

CHAPTER 340

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

[PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION]

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CHAPTER 340

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

An Act to revise and consolidate the law relating to weights and measures and to provide for the introduction of the International System of Units (SI) and for related matters.

[15th May, 1983]

[GN. No. 59 of 1983]

Acts Nos.	GNs. Nos
20 of 1982	38 of 1983
8 of 1983	184 of 1984
13 of 2016	128 of 1996
12 of 2019	725 of 2018
12 of 2023	12 of 2023

PART I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Weights and Measures Act.

Interpretation

Acts Nos.

8 of 1983 Sch.;

13 of 2016 ss. 42
and 43

12 of 2019 s. 44

12 of 2023 ss.78
and 79

GN. No.

38 of 1983

2.–(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-

“approved pattern” means a pattern of any measuring instrument or measuring system approved by the Commissioner;

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Weights and Measures appointed under section 14 of this Act;

“Committee” means the Weights and Measures Committee appointed under section 17;

“container” means any form of packaging of goods for sale as a single item, whether by enclosing the goods wholly or partly;

“correct” in relation to a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system, means correct within such limits of error and with such sensitiveness as may be prescribed;

- “custodians” means the custodians of the Secondary Standards referred to in section 6;
- “error” in reference to a measuring instrument or measuring system may include deficiency in sensitiveness;
- “General Conference” means the General Conference of Weights and Measures convened by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures;
- “inspector” means the weights and measures officer appointed under section 14(2) and includes the Commissioner;
- “International Bureau” means the International Bureau of Weights and Measures established by the Metric Convention;
- “International System of Units” “SI” means the system of units referred to in section 3 of this Act;
- “human food” includes every article used for food or drink by man;
- “just” means any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which does not have an error greater than the prescribed limits of error;
- “measuring instrument” means any device intended to be used to make measurement, alone or in conjunction with one or more supplementary device and includes a measuring system;
- “measuring system” means one or more measuring instruments used independently or in conjunction with other devices not subject to legal metrology control;
- “metric carat weight” has the meaning assigned to it in Part V of the Seventh Schedule;
- “metric system” means the base, supplementary, derived and special or permitted units of the International System of Units;
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for trade;
- “National Standards” means the National Reference Standards of weight and measure maintained by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards under section 4 of the Standards Act;

- “net weight” means the weight of any good excluding the weight of its container;
- “premises” includes any place whether open or enclosed, and any stall, vehicle, marine vessel, wagon or aircraft;
- “pre-packed” means made up in advance ready for or kept for or stored for sale in or on a container;
- “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;
- “purchaser” includes any person acting on behalf of the purchaser;
- “quantity” includes any measurement of mass, length, time, number, electric current, thermodynamic temperature, amount of substance and luminous intensity;
- “Secondary Standards” means the standards referred to in section 5 of this Act;
- “sell” includes offer, advertise, expose, keep, have in possession, or prepare for sale and to exchange or dispose of for valuable consideration, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;
- “ship” includes any boat or any other description of vessel used on navigation;
- “stamping” includes putting a sticker and sealing, casting, engraving, etching, branding or otherwise marking in such manner as to be, so far as practicable, indelible, and the expression “stamp” and other expressions relating to it shall be construed accordingly;
- “Tanzania Bureau of Standards” means the Tanzania Bureau of Standards established under section 3 of the Standards Act;
- “trade” includes-
- (a) the making, effecting or concluding of any contract bargain, sale, purchase or transaction, or any payment in connection therewith;
 - (b) any services rendered in which a measuring instrument is used; or
 - (c) any other measurement within which a measuring instrument or measuring system is used:

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- Provided that, paragraphs (b) and (c) shall apply to a measuring instrument which is subject to legal metrology;
- “testing” means comparison with appropriate standards to determine metrological characteristics of measuring instruments or measuring systems or pre-packed goods according to a given procedure;
- “valid” in relation to stamp borne by any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system, means a stamp that is still in force according to any period which may be prescribed and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;
- “verification” means examination, testing, rejecting or condemning or passing as fit for trade use and stamping any measuring instrument or measuring system;
- “weight” means mass; and
- “working standards” means standards which, standardised by comparison with Secondary Standards, are kept for the purpose of verifying trades, measuring instrument or measuring systems, weight or measure.
- (2) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any person, trade or industry from all or any of the application of this Act.

PART II STANDARDS

Units of
measurement
GN. No.
38 of 1983

- 3.–(1) Without prejudice to the powers of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards to set standards, the International System of Units (SI) shall be a system of measurement by reference to which any measurement in trade shall be made in the United Republic.
- (2) The International System of Units shall consist of–
- the base units set out and defined in the First Schedule;
 - the supplementary units set out and defined in the Second Schedule;
 - units derived from the base and supplementary units, defined in the Third Schedule;

(d) any special and permitted units that may be used in conjunction with units mentioned in paragraph (a) to (c) as adopted by the General Conference and referred to in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The SI prefixes for multiples and sub-multiples of the units referred to in subsection (2) are those set out and defined in the Fifth Schedule and include such prefixes for multiples and submultiples and defined by the General Conferences.

(4) The units to be used in specialised scientific fields as are set out and defined in the Sixth Schedule.

(5) The Seventh Schedule shall have the effect for the purposes of defining the units of measurement set out in the Schedule, and for the purpose of any measurement of weight, that weight may be expressed, by reference to the units of measurement set out in Part V of the Seventh Schedule in the same terms as its mass.

(6) The Eighth Schedule shall have effect for the purpose of defining the physical weights and measures that shall be used for the purpose of trade in the United Republic.

National
Standards

4.–(1) The prototype copies of the International Standards of the kilogram and metre together with any prescribed standards representing SI base units as defined in the First Schedule hereto, procured and maintained by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards shall for the purpose of this Act be the National Standards.

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(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Standards Act, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards shall for purposes of this Act be the procurer of the National Standards.

Procurement
of Secondary
Standards
Act No
12 of 2023 s. 80

5.–(1) The Commissioner shall-

- (a) procure and cause to be maintained copies of National Standards and the weights and measures specified in the Eighth Schedule;
- (b) provide for the initial verification of any copies so procured; and

- (c) cause the verified copies to be authenticated as Secondary Standards in the manner he may prescribe.
- (2) A Secondary Standard of linear or capacity measure may, as the Commissioner may think fit, be-
 - (a) provided either as a separate standard or by means of divisions on a larger standard measure; and
 - (b) either marked in whole or in part with subdivisions representing any smaller units of measurement of multiples or submultiples of unit or have no such markings.

