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REPUBLIC OF GHANA

THE ONE THOUSAND AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH

ACT

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA
ENTITLED

GHANA STANDARDS AUTHORITY ACT, 2022

AN ACT to establish the Ghana Standards Authority, amend and consolidate the law relating to standardisation, conformity assessment and metrology and to provide for related matters.

DATE OF ASSENT: *30th June, 2022.*

PASSED by Parliament and assented to by the President

Ghana Standards Authority

Establishment of the Ghana Standards Authority

1. (1) There is established by this Act, the Ghana Standards Authority as a body corporate.

(2) For the performance of the functions of the Authority under this Act, the Authority may acquire and hold property, dispose of property and enter into a contract or any other related transaction.

(3) Where there is a hindrance to the acquisition of land, the land may be acquired for the Authority under the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) and the cost shall be borne by the Authority.

Objects of the Authority

2. The objects of the Authority are to

(a) establish, promulgate and maintain standards to ensure high quality of goods and services that are

(i) produced or procured in the country for local consumption or for export, or

(ii) imported for local consumption;

(b) promote standardisation and metrology in industry, commerce, health and other services;

(c) promote conformity assessment in industry, commerce and other services;

(d) promote industrial efficiency and development;

(e) promote standards in public and industrial welfare, health, safety and environment; and

(f) become a member of or affiliate to an international body concerned with standardisation, conformity assessment and metrology or related matters.

Functions of the Authority

3. (1) The Authority shall ensure the achievement of the objects under section 2.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may, in relation to

(a) standardisation

(i) prepare, frame, amend or modify, maintain and promulgate National Standards;

(ii) establish laboratories and other facilities to promote research in relation to standardisation;

(iii) undertake and encourage educational work in connection with standardisation;

(iv) collect and disseminate information concerning standardisation including the publication of reports, pamphlets, booklets, journals, and any other publication;

(v) develop and maintain a collection of library materials and a museum collection relating to standardisation and allied matters;

(vi) adopt an international, regional or any other national specification suitable for use in the Republic; and

(vii) collaborate with the relevant regulatory bodies to enact legislation on Technical Regulations or applicable Mandatory Standards;

(viii) assist the government or any local authority or other public body or any other person in the preparation and framing of any specification;

(b) conformity assessment

(i) establish and maintain facilities for the purposes of carrying out conformity assessment;

(ii) promote research and provide for the examination, testing and certification of goods, services, processes, specimens, systems and practices, and in that regard establish laboratories and other facilities that it considers fit;

(iii) prohibit, in consultation with the relevant Government agency and in the national interest, the sale or manufacture of any kind of goods that does not conform to the applicable standards;

(iv) maintain the necessary machinery to provide for the issue of a certificate to the effect that goods prepared and manufactured for local consumption are of the required standard and that goods for export comply with the known requirements of standards in the country to which they are or about to be consigned, before the export of those goods are permitted;

(v) prohibit the importation of goods which do not conform to the applicable or prescribed Mandatory Standards;

(vi) provide for the registration and regulation of the use of standard marks;

(vii) establish, prepare and administer the procedure and criteria for registration of conformity assessment activities;

(viii) appoint inspectors to carry out conformity assessment activities;

(ix) make recommendations on standard specifications, certification marks and codes of practice;

(x) promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services;

(xi) render conformity assessment services;

(xii) keep a register of all conformity assessment bodies operating in the Republic;

(xiii) undertake and encourage educational work in connection with conformity assessment;

(xiv) collect and disseminate information relating to conformity assessment and related matters, including the publication of reports, pamphlets, booklets, journals, and any other publication;

(xv) develop and maintain a collection of library materials and a museum collection relating to conformity assessment and allied matters; and

(xvi) participate in activities of international bodies concerned with conformity assessment; and

(c) metrology

(i) realise, maintain and disseminate the international system of units of measurements;

(ii) provide calibration services;

(iii) inspect and verify weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in trade, industry, health, safety and environment;

(iv) establish, prepare and administer the procedure and criteria for registration of metrology activities;

(v) keep a register of all metrology service providers operating in the Republic;

(vi) undertake and encourage academic work in connection with metrology;

(vii) collect and disseminate information in relation to metrology and related matters, including the publication of reports, pamphlets, booklets, journals, and any other publication;

(viii) develop and maintain a collection of library materials and a museum collection relating to metrology and allied matters; and

(ix) participate in activities of international bodies concerned with metrology.

(3) The Authority shall collect levies, fees and charges in the discharge of the functions of the Authority in accordance with the Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2018 (Act 983).

(4) The Authority may

(a) co-operate with a person, association or organisation which is outside the country and which has similar functions with a view to furthering the functions of the Authority;

(b) for the purposes of the Authority, request and accept by way of grant, subsidy, donation, gift, subscription or otherwise, money, land, or any other property from a local authority, an organisation or a person;

(c) appoint agents of the Authority in the Republic or in any other country for the purposes that the Authority determines;

(d) institute training schemes in furtherance of the objects of the Authority for the members of staff of the Authority; and

(e) exercise the functions conferred on any person by or under any other enactment being enforced by the Authority.

(5) The Authority shall perform any other functions that are necessary for the achievement of the objects of the Authority.

(6) The Authority may delegate the performance of any of the functions or the exercise of any of the powers of the Authority to a body corporate as the Authority may so determine, as being capable of exercising such functions or powers.

(7) A delegation under this section shall not prevent the concurrent performance or exercise of the powers and functions of the Authority

and the Authority shall remain responsible for the carrying out of the powers and functions of the Authority under this Act.

(8) An adoption under subparagraph (vi) of paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of section *3,* shall not have the effect of making the specification a National Standard under this Act unless the specification has been subjected to the procedures under this Act.

(9) The functions of the Authority shall not include functions assigned to other regulatory bodies specified in an enactment.

Governance of the Authority

Governing body of the Authority

4. (1) The governing body of the Authority is a Board consisting of

(a) a chairperson;

(b) the Director-General of the Authority;

(c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for Trade and Industry not below the rank of a Director nominated by the Minister;

(d) a representative each of

(i) the Food and Drugs Authority not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Minister responsible for Health;

(ii) the National Petroleum Authority not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Minister responsible for Petroleum;

(iii) the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority not below the rank of a Commissioner or the equivalent of a Commissioner nominated by the Minister responsible for Finance;

(iv) the Environmental Protection Agency not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Minister responsible for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation;

(v) the Association of Ghana Industries not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Association of Ghana Industries;

(vi) the Ghana Shippers Authority not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Minister responsible for Transport;

(vii) the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research not below the rank of a Director or the equivalent of a Director nominated by the Minister responsible for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation; and

(e) three other persons, with knowledge in matters relevant to the functions of the Authority, one of whom is a representative of a recognised Consumer Protection Agency and the other two who are women.

(2) The President shall appoint the chairperson and members of the Board in accordance with article 70 of the Constitution.

(3) The Board shall ensure the proper and effective performance of the functions of the Authority.

Functions of the Board

5. The Board shall

(a) be responsible for the strategic direction and policies of the Authority;

(b) oversee the sound and proper management of the resources of the Authority; and

(c) ensure the efficient and effective performance of the functions of the Authority.

Duties and liabilities of a member of the Board

6. (1) A member of the Board has the same fiduciary relationship with the Authority and the same duty to act with loyalty and in good faith as a director of a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a member of the Board has a duty to

(a) act honestly and in the best interest of the Authority in the performance of the functions of that member;

(b) exercise the degree of care and diligence in the performance of the functions of that member that a person in that position would reasonably be expected to exercise in the circumstance;

(c) avoid making improper use of information acquired by virtue of the position of that member so as to benefit that member or to the detriment the Authority; and

(d) not to abuse the position of the office.

(3) A member of the Board shall before assuming office, file with the Authority a disclosure statement, declaring all assets, business affiliations and details of past and present employment.

(4) A member of the Board who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred penalty units and not more than two hundred and fifty penalty units.

(5) Where a court determines that the Authority has suffered loss or damage as a consequence of the act or omission of a member, the court may, in addition to imposing a fine, order the person convicted to pay appropriate compensation to the Authority.

Tenure of office of members of the Board

7. (1) A member of the Board shall hold office for a period of four years and is eligible for re-appointment, but a member shall be appointed for another term only.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the Director-General of the Authority and any other person who is a member of the Board by virtue of office.

(3) A member of the Board may, at any time, resign from office in writing addressed to the President through the Minister.

(4) A member of the Board who is absent from three consecutive meetings without sufficient cause ceases to be a member of the Board.

(5) The President may, by letter addressed to a member, revoke the appointment of that member.

(6) Where a member of the Board is, for a sufficient reason, unable to act as a member, the Minister shall determine whether the inability would result in the declaration of a vacancy.

(7) Where there is a vacancy

(a) under subsection (3), (4), (5) or subsection (2) of section 9;

(*b*) as a result of a declaration under subsection (6); or

(*c*) by reason of the death of a member,

the Minister shall notify the President of the vacancy and the President shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

Meetings of the Board

8. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the despatch of business at the times and places determined by the chairperson.

(2) The chairperson shall, at the request in writing of not less than one-third of the membership of the Board, within thirty-six hours after the receipt of the request, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board at the place determined by the chairperson.

(3) The quorum at a meeting of the Board is seven members of the Board.

(4) The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board and in the absence of the chairperson, a member of the Board elected by the members present from among their number shall preside.

(5) Matters before the Board shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting and in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a casting vote.

