



States of Guernsey
Trading Standards

The Weights and Measures Law

Consultation Paper

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STATES OF GUERNSEY

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1 Introduction

Following a review of the Weights and Measures (Guernsey and Alderney) Law 1991 (the Law), this consultation document is concerned with proposed changes to the Law and associated regulations and is intended to obtain the views of businesses, consumer representatives and the general public on those changes. The Law applies in Guernsey, Alderney and Herm, but does not apply in Sark.

The need for this review of the Law has been confirmed by the Law Officers of the Crown. They have advised the Trading Standards Service that the current law is out of date when compared to the law in other jurisdictions, and should be updated to ensure that Guernsey businesses are able to compete on a level playing field with UK and European competitors and Guernsey consumers benefit from an effective market.

The consultation deals with three specific areas where the need for change has been identified.

1. Deregulation of Prescribed Quantities
2. Modernisation of the Schedules in the Weights and Measures Law to reflect changes in trade practices and achieve comparability with UK legislation.
3. Definitions of intoxicating liquor to achieve consistency with Guernsey Customs and Excise legislation.

These areas are explained in more detail below.

2 Deregulation of Prescribed Quantities

2.1 The Law

The Weights and Measures (Guernsey and Alderney) Law 1991, regulates, amongst other things, the way certain pre-packed goods, both foods and non-foods, may be sold by quantity. Schedule 4 of the Law specifically deals with the sale of foods, including setting down the prescribed quantities in which certain foods may be pre-packed, while Schedules 5, 6, 7 and 8 deal with the sale of non-foods.

In addition, two categories of food, bread, and alcoholic drinks for consumption on licensed premises, if they are not pre-packed, may only be sold in prescribed quantities.

A prescribed quantity is defined as:

‘a quantity, which is specified by law, in which a food or non-food must be sold, and may be a weight, volume or length’ .

Prescribed quantities were introduced to standardize the quantities in which goods can be sold to help shoppers compare the prices of products in the same size packages to decide which best value is for money. The staple foods which must be sold in prescribed quantities, and the particular quantities and exceptions which apply for each food, are listed in Table A of Schedule 4 of the Law. (see Appendix 1).

When the Law was introduced in 1991, its provisions for the sale of goods which are sold in sealed packs, not made up at the time of the sale ('pre-packed'), followed the UK law in force at the time, which itself followed European Directives controlling the sale of goods.

The reason for this close mirroring of UK law was to ensure there were no barriers to trade between Guernsey and Alderney and the UK, or other EU Member States. Because weights and measures controls in Guernsey and Alderney were the same as in the UK and EU it meant that goods from local producers were more attractive to UK and EU retailers since they could rely on the weight marking without making further checks. It is therefore beneficial to businesses in Guernsey and Alderney that our Law mirrors UK and EU requirements.

Since 1991 the UK and EU have abolished the use of prescribed quantities to give greater freedom to packers and retailers to make up and sell their products in any size to meet demand and give greater choice to consumers. This means the Guernsey requirements are no longer the same as in these major export markets for Guernsey businesses. At the same time the UK and EU introduced a requirement for all large retail stores to display unit price information (e.g. price per kilo or per litre), making it easier for consumers to make comparisons between a wide range of pack sizes and products. While unit price marking is not required by law in Guernsey this additional consumer information is provided by the majority of food retailers enabling Guernsey consumers to make value for money judgments when selecting products.

Under Guernsey's trade arrangements with the UK and EU any Community rules which are necessary to allow free movement of goods and normal conditions of competition in trade to operate, apply, (Protocol 3 of the UK Treaty of Accession 1972). In effect, any goods which are legal for sale in the UK or EU can be sold legally in Guernsey. This means that:

- the Guernsey consumer protection measures introduced by prescribed quantities have limited impact since the majority of goods sold here, which are imported from the UK, do not have to comply with local Law;
- local producers are operating at a disadvantage when competing with non-local products as they must comply with local Law when imported goods do not; and

- any local businesses exporting their products must meet different legal obligations in the different markets in which they operate and therefore may be subject to additional operating costs.