Custody of
Secondary
Standards
Act No.
12 of 2023 s.81

6. The Commissioner shall be responsible for the proper care, maintenance and custody of the Secondary Standards.

Periodic
verification
of Secondary
Standards
Acts Nos.
8 of 1983 Sch.
12 of 2019 s. 45
12 of 2023 s. 82

7. Once in every two years, the Commissioner shall cause each of the Secondary Standards to be Compared with the national standards.

Cancellation
of Secondary
Standards
Act No
12 of 2023 s. 83

8. The Commissioner may cancel on any Secondary Standard and direct that it may no longer be used. as a secondary standard

Standards
equipment
Act No
12 of 2023 s.84

9. The Commissioner shall procure and cause to be maintained standard equipment which he may determine as being proper and necessary for the verification of standards of weights and measures.

Working
standards
Acts Nos.
8 of 1983 Sch.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2019 s. 46
12 of 2023 s. 85

10.-(1) An inspector shall be provided with proper and sufficient working standards of weights and measures which shall be used for verification or re-verification of weights or measures or instruments in use for purposes of trade.

(2) At least once in every twelve months an inspector shall compare the working standards, which have been in use during the past twelve months, with the Secondary Standards,

and, if necessary, be corrected and adjusted before signing a certificate prescribed in Form B of the Ninth Schedule to this Act.

(3) The Commissioner may, at any time cancel any working standard and direct that it no longer be used.

(4) Judicial notice shall be taken of every working standard and each such standard shall be deemed to be true and accurate until the contrary is proved.

PART III

USE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TRADE

Weights and
measures
permitted to be
used in trade
Act No.
12 of 2019 s. 47
GN. No.
38 of 1983

11.—(1) Unless otherwise permitted by this Act, every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had after the commencement of this Act whereby any work, goods, wares, merchandise or other thing is or are to be, or is or are done, sold, delivered, carried, measured, computed, paid for or agreed for by weight or measure shall be made and had according to one of the relevant units of measurement specified in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Schedules to this Act or to some multiple thereof, and if not so made or had, shall, so far as it is to be performed in the United Republic, be void:

Provided that, a court may, in exceptional circumstances in the interest of justice, direct that a person who has received an advantage under such contract, bargain, sale or dealing so declared to be void restore it or make compensation for it to the person from whom it was received.

(2) All tolls and duties charged and collected according to weight or measure shall be charged and collected according to one of the relevant units of measurement specified in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Schedules or to some multiple of the units.

(3) Contract, bargain, sale, dealing and collecting of duties mentioned in this section are in this Act referred to under the term “trade”.

Sale by metric
carat weight

12.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), person shall not use the carat unit for purposes of trade except in transaction relating to precious stones or pearls.

(2) The restrictions set out in this section do not apply to any transaction affecting the export of goods to a country where a system of units of measurement other than those authorised by this Act is used for purposes of trade.

PART IV DISTINCTIVE MARKS

Stamping of
weights and
measures with
denomination
Act No.
13 of 2016

13.—(1) A person shall not, at any time after the end of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, use or have in his possession for use in trade—

- (a) any weight which, except where the small size of the weight, renders it impracticable, does not have its denomination stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters; or
- (b) any measure or length or capacity which does not have its denomination stamped on the outside thereof in legible figures and letters.

(2) Any weight or measure mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be stamped by an inspector with a prescribed verification mark.

(3) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any weight or measure where the user of such weight or measure has applied and obtained an exemption from the Minister.

PART V

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appointment of
Commissioner,
Assistant
Commissioners
and inspectors
Act No
12 of 2023 s.86

14.-(1) The President shall appoint a public officer to be Commissioner for Weights and Measures.

(2) The Commissioner shall appoint inspectors of weights and measures as may be required in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

(3) The Commissioner may, for the purpose of carrying out verification under this Act, appoint private inspectors

(4) The Commissioner shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish the names of inspectors and private inspectors appointed under this section.

Function of
Commissioner
Act No.
13 of 2016

15. The Commissioner shall be the chief executive officer of weights and measures and shall

- (a) have the general supervision and control of the work of inspector; and
- (b) be responsible for the verification or re-verification of all weights, measures, measuring instruments or measuring systems used or intended to be used for trade in the United Republic.

Duties of
inspectors
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016
12 of 2023 s.87

16.-(1)The duties of an inspector shall be-

- (a) to carry out verification or inspection of measuring instruments and goods;
- (b) to care for and maintain any working standards which may be entrusted to his care;
- (c) to keep records and make such reports as the Commissioner may require;
- (d) to give effect to the directions of the Commissioner; and
- (e) generally to exercise such other powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed by this or any other Act or by regulations made under this Act.

(2) An inspector shall, in exercising his duties under subsection (1), comply with the provisions of this Act,

regulations made under this Act and recognised regional and international instruments for legal metrology.

PART VI

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Appointment
of Weights
and Measures
Committee
GN. No.
38 of 1983

17.—(1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, appoint a Weights and Measures Committee, consisting of not less than five and not more than seven persons.

(2) Such Committee shall be convened as often as may be necessary and the Minister, or some other person deputed by him, shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) The duties of the Committee shall be to advise the Minister upon any matter arising out of the operation of the Act, which the Minister may refer to the Committee for advice.

Testing facilities
and approval of
patterns
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 78

18.—(1) The Commissioner shall provide and maintain adequate facilities for testing prototype weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring systems for trade use.

(2) A weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system shall not be verified, stamped or authorised for trade use unless it is of a-

(a) pattern approved by the Commissioner; or

(b) class or kind exempted by regulation from the provisions of this Act

(3) A person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section, commits an offence.

Verification of
weights and
measures
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 44
12 of 2019 s. 49
12 of 2023 s.89
GN. No.
38 of 1983

19.—(1) An inspector shall, within his area of jurisdiction, for the purpose of verifying measuring or measuring system, require a person to produce at such time and place as he may specify any weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument or measuring system in his possession which is used or intended to be used in trade.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person who possesses any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring

system which is used or intended to be used in trade, shall produce such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system to an inspector for verification.