(6) The Board may co-opt a person to attend a meeting of the Board but that person is not entitled to vote on a matter for decision at the meeting.

(7) The proceedings of the Board shall not be invalidated because of a vacancy among the members or a defect in the appointment or qualification of a member of the Board.

(8) Subject to this section, the Board shall determine the procedure for the meetings of the Board.

Disclosure of interest

9. (1) A member of the Board who has an interest in a matter for consideration by the Board shall

(*a*) disclose, in writing, the nature of the interest and the disclosure shall form part of the record of the consideration of the matter; and (*b*) not participate in the deliberations of the Board in respect of the matter.

(2) A member ceases to be a member of the Board, if that member has an interest in a matter before the Board and

(*a*) fails to disclose that interest, or

(*b*) participates in the deliberations of the Board on the matter.

(3) Without limiting any further cause of action that may be instituted against the member, the Board shall recover the benefit derived by a member who contravenes subsection (1) in addition to the revocation of the appointment of the member.

Establishment of committees

10. (1) The Board may establish committees consisting of members of the Board and non-members of the Board to perform a function.

(2) A committee of the Board shall be chaired by a member of the Board.

(3) Section 9 applies to members of committees.

Technical Committees

11. (1) Without limiting section 10, the Board shall, for the purposes of the administration of this Act establish Technical Committees.

(2) A Technical Committee shall advise the Board on technical matters including the development of standards, conformity assessment and metrology.

Allowances

12. Members of the Board and members of a committee of the Board shall be paid the allowances approved by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance.

Ministerial directives

13. The Minister may give directives on matters of policy and the Board shall comply.

Administration of the Authority

Director-General of the Authority

14. (1) The President shall, in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint a Director-General for the Authority.

(2) The Director-General shall hold office for a period of four years and on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

Functions of the Director-General

15. (1) The Director-General

(a) is the administrative head of the Authority and is responsible for the day to day administration of the Authority and is answerable to the Board in the performance of functions under this Act;

(b) is the Custodian of Weights and Measures;

(c) is the final authority to determine the accuracy and justness of weights and measures and measuring instruments; and

(d) shall perform any other function determined by the Board.

(2) The Director-General may delegate a function to an officer of the Authority but shall not be relieved of the ultimate responsibility for the performance of the delegated function.

(3) The Director-General shall, with the prior consent of the Board in writing, appoint a Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

(4) An appointment made pursuant to subsection (3) shall be by notice published in the *Gazette.*

Appointment of Deputy Director-General

16. (1) The President shall in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution appoint a Deputy Director-General to head each Division of the Authority.

(2) A Deputy Director-General shall hold office on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

(3) A Deputy Director-General is responsible to the Director-General in the performance of the functions of the Deputy Director-General.

Solicitor-Secretary

17. (1) The Authority shall have a Solicitor-Secretary.

(2) The President shall in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint the Solicitor-Secretary for the Authority.

(3) The Solicitor-Secretary shall hold office on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

(4) The Solicitor-Secretary

(a) is secretary to the Board;

(b) shall arrange the business of the Board;

(c) shall attend meetings of the Board;

(d) shall record and keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board; and

(e) shall perform any other functions that the Board may direct.

Appointment of other staff of the Authority

18. (1) The Authority shall have officers and staff that are necessary for the proper and effective performance of the functions of the Authority.

(2) The President shall in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint the staff and officers for the Authority.

(3) In accordance with article 195(2) of the Constitution, the President may delegate in writing, the power to make appointments in respect of other staff of the Authority.

(4) Other public officers may be transferred or seconded to the Authority or may otherwise give assistance to the Authority.

(5) The Authority may engage the services of advisers and consultants as the Authority considers necessary for the attainment of the objects of the Authority.

Divisions of the Authority

19. (1) The Authority shall have the following Divisions:

(a) General Services Division;

(b) Conformity Assessment Division; and

(c) Operations Division.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may establish any other division or restructure an existing division for the effective performance of the functions of the Authority.

Regional and district offices of the Authority

20. (1) The Authority may, on the recommendation of the Board, establish regional and district offices of the Authority in each region and district in the country.

(2) A regional or district office of the Authority shall perform the functions of the Authority in the region or district as the Board may direct.

Internal Audit Unit

21. (1) The Authority shall have an Internal Audit Unit in accordance with section 83 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).

(2) The Internal Audit Unit shall be headed by an Internal Auditor who shall be appointed in accordance with the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658).

(3) The Internal Auditor is responsible for the internal audit of the Authority.

(4) The Internal Auditor shall, subject to subsections (3) and (4) of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), at intervals of three months

(a) prepare and submit to the Board, a report on the internal audit carried out during the period of three months immediately preceding the preparation of the report; and

(b) make recommendations in each report, with respect to matters which appear to the Internal Auditor as necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Authority.

(5) The Internal Auditor shall, in accordance with subsection (4) of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), submit a copy of each report prepared under this section to the Director-General and the chairperson of the Board.

Finances of the Authority

Funds of the Authority

22. The funds of the Authority consist of

(a) moneys approved by Parliament;

(b) donations, gifts and grants;

(c) moneys paid to the Authority by way of subsidies, subscriptions, rent, interest and royalties;

(d) moneys derived from the sale of property by or on behalf of the Authority;

(e) the return on investment of funds by the Authority;

(f) administrative penalties; and

(g) fees and charges derived from export and import inspection services and any other internally generated funds.

Borrowing powers

23. Subject to the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and with the prior consent in writing of the Minister responsible for Finance, the Authority may borrow money from the Government or from a body corporate, local authority or any other person, and for the purposes of securing the money so borrowed, may mortgage, charge or pledge a right, title or an interest in any of the properties of the Authority.

Bank account

24. The Authority shall open a bank account, with the approval of the Controller and Accountant-General, into which moneys received by the Authority shall be paid.

Accounts and audit

25. (1) The Board shall keep books, records, returns and other documents relevant to the accounts in the form approved by the Auditor-General.

(2) The Board shall submit the accounts of the Authority to the Auditor-General for audit at the end of the financial year.

(3) The Auditor-General shall, within six months after the end of the immediately preceding financial year, audit the account of the Authority and forward a copy of the report to the Minister and submit a report to Parliament and the Board.

(4) The financial year of the Authority is the same as the financial year of the Government.

Annual report and other reports

26. (1) The Board shall, within thirty days after the receipt of the audit report, submit an annual report to the Minister covering the activities and the operations of the Authority for the year to which the annual report relates.

(2) The annual report shall include the report of the Auditor-General.

(3) The Minister shall, within thirty days after the receipt of the annual report, submit the report to Parliament with a statement that the Minister considers necessary.

(4) The Board shall submit to the Minister any other report which the Minister may require in writing.

Tax exemption

27. Subject to article 174 of the Constitution, the Minister responsible for Finance may, with the prior approval of Parliament, exempt the Authority from taxes and duties.

Standards and Conformity Assessment

Development of National Norm

28. (1) The Authority shall develop and maintain a National Norm for the development of Ghana Standards approved by the Board.

(2) The National Norm shall be prepared

(a) to include details of the process for the development, approval and publication of a Ghana Standard based on international best practices;

(b) taking into consideration the interests of all parties concerned;

(c) to harmonise with the relevant international or regional standards;

(d) taking into consideration the appropriate national consensus building process; and

(e) to include the procedure for resolving disputes.

(3) The Authority shall publish the standard as a Ghana Standard.

(4) Where the Authority deems it desirable to declare or amend or revise a Ghana Standard, the Authority shall prepare a draft standard in accordance with the provisions of the National Norm as provided for in subsection (1) for the development of a Ghana Standard.

(5) Where a commodity, process or service in respect of which a draft standard is prepared is under the control or supervision of a Ministry, Department or Agency, the Authority shall consult that Ministry, Department or Agency.

(6) The Authority shall by a notice published in a daily newspaper of national circulation or by other means determined by the Authority, give wide publicity to the draft standard developed.

(7) A person may, within sixty days of the publication of the notice under subsection (6), lodge with the Director-General a written objection or representation in respect of the draft standard.

(8) The Authority may, having regard to the objections or representations lodged under subsection (7), confirm with or without modification, the draft standard and declare by notice published in the *Gazette* the draft standard as a Ghana Standard.

(9) The notice under subsection (6) shall indicate

(a) the title and number of the Ghana Standard, and

(b) a summary of the scope and purpose of the Ghana Standard or the amendment or revision of the Ghana Standard.

(10) The Authority shall, by a notice published in a daily newspaper of national circulation or by any other means determined by the Authority, give wide publicity to the standard developed.

Standard specifications and conformity assessment procedures

29. (1) The Authority may, in accordance with the advice of the appropriate committee established under section 11,

(a) declare a specification, procedure or scheme including an international, regional or other national specification, procedure or scheme to be a standard specification or conformity assessment procedure for the purposes of this Act; or

(b) amend or revoke the declaration in paragraph *(a)*.

(2) Where the Authority declares a specification, procedure or scheme to be a standard specification or conformity assessment procedure or amends or revokes a standard specification or conformity assessment procedure, the Authority shall

(a) publish the notice of the declaration, amendment or revocation in the *Gazette,* and

(*b*) promulgate the standard specification or conformity assessment procedure, amendment or revocation in any other manner that the Authority directs or as specified by the Regulations.

(3) The declaration that a specification procedure or scheme is a standard specification or conformity assessment procedure shall, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, be sufficient evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with.

