presumption of conformity may be conferred by means other than harmonised standards, e.g. normative documents, i.e. documents containing technical specifications adopted by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML). A lists of some normative documents relating to the MID is published in the Official Journal of the EU.

### **IV. Requirements set out in the MID**

The MID sets out essential requirements for, inter alia, permissible errors of instruments, protection against corruption, information to be borne by instruments and the method for indicating measurement results.

### **V. Market Surveillance Authorities**

The market surveillance authorities responsible for the MID are:

the President of the Central Office of Measures (Główny Urząd Miar) and the directors of regional offices of measures

### **VI. Technical inspection**

Some of the instruments subject to the MID may also be subject to technical inspection. The rules, scope and forms of technical inspection are set out in the Technical Inspection Act of 21 December 2000. The Office of Technical Inspection (Urząd Dozoru Technicznego) and specialised technical inspection authorities – the Transport Technical Inspection (Transportowy Dozór Techniczny) and the Military Technical Inspection (Wojskowy Dozór Techniczny) – are responsible for technical inspection.

## **Equipment subject to technical inspection**

<https://www.udt.gov.pl/co-i-kiedy-podlega-dozorowi>