(3) Every such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system shall be examined and verified by the inspector in a manner prescribed in regulations.

(4) An inspector shall attend with his working standards at such times and places fixed and, on the prescribed fee being paid, shall examine and verify every weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system brought to him for the purpose, except that an inspector may also verify a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system at any other time or place within his area of jurisdiction, or as may be authorised by the Commissioner.

(5) An immovable weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system, shall be examined and verified *in situ* in addition to any preliminary test.

(6) Where a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system is of delicate construction and cannot conveniently be moved it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this section if the person who has the same in his possession for use or intended use in trade notifies the inspector in writing of its nature and position instead of producing it to the inspector.

(7) When a measure of capacity made of glass, earthenware or enameled metal has been stamped it shall not be necessary to produce such measure, unless the original stamp is defaced or has become illegible or the measure has been chipped or cracked.

(8) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this section, commits an offence.

20. A weight or measure which is in accordance with the standard weight or measure which it represents or which has no greater error than the prescribed limit of error shall be deemed to be just and true unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the court that such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system has been tempered with in such a way as to facilitate the commission of fraud.

Stamping of
verification mark,
etc.
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 90
GN. No.
38 of 1983

21.-(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system used or intended to be used in trade and found to be just shall, if not already stamped, be stamped with the prescribed verification mark in such manner so as to prevent fraud, except that an inspector may refuse to stamp a weight cased with iron unless it is fitted with a plug of softer metal suitable for stamping.

(2) Where any dormant measuring instrument which is required to be stamped only after it has been installed at the place where it is to be used for trade, if, after the measuring instrument has been so stamped, is in any way removed or dismantled and re-installed whether in the same or some other place it shall not be used for trade after being so re-installed until it has been re-tested and re-stamped by an inspector.

Request by
inspector to
examine test or
retest weight,
measure, etc.
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

22.-(1) An inspector may, at any time, request any person having in his possession or control any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which is used or intended to be used for trade to submit it to him at such time and place as the inspector may specify for the purpose of examination and testing or re-testing of that instrument.

(2) A person who fails to comply with the request of an inspector under this section commits an offence.

Rejection of
weight, measure,
etc.
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2019 s. 50
12 of 2023 s. 91

23. An inspector who on examination or testing finds a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system to be false, unjust or not in compliance with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act shall-

- (a) reject it;
- (b) mark it with the prescribed rejection mark;
- (c) issue to the person in charge of such measuring instrument or measuring system a rejection note in the prescribed form to the effect that it has been rejected:

Provided that, the inspector may in his discretion-

- (a) adjust it;
- (b) condemn it,

- (c) return it to the person in charge of such measuring instrument or measuring system for adjustment; or
- (d) retain it with a view to proceedings being taken for its forfeiture.

Illegal stamping
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 92

24. An inspector shall not stamp with the prescribed verification mark any weight, measure or measuring instrument-

- (a) which is not just;
- (b) which does not comply with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act except in so far as any discretion may be vested in the inspector or in any other person by the Act or regulations to waive such compliance;
- (c) which is not of the denomination of a weight or measure specified in the Eighth Schedule to this Act;
- (d) without testing by comparison with the appropriate working standard.

Restriction on
inspector buying,
selling
or adjusting
weights,
measures, etc.
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

25. An inspector shall not, while he holds office, be employed in or derive any profit from the making, buying, selling or adjusting of weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system, except that an inspector may while carrying out the duties of his office, adjust weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system and for any such adjustment charge the prescribed fee for his services.

PART VII

SALE OF GOODS BY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Sale by net weight
or measure only,
etc.

Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 45
12 of 2019 s. 51
12 of 2023 s. 93
GN. No.
38 of 1983

26.-(1) a person shall not sell or offer, import, pack, deliver, expose or possess, keep on trade premises, carry or, in any manner, advertise for sale any of the goods otherwise than in accordance with the weight or measure and in the denomination specified under this Act.

(2) A person who owns or hired to carry or transport by any means pre-packed goods shall comply with manner of packaging specified under this Act.

(3) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsections (1) and (2) commits an offence and in addition to any penalty the court may impose, such goods may be liable to be forfeited.

Exceptions
GN. No.
38 of 1983

27. Section 26 shall not apply to-

- (a) the sale of human food for consumption on or at the premises of the seller; or
- (b) the sale of any goods in quantities not exceeding 50 grams or 50 millilitres, or at a price not exceeding five shillings:

Provided that, the Minister may by order, vary the quantity of goods to be sold and the price specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

Inspector may
weigh or measure
pre-packed goods
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

28. Where any person has in his possession for sale or delivery any goods of a kind required by the provisions of this Act to be sold by weight or measure, or any goods in respect of which any representation of weight or measure is made, he shall-

- (a) cause such goods to be weighed or measured in the presence of the inspector or permit the inspector to weigh or measure them;
- (b) where necessary for this purpose, break open or permit the inspector to break open any wrapper or container in which such goods are packed; and
- (c) where so requested by the inspector sell such goods to the inspector.

Presumption of
nature of goods
G.N. No.
38 of 1983

29.-(1) In any proceedings under this Act, the description of any goods in any complaint, charge or information shall be *prima facie* evidence that the goods were, at the time of the offence and subsequently, as so described, and the burden of proving the contrary shall lie upon the accused.

(2) Where any goods are found on any trade premises, such goods shall be presumed to be for sale or to be carried for sale and the burden of proving the contrary shall lie upon the accused.

Weighing, etc.
operations to be
in presence of
purchaser
Act No.
13 of 2016 s.. 42
and 46

30.—(1) A person using any measuring instrument or measuring system for the purpose of retail sale of any goods to a purchaser shall-

- (a) cause the measuring instrument or measuring system used for that purpose to be so placed; and
- (b) conduct the operation of weighing or measuring as to permit the purchaser a clear and unobstructed view of such measuring instrument or measuring system and all the indications of weight or measure pertaining to such operation.

(2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine not less than three hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding fifty million shillings.

Safeguards to
traders

31.—(1) In any proceedings under this Act in respect of an alleged deficiency of weight or measure of any goods mentioned in this Act or any order made under this Act, it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove to the satisfaction of the court that-

- (a) the commission of the offence was due to a mistake or to an accident or some other cause beyond his control; and
- (b) all reasonable steps were taken by him to prevent the occurrence of such deficiency of those goods by himself or any person under his control:

Provided that, it shall not be a defence under this subsection for the person charged to prove that the commission of the offence was due to some cause beyond his control if that cause could reasonably have been foreseen.

(2) In any proceedings under this Act or order made under this Act, in respect of an alleged deficiency of weight or measure of any goods, the court shall disregard any inconsiderable variation in the weight or measure of a single article, and shall have regard to the average weight or measure of other articles of the same kind, if any, sold or delivered by the accused or in

his possession for the purpose of sale or delivery on the same occasion and generally to all the circumstances of the case.

(3) In any proceedings under this Act, the weight or measure of any article shall be deemed to be correct if it is within the permitted limits of error prescribed for such article by regulations made under this Act.

PART VIII OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Falsely representing pattern to be approved pattern
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s.78

32. A person who falsely represents, either directly or indirectly, that a pattern of weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system is a pattern approved to be suitable for trade use, commits an offence.

Offence in connection with inspectors
Act No.
13 of 2019 s. 52

33. A person who is not an inspector and acts as or purports to be a inspector, commits an offence.

Forgery of stamps on measuring instrument or measuring system
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

34.—(1) A person who, in the case of any measuring instrument or measuring system used or intended to be used for trade-

- (a) not being an inspector or a person acting under the instructions of an inspector, marks in any manner any plug or seal used or designed for use for the reception or a stamp;
- (b) forges, counterfeits or, except as permitted by or under this Act, in any way alters or defaces any stamp;
- (c) removes any stamp and inserts it into any other instrument; or
- (d) makes any alteration in the instrument after it has been stamped such as to make it false or unjust,

commits an offence:

Provided that, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall not apply to the destruction or obliteration of any stamp, plug or seal in the course of the adjustment or repair of measuring instrument or measuring system by a licensed repairer.

(2) A person who uses for trade, sells or exposes or offers for sale any measuring instrument or measuring system which to his knowledge-

(a) bears a stamp which is a forgery or counterfeit, or which has been transferred from another instrument, or which has been altered or defaced, otherwise than as permitted under this Act; or

(b) is false or unjust as a result of an alteration made in the instrument after it has been stamped,

commits an offence.

(3) A measuring instrument or measuring system in respect of which an offence under this section is committed, and any stamp or stamping implement used in connection with the offence, shall be liable to be forfeited.

Use of
unauthorised
weights or
measures in trade
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

35.-(1) A person who uses or has in his possession for use in trade any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system the use of which for such trade is not authorised by this Act or is in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act, or which is false or unjust, or which is not stamped with the prescribed verification mark, commits an offence.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Commissioner may, where he is satisfied that in any area of the United Republic insufficient staff or facilities exist for the testing of weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in writing in such form as may be prescribed and on such term, and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, authorise any person in such area to use or have in his possession for use in trade any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which is not stamped with the prescribed verification mark for a period not exceeding six months or until such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system is verified in accordance with the provision of this Act, whichever is the less.

Use of false or unjust instrument
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

36. A person who uses or has in his possession for use in trade, or hires out, permits or condones the use for trade of any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which is false or unjust, commits an offence, and the instrument shall be liable to be forfeited.

Making or selling unjust weights, measures etc.
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

37. A person who willfully or knowingly makes or sells or causes to be made or sold, any false or unjust weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system, commits an offence.

Sale of unstamped instrument
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s.78
GN. No.
38 of 1983

38.—(1) A person who uses, exposes or has in his possession for sale any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which does not bear a valid verification stamp of a date not earlier than one year previous to such use, sale or exposure or possession for sale, commits an offence:

Provided that, this subsection shall not apply to measuring instrument or measuring system which when made, were not intended or designed for trade use and which were permanently and clearly marked on a conspicuous part thereon with the words “NOT FOR TRADE USE”.

(2) A weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system made or sold in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable to be forfeited.

Fraud in use of weight, measure, etc.
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 94

39. Where fraud is knowingly committed in the use of a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system, the person committing the fraud and every person who is a part to the fraud commits an offence and in addition to any penalty the court imposes, the weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system shall be liable to be forfeited.

Obstructing inspectors, etc., in performance of their duties
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42
GN. No.
38 of 1983

40. A person who-

- (a) assaults, resists, hinders or obstructs an inspector entering any place mentioned in section 48;
- (b) hinders or obstructs an inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act;

- (c) fails to comply with any request made by an inspector in the performance of his duties under this Act;
- (d) bribes or attempts to bribe an inspector in connection with any matter arising from the exercise or performance of his duties under this Act;
- (e) being an inspector, accepts or attempts to solicit any bribe in connection with any matter arising in the performance of his duties under this Act; or
- (f) uses indecent, abusive or insulting language to an inspector in the exercise of his duties under this Act, commits an offence.

Prohibition of giving short weight, measure or number

41. A person who-

- (a) in selling any article by weight, measure or number, delivers or causes to be delivered to the purchaser a lesser weight, measure or number, as the case may be, than is purported to be sold; or
- (b) in a trade dealing by means of words, writing or conduct, makes any false representation as to the number, gauge, weight, measure or quantity of any goods or things,

commits an offence.

False declaration as to measure Act No. 12 of 2023 s. 95

42.-(1) A person who by means of words, description or other indication, direct or indirect, makes any false declaration or statement or misleads any person as to the true measure of any article sold by him, commits an offence.

(2) Where an article is purchased by weight or measure and the weight or measure is determined by the purchaser at or before the time of sale, and the purchaser by means of words, description or other indication, direct or indirect, makes to the seller or his agent a false declaration or statement or misleads the seller or his agent to the true weight or measure of the article, the purchaser commits an offence.

Sales by
unauthorised
denominations

43. A person who sells or exposes for sale by any denomination of weight or measure denominations other than the denominations of weight or measure authorised by section 3, commits an offence.

Attempt, aid or
abet

44. A person who-

- (a) attempts to commit an offence; or
- (b) aids or abets the commission of an offence,

under this Act, commits an offence.

General penalty
Acts Nos.
8 of 1983 Sch.
13 of 2016 s. 47

45.-(1) A person who contravenes the provisions of this Act or regulations made under this Act and which no specific penalty is provided commits an offence and on conviction-

- (a) in the case of first offence, to a fine of not less than three hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding fifty million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both; and
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding one hundred million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

(2) On the conviction of any person for an offence under this Act, the court may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, order the confiscation of all or any part of goods in respect of which the offence was committed, and all goods or instruments so confiscated shall be disposed of in a manner which the court directs.

Power to
compound
offences
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 48
GN. No.
38 of 1983

46.-(1) Where the Commissioner is satisfied that any person has committed an offence under this Act, he may by order, compound such offence by requiring such person to make payment of a sum of money, except that-

- (a) such sum of money shall not be less than one hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding twenty million shillings;

- (b) the power conferred under this section shall be exercised when a person admits that he has committed an offence under this Act;
- (c) the Commissioner shall give to the person from whom he receives such sum of money, a receipt;
- (d) any sum of money received under this section shall be dealt with as if the sum of money were a fine imposed by the court of law for the offence;
- (e) the order shall not be made under this section unless the person concerned had an opportunity of showing cause against the making of the order.

(2) In addition to the fine, the Commissioner may ask the court to forfeit any weight or measure or measuring instrument or measuring system or other item for which the offence was committed as directed by or under this Act or any regulations made under this Act.

(3) Subject to the provision of subsection (1), where proceedings are brought against a person for an offence under this Act, it shall be a good defence if that person proves that the offence with which he is charged has been earlier compounded.

(4) The Commissioner may, by order published in the *Gazette*, delegate to the Assistant Commissioners or inspectors as the case may be, his powers under subsection (1) of this section to compound offences and upon such delegation the provisions of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the performance by the Assistant Commissioners or inspector of such functions so delegated to them.

(5) Where any person is aggrieved by any order made under subsection (1), he may, within thirty days of such order being made, appeal against such order to a higher court and the provisions of Part X of the Criminal Procedure Act shall apply with the necessary modifications, to every such appeal as if it were an appeal against a sentence passed by a district court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

PART IX
MISCELLANEOUS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Evidence of
possession
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42

47. Where any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system is found-

- (a) in the possession of a person carrying on trade; or
- (b) on the premises used for trade, of any person-
 - (i) whether or not such premises are a building or in the open air; or
 - (ii) whether or not such premises are open or enclosed,

that person shall be deemed for purposes of this Act until the contrary is proved, to have such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system in his possession for use for the purposes of trade.

Powers of
inspector
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 96
GN. No.38
of 1983

48.-(1) An inspector may at all reasonable times-

- (a) enter into premises he has reasonable cause to believe there is any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system which is in use for trade and may inspect such weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system or part of such equipment which he has reasonable cause to believe is used contrary to the provisions of this Act;
- (b) seize and detain any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system or part of such equipment which he has reasonable cause to believe is used contrary to the provisions of this Act;
- (c) enter any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe any goods are being sold or kept for sale or delivery and may inspect and weigh or measure any of such goods;
- (d) order any person delivering any goods to stop and may inspect and weigh or measure such goods;

- (e) for purposes of paragraph (a) and (b), use any verified or re-verified instrument, weight or measure available at the premises where such goods are being inspected;
- (f) seize and detain any goods which, after inspection, found to be contrary to the provisions of this Act;
- (g) seal the premises where he has reasonable grounds to believe that any offence under this Act has been, is being or is likely to be committed in such premises;
- (h) order the seller or purchaser of any goods to produce for inspection, and if he thinks necessary, seize and detain any invoice, delivery note or other record kept by such seller or purchaser; or
- (i) order any person mentioned in paragraph (d) to-
 - (i) provide sufficient labour for handling and weighing of any goods under this section;
 - (ii) give his name and address or his employers' name and address, if any.

(2) A person who breaks a seal or fails to comply with any order made in terms of this section, commits an offence.

(3) When exercising any powers conferred by this section, an inspector shall produce a written authority from the Commissioner.

Judicial notice of documents
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023 s. 97

49. A document purporting to be signed by an inspector and certifying that a weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system or goods specified therein was inspected or verified by him on a specified date and the finding of his verification or inspection shall be received in any court on production by any person and without further proof as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein

Forfeiture
Acts Nos.
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2023
S. 97

50.-(1) Where the owner or possessor of the weight, measure, measuring instrument, measuring system or goods cannot appear in court and show cause within the prescribed time after the seizure, such weight, measure, measuring instrument, measuring systems or goods shall be forfeited.

(2) All weights, measures, measuring instruments or measuring systems or goods or other item forfeited under this Act shall be disposed of as the court may direct.

Acts or omissions
by managers,
agents or
employees
GN. No.
38 of 1983

51.—(1) Whenever any manager, agent or employee of any person, herein referred to as principal, does or omits to do an act which could be an offence under this Act for such principal to do or omit to do, then, unless notice is given to the Commissioner that all reasonable steps were taken by the principal to prevent that act or omission of the kind in question, the principal shall be presumed himself to have done or omitted to do that act and be liable to be convicted and sentenced in respect thereof.

(2) Whenever any manager, agent or employee of a principal does or omits to do any act which would be an offence under this Act to do or omit to do, he shall be liable to be convicted and sentenced in respect thereof as if he were the principal.

Burden of proof
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 42
GN. No.
38 of 1983

52.—(1) In any proceedings under this Act in which it is necessary in order to establish the charge against a person to prove that a notice or any other means under section 19(1) in respect of any measuring instrument or measuring system has been complied with, such instrument shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, at all relevant times, to have been used in trade by that person in the area to which the notice in question relates.

(2) Where any goods are found on any premises which are used by any person for trade, such goods shall, unless the contrary intention is proved, be deemed, for the purpose of this Act, to be in or on that place or vehicle for sale.

Saving of civil
remedies

53. A proceedings or conviction under this Act shall not affect any civil right or remedy under any other written law.

Compliance
with prescribed
measurement
standards
Acts Nos.
8 of 1983 Sch.
13 of 2016 s. 49

54. A person who prescribes measurements applicable in his respective jurisdiction shall have regard to the prescribed standards of measurements under this Act.

[s. 53A]

Regulations
Acts Nos.
8 of 1983
13 of 2016 s. 42
12 of 2019 s. 53
12 of 2023 ss. 78
and 98
GN. No.
38 of 1983

55.—(1) The Minister may make regulations prescribing all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, including, in particular, provisions of, or with respect to-

- (a) the exemption in whole or part from the provisions of this Act any undertaking or class of undertaking specified in the Regulations;
- (b) the procedure for examination or verification or stamping of weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system, including the prohibition of stamping in cases when the nature, denomination, materials or principle of construction of the weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system appears likely to facilitate the perpetration of fraud;
- (c) the general specifications for instruments suitable for trade use including prohibition of approved patterns that are unsuitable for further use in trade;
- (d) the manner of identification of any instrument by its approved pattern;
- (e) the manner of marking any instrument suitable for use in trade;
- (f) the test to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring systems;
- (g) the limits of error to be allowed on verification and tolerated either generally or with respect to any trade or goods;
- (h) the fees that may be demanded by inspector during verification of any weight, measure or measuring instrument or inspection of pre-packed goods;

- (i) the manner in which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than in terms of standard weight or measure may be converted;
- (j) the enabling of inspector to carry out their duties under this Act; and prohibiting any person while so employed by the Weights and Measures Agency from deriving any personal profits from adjusting, buying, selling, repairing, overhauling or installing any weight, measure, measuring instrument or measuring system;
- (k) the purpose for which particular types of measuring instrument or measuring system may be used for purpose of trade;
- (l) the manner of erecting or using weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system used for purposes of trade;
- (m) the circumstances in which, conditions under which and manner in which the verification stamp or marks placed on weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring system may be obliterated or defaced;
- (n) the registration of public weigh-bridges and their weighmen;
- (o) the procedure to be followed before issuing a certificate for pattern approval;
- (p) the manner or quantities in which pre-packed goods, foodstuffs may be packed or sold in the market or shops;
- (q) the system of relating and authorising persons proposing to engage themselves in the manufacturing, importation, repairing, overhauling and installation of any weights, measures, measuring instrument or measuring systems and the fee to be charged for such registration, examination or authorisation;
- (r) the manner under which weights or measures, measuring instrument or measuring systems used in industries may be verified;

- (s) the specifications, forms and manner in which verification stamps, rejection stamps, date stamps and other forms of stamps may be made, used and maintained by the inspector;
 - (t) the specifications of standard equipment necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the manner in which standard equipment shall be used and verified by the inspector;
 - (u) the exemption from the provisions of this Act to any contract made or effected with a view to the exportation of any goods from the United Republic;
 - (v) the period of the validity of verification stamps on various types of measuring instrument or measuring system;
 - (w) prescribing the manner in which indications of weights or measures shall be marked on pre-packed goods required by the provisions of this Act to be so marked;
 - (x) procedure and various forms to be used in carrying out forfeiture and disposal of goods, measuring instruments and measuring systems;
 - (y) prescribing the permitted limits of error in the weight or measure of any goods specified in the Schedules;
 - (z) requiring all or any weights or measures to be constructed with distinctive shape or appearance;
 - (aa) conferring upon inspector or upon a particular inspector or inspectors, any of the powers and duties which are by this Act conferred or imposed upon the Commissioner;
 - (bb) prescribing anything that is by this Act authorised or required to be prescribed generally for better carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Regulations made under this section may provide penalties for the breach of such regulations not exceeding the penalties contained in section 45 of this Act.

[s. 54]

Power to amend
Schedule
Act No.
13 of 2016 s. 50

56. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend the Schedules to this Act.

[s. 54A]

Repeal and
savings
Ords. Nos.
16 of 1960
17 of 1960
Acts Nos.
46 of 1968
52 of 1969

57.—(1) [Repeals the Weights and Measures Ordinance, the Sale of Goods (Weights and Measures) Ordinance, the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act and the Metric System (Amendment of Written Laws) Act.]

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section—

- (a) where, prior to the date upon which this Act comes into operation, any weight or measure has been stamped by an inspector with a verification mark under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance hereby repealed, such weight or measure as the case may be, shall be stamped with a prescribed verification mark for purposes of this Act;
- (b) any standards procured or provided by the Minister under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance hereby repealed, being standards which the Minister is authorised or required to procure or provide under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have been procured and verified or provided and authenticated, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Act;
- (c) any subsidiary legislation made under any of the enactments repealed by this Act and in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Act shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force as if made under this Act; and
- (d) any orders, directions, appointments and other acts lawfully made or done under a provision of the enactments repealed and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made or done under the corresponding provision of this Act and shall continue to have effect accordingly.

[s. 55]

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(2)(a))

BASE UNITS OF SI

The base units of the SI are defined as follows-

<i>Physical Quantity</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Unit symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1. Length	metre	m	the unit for the measurement of length equal to 1 650 763.73 wavelengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels $2p^{10}$ and $5d_5$ of the krypton - 86 atom.
2. Mass	kilogram	kg	the unit for the measurement of mass, being a mass of the international prototype of the kilogram established in the year 1889 by the First General Conference and deposited at the International Bureau.
3. Time	second	s	the unit for the measurement of time, being duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of caesium - 133 atom.
4. Electric current	ampère	A	the unit for the measurement of electric current, being constant current, that, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section and placed one metre apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per metre of length.
5. Thermo-dynamic	kelvin	K	the unit for the measurement of thermodynamic temperature, being the fraction $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.
6. Luminous intensity	candela	cd	is the unit of measurement of luminous intensity, in a given direction of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^3 Hz and of which radiant intensity in that direction is $1/683$ watt per steradian.
7. Amount of substance	mole	mol	the unit for the measurement of 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 these may be atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, other particles or specified groups of such particles.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(2)(b))

SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS OF SI

The supplementary units of the SI are defined as follows-

Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Unit symbol	Definition
Plane angle	radian	rad	the unit for the measurement of plane angle, being the angle with its vertex at the centre of a circle and subtended by an arc of the circle that is equal in length to its radius.
solid angle	steradian	sr	the unit for the measurement of solid angle being the angle with its vertex at the centre of a sphere and subtended by an area on the spherical surface equal to that of a square with sides equal in length to the radius.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(2)(c))

DERIVED UNITS OF SI

A derived unit means a unit derived only from the base units set and defined in the First Schedule or the supplementary units set out and defined in the Second Schedule or both by the process of multiplication or division or both without the introduction of any co-efficient, unit, excepted. The derived units of SI are defined as follows-

Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Unit symbol
area	square metre	m ²
volume or capacity	cubic metre	m ³
speed	metre per second	m/s or m.s. ⁻¹
acceleration	metre per second or metre per second squared	m/s ² or m.s. ⁻¹
wave number	reciprocal metre	1/m or m ⁻¹
mass density	kilogram per cubic	kg/m ³ or kg.m ⁻³
concentration	mole per cubic metre	M. ol/m ³ or mol.m ⁻³
angular speed	radian per second	rad/s or rad.s ⁻¹
angular acceleration	radian per second or radian per second squared	rad/s ⁻² or rad.s ⁻²
electric resistance	ohm	$\Omega = V.A.^{-1}$
electric capacitance	farad	F = A.s.V ⁻¹

electric conductance	siemens	$S = A.V^{-1}$
magnetic flux	weber	$Wb = V.s$
magnetic flux density,	tesla	$T = Wb.m^{-2}$ or $V.s.m^{-2}$
magnetic Induction		
Inductance (self and mutual)	henry	$H = Wb.A^{-1}$
electric charge density	coulomb per cubic metre	$C.m^{-3}$
electric field strength	volt per metre	$V.m^{-1}$
surface charge density	coulomb per square metre	$C.m^{-2}$
permittivity	farad per metre	$F.m^{-1}$
force	newton	$N = kg.m.s^{-2}$
power	watt	$W = J.s^{-1}$ or $kg.m^2.s^{-3}$
moment of inertia	kilogram metre squared	$kg.m^2$
frequency	hertz	$Hz = s^{-1}$
entropy, heat capacity (at constant pressure and constant volume)	joule per kelvin	J/K . or $J.K^{-1}$
electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	$C = A.s$.
electric potential, electromotive force, electric potential difference	volt	$V = kg.m^2 s^{-3} A^{-1}$
activity (of a radioactive source)	one per second	$1/s$ or s^{-1}
thermal conductivity	watt per metre kelvin	$J.s^{-1}m^{-1}.K^{-1} = W.m^{-1}.K^{-1}$
specific volume	cubic metre per kilogram	m^3kg^{-1}
pressure	pascal	$Pa = kg.m^{-1} s^{-2}$
moment of force, torque, work, energy, quantity of heat	joule	$J = kg.m^2.s^{-2}$
dynamic viscosity	pascal second	$Pa.s = kg.m^{-1} .s^{-1}$
kinematic viscosity	metre squared per second	$m^2 s^{-1}$
surface tension	newton per metre	$N.m^{-1} = kg.s^{-2}$
magnetic field strength	ampere per metre	$A.m^{-1}$
electric current density	ampere per square metre	$A.m^{-2}$
permeability	henry per metre	$H.m^{-1} = kg.m.s^{-2}.A^{-2}$
molar entropy, molar	joule per kelvin	$J.K^{-1} mol^{-1}$
heat capacity (at constant volume mole and constant pressure)		
molar energy, molar enthalpy	joule per mole	$J.mol^{-1}$
magnetic moment	ampère per square metre	$A.m^2$
conductivity	siemens per metre	$S.m^{-1}$
radiant intensity	watt per steradian	$W.sr^{-1}$
radiant existance irradiance	watt per steradian metre	$W.sr^{-1} .m^{-2}$

radiance	watt per square metre	W.m ⁻²
luminance	candela per square metre	cd.m ⁻²
luminous flux	lumen	lm=cd.sr
illuminance	lux	lx=lm.m ⁻²

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(2)(d))

SPECIAL OR PERMITTED UNITS OF SI

These have internationally - agreed units which are deviations from strict SI. They are permitted either because of their practical importance or because of their use in specialised scientific fields.

The units should be used together with SI units and their multiples and sub-multiples.

The names of the permitted units, the physical quantities they represent, their unit symbols and definitions are listed hereunder-

Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Unit symbol	Definition
I. time	minute	Min	1 min=60 s
	hour	h	1 h=60 min
	day	d	1 d=24 h
	week	wk	1 wk=7 d
	Calendar year	yr	1 yr=365 d or 366 d (leap year)
II. plane angle	degree	o	1°=($\pi/180$) radian
	minute	'	1'=(1/60)°
	second	"	1"=(1/60)'
III. volume or capacity	litre	l	1 l=1 dm ³
IV. mass	tonne	t	1 t=1 000 kg
V. pressure	bar	bar	1 bar=100 000 Pa
	standard atmosphere	atm	1 atm=101 325 Pa
VI. area	are	a	1 are=100 m ²
	hectare	ha	1 hectare=10 000 m ²
VII. temperature	degree Celsins	°C	1°C=1K
VIII. marine and aerial navigation	nautical mile knot	nautical mile knot	1 nautical mile=1852 m 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(3))

PREFIXES FOR MULTIPLES AND SUB-MULTIPLES OF SI UNITS

The Prefixes¹ for multiples and sub-multiples of the base, supplementary and derived units of SI set out and defined in the First to Fourth Schedules are as follows-

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
exa	E	10 ¹⁸
peta	P	10 ¹⁵
tera	T	10 ¹²
giga	G	10 ⁹
mega	M	10 ⁶
kilo	k	10 ³
hecto	h	10 ²
deca	da	10 ¹
deci	d	10 ⁻¹
centi	c	10 ⁻²
mili	m	10 ⁻³
micro	u	10 ⁻⁴
nano	n	10 ⁻⁹
pico	p	10 ⁻¹²
femto	f	10 ⁻¹⁵
atto	a	10 ⁻¹⁸

¹ Not applicable to the base unit “kilogram” but applicable to the one thousandth submultiple thereof, namely the “gram”.