A good example of the ambiguity created by the divergence of the law is the rules as applied to the packing of jam. Guernsey law requires jam to be sold in prepacks of 2oz, 4oz, 8oz, 12oz, 1lb, 1.5lb or a multiple of 1lb, and products produced and packaged in Guernsey must meet this rule. However, the vast majority of jam sold in Guernsey is imported and is packed in metric quantities not imperial ones, and is allowed to be sold in Guernsey as the jam is legal for sale in the UK or EU. This makes it difficult to compare similar products produced in Guernsey and the UK which will be packed in different quantities and different units.

Because of this, the Law Officers have advised Trading Standards that the provisions requiring pre-packed goods to be sold in prescribed quantities should be removed. This will enable Guernsey businesses to have unrestricted access to export markets, minimize their production costs and allow them to compete on a level playing field with UK and European competitors.

It is important to note that the removal of the obligation to pack in prescribed quantities would not prevent the continued use of those sizes in which products have been packed up to now. Although the deregulation of the market would mean that goods may be packed to any size, packers and manufacturers would be free to continue packing their goods in existing pack sizes if they wish to do so. Therefore, there would be no requirement for a business to adopt any new size or incur any additional costs unless they decide that it is in their commercial interests to do so.

2.2 Miscellaneous Foods

Part II of Schedule 4 deals with a wide range of foods from biscuits to pasta, from cereals to tea, and gives details of the prescribed quantities in which they must be sold (Appendix 1). Broadly, Trading Standards propose to abolish these restrictions. Where this is not the case the proposed changes for particular foods are described below.

2.3 Bread

Bread generally falls into two categories: pre-packed (wrapped) bread; and unwrapped bread sold from the premises where it is baked, or delivered to other premises for sale but remaining unwrapped. To bring the regulation of the Guernsey retail market in line with the UK we are proposing to remove all restrictions on the loaf weight of pre-packed bread and change the rules controlling the sale of unwrapped bread.

2.3.1 Current rules for pre-packed (wrapped) bread

Pre-packed whole loaves of bread must be sold in the prescribed quantity of 400g or multiples of 400g i.e. 800g, 1200g, and must be marked with the weight of the loaf. Any pre-packed loaf weighing 300g or less is exempt from weight marking.

Proposals

It is proposed to remove all restrictions on the weight in which pre-packed bread can be sold, while retaining the requirement to mark the packaging with the weight of the loaf.

2.3.2 Current rules for unwrapped bread

Unwrapped bread, unless the loaf weighs less than 300g, must be sold by net weight, (net weight means the weight of the loaf without any packaging), in the prescribed quantity of 400g or a multiple of 400g. This means a loaf with a net weight of 1,000g is not allowed, but loaves of 400g, 800g and 1200g net weight are allowed. The benefit of this is to enable consumers to easily distinguish between loaves of different sizes and thus be able to make informed decisions about value for money when buying.

Proposals

Subject to the exemptions listed below it is proposed to allow the sale of unwrapped bread of any net weight provided that the consumer is informed, by a notice or label, of the loaf type and the quantities in which it is available.

The proposed exemptions from labelling or notice requirements are:

- any unwrapped loaf of bread in a quantity of 400g or multiple of 400g;
- any unwrapped loaf of bread weighing 300g or less; and
- any sale under a contract for the supply of bread for consumption on the premises of the buyer, if the contract provides for the total weight of the delivery of bread to be of a specified quantity of not less than 25kg and for the weighing of the bread on delivery, e.g. bulk delivery of bread to a catering establishment.

This will mean a bakery will be free to produce bread loaves of any weight provided, (unless one of the exemptions applies), there is a notice or label informing the customer of the loaf type and the weight(s) of loaf which are available.

3 Definitions and sale of Intoxicating Liquor

The quantities in which intoxicating liquor must be sold are prescribed by The Weights and Measures (Intoxicating Liquor) Regulations 1999¹.

Developments have occurred since 1999 regarding how alcoholic drinks are sold. Also there are differences between the definitions of intoxicating liquor used in the Guernsey Weights and Measures Regulations and those definitions used by Customs and Excise, (in the Fourth Schedule of the Customs and Excise (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1972), to calculate the duty payable on alcoholic beverages.

To achieve consistency in Guernsey legislation it is proposed to amend the weights and measures regulations to use the Customs and Excise definitions in Table 1. (Customs and Excise do not define Yellow wine or sparkling wine. Therefore, the definition of Yellow wine and sparkling wine from the UK weights and measures regulations will be used).