Copyright of Ghana Standards

30. (1) The Copyright of the Ghana Standards shall be vested in the Authority.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the Authority shall not be deprived of a Copyright if a Ghana Standard is incorporated in another enactment.

(3) A person shall not publish, reproduce, record or transmit a Ghana Standard or a part of the Ghana Standard which is subject to copyright without the written authorisation of the Authority.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply where the Ghana Standard is for private use or for study purposes.

Referencing in law

31. (1) A Ghana Standard that has been published in accordance with this Act in respect of goods, a commodity or service which may affect public safety, health or environmental protection, may be incorporated by reference in any law.

(2) The reference under subsection (1), shall be carried out in consultation with the Authority and shall refer at least to the title and the number of the relevant Ghana Standard.

(3) Where the Ghana Standard or any provision under subsection (1) is amended or revised, the amendment or revision in the Ghana Standard shall be deemed to be incorporated.

Declaration of Mandatory Standards

32. (1) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Authority, in respect of any commodity which may affect public safety, health or the environment, by notice in the *Gazette* declare a Ghana Standard as mandatory or withdraw the Ghana Standard as previously declared mandatory.

(2) The notice under subsection (1) shall

(a) refer to the number and title of the Ghana Standard, and if that standard is amended or revised the amendment or revision is deemed to be mandatory;

(b) contain particulars for the administration of the Mandatory Standard, in the nature of markings, conformity assessment requirements, and sanctions as the Minister may determine; and

(c) provide for the date for the commencement of the Mandatory Standard or different provisions.

(3) A date specified in paragraph *(c)* of subsection (2) shall not be less than sixty days after the date of publication of the notice.

(4) The Minister shall not publish a notice under subsection (1) unless a preliminary notice has been published in the *Gazette*

(a) nominating the Ghana Standards to be declared mandatory;

(b) setting out administrative particulars of the proposed Mandatory Standard under paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2); and

(c) in which interested persons are invited to comment on the proposed Mandatory Standard in writing not less than two months after the date of publication of the preliminary notice.

(5) The Minister shall consult with the relevant Ministry, Department or Agency responsible for the administration of any enactment that regulates the import, sale or supply of any commodity that is the subject of a preliminary notice under subsection (4).

Compliance with Mandatory Standards

33. (1) Where the Minister declares a Mandatory Standard, a person who manufactures, produces, processes, treats, distributes, imports, sells or supplies a commodity to which the Mandatory Standard applies, shall

(a) keep or supply to the Authority, records that the Minister may require; and

(*b*) pay the prescribed fees to the Authority.

(2) A person shall not

(*a*) manufacture,

(*b*) produce,

(*c*) process,

(*d*) treat,

(*e*) distribute,

(*f*) import,

(*g*) sell, or

(*h*) supply

a commodity for which a mandatory standard applies except in accordance with the Mandatory Standard.

Licences and Certificates

Licence to use standard marks

34. A person desiring to use a standard mark in connection with any goods, service, commodity, process, system or practice may apply to the Authority in the prescribed manner.

Consideration of the application

35. (1) The Authority may, if the Authority is satisfied that the goods, service, commodity, process, system or practice with respect to which the applicant desires to use a standard mark conforms to a standard specification, grant the applicant a licence or certificate to use a standard mark.

(2) A person to whom a licence or certificate is granted under this section shall, when required by the Authority,

(*a*) submit a sample for examination or testing;

(*b*) submit itself for audit; or

(*c*) submit the information required by the Authority.

(3) A sample required under this section for examination or testing may be selected at random by a person authorised by the Authority.

(4) When a sample is submitted or selected for examination or testing, the licensee shall pay the prescribed fee.

Validity of licence

36. (1) A licence or certificate granted under this Act

(a) is valid for a period determined by the Authority based on the applicable standards, and

(b) shall be renewed by the Authority in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Authority may refuse to grant or renew a licence or certificate.

(3) A person aggrieved by the refusal of the Authority to grant or renew a certificate or licence may appeal to an Appeals Committee established under section 40.

Non-transferability of licence

37. (1) A person who is granted a licence under this Act shall not transfer the licence to another person.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than four thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than two years or to both.

Suspension of licence or certificate

38. (1) The Authority may, by notice in writing, suspend a licence or withdraw a certificate granted under this Act for a product, scheme or procedure where the product, scheme or procedure, does not conform to an applicable standard, to enable the person concerned rectify the non-conformity.

(2) The duration of the suspension shall be as specified in the applicable standard.

Revocation of licence or certificate

39. (1) The Authority may, by notice in writing, revoke a licence or withdraw a certificate granted under this Act where the person referred to under subsection (1) of section 38, fails to rectify the non-conformity in the product, scheme or procedure within the time specified by the Authority.

(2) The Authority shall revoke the licence or withdraw the certificate granted under this Act where a false declaration has been made in an application for a licence or certificate granted to the person.

(3) The Director-General shall communicate the decision of the Authority to revoke a licence or withdraw a certificate to the person within fourteen days of the decision to revoke the licence or withdraw the certificate.

(4) A person who is aggrieved by the revocation or withdrawal may appeal to the applicable Appeals Committee of the Authority.

Appeals against decisions of the Authority

40. (1) A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Authority may appeal to the Board against the decision.

(2) The appeal shall be made within twenty-one days after the appellant has been informed of the decision.

(3) The Board shall, within twenty-eight days after the receipt of the appeal, set up an Appeals Committee chaired by a member of the Board to determine the appeal.

(4) The Appeals Committee shall, subject to the rules of natural justice and any procedures that may be prescribed by the Regulations determine the procedure of the Appeals Committee.

(5) The Appeals Committee shall determine an appeal within twenty-one days after the submission of the appeal and may

(a) affirm the decision of the Authority;
(b) vary the decision of the Authority; or
(c) revoke the decision of the Authority.

(6) A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board may apply to the High Court for review.

Register of licences and certificates

41. (1) The Authority shall keep and maintain a register of licences and certificates, into which the Authority shall record the details of licences and certificates granted under this Act.

(2) The register shall be open for inspection during working hours and an extract from the register may be made by any interested person on the payment of the fee determined by the Board.

Inspectors

Appointment of inspectors

42. (1) The Director-General may appoint an employee of the Authority as an inspector for a specific purpose under this Act.

(2) A person ceases to be an inspector where

(a) the appointment is revoked by the Director-General; or

(b) that person resigns or retires from the Authority.

Duties of an inspector

43. An inspector shall carry out inspection as the Authority may direct in compliance with any provision of this Act, to

(a) verify the conformity of goods, processes or services with the relevant Mandatory Standards or other applicable standards, and

(b) investigate any fees payable in terms of the administration of this Act.

Entry of premises and seizure of products

44. (1) An inspector may at all reasonable times and for the purposes of this Act, enter any premises in which any commodity, process or practice is or is reasonably suspected of being manufactured, processed, produced, treated or kept for the purpose of any trade or business.

(2) Pursuant to subsection (1), an inspector may

(a) inspect or take samples of the commodity or of any material used or suspected to be intended for use in the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of the commodity;

(b) inspect the process or practice and take notes in relation to the process or practice;

(c) inspect any operation carried out in the premises in connection with the commodity;

(d) require any person to produce any document which is in the possession, custody or control of that person and which relates to the commodity, process or practice;

(e) examine and make copies or take extracts from a document in the possession, custody or control of a person and which relates to the commodity, process or practice; and

(*f*) require any person to appear before the inspector to answer any questions in relation to the commodity or process.

(3) Subject to this Act or any other enactment, an inspector may stop, seize and detain an article examined by that inspector where the inspector has reason to believe that the article does not conform to provisions of this Act or any other enactment.

(4) The inspector shall, within fourteen days of seizing and detaining an article or causing a stop in the process or practice under subsection (3),

(*a*) direct that the article, process or practice be made to comply with the requisite specification, procedure or scheme;

(*b*) return the article, process or practice seized, detained or stopped from operating, to the person from whom the article was taken or the process or practice stopped where the directive given under paragraph *(a)* is complied with; or

(*c*) forfeit the article, surrender the process or practice seized, detained or stopped, to the Republic where the directive given under paragraph *(a)* is not complied with.

(5) The article, process or practice seized, detained or stopped from operating which is forfeited to the Republic shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the manner directed by the Director-General.

(6) An inspector or any person authorised under subsection (1) shall, if required to do so, produce proof of identity in order to exercise the power under this section.

Disclosure of information by employee

45. (1) Despite anything in an undertaking in respect of disclosure of information, an employee shall not be liable for any penalty for the disclosure of information to an inspector or an authorised person when required to do so under section 44.

(2) The employer of the employee shall not do anything to prejudice the employee on the ground of the disclosure.

Indemnity

46. (1) The usage of a standard mark in connection with any goods, service, commodity, process, system or practice or a declaration that goods, a service, commodity, process, system or practice conforms to a standard specification shall not give rise to a claim against the Republic or the Authority.

(2) A member of the Board, a committee or an employee of the Authority shall not be personally liable for an act done or default made by the Authority or that committee or that employee in good faith in the performance of a function under this Act.

Metrology

International System of Units

47. (1) The unit of measurement to be used in the Republic is the unit known as the International System of Units.

(2) The International System of Units comprise

(a) the base units specified in Part One of the First Schedule;

(b) the supplementary and derived units specified in Part Two of the First Schedule; and

(c) the units which may be used in conjunction with the base, supplementary and derived units specified in Part Three of the First Schedule.

