

Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 4

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘measuring instrument’ means any device or system with a measurement function that is covered by Article 2(1);
- (2) ‘sub-assembly’ means a hardware device, mentioned as such in the instrument-specific annexes, that functions independently and makes up a measuring instrument together with other sub-assemblies with which it is compatible, or with a measuring instrument with which it is compatible;
- (3) ‘legal metrological control’ means the control of the measurement tasks intended for the field of application of a measuring instrument, for reasons of public interest, public health, public safety, public order, protection of the environment, levying of taxes and duties, protection of the consumers and fair trading;
- (4) ‘normative document’ means a document containing technical specifications adopted by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology;
- (5) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a measuring instrument for distribution or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;
- (6) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a measuring instrument on the Union market;
- (7) ‘putting into use’ means the first use of a measuring instrument intended for the end-user for the purposes for which it was intended;
- (8) ‘manufacturer’ means any natural or legal person who manufactures a measuring instrument or has a measuring instrument designed or manufactured, and markets that measuring instrument under his name or trade mark or puts it into use for his own purposes;
- (9) ‘authorised representative’ means any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks;
- (10) ‘importer’ means any natural or legal person established within the Union who places a measuring instrument from a third country on the Union market;

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

- (11) ‘distributor’ means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes a measuring instrument available on the market;
- (12) ‘economic operators’ means the manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer and the distributor;
- (13) ‘technical specification’ means a document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a measuring instrument;
- (14) ‘harmonised standard’ means harmonised standard as defined in point (c) of point 1 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
- (15) ‘accreditation’ means accreditation as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) no 765/2008;
- (16) ‘national accreditation body’ means national accreditation body as defined in point 11 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) no 765/2008;
- (17) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the essential requirements of this Directive relating to a measuring instrument have been fulfilled;
- (18) ‘conformity assessment body’ means a body that performs conformity assessment activities including calibration, testing, certification and inspection;
- (19) ‘recall’ means any measure aimed at achieving the return of a measuring instrument that has already been made available to the end-user;
- (20) ‘withdrawal’ means any measure aimed at preventing a measuring instrument in the supply chain from being made available on the market;
- (21) ‘Union harmonisation legislation’ means any Union legislation harmonising the conditions for the marketing of products;
- (22) ‘CE marking’ means a marking by which the manufacturer indicates that the measuring instrument is in conformity with the applicable requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing.