

## General German prepackage law

- Verification Act (**Eichgesetz**)
- Prepackages Regulation  
(Fertigpackungsverordnung -**FPV**-)
- Guidance for metrological control on prepackages  
(**RFP**)
- Price Indication Regulation (Preisangabenverordnung)
- Fee Regulation (Eichkostenverordnung - **EKV** -)
- Act on Regulatory Offences  
(Ornungswidrigkeitengesetz - **OWiG** -)

## General German prepackage law

### Objectives

→ **Consumer protection** and **fair trade**

- Usually with a preventative system with *verified instruments*

For prepackages as advantage for the manufacturer change to a repressive system:

- Filling of the prepackages without *verified instruments* allowed, if there are
  - an internal quantity control system with records *and*
  - reference test and assessment by the authorities.

## General German prepackage law

### German verification act (Eichgesetz) § 1:

- It is the purpose of this Act
  1. to **protect the consumer** when he or she **purchases measurable goods** and services *and* to provide the prerequisites for reliable measurements in **commercial transactions** in the interest of **fair trade**, ...

## General German prepackage law

### Eichgesetz § 6: Definitions

- “A product is prepacked, when it is placed in a package of whatever nature without the purchaser being present *and* the quantity of product contained in the package has a predetermined value and cannot be altered without the package either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.”  
(so also 76/211/EEC Article 2, 2.)
- Definitions of
  - actual content
  - nominal quantity
  - placing on the market

## General German prepackage law

- Eichgesetz § 7: Requirements on prepackages
  1. Prepackages may only put on the market if the nominal quantity is stated *and* if the actual content is in agreement with the requirements
  2. Prepackages may not affect a greater actual content as they contain (prohibition of deceptive package)
- Eichgesetz § 8: Authorization to issue regulations on prepackages → Fertigpackungsverordnung - **FPV** -

## General German prepackage law

For **mass** and **volume** the requirements are allways the **same** as in the European Directive **76/211/EEC** “Making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products”

Also the same requirements for

- the type size of numerals for statements of net quantity depends on quantity
- **no** type size numerals for length, area and number
- for aerosol dispensers the nominal **volume** of their content is sufficient
- same demands for MCB as in 75/107/EEC & OIML R138 (OIML R138 contents no conformity sign for MCB)

## General German prepackage law

Also the same requirements as **76/211/EEC** for

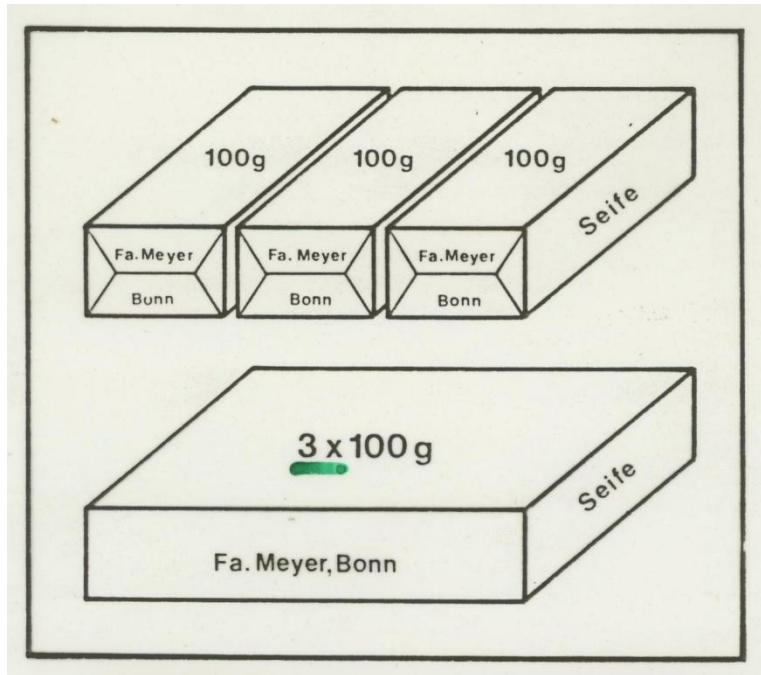
- reference tests

Also the same requirements as **2007/45/EG** “laying down rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products” for