Table 1

Intoxicating Liquor	Current definition	Proposed definition
beer	includes ale, porter, stout and any other description of beer, and any liquor which is made or sold as a description of beer or as a substitute for beer and which, on analysis of a sample, is found to be of a strength exceeding 0.5 per cent, but does not include - (a) black beer the worts whereof before fermentation were of a specific gravity of 1200° or more; or (b) liquor made (elsewhere than upon the licensed premises of a brewer) for sale, which, on analysis of a sample, is found to be of a strength not exceeding 0.5 per cent;	means beer of any description, and any liquor sold as beer, of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent volume obtained from the fermentation of worts prepared from cereals and any mixture of beer with a non-alcoholic drink,

¹ [The Weights and Measures \(Intoxicating Liquor\) Regulations 1999 \(GSI 1999/23\)](#)

cider	means cider of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent but less than 8.5 per cent obtained from the fermentation of apple juice without the addition at any time of any alcoholic liquor or of any liquor or substance which communicates colour or flavour other than such as the Board may permit;	means any cider or perry, and any liquor sold as cider or perry, of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent volume obtained from the fermentation of apple or pear juice
spirits	Not defined	means potable spirits of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent volume,
wine	means any liquor which is of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent and which is obtained from the alcoholic fermentation of fresh grapes or of the must of fresh grapes, whether or not the liquor is fortified with spirits or flavoured with aromatic extracts.	means any liquor of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent volume obtained from the fermentation of fresh grapes or the must of fresh grapes, or any substance, whether or not it is fortified with spirits or flavoured with aromatic extracts,
made-wine	means any liquor which is of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent and which is obtained from the alcoholic fermentation of any substance or by mixing a liquor so obtained, or a liquor derived from a liquor so obtained, with any other liquor or substance, but does not include wine, beer, black beer, spirits or cider;	means any liquor of a strength exceeding 1.2 per cent volume produced by the fermentation of any substance except beer, wine, cider, or spirit.
'Yellow' wine	means any wine entitled to use the following designations of origin: "Cotes du Jura", "Arbois", "L'Etoile" and "Chateau-Chalon"	means any wine entitled to use the following designations of origin: "Cotes du Jura", "Arbois", "L'Etoile" and "Chateau-Chalon"

Sparkling wine	means wine in bottles with "mushroom" stoppers held in place by ties or fastenings, and wine otherwise made up with an excess pressure of not less than one bar but less than three bar, measured at a temperature of 20°C.	means wine in bottles with "mushroom" stoppers held in place by ties or fastenings with an excess pressure of not less than 3 atmospheres, and wine otherwise made up with an excess pressure of not less than one bar but less than three bar, measured at a temperature of 20°C.
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3.1 Introduction of 2/3 pint as legal measure for the sale of free flow draught beer and cider

In 2011, at the request of UK industry, the UK added 2/3 (two thirds) pint to the list of legal measures for the sale of draught beer and cider to provide additional choice to the consumer. The Trading Standards Service would like to consult on whether the 2/3pt measure should be introduced as a legal measure in Guernsey. Sellers could choose whether or not to sell beer and cider in 2/3pt quantity. If they did decide to do so, they would be required to use approved glasses as they do now for the sale of free flow draught beer or cider.

3.2 Specific restrictions on the sale of wine in 187ml pre-packed quantity

Currently wine pre-packaged in the prescribed quantity of 187ml can only be sold for consumption on board aircraft, ships and trains or sold duty-free. These restrictions were originally introduced in Guernsey to ensure compatibility with UK law. The UK removed this restriction in 2009 with no adverse effects and therefore, to return to a position of compatibility with the UK and EU, it would seem to be sensible to remove the restrictions while retaining 187ml as a legal quantity.

3.3 Prescribed quantities for pre-packed intoxicating liquor

Wine and spirit drinks are two of the product categories where prescribed quantities have been retained by the UK and the EU. However, the range of prescribed quantities used by the UK and EU has been revised and it is proposed that Guernsey legislation is amended to be the same as the UK's. This will ensure that there are no barriers to trade for Guernsey producers of intoxicating liquor and help them compete effectively with overseas businesses.

3.3.1 For pre-packed wines

It is proposed that pre-packed, still wines outside the range 100ml to 1500ml will no longer be regulated.

Similarly pre-packed sparkling wine outside the range 125ml–1500ml will no longer be regulated.