(3) Multiples and sub-multiples of each of the units of the International System of Units shall be an integral power of ten, positive or negative, as specified in Part Four of the First Schedule.

(4) The base units and supplementary units referred to in subsection (2) shall have the definitions assigned to them as specified in Part Five of the First Schedule.

Physical Standards

Primary Standards

48. (1) The Authority may procure or prepare and maintain a National Prototype Standard of mass and measure of the units of the International System of Units to be known as the Primary Standards specified in Part One of the First Schedule.

(2) The Authority shall calibrate and certify the Primary Standards in terms of the International Prototype Standards of mass and measure which is maintained and kept by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in a manner that the Authority may determine.

(3) The Primary Standards shall be the primary standards of mass and measure by reference to which standards of mass and measure shall be maintained in the country.

(4) The Primary Standards shall be in the form and of the material that the Authority may direct.

(5) The Authority shall maintain the weighing machines and any other articles that appear to the Authority necessary for giving effect to this section.

(6) Weighing, measuring instruments and prepackages should have traceability to the International System of Units through either

(a) the system of national measurement standards and certified reference material; or

(b) traceability to recognised national measurement standards or certified reference material of other countries when the uncertainty level cannot be obtained within the country.

(7) The Ghana Standards Authority as the designated national measurement institute shall have calibration results, test results and measurement results established and traceable to the realisation of the International System of Units and presented in compliance with the recommendation of the General Conference on Weights and Measures and the International Organisation on Weights and Measures and other international standards.

Secondary Standards

49. The Authority shall

(a) procure or prepare and maintain secondary standards of mass and measure consisting of the weights and measures set out in the Second Schedule; and

(b) cause the secondary standards to be verified from the primary standards.

Tertiary Standards

50. The Authority shall

(a) procure or prepare and maintain copies of the Secondary Standards which the Authority may determine, and

(b) verify the copies of the Secondary Standards as Tertiary Standards of mass and measure.

Working Standards

51. (1) The Authority shall procure or prepare and maintain Working Standards of mass and measure in the form recommended by the Custodian of Weights and Measures.

(2) The Custodian shall

(a) verify the Working Standards by reference to the Tertiary Standards, and

(b) make an indelible mark on the Working Standards.

(3) The Working Standards shall be used for the inspection, verification and authentication of the weights and measures required by this Act, and for any other purposes that the Authority may direct.

Calibration of Standards

52. (1) The Director-General shall ensure that the Primary Standards are calibrated at least once in every ten years at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures or any other accredited laboratory.

(2) Where the Primary Standards are due for calibration, the Authority shall deposit with the Custodian, the Secondary Standards which the Authority considers fit, after having provided for them to be compared and verified with the Primary Standards in the manner directed by the Authority.

(3) The Secondary Standards which are verified in subsection (2) shall be the Primary Standards during the time that the Primary Standards are out of the Republic.

(4) The Custodian shall compare and calibrate the Secondary, Tertiary and Working Standards at intervals and in the manner that the Authority may determine.

(5) Where the Custodian is satisfied with the accuracy of the Secondary, Tertiary or Working Standards, the Custodian shall issue a

certificate of calibration or verification to the person who has custody of the relevant standard.

(6) A person who has custody of the relevant standards shall retain the certificate issued under subsection (5).

(7) A Secondary, Tertiary and Working Standard that is duly verified and certified, shall be considered to be true and accurate and judicial notice shall be taken of each of those Standards.

(8) The Authority

(a) may cancel a Secondary, Tertiary or Working Standard, and

(b) shall by notice published in the *Gazette* direct that the cancelled Standard shall not be used for the purposes of this Act.

Keeping of Standards

53. (1) The Primary and Secondary Standards, in the custody and under the control of the Custodian, shall be kept in the place determined by the Authority.

(2) The Custodian shall ensure the security of the Primary and Secondary Standards in the manner determined by the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall keep the Tertiary Standards in the manner determined by the Authority.

(4) The Inspector of Weights and Measures shall keep the Working Standards in the manner directed by the Authority.

Weights and Measures for Trade, Industry, Health, Safety and Environment

Weights and measures

54. (1) A person shall not use for trade, industry, health, safety or environment or possess for use in trade, industry, health, safety or environment

(a) a unit of measurement of length, area, volume, or mass or weight, which is not specified in the First Schedule;

(b) linear, square or cubic measure which is not specified in the Second Schedule or a weight which is not specified in the Second Schedule; or

(c) a weight, measure or instrument which has not been Pattern Approved.

(2) Subject to Regulations made under this Act,

(a) a linear measure specified in Part One of the Second Schedule may be marked in whole or in part with divisions and subdivisions representing a shorter length or lengths; or

(b) a cubic measure specified in Part Three of the Second Schedule shall not be used for trade or industry by means of a division or subdivision marked on the cubic measure as a cubic measure of a lesser quantity.

Marking of weights and measures with denomination

55. (1) A manufacturer of, or a person who uses, a weight or measure for use in trade, industry, health, safety or environment shall ensure that the weight for use in trade, industry, health, safety or environment specified in the Third Schedule, has the denomination of the weight marked on the top or side of the weight in legible figures and letters.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1), where the size of a weight renders it impracticable to mark that weight, that manufacturer or person

(a) shall supply the certificate in respect of the weight, and

(b) produce the certificate for inspection on the request by an inspector.

(3) A certificate required to be produced under subsection (2), shall contain sufficient particulars to enable the identification and denomination of the weight to be established.

(4) A manufacturer of a measure of capacity, or a person who uses a measure of capacity in trade, industry, health, safety or environment specified in the Third Schedule shall ensure that the measure of capacity has the denomination of the measure marked on the outside of the measure in legible figures and letters.

(5) A weight or measure not in conformity with this section shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under section 56.

Stamping, verification and issue of certificates

56. (1) Subject to this section, an inspector shall

(a) verify and stamp a weight, a measure or an instrument for use in trade or industry as specified in the Third Schedule with a stamp of verification; and

(b) issue a certificate of verification at the time of stamping.

(2) Where the size of the weight, measure or instrument renders it impracticable for the inspector to verify and stamp it with the stamp of verification, the inspector may, if satisfied with the identity and denomination of the weight, measure or instrument, dispense with stamping and issue a certificate of verification.

(3) A certificate of verification issued under this section remains in force for the prescribed period and shall during that period authorise the use of the weight, measure or instrument in any part of the country unless the weight, measure or instrument is unjust.

(4) A person who possesses for use in trade, industry, health, safety or environment a weight, measure or instrument specified in the Third Schedule, shall

(a) retain the certificate of verification issued in respect of the weight, measure or instrument, and

(b) produce the certificate for inspection when required to do so by an inspector.

(5) An inspector shall authenticate a weight, measure or an instrument which is stamped and verified under this section within the prescribed intervals.

(6) The inspection, verification, authentication and stamping under this section shall be made by reference to the Working Standards.

(7) Where it is impracticable for a weight, measure or an instrument to be brought to an inspector for the purposes of inspection, verification, authentication and stamping, the inspector shall,

(a) on the written request of the person in possession of the weight, measure or instrument, and

(b) on payment of the prescribed fees,

inspect, verify, authenticate and stamp the weight, measure or instrument at the premises where the weight, measure or instrument is located.

(8) An inspector shall not verify, stamp, certify or authenticate a weight, measure or an instrument where the weight, measure or instrument

(a) is not in conformity with section 54;

(b) presents unusual features which do not conform to the pattern or specifications prescribed to be published by notice in the *Gazette*; or

(c) contravenes a provision of this Act or the Regulations.

Lead, pewter and iron weights

57. (1) A person shall not use a weight made of lead or pewter or of a mixture of lead and pewter for trade or in industry.

(2) An inspector shall not verify, stamp, certify or authenticate a weight made of lead or pewter or of a mixture of lead and pewter.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply where the weight is wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper or iron and legibly marked "cased".

(4) This section does not prevent the insertion into a weight of a plug of lead or pewter which is necessary for the purpose of adjusting the weight and affixing on the weight the stamp of verification.

(5) An inspector may refuse to stamp an iron weight or a weight cased with iron unless it has a plug of softer metal upon which to impress or affix the stamp.

Measures of capacity

58. (1) A person may use a measure of capacity to measure liquid where the measure of capacity has

(a) a portion made of metal or any other suitable material, sufficient to bear the stamp of verification, extending from the lower end,

(b) the upper portion made wholly or partially of glass or any other transparent materials so that the level of the surface of the contents may be clearly seen, and

(c) the level line distinctly marked on the transparent portion.

(2) The measures used for measuring liquids not constructed as described in subsection (1), shall be filled to the level of the brim.

(3) A person may use a measure of capacity other than for measuring liquid where the measure of capacity is

(a) stricken with a round stick or roller; or

(b) straight and of the same diameter from end to end.

(4) Where the article sold cannot from the size and shape of the article conveniently be stricken, the person selling the article shall fill the measure of capacity in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article may permit.

Administration of Weights and Measures

National Metrology Institute

59. In accordance with the requirements of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Authority is the National Metrology Institute.

Custodian of Weights and Measures

60. (1) The Minister shall publish, by notice in the *Gazette*, the appointment of the Director- General as the Custodian of Weights and Measures.

(2) A notice in subsection (1), shall contain the name of the Custodian and date of appointment.

(3) The Custodian shall advise the Minister on all matters related to

(a) the International System of Units,

(b) calibration, verification and testing of weights or measures or instruments for weighing or measuring, systems of measurement, and

(c) any other matters related to metrology.