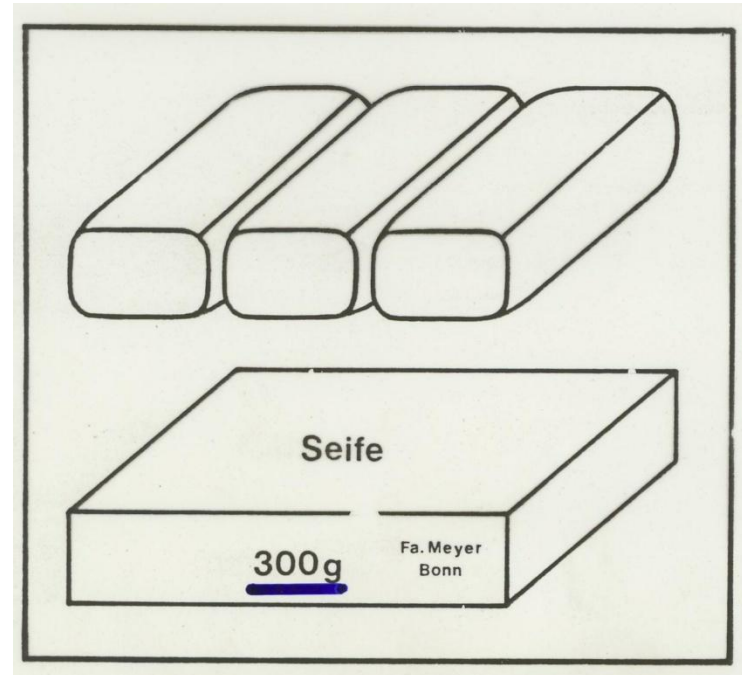
- ranges for pack sizes, but only for wine, spirits, sparkling wine, liqueur wine & aromatised wine
- multipacks *and* prepackages made up of individual packages which are not intended to be sold individually, which must be labelled in accordance with foodstuff Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 Annex IX No. 3 and 4

→ figure p.t.o.

## General German prepackage law



**multipack**



**individual packages which  
are not intended to be sold  
individually**

More general German requirements → see presentation  
**“Reference test, fees and enforcement results”**



## Special regulations in FPV

- Length, area & number
- Drained weight (see separate presentation)
- Catch weight prepackages (see separate presentation)
- Aerosol dispensers (see separate presentation)
- Unwrapped bakery products
- Unwrapped refillable prepackages
- Unwrapped products as wires, ...
- Prepackages above 10 kg or 10 L

## Special regulations in FPV

### Products with labelled length or area (FPV § 23)

- average as for prepackages
- maximum minus tolerance
  - 2 % for length
  - 3 % for area

Also for labelled length and width the tolerance for area is valid.

### Products with labelled number (FPV § 24)

- 30 pieces and lower: → minimum requirement  
no tolerance
- more than 30:
  - average as for prepackages
  - one piece for every beginning hundred

## Special regulations in FPV

### Unwrapped bakery products (FPV § 32)

- average and  $Tu_2$  as for prepackages, but without  $Tu_1$
- Bread with more than 250 g must be labelled on the bread or on a tag next to at the shelf.