3.3.2 For pre-packed spirit drinks

It is proposed that pre-packed spirits outside the range 100ml to 2000ml will no longer be regulated.

It is also proposed to add 1750ml as a permitted size for pre-packed spirits.

The proposed prescribed quantities for the different categories of alcoholic drink are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Product	Current prescribed quantity	Proposed prescribed quantity in which the product may be packed	Proposed Exceptions
Wine	10 cl = (100ml) 18.7cl 25cl 37.5cl 50cl 75cl 1L 1.5L 2L 3L 4L 5L 6L 8L 9L 10L	100ml 187ml 200ml (Liqueur wine and Aromatised wine only) 250ml 375ml 500ml 750ml 1000ml 1500ml	Containers of a capacity of less than 100ml or more than 1500ml
'Yellow' wine	62cl =(620ml)	620ml	
Sparkling wine	12.5cl =(125ml) 20cl 37.5cl	125ml 200ml 375ml	Containers of a capacity less than

	75cl 1.5L 3L 4.5L 6L 9L	750ml 1500ml	125ml or more than 1500ml
spirits	2cl =(20ml) 3cl 4cl 5cl 7.1cl 10cl =(100ml) 20cl 35cl 50cl 70cl 1L 1.125L 1.5L 2L 2.5L 3L 4.5L 5L 10L	100ml 200ml 350ml 500ml 700ml 1000ml 1500ml 1750ml 2000ml	Containers of a capacity less than 100ml or more than 2000ml

3.4 Quantities in which intoxicating liquor packed for duty free sale for consumption outside the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the European Union may be made up

An innovation introduced into UK regulations in 2009 was to allow intoxicating liquor sold duty-free for consumption outside the EU to be made up in any quantity. This allows manufacturers to pack products to meet the demands of the particular market where their products will be sold.

It is proposed to introduce a similar de-regulation to the Guernsey legislation which would put Guernsey businesses on a level playing field when competing against UK businesses.

4 Introduction of metric weights and measures equivalents

One area where the Bailiwick of Guernsey demonstrates its difference from the UK is by the retention of imperial measures e.g. the pound and ounce, or the gallon, as legal units of measurement for buying and selling goods.

However, since 1980 the UK has replaced imperial units of measurement with metric units e.g. the kilogram and litre, as the legal units of measurement to conform to EU directives. In general, imperial units are no longer legal units of measurement in the UK, with some exceptions remaining e.g. the pint for the sale of beer, cider and milk in returnable containers, and the mile for road traffic signs. As the Guernsey Weights and Measures Law is largely unchanged since its introduction, many of the changes that introduced metric quantities to the UK law have not been incorporated into Guernsey Law.

NOTE: It is not proposed to abolish the use of imperial units of measurement for trade in Guernsey and Alderney.

We are proposing to amend the Schedules to the Law, to add metric units and quantities where imperial quantities are given, using UK legislation as the guide. In this way our legislation will be compatible with the UK while retaining its traditional uniqueness. Within the Bailiwick businesses and the public will be able to choose their preferred units of measurement when determining the quantity of goods bought or sold, while businesses trading outside the Bailiwick will benefit from compatible legislation.

5 Countable Produce

‘Countable produce’ is regulated by Schedule 3 and means specified varieties of fruit and vegetables which can be sold either individually or by number, e.g. 1 apple or 6 onions. Also, some vegetables can be sold by the ‘bunch’ e.g. asparagus or mint.

Since 1991, when the list of produce that can be sold by number was agreed, the variety of produce available has increased as the market for sourcing ‘exotic’ fruit and vegetables has become more global. Now a number of varieties of produce which are not listed in the Schedule, for example the herb lemongrass and the vegetable butternut squash, are commonly on sale by number.

At first sight some produce available in local shops are not named in the Countable Produce Schedule, for example, Chinese leaf and papaya. However, Chinese leaf is a variety of cabbage, while papaya is an alternative name for pawpaw, which are listed. Similarly,

butternut squash belongs to the same vegetable group as pumpkin and therefore, even though the items are not specifically named in the list, they can be sold by number.

Proposals

The Countable Produce Schedule will be retained but we are considering introducing a means of future proofing the Schedule so new, 'unlisted', products which are placed on the market can be sold without any doubts about compliance with the Law arising for the seller.