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

61. (1) The Director-General shall, in writing, appoint a Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and Deputy Chief Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

(2) The Chief Inspector shall in the performance of the functions under this Act, be assisted by Deputy Chief Inspectors.

(3) The Chief Inspector shall procure the Working Standards and Instruments for weighing or measuring, that the Chief Inspector considers necessary and deliver the Working Standards and instruments to inspectors appointed under this Act.

(4) The Director-General may give the Chief Inspector directions of a general character not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the Chief Inspector shall give effect to the directions.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures

62. (1) The Director-General shall appoint inspectors of Weights and Measures for the effective implementation of this Act.

(2) A person appointed as an inspector, shall

(a) be issued with a certificate of appointment by the Authority, and

(b) produce the certificate of appointment when required in the discharge of the duties of the inspector under this Act.

(3) The inspector shall

(a) make the returns and furnish the information that the Chief Inspector requires; and

(b) generally conform to the directions of the Chief Inspector.

Functions of an inspector

63. (1) An inspector shall be present, at the times and places appointed by the Chief Inspector, with the Working Standards and Instruments, and examine the weights, measures and instruments brought to the Chief Inspector.

(2) The inspector shall

(a) examine every weight, measure or instrument for trade and industry including health, safety and environment devices which are brought to the Chief Inspector for the purpose of verification, and

(b) compare the weight, measure or instrument with the corresponding Working Standards.

(3) The weight or measure or instrument may include health, safety and environment devices.

(4) The inspector shall stamp and mark a weight, measure or instrument in the prescribed manner where

(a) the weight, measure or instrument is not already stamped or marked; or

(b) the inspector finds the weight, measure or instrument to be just and accurate.

(5) Where the inspector stamps, marks or verifies a weight, measure or an instrument, the inspector shall record in a book kept by the inspector, particulars of the stamping, marking or verification.

Power of entry and seizure

64. (1) An inspector may, at all reasonable times,

(a) enter premises in which that inspector has reasonable cause to believe that goods are bought, sold, exposed, or kept for sale, or weighed or measured for conveyance or carriage, and

(b) require the production and examination of the weight, measure or instrument in that place.

(2) The inspector may seize the weight, measure or instrument for the purpose of comparing the weight, measure or instrument with a Working Standard, where on examination the inspector finds that the weight, measure or instrument, is made or used in contravention of a provision of this Act.

Offences and Penalties

Offences relating to standards mark, specification or conformity assessment

65. (1) A person who

(a) makes a statement or representation, whether in writing or not, or uses a mark, which conveys or is likely to convey the impression that goods, a process, system or practice complies with a standard specification when the goods, process, system or practice does not do so, or

(b) makes a statement or representation, whether in writing or not, or uses a mark with reference to goods, a commodity, process, system or practice, which conveys or is likely to convey the impression that a person who is not licensed to use a standard mark with reference to the goods, commodity, process, system or practice is so licensed to use the standard mark,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than four thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than six months and not more than one year or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than one hundred penalty units for each day that the contravention continues.

(2) A person who obstructs an inspector appointed under section 42 in the performance of a function under this Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred penalty units and not more than three thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than two years or to both.

(3) An employer who contravenes subsection (2) of section 45 commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than four thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than two years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than one hundred penalty units for each day that the contravention continues.

(4) An inspector who stamps, marks or certifies a product or system in contravention of the conformity assessment procedure, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than four thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years and not more than four years or to both.

Fraud and forgery in relation to weights, measures and instruments

66. A person who

(a) knowingly makes, sells or uses, or knowingly causes to be made, sold or used, an unjust weight, measure, or instrument;

(b) forges or causes to be forged or knowingly assists in forging or procures a stamp or mark used for stamping or marking a weight, a measure or an instrument;

(c) knowingly sells, disposes of or exposes for sale a weight, a measure or an instrument with a forged stamp or mark on the weight, measure or instrument;

(d) with intent to defraud, alters a weight, a measure or an instrument stamped or marked in accordance with this Act; or

(e) does an act which amounts to fraud in the use for trade, industry, health, safety or environment, of a weight, a measure or an instrument

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred penalty units and not more than three thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years and not more than four years or to both.

Obstruction of Inspector of Weights and Measures

67. A person who willfully obstructs an inspector appointed under section 62 in the performance of a function under this Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one thousand five hundred penalty units and not more than three thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than two years or to both.

Offences by an inspector

68. An inspector who

(a) stamps, marks or certifies a weight, a measure or an instrument without duly verifying it by comparison with the proper Working Standard; or

(b) repairs, alters or adjusts a weight, measure or an instrument examined by that inspector,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than four thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years and not more than four years or to both.

Seizure and forfeiture

69. (1) Where an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Act has been committed in respect of

(a) a weight, measure or instrument, or

(b) non-conforming goods

the inspector shall seize the weight, measure, instrument or non-conforming goods.

(2) Where the owner of the weight, measure, instrument or non-conforming goods cannot be found within thirty days after the seizure, the weight, measure, instrument or non-conforming goods shall be forfeited to the Republic.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), a weight, a measure, an instrument or non-conforming goods in respect of which an offence is committed under this Act may be forfeited to the Republic.

(4) A weight, a measure, an instrument or non-conforming goods which are forfeited to the Republic shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the manner directed by the Chief Inspector.

Offences by body of persons

70. (1) Where an offence is committed by a body of persons,

(a) in the case of a body corporate, other than a partnership, every director and officer of that body corporate shall be deemed to have committed that offence; and

(b) in the case of a firm, every partner of that firm shall be deemed to have committed that offence.

(2) A person shall not be deemed to be liable for an offence committed under subsection (1), if that person proves that the act in respect of which that person is charged was committed by some other person without the consent or connivance of that person and that person exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence that that person ought to have exercised having regard to all the circumstances.

Compounding of offences

71. (1) The Board or the Director-General may, if the Board and the Director-General are satisfied that a person has committed an offence under this Act and if the person has admitted that fact and agreed in writing to be dealt with under this section

(a) compound such offence by accepting from the person a sum of money not exceeding the fine specified for that offence; and

(b) deal with the sum of money received under this section as though it were a fine imposed by the court.

(2) In any proceedings brought against any person for an offence under this Act, it shall be a good defence if the person proves that the offence has been compounded under this section.

Evidence of possession of weights, measures and instruments

72. Where a weight, measure or an instrument is found in the possession of a person carrying on trade or industry, or in or on the premises of a person which is used for trade or industry, that person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, unless the contrary is proved, to have possession of that weight, measure or instrument for use in trade, industry, health, safety or environment.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Administrative penalties

73. (1) A person who having been licensed to use a standard mark, uses the standard mark

(a) otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence, is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of five hundred penalty units;

(b) after the expiry of the licence, is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of one thousand penalty units; or

(c) after the revocation of the licence, is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of seven thousand five hundred penalty units.

(2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (2) of section 33 is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of five thousand penalty units.

(3) A person who

(a) fails to produce a document or to appear or answer any questions when required to do so under section 44, or

(b) uses a name which contains any combination of the words "Ghana Standards Authority" or "Ghana Standards",

(c) uses the corporate logo of the Authority approved by the Board,

(d) uses in trade or industry, or possess for use in trade or industry, a weight, a measure or an instrument

(i) which is false or unjust,

(ii) which is not authorised to be used under section 54,

(iii) which is not marked or certified in accordance with this Act,

(iv) which is not verified, stamped, certified or authenticated in conformity with this Act,

(v) without a valid certificate of verification,

(vi) which has the tag, seal or mark of the weight, measure or instrument removed from the weight, measure or instrument without due authorisation by the Authority, or

(vii) which has been repaired or installed without authorisation from the Authority although the weight, measure or instrument is regulated,

(e) sells goods where the package or container containing the goods does not indicate the relevant gross weights or measures and the relevant net weights or measures, or

(f) fails, neglects or refuses to produce, for examination by an inspector when lawfully required to do so, a certificate, a weight, a measure, or an instrument in the possession or custody, or on the premises of that person

is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of one thousand penalty units.

(4) A person who

(a) sells goods, by weight or measure, but refuses to weigh or measure the goods in the presence of the buyer or person to whom the goods are delivered, or

(b) trades without the requisite weights, measures or instruments which are necessary for the trade

is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of five hundred penalty units.

(5) Where a person who is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty imposed under this section fails to pay the administrative penalty,

(*a*) the person shall cease to operate the business concerned; or

(*b*) the Authority shall shut down the business, in the case of a failure to cease operation of the business.

Collaboration with other entities

74. The Authority shall collaborate with an entity assigned a responsibility under an enactment to enforce standards in respect of goods and services.

Confidentiality

75. (1) Information obtained by the Authority, the members of the Board or an officer or an employee of the Authority, or by any other person in the course of the administration of this Act in respect of a formula, process, system or practice shall be treated as confidential, except for a purpose connected with the administration of this Act.

(2) The disclosure of information in relation to a formula, process, system or practice to the Authority or to a member of the Board, an officer or an employee of the Authority, or to any other person for a purpose connected with the administration of this Act shall not prejudice an application subsequently made for a patent.

Permissible margin of error

76. (1) A weight, measure or an instrument shall not have a greater error than the limits of error prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) A weight, measure or an instrument which is within the prescribed limits of error is just and true for purposes of this Act.

Conversion

77. (1) For the purposes of expressing the values of the units of the International System of Units in terms of the values of other units of measurement, Part One of the Fourth Schedule applies.