SIXTH SCHEDULE*(Made under section 3(4))***UNITS TO BE USED IN SPECIALISED SCIENTIFIC FIELDS**

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Unit Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
electron volt	eV	1 eV=1.602 10x10 ⁻¹⁹ J
unified atomic mass	u	1 u=1.660 44x10 ⁻²⁷ kg
astronomical unit	AU	1 AU=149 600x10 ⁶ m
parsec	pc	1 pc=3 086x10 ¹³ m
ångstrom	Å	1 Å=10 ⁻¹⁰ m
barn	b	1 b=10 ⁻²⁸ m ²
curie	Ci	1 Ci=3.7x10 ¹⁰ s ⁻¹ (exactly)
gal	Gal	1 Gal=10 ⁻² metre per second, per second
metric carat	CM	1 metric carat=2x10 ⁻⁴ kg
rad	rd	1 rd=10 ⁻² J/kg ⁻¹
roentgen	R	1R=2.58x10 ⁻⁴ C.kg ⁻¹

SEVENTH SCHEDULE*(Made under section 3(5))***DEFINITION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT****PART I***Measurement of Length*

kilometre	=	1 000 metres
metre	=	unit of mass as defined in the First Schedule
decimetre	=	1/10 metre
centimetre	=	1/100 metre
millimetre	=	1/1 000 metre

PART II*Measurement of Area*

Hectare	=	100 are
decare	=	10 are

are	=	100 square metres
square metre	=	a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre
square decimetre	=	1/100 square metre
square centimetre	=	1/100 square decimetre
square millimetre	=	1/100 square centimetre

PART III

Measurement of Volume

cubic metre	=	a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre
cubic decimetre	=	1/1 000 cubic metre
cubic centimetre	=	1/1 000 decimetre

PART IV

Measurement of Capacity

hectolitre	=	100 litres
litre	=	the capacity equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures 1 decimetre
decilitre	=	1/10 litres
centilitre	=	1/100 litres
millilitre	=	1/1 000 litre

PART V

Measurement of Mass or Weight

metric ton or tonne	=	1 000 kilogram
quintal	=	100 kilograms
kilogram	=	unit of mass as defined in the First Schedule
hectogram	=	1/10 kilogram
gram	=	1/1 000 kilogram
carat (metric)	=	1/5 gram
milligram	=	1/1 000 gram

PART VI*Measurement of Electricity*

The following units of measurement, that is to say-

- (a) The ampère (as the unit of measurement of electrical current);
- (b) The ohm (as the unit of measurement of electrical resistances);
- (c) The volt (as the unit of measurement of difference of electrical potential); and
- (d) The watt (as the unit of measurement of electrical power);

shall have the meanings respectively assigned by order by the Minister, being the meaning appearing to the Minister to reproduce in English the International definition of the ampère, ohm, volt or watt, in force at the date of the making of the order.

1 kilowatt	=	1 000 watts
1 megawatt	=	1 000 000 watts

PART VII*Measurement of Time*

hour	=	60 minutes
minute	=	60 seconds
second	=	as defined in the First Schedule

PART VIII

Customary terms of Weights and Measures in use in trade:

Capacity measures - "debe" - 20 litres.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

(Made under section 3(6))

**PHYSICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
LAWFUL FOR USE IN TRADE**

1. Measures of Capacity-

Any multiple of 10 litres	100 millilitres
10 litres	50 millilitres
5 litres	25 millilitres
2.5 litres	20 millilitres
2 litres	10 millilitres
1 litre	5 millilitres
500 millilitres	2 millilitres
250 millilitres	1 millilitre

2. Weights of-

20 kilograms	500 milligrams
10 kilograms	200 milligrams
5 kilograms	100 milligrams
2 kilograms	50 milligrams
1 kilogram	20 milligrams
500 grams	10 milligrams
200 grams	5 milligrams
100 grams	2 milligrams
50 grams	1 milligram
20 grams	
10 grams	
5 grams	
2 grams	
1 gram	

3. Metric Carat Weights-

500 carats	0.5 carat
200 carats	0.25 carat
100 carats	0.2 carat
50 carats	0.1 carat
20 carats	0.05 carat
10 carats	0.02 carat
5 carats	0.01 carat
2 carats	0.005 carat
1 carat	

4. Square Measures-

Measures of, or of any multiple of, 1 square decimetre.

5. Cubic Measures-

Measures of, or any multiple of 0.1 cubic metre

6. Measures of length-

50 metres	500 millimetres
20 metres	200 millimetres
10 metres	100 millimetres
5 metres	50 millimetres
2 metres	20 millimetres
1 metre	10 millimetres

7. Customary measures of capacity-

nusu koroboi	0.05 litre
koroboi	0.1 litre
robo kibaba	0.25 litre
nusu kibaba	0.5 litre
kibaba	1 litre
pishi	4 litre

NINTH SCHEDULE

(Made under section 7(b))

FORM A

**FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF VERIFICATION
OF SECONDARY STANDARDS**

We hereby certify that the several Secondary Standards

.....

have been this day, duly compared in our presence and found to agree with the National Standard.

.....) Inspector of the Secondary Standards

.....)

.....)

Authorised Institution

(.....)

Dated this day of 20....

FORM B

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION OF WORKING STANDARDS

(Made under section 10(2))

I hereby certify that the several working standards at

.....

Weights and Measures office viz.

.....

.....

have been, this day, duly compared by me and found to agree with the Secondary Standards.

Dated this day of 20.....

.....
Inspector of Weights and Measures

TENTH SCHEDULE

(Made under section 26(1))

MANNER AND QUANTITY OF PACKAGING PRE-PACED GOODS AND FARM PRODUCE

GN. No.
725 of 2018

Interpretation

1. For the purpose of this Schedule, unless the context requires otherwise-

“farm produce” includes crop produce, water bodies products, forest products, livestock products and any other product which is a result of farm yields;

“pre-packed goods” means any commodity that is made up as a unit or entity and for which its quantity has been determined and indicates on its label prior to being offered for trade irrespectively of whether such unit or entity is enclosed in a container, wrapped or unenclosed.

Manner and quantities of packaging farm produce

2.-(1) The packaging of farm produce shall be in weight, number, volume or length.

(2) For the purpose of sub paragraph (1), farm produce packed in-

(a) number, shall not exceed a weight of 100kg;

(b) weight, shall not exceed the weight of 100kg, with tolerance of +5 kg.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of this paragraph, the Commissioner may, upon request in writing, allow farm produce to be packaged in the quantities as he may think appropriate.

Labeling and declaration of pre-packed goods

3.-(1) Pre-packed goods other than farm produce shall be labeled and declared in quantities of weight, volume, number, or length.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), the Commissioner may, upon request in writing, allow pre-packed goods to be labeled as specified in this paragraph.

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