The current controls on the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, including specific controls on countable produce will remain in place. But, to accommodate any variety of produce not listed in the Countable Produce Schedule, we are proposing that any individual item of produce which weighs 175g or more, could be considered to be countable produce and thus be sold under the same controls as are in place now (described in Schedule 3).

Broadly, countable produce can be sold by number or, if pre-packed, by number or net weight. If the pre-pack is not marked with the net weight, the requirement to mark the package with the number of articles it contains does not apply if there are 8 articles or fewer, and all the articles can be clearly seen by the buyer.

In the case of any vegetable which is considered to be a herb² then it is proposed that the seller should be able to decide whether the herb is sold by net weight or by number or by the bunch.

6 Sand and other Ballast

Paragraph 9 of Schedule 5 says that the person in charge of the vehicle carrying ballast by road must carry relevant documentation for the load, and describes when and to whom the documentation must be handed over during the journey.

The equivalent to Paragraph 9 in the UK legislation makes it a specific offence if the person in charge of the vehicle fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with provisions of the paragraph.

As this offence is not included in Schedule 5 of the Guernsey Law it is proposed to add it to provide an appropriate sanction in the event of non-compliance with the law.

² (Wikipedia definition: the leafy green or flowering part of a plant used for flavouring food)

7 Solid Fuel (coal, coke, any solid fuel derived from coal or coke)

In order to mirror UK provisions, a minor amendment is proposed which increases, from 100kg to 110kg, the quantity of solid fuel that a single delivery must exceed before a delivery document must be carried by the seller.

8 Miscellaneous Goods other than Foods:

Table 3

Goods (Schedule 7)	Proposed Change	Note
Part I Liquid Fuel and Lubricants	introduce metric equivalents to the imperial quantities in the Schedule.	
Part II Ready-mixed Cement Mortar and Ready-mixed Concrete	that the product is sold by volume and, if not made up in a securely closed container, it is proposed that it is sold only by volume in a multiple of 0.1 cubic metre.	The controls do not apply if the volume of goods is less than 1 cubic metre,
Part III Agricultural Liming Materials, Agricultural Salt and Inorganic Fertilisers	introduce metric equivalents to the imperial quantities in the Schedule.	
Part IV Wood Fuel	introduce metric equivalents to the imperial quantities in the Schedule.	

8.1 Perfumery and Toilet Preparations, Dentifrices³, Soap

In the UK's Weights and Measures legislation Parts V and VI have been repealed as the regulation of products within their scope now falls under the Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013⁴ which implement the relevant EU Directive. Trading Standards is not proposing to introduce the full scope of regulations that apply to cosmetic products, as the vast majority of the provisions would fall outside the Service's areas of

³ Toothpaste etc.

⁴ Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013 ([SI 2013/1478](#))

responsibility. However, it is proposed to introduce the quantity marking requirements of the EU Directive. This would mean that the container and packaging of a ‘cosmetic product’⁵ would be required to be marked with its nominal content, by weight or volume, at the time of packing, subject to certain exemptions. Generally, any cosmetic product of less than 5 grams or 5 milliliters, free samples, or items sold by number, would not need to be marked with an indication of their weight or volume.

Some changes are necessary in relation to the requirements dealing with soap. Broadly, soap used by a human to wash is also defined as a cosmetic product, so it is proposed to add a statement to Part VII making it explicit that Part VII applies only to soap which is not defined as a cosmetic product.

Table 4

Goods	Proposed Change	Note
Part V Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	It is proposed that Part V is repealed and a ‘cosmetic product’ would be required to be marked on its container and packaging with its nominal content, by weight or volume, at the time of packing	certain exemptions would apply, Generally, any cosmetic product of less than 5 grams or 5 millilitres, free samples or items sold by number, would not need to be marked with an indication of their weight or volume.
Part VI Dentifrices	It is proposed that Part VI is repealed and a ‘cosmetic product’ would be required to be marked on its container and packaging with its nominal content, by weight or volume, at the time of packing	certain exemptions would apply. Generally, any cosmetic product of less than 5 grams or 5 millilitres, free samples or items sold by number, would not need to be marked with an indication of

⁵ any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odors; [Regulation \(EC\) 1223/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (recast), as amended from time to time.

		their weight or volume.
Part VII Soap	it is proposed to add a statement to Part VII making it explicit that Part VII does not apply to soap which is a cosmetic product. Further amendments are proposed which add metric equivalents where imperial quantities are given in the Schedule for liquid soap or any other type of soap within the scope of Part VII.	Part VII will only apply to soap not for use directly on humans.