(2) For the purposes of expressing the values of other units of measurement in terms of values of the units of the International System of Units, Part Two of the Fourth Schedule applies.

References to units in other enactments

78. (1) A reference to units of measurement contained in an enactment in force on the coming into force of this Act shall be construed by reference to the appropriate units of the International System of Units in accordance with the rates of conversion set out in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the Minister responsible for Justice may, by legislative instrument adapt, amend, convert or modify the provisions of an enactment in order to replace references to units of measurement contained in that enactment by references to the units of the International System of Units in accordance with the rates of conversion set out in the Fourth Schedule, or in an approximation to the Fourth Schedule.

Vessels not represented as authorised measures

79. This Act does not

(a) prevent the sale or subject a person to a penalty for the sale of anything in a vessel, where the vessel is not represented as containing an amount of a measure authorised under this Act; or

(b) subject a person to a penalty for the possession of a vessel, where it is shown that the vessel is not intended for use as a measure.

Regulations

80. The Minister shall, within six months after the coming into force of this Act, and on the advice of the Board, by legislative instrument, make Regulations

(a) to modify, amend or revoke a provision of a Schedule to this Act;

(b) to prescribe the manner in which specifications may be declared to be standard specifications;

(c) to prescribe the manner in which conformity assessment is carried out;

(d) to regulate the promulgation of standard specifications;

(e) to provide for the amendment or revocation of a standard specification and regulate the procedure in relation to the amendment or revocation;

(f) to govern the treatment, processing and manufacture of goods, the packaging, labelling, advertising and selling of goods, and the size, dimensions, and other specifications of packages of goods;

(g) to prescribe the standards of composition, purity or any other property of goods;

(h) to prescribe the manner in which metrological activities are carried out;

(i) to regulate the issue of licences for using standard marks;

(j) to prescribe the manner in which certificates for management systems may be issued;

(k) to prescribe the method of proving the existence or non-existence or the terms and conditions of a licence issued or consent given under this Act;

(l) to prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act;

(m) to prescribe the sale price or methods of fixing the sale price of copies of standard specifications or any other publications for the purposes of this Act;

(n) to provide for matters relating to the appointment of an inspector under this Act;

(o) to authorise the refund or remission, in the circumstances that are specified in the Regulations of the fees payable under this Act or under the Regulations;

(p) to provide for the custody of the property of the Authority and the custody and use of the common seal of the Authority;

(q) to prescribe the conditions of service for staff of the Authority; and

(r) generally for the effective implementation of this Act.

Interpretation

81. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

"Authority" means the Ghana Standards Authority established under section 1;

"Board" means the governing body of the Authority established under section 4;

"calibration" means an operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication;

"certificate" means a written assurance that goods, a process, service or system in question meets specific requirements;

"committee" means a committee of the Authority;

"conformity assessment" means a procedure involving inspection, testing or certification used, directly or indirectly, to determine that relevant requirements in Technical Regulations or standards are fulfilled;

"conformity assessment bodies" mean entities that carry on business in inspection, testing or certification;

"consumption" means usage of goods and services;

"Custodian" means the Custodian of Weights and Measures referred to in section 15;

"export and import inspection services" mean inspection activities carried out by the Authority to ascertain the conformity of goods, exported out of or imported into the country, to applicable standards;

"Ghana Standards" mean standards that are developed or adopted and gazetted by the Ghana Standards Authority;

"goods" include an article, a commodity, a product or any other matter or thing which is prescribed as goods;

"instrument" includes a balance scale, beam, steel meter, counterpoise for weighing and measuring and a machine for determining weight;

"licence" means a permit granted by the Authority to a person to use a Standard Mark after a certificate has been issued in respect of a product, process, service or system;

"Mandatory Standard" means a standard or document the application of which is made compulsory by virtue of a general law or exclusive reference in a regulation;

"measure" includes an instrument for the measurement of length, area, volume, capacity, temperature, pressure or gravity;

"measuring instrument" means a device for making measurement alone or in conjunction with one or more instruments;

"metrology" means the science of measurement;

"metrology service provider" means an entity that carries on business in

(a) calibration;

(b) verification; or

(c) pattern approval of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Trade and Industry;

"National Norm" means a document which is a mother standard used to develop other standards;

"National Standards" mean Standards that are developed or adapted by a National Standards Body;

"Pattern Approved" means a decision of legal relevance based on the evaluation report that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirement and is suitable for use in a regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide a reliable measurement result over a defined period of time;

"Physical Standards" mean material, weight, measure or instrument intended to define, realise, conserve or reproduce a unit of one or more known values of a quantity in order to transmit it to other weighing or measuring instruments by comparison;

"Primary Standards" mean the National Prototype Standard that is verified and certified under section 48;

"process" means a set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs;

"Regional Standards" mean standards promulgated or adopted by a regional standards body comprising of several nations or Associations or Bodies;

"Regulatory bodies" mean institutions that are responsible for the preparation and enforcement of regulations;

"Scheme" means the rules, procedures and management for the implementation of a product, process, system or service certification;

"Secondary Standards" mean measurement standards established through calibration with respect to primary measurement standards for quantities of the same kind;

"service" means a valuable action, deed or effort performed to satisfy a need or fulfill a demand;

"specification" means a description of goods, a service, commodity, process, system or practice, by reference to its nature, quality, strength, purity, composition, quantity, dimension, weight, grade, durability, origin, age, or any other characteristic or by reference to a mark or label on the goods, service, commodity, process, system or practice and a model form of by-laws, a glossary of terms, definitions, or symbols, and a recommended practice;

"Standard" means a document, established by consensus and approved by a recognised body, that provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context;

"standard mark" means a mark licensed as a standard mark under section 34;

"standard specification" means a specification which is declared a standard specification in accordance with section 29;

"system" means a set of interrelated or interacting elements;

"Technical Regulations" mean a document which lays down the characteristics of a product or the related process and production method of the product and the applicable administrative provisions with which compliance is mandatory;

"Tertiary Standards" mean the Tertiary Standards under section 50;

"trade" means a contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in the Republic for any work, goods, wares or merchandise or thing which has been or is to be done, sold, delivered, carried or agreed by weight or measure and the collection of tolls or duties charged or collected according to weight or measure;

"verification" means provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfills specified requirements;

"weight, measure or instrument" means a weight, a measure or an instrument for weighing or measuring for the purposes of this Act; and

"working standards" mean the working standards and instrument for weighing or measuring.

Repeals and savings

82. (1) The following enactments are repealed:

(a) Standards Authority Act, 1973 (N.R.C.D. 173);

(b) Weights and Measures Act, 1975 (N.R.C.D. 326); and

(c) Paragraph *(f)* of subsection (1) of section 27 of the Towns Act, 1892 (Cap 86).

(2) Despite the repeal of the Acts, any statutory instruments, notices, orders, directions, appointments or any other act lawfully made or done under the repealed Acts shall be considered to have been done under this Act and shall continue to have effect until reviewed, cancelled or terminated.

(3) This Act shall not affect N.R.C.D. 173 and N.R.C.D. 326 in the operation of offences committed, penalties imposed or proceedings commenced before the coming into force of this Act.

Transitional provisions

83. (1) The rights, assets and liabilities accrued in respect of the properties vested in the Authority established under the Standards

Authority Act, 1973 (NRCD 173) immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall be transferred to the Ghana Standards Authority established under this Act and accordingly proceedings taken by or against the former Standards Authority may be continued by or against the Authority.

(2) A person in the employment of the Authority established under N.R.C.D. 173 immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall, on the coming into force of this Act, be deemed to have been duly employed by the Ghana Standards Authority established under this Act on terms and conditions which are not less favourable in aggregate to the terms and conditions attached to the post held by the person before the coming into force of this Act.

(3) A contract subsisting between the Standards Authority established under the Standards Authority Act, 1973 (N.R.C.D. 173) and another person and in effect immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall subsist between the Ghana Standards Authority established under this Act and that other person.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART ONE

(Sections 47(2)(a), 48(1) and 54(1)(a))

S.I. Units of Measurement - The Base Units

No.	Quantity		*Name of Unit*	*Unit Symbol*
1.	Length		metre	m
2.	Time		second	s
3.	Mass		kilogram	kg
4.	Electric current		ampere	A
5.	Thermodynamic temperature		kelvin	K
6.	Luminous intensity		candela	cd
7.	Amount of substance		mole	mol

PART TWO

(Section 47 (2)(b) and 54 (1)(a))

Supplementary and Derived Units

No.	Quantity	Name of Unit	Unit Symbol
1.	Plane angle	radian	rad
2.	Solid angle	steradian	sr
3.	Area	square metre	m^2
4.	Volume	cubic metre	m^3
5.	Angular velocity	radian per second	rad/s
6.	Angular acceleration	radian per second squared	rad/s^2
7.	Velocity	metre per second	m/s
8.	Acceleration	metre per second squared	m/s^2
9.	Frequency	hertz	Hz
10.	Rotational frequency	reciprocal second	s^{-1}
11.	Density	kilogram per cubic metre	kg/m^3
12.	Momentum	kilogram metre per second	kg.m/s

