



DECREE-LAW No. 40/2023, of 31 May
LEGAL METROLOGY

Whereas, in order to protect the public interest, it is necessary to guarantee the accuracy of measurements, as well as the existence of order and legal security in the use of units of measurement, standard units, measuring methods and measuring instruments, measurements, weighing and equipment, it is necessary that legal metrology be regulated by legal statute.

Considering that Legal Metrology contributes to the accuracy, credibility and transparency of measures, whether in commerce, industry or in all other economic and scientific activities, thus playing a decisive role in the economy, at the level of consumer protection and, consequently, of the well-being of the populations, constituting a key element in the economic and social development of the country.

Considering that legal metrological activity is an obligation of the State and is exercised on the measuring instruments used in commercial transactions, operations fiscal operations, safety, environmental protection and health. Its scope varies according to the traditions and needs of each country. Its action plays a key role in consumer and citizen protection in general and in the arbitration of conflicts between the various partners involved in measurement science.

Considering that many of the areas where measurement is applied, namely commerce, are susceptible to generate conflicts, so that a high level of accuracy and precision is required in the measurement result for strictly economic-financial, social and political reasons.

Following the approval by the National Parliament of Law n. 8/2016, of 8 July, (Consumer Protection Law), the Government is tasked with developing the regulatory framework for measurements carried out in these areas.

Thus,

The Government decrees, pursuant to Article 115(1)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic, to be valid as law, the following:

CHAPTER I PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1 Object

The present diploma regulates the use of measuring instruments, units of measurement, standard units, measuring methods, weighing instruments, as well as determines the competent body to carry out legal metrological supervision.

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of interpretation and application of this law, the following definitions are adopted definitions for the words and concepts used in its articles are adopted:

- a) "International Bureau of Weights and Measures" (*le Bureau International des Poids et Mesures* or "*BIPM*") is an intergovernmental organisation established under the Metre Convention;
- b) "Adjusting the Measuring Instrument" is to assess the correctness of the instrument or to make a smooth correction of measuring instruments, with the aim of maintaining the adjusted accuracy for the purpose of complying with technical requirements;
- c) "Calibrate" is the act of marking with a legal verification or cancellation symbol, applicable in measuring instruments that have not yet been used or in written information with valid legal verification or cancellation marks, based on the results of tests performed by the metrologist;
- d) "