8.2 Other amendments to Schedule 7

For the goods listed in Table 5 where an imperial quantity is given, it is proposed to include the metric equivalent. For example, where the Law refers to lubricating oil being sold in the imperial quantity of one quart, then the corresponding metric quantity, i.e. one litre, will be added to the Law. (Note that the corresponding metric quantity may not be exactly the same amount as the imperial quantity i.e. while 1 quart = 1,136ml, 1 litre (1,000ml) is used).

This will mean the amended Schedule will reflect the marketplace where the vast majority of goods are sold in metric quantities, while the imperial quantities are retained and can be used if a business or consumer wishes.

Table 5

Goods	Proposed Change
<p>Part VIII Miscellaneous Goods to Be Sold by or Marked with Length.</p> <p>This Part applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bias binding, (b) elastic, (c) ribbon, (d) tape and (e) sewing thread. 	<p>introduce metric equivalent to the imperial quantity below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>
<p>Part IX Miscellaneous Goods to Be Sold by or Marked with Net Weight.</p> <p>This Part applies to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) articles offered as feed for household pets, being manufactured feed or bird feed, other than animal feed in biscuit or cake form 	<p>introduce metric equivalents to the imperial quantities below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>

<p>pre-packed in a quantity by number not exceeding 16,</p> <p>(c) nails,</p> <p>(d) paste paint,</p> <p>(e) seeds other than pea or bean seeds, and</p> <p>(f) rolled oats.</p>	
<p>Part X Miscellaneous Goods to Be Marked When Pre-Packed with Net Weight.</p> <p>This Part applies to –</p> <p>Portland cement,</p> <p>(b) cleansing powders and scouring powders, (c) detergents, other than liquid detergents, and</p> <p>(d) paint remover, other than liquid paint remover.</p>	<p>introduce metric equivalent to the imperial quantity below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>
<p>Part XI Miscellaneous Goods to Be Sold by or Marked with Capacity Measurement.</p> <p>This Part applies to –</p> <p>(a) anti-freeze fluid for internal combustion engines,</p> <p>(b) linseed oil,</p> <p>(c) paint (other than paste paint),</p> <p>(d) paint thinner,</p> <p>(e) turpentine,</p> <p>(f) turpentine substitute,</p> <p>(g) varnish, and</p> <p>(h) wood preservative fluid (including fungicides and insecticides).</p>	<p>introduce metric equivalent to the imperial quantity below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>
<p>Part XII Miscellaneous Goods to Be Marked When Pre-Packed with Capacity Measurement.</p> <p>This Part applies to</p> <p>(a) enamel,</p> <p>(b) lacquer,</p> <p>(c) liquid detergents,</p> <p>(d) liquid paint remover,</p> <p>(e) petrifying fluid and</p> <p>(f) rust remover.</p>	<p>introduce metric equivalent to the imperial quantity below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>

<p>Part XIII Miscellaneous Goods to Be Sold by or Marked with Net Weight or Capacity Measurement.</p> <p>This Part applies to</p> <p>(a) polishes and dressings analogous to polishes,</p> <p>(b) pea seeds and</p> <p>(c) bean seeds.</p>	<p>introduce metric equivalents to the imperial quantities below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply.</p>
<p>Part XIV Miscellaneous Goods to Be Marked When Pre-Packed with Quantity by Number</p>	<p>For the avoidance of doubt, no amendments are proposed for this Part.</p>

9 Composite Goods and Collection of Articles

Schedule 8 deals with the quantity labelling of composite goods e.g. aerosol products and collections of articles, e.g. groups of articles of cosmetic products.

While there are no businesses involved in manufacturing aerosols in Guernsey it is proposed to amend the Guernsey legislation to reflect UK requirements to ensure consumers are protected from the importation of products which are not marked with an indication of quantity.

This means an aerosol container must be marked with:

- an indication of its total capacity, that is the maximum amount of product the container could hold; and
- an indication of the quantity by net volume of the entire contents of the container, that is the amount of product the container is actually filled with.

For collections of articles it is proposed to introduce to the Schedule the metric equivalent to the imperial quantity below which the controls on the quantities in which goods are sold do not apply