13.	Angular momentum	kilogram metre squared per second	$kg.m^2/s$
14.	Moment of inertia	kilogram metre squared	$kg.m^2$
15.	Force	newton	$N(N=kg.m/s^2)$
16.	Moment of force	newton metre	N.m
17.	Pressure, stress	pascal	$Pa(1Pa=1N/m^2)$
18.	Kinematic viscosity	metre squared per second	m^2/s
19.	Dynamic viscosity	newton second per metre squared	Ns/m^2
20.	Surface tension	newton per metre	N/m
21.	Work, energy, amount of heat	joule	J(J=Nm)
22.	Power, radiant flux	watt	W(W=J/s)
23.	Impact strength	joule per square metre	J/m^2
24.	Celsius Temperature	degree Celsius	°C
25.	Temperature interval	kelvin degree, Celsius	K, °C
26.	Quantity of heat	joule	J
27.	Linear expansion co-efficient	reciprocal Kelvin	K^{-1}
28.	Heat flow rate	watt	W
29.	Heat flux density in radiance	watt per square metre	W/m^2
30.	Density of heat flow rate Thermal conductivity	watt per metre kelvin	W/(m.K)
31.	Co-efficient of heat transfer	watt per square metre kelvin	W/m^2K
32.	Heat Capacity	joule per kelvin	J/K
33.	Specific heat capacity	joule per kilogram kelvin	J/(kg.K)
34.	Entropy	joule per kelvin	J/K
35.	Specific entropy	joule per kilogram kelvin	J/(kg.K)
36.	Specific energy, specific latent heat	joule per kilogram	J/kg

37.	Energy density	joules per cubic metre	J/m^3
38.	Quantity of electricity, electric charge	coulomb	C=s.A
39.	Volume density of charge, charge density, Electric charge density	coulomb per cubic metre	C/m^3
40.	Molar energy	joule per mole	J/mol
41.	Molar entropy	joule per mol Kelvin	J/(mol.K)
42.	Surface density	coulomb per square metre	C/m^2
43.	Electric field strength	volt per metre	V/m
44.	Electric tension, potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V=W/A
45.	Electric displacement, electric flux density	coulomb per square metre	C/m^2
46.	Electric flux, flux of displacement	coulomb	C
47.	Electric capacitance	farad	F
48.	Electric permittivity	farad per metre	F/m
49.	Electric polarization	coulomb per square metre	C/m^2
50.	Electric dipole moment	coulomb metre	Cm
51.	Current density	ampere per square metre	A/m^2
52.	Linear current density	ampere per metre	A/m
53.	Magnetic field strength	ampere per metre	A/m
54.	Magnetic potential difference	ampere	A
55.	Magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	tesla	T(IT=1 Wb/m^2)
56.	Flux of magnetic induction, magnetic flux	weber	Wb(1Wb=IVs)
57.	Magnetic vector potential	weber per metre	Wb/m
58.	Self-inductance, mutual inductance	henry	H(1H=IVs/A)
59.	Permeability	henry per metre	H/m

60.	Electromagnetic moment, magnetic moment	ampere per metre squared	A/m^2
61.	Magnetization	ampere per metre	A/m
62	Magnetic polarization	tesla	T
63.	Magnetic dipole moment	newton metre squared	Nm^2/A
64.	Magnetic moment	weber metre	Wb.m
65.	Impendence, reactance, modulus of impendence, Electric resistance ohm	Ohm	Ω (1Ω =V/A)
66.	Admittance, susceptance, conductance	reciprocal ohm	$ohm^{-1}(\Omega^{-1})$
67.	Conductivity	ohm metre	Ωm
68.	Magnetic reluctance	Siemens per metre	S/m
69.	Magnetic reluctance	reciprocal henry	H^{-1}
70.	Apparent power	volt ampere	VA
71.	Reactive power	Var	Var
72.	Diffusion co-efficient	square metre per second	m^2/s
73.	Thermal diffusion co-efficient	square metre per second	m^2/s
74.	Luminous flux	lumen	lm (1lm=1cd sr)
75.	Luminance	candela per square metre	cd/m^2
76.	Illumination	lux	Lx ($1lx=1m/m^2$)
77.	Activity (of a radionuclide)	reciprocal second	s^{-1}

PART THREE

(Section 47 (2)(c) and 54(1)(a))

Units which may be used in conjunction with base units and supplementary and derived units

No.	*Quantity*	*Name of Unit*	*Unit Symbol*
1.	Time	Minutes hour day week month year	Minutes hour day week month year
2.	Mass	Tonne Carat	T Carat
3.	Plane angle (Radian)	grade/grad second minute degree	Grad s m o
4.	Area	Hectare Acre	Ha a
5.	Volume	Litre	L
6.	Velocity	kilometer per hour	km/h
7.	Rotational frequency	revolution per minute	r.p.m (rev/min)
8.	Pressure, stress	Bar	Bar
9.	Kinetic Viscosity	meter squared per second	m^2/s
10.	Kinematic	centistokes	cSt
11.	Dynamic viscosity	Pascal second (newton per meter squared)	Pa.s ($N.s/m^2$)
12.	Work, energy	kilowatt hour Electron volt	kWh eV
13.	Activity of radionuclide	Curie	Ci

PART FOUR

(Section 47(3) and 54(1)(a))

Multiples and submultiples of units of measurement

The names of the multiples and sub-multiples of the units of measurement are formed by means of the following prefixes:-

	Factor by which the units multiplied	Prefix	Symbol
1.	10^{24}	yotta	Y
2.	10^{21}	zeta	Z
3.	10^{18}	exa	E
4.	10^{15}	peta	P
5.	10^{12}	tera	T
6.	10^{9}	giga	G
7.	10^{6}	mega	M
8.	10^{3}	kilo	k
9.	10^{2}	hecto	h
10.	10	deca	da
11.	10^{-1}	deci	d
12.	10^{-2}	centi	c
13.	10^{-3}	milli	m
14.	10^{-6}	micro	u
15.	10^{-9}	nano	n
16.	10^{-12}	pico	p
17.	10^{-15}	femto	f
18.	10^{-18}	atto	a
19.	10^{-21}	zepto	z
20.	10^{-24}	yocto	y

PART FIVE

(Section 47(4))

Definitions

(1) Definition of Base Units

The metre (m): unit of length. The metre is the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299792458 of a second.

The second (s): unit of time interval. The second is the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom.

The kilogram (kg): unit of mass. The kilogram is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

Note: This international prototype is made of platinum-iridium and is kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Sevres, Paris, France.

The ampere (A): unit of electric current. The ampere is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section, and placed 1 metre apart in a vacuum would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per metre of length.

The Kelvin (K): unit of thermodynamic temperature. The Kelvin is the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

Note: In addition to the thermodynamic temperature (symbol T) expressed in kelvins, use is also made of Celsius temperature (symbol t) defined by the equation

$$t = T - To; \text{ where } To = 273.15 \text{ by definition.}$$

The candela (cd): unit of luminous intensity. The candela is the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} hertz and that has the radiant intensity in that direction of (1/683) watt per steradian.

The mole (mol): unit of amount of substance. The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon 12.

Note: When the mole is used, the elementary entities must be specified and may be atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, other particles or specified groups of such particles.

(2) Definition of Supplementary Units

The Radian (rad): unit of plane angle. The radian is the plane angle between two radii of a circle which cut off on the circumference an arc equal in length to the radius.

The Steradian (sr): unit of solid angle. The steradian is the solid angle which, having its vertex in the centre of a sphere, cuts off an area of the surface of the sphere equal to that of a square having sides of length equal to the radius of the sphere.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Sections 49(a) and 54(1) (b))

Weights and Measures for Use in Trade and Industry

PART ONE

(Section 54(2)(a))

LINEAR MEASURES

Measures of –

(a) 20 metres
(b) 10 metres
(c) 3 metres
(d) 2 metres
(e) 1 metre
(f) 1 decimetre
(g) 1 centimetre

PART TWO

SQUARE MEASURES

Any measures of, or of any multiple of, 1 square decimetre.

PART THREE

(Section 54(2)(b))

CUBIC MEASURES

Measures of - any multiple of

(a) 10 cubic decimetres
(b) 5 cubic decimetres
(c) 2.5 cubic decimetres
(d) 2 cubic decimetres
(e) 1 cubic decimetre
(f) 1,000 cubic centimetres
(g) 250 cubic centimetres
(h) 200 cubic centimetres
(i) 100 cubic centimetres

(j) 50 cubic centimetres
(k) 25 cubic centimetres
(l) 20 cubic centimetres
(m) 10 cubic centimetres
(n) 5 cubic centimetres
(o) 2 cubic centimetres
(p) 1 cubic centimetre

PART FOUR
WEIGHTS

(a) For dealings in articles or things other than precious metals and precious stones.