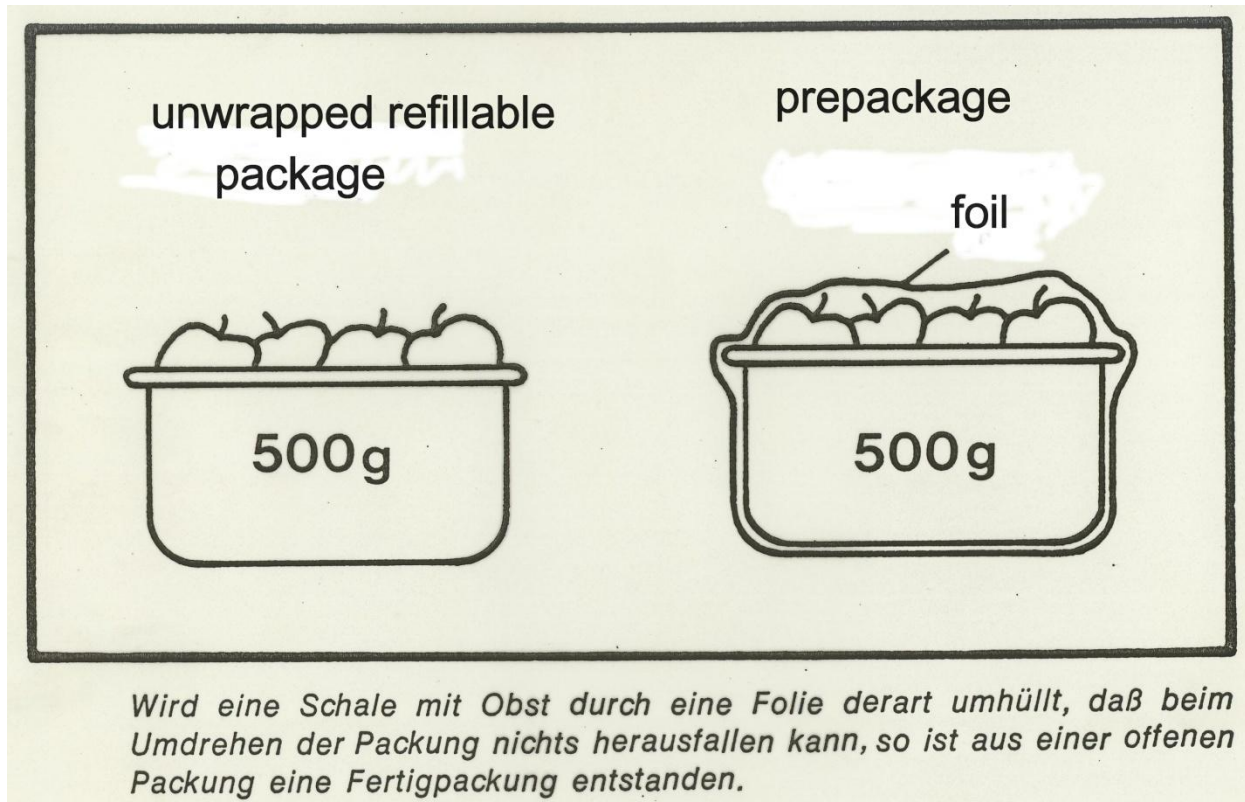
### Unwrapped products as wires, ... (FPV § 33)

- average as for prepackages and a tag with the labelling of the nominal quantity
- maximum minus tolerance
  - 2 % for length
  - 3 % for area

# Special regulations in FPV

## Unwrapped refillable prepackages (FPV 31a)

- The same three rules as for prepackages
- But also at sale at the retailer  $Tu_2$  must be hold.  
If not, package must be refilled.



## Special regulations in FPV

### Prepackages above 10 kg or 10 L (FPV § 31)

Not the same three rules as for prepackages and other tolerances:

$Q_n$ in kg or L	Tolerance in % von $Q_n$	Tolerance in g or mL
10 to 15	-	150
15 to 50	1,0	-
50 to 100	-	500
more than 100	0,5	-

- for fruits and potatoes a maximum minus tolerance of the values of the table
- also for coal, ... But also on the last delivery at the consumer  $Tu_2$  must be hold.
- Only fixed pack sizes of 25 kg, 50 kg & 75 kg.