Weights of –
(i) 20 kilograms
(ii) 10 kilograms
(iii) 5 kilograms
(iv) 1 kilogram
(v) 500 grams
(vi) 200 grams
(vii) 100 grams
(viii) 50 grams
(ix) 20 grams
(x) 10 grams
(xi) 5 grams
(xii) 2 grams
(xiii) 1 gram
(xiv) 500 milligrams
(xv) 200 milligrams
(xvi) 100 milligrams
(xvii) 50 milligrams
(xviii) 20 milligrams
(xix) 10 milligrams
(xx) 5 milligrams
(xxi) 2 milligrams
(xxii) 1 milligram

(b) For dealings involving precious metals and precious stones.
Weights of –

(i) 500 carats (metric)
(ii) 200 carats (metric)
(iii) 100 carats (metric)
(iv) 50 carats (metric)
(v) 20 carats (metric)
(vi) 10 carats (metric)
(vii) 5 carats (metric)
(viii) 2 carats (metric)
(ix) 1 carat (metric)
(x) 0.5 carat (metric)
(xi) 0.25 carat (metric)
(xii) 0.2 carat (metric)
(xiii) 0.1 carat (metric)
(xiv) 0.05 carat (metric)
(xv) 0.02 carat (metric)
(xvi) 0.01 carat (metric)

Note.—1 carat (metric) = 0.2g. (exactly)

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Sections 55(1), (4), 56(1)(a) and 56(4))

Weights, Measures, Weighing and Measuring Instruments

PART ONE
WEIGHING

(a) General notions on levers and the oscillating beam
(b) Non-automatic weighing instruments (different classes)
(c) Automatic weighing instruments
(d) Strain gauge devices
(e) Electronic devices
(f) Weights

PART TWO
DYNAMIC MEASUREMENT OF LIQUIDS

(a) Main types of measuring equipment (with altering movement, rotary, turbine, discontinuous distributers)
(b) Water meters
(c) Meters for milk and other liquid foods
(d) Hydrocarbon meters
(e) Liquefied gas meters
(f) Temperature compensators

PART THREE
STATIC MEASUREMENT OF LIQUIDS

(a) Storage tanks
(b) Measuring transport tanks
(c) Proving tanks and gauging stations
(d) Level measuring devices

PART FOUR
DIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENTS

(a) Length
(b) Area
(c) Capacity

PART FIVE
MEASUREMENT OF GAS

(a) Gas volume meters
(b) Temperature meters
(c) Volume correctors
(d) Manometers
(e) Different pressure meters

PART SIX
MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

(a) Single phase and three phase electricity meters
(b) Transformer meters
(c) High tension meters
(d) Low tension meters

PART SEVEN
MEASUREMENT OF THERMAL ENERGY

(a) Measurement of temperatures
(b) Thermal energy meters

PART EIGHT
MEASUREMENT IN ROAD TRAFFIC

(a) Taximeters
(b) Chronotachographs
(c) Tachometers
(d) Speed meters (radar, laser)
(e) Tire pressure gauges
(f) Breath analyzers
(g) Parking meters

PART NINE
HEALTH

(a) Medical thermometers
(b) Blood pressure manometers
(c) Medical glass measures

(d) Sound level meters
(e) Carbon monoxide analyzers
(f) Dosimeters for ionizing radiation

PART TEN
DENSITY MEASUREMENT

(a) Density meters
(b) Viscometers

PART ELEVEN
AGRICULTURAL MEASUREMENT

(a) Hectoliter mass of cereals
(b) Moisture meters for cereals and oil seeds
(c) Polarimetricsaccharimeters and refractometers
(d) Alcoholmeters
(e) Butyrometers

PART TWELVE
ENVIRONMENT

(a) Noise level measurement
(b) Air pollution measurement
(c) Water pollution measurement
(d) Vehicle emission measurement

FOURTH SCHEDULE
(Section 78(1), (2))

PART ONE
(Section 77(1))

Conversion

Conversion of the values of SI units in terms of the values of other units of measurement

LENGTH

	SI Units	Other Units of Measurement
1.	1km (kilometre)	0.621371 mile
2.	1km	4.97097 furlongs
3.	1km	0.539612 nautical mile (U.K)
4.	1km	0.539957 (Int.) nautical mile
5.	1m (metre)	0.497097 chain
6.	1m	1.09361 yards
7.	1m	3.28084 feet
8.	1m	4.97097 links
9.	1m	0.198839 perch (Pole)
10.	1m	0.546807 fathom
11.	1cm (centimetre)	0.393701 inch
12.	1mm (micrometre)	0.0393701 millinch (thou.)

AREA

1.	$1km^2$ (kilometre squared)	0.386102 square mile
2.	1ha (hectare)	3.86102×10^{-3} square miles
3.	1 ha	2.47105 acres
4.	1ha	9.88422 roods
5.	1ha	11.9599×10^3 square yards
6.	1 m^2 (metre squared)	1.19599 square yards
7.	$1m^2$	10.7639 square feet
8.	$1cm^2$ (centimetre squared)	2.47105×10^{-3} square chain
9.	$1cm^2$ (centimetre squared)	0.1555000 square inch
10.	1mm (millimetre squared)	1.97353 circular mile

VOLUME

1.	$1m^3$ (metre cubed)	1.30795 cubic yards
2.	$1m^3$	35.3147 cubic feet
3.	$1m^3$	27.4962 UK bushels
4.	$1m^3$	28.3776 US bushels
5.	$1m^3$	3.49157 hog heads
6.	$1m^3$	1.74579 pipes
7.	$1m^3$	0.872892 tun
8.	$1dm^3$ (decimetre cubed)	0.264172 US gallon
9.	$1dm^3$	0.219969 UK gallon

10.	$1dm^3$	2.11338 US liquid pints
11.	$1dm^3$	1.75976 UK pints
12.	$1dm^3$	0.879878 UK quart
13.	$1dm^3$	0.109984 peck
14.	$1dm^3$	7.03903 gills
15.	$1dm^3$	0.0034701 quarter
16.	$1cm^3$ (centimetre cubed)	0.0610236 cubic inch
17.	$1cm^3$	0.0351951 UK fluid ounce
18.	$1cm^3$	0.281561 fluid drachm
19.	$1mm^3$ (millimetre cubed)	0.0168936 UK minim

MASS/WEIGHT

1.	1 tonne	0.984203 ton (long)
2.	1kg	1.10231 x 10 ton (short)
3.	1kg	0.984203 x10 ton (long)
4.	1kg	0.0196841 hundredweight (cwt)
5.	1kg	0.0220462 central
6.	1kg	0.0787364 quarter
7.	1kg	0.157473 stone
8.	1kg	2,20462 pounds
9.	1g (gram)	0.035274 ounce (avoir)

10.	1g	0.564383 dram (dr)
11.	1g	5.000 carats (metric)
12.	1g	0.257206 drachm (apoth)
13.	1g	0.0321507 ounce (apoth)
14.	1g	0.771617 scruple
15.	1g	0.6643017 pennyweight (dwt)
16.	1g	15.4324 grains

PART TWO

(Section 77 (2))

Conversion of the values of other units of Measurement in terms of the SI units

LENGTH

	Other Units of Measurement	S1 Units
1.	1 mile	1.60934 km
2.	1 furlong	0.201168 km
3.	1 chain	0.1168 km*
4.	1 yard	0.9144 m*
5.	1 foot	0.3048 m*
6.	1 inch	25.4.mm* = 2.54 cm*
7.	1 millinch	25.4 m*
8.	1 (UK) nautical mile	1.85318 km
9.	1 fathom	1.8288 m*
10.	1 link	0.201168 m*
11.	1 perch (Pole)	5.0292m*

AREA

1.	1 square mile	$2.58999km^2 = 258.999ha$
2.	1 acre	$4,046.86m^2 = 0.404686ha$
3.	1 rood	$1,011.71m^2$
4.	1 square yard	$0.836127\ m^2$
5.	1 square foot	$0.0929030m^2 = 929.030\ cm^2$
6.	1square inch	$645.16\ mm^2 = 6.4516\ cm^2$
7.	1 square chain	$404.686\ m^2$
8.	1 circular mile	$506.707\ m^2$

VOLUME

1.	1cubic yard	$0.764555\ m^3$
2.	1 cubic foot	$0.0283168\ m^3$
3.	1cubic inch	$16.3871\ cm^3$
4.	1 barrel (US) (for petroleum)	$0.158987\ m^3$
5.	1 bushel	$0.0363687\ m^3$
6.	1 peck	$9.09218\ dm^3$
7.	1 gallon	$4.54609\ dm^3$
8.	1 gallon (US)	$3.78541\ dm^3$
9.	1 quart	$1.13652\ dm^3$
10.	1 pint	$0.568261\ dm^3$
11.	1 gill	$0.142965\ dm^3$
12.	1 fluid ounce	$28.4131\ cm^3$

13.	1 fluid drachm	3.551.63mm^3=3.55163 cm^3
14.	1 minim	59.1939 mm^3
15.	1 hog head	286.404 dm^3
16.	1 quarter	290.950 dm^3
17.	1 pipe	572.808 dm^3
18.	1 tun	1,145,616 dm^3

MASS/WEIGHT

1.	1 ton (long)	1,016.05 kg = 1.01605 tonne
2.	1 hundred weight	50.8023 kg
3.	1 central	45,3592 kg
4.	1 quarter	12,7006 kg
5.	1 stone	6,35029 kg
6.	1 pound	0.45359237 kg*
7.	1 ounce	28.3495 g
8.	1 dram	1.77185 g
9.	1 grain	64.7989mg=0.323995 carat
10.	1 carat	0.2 g
11.	1 ounce (apoth)	31.1035 g
12.	1 drachm	3.88973 g
13.	1 scruple	1.29598 g
14.	1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.55517
15.	1 ton (short)	907.185 kg

Note:- Accuracy of values quoted:

Some of the factors relating common usage units and metric units can be expressed exactly and these are marked with asterisk. In other cases where the number does not terminate or only terminates after many digits, not more than six significant figures are quoted and the last figure given in the numeral which best represents the true value.

Date of *Gazette* notification: 30th June, 2022.

PRINTED BY GHANA PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD. ASSEMBLY PRESS, ACCRA. GPCL/A355/450/06/2022
Website: www.ghanapublishing.com Email:info@ghanapublishing.com Tel: +233 0302-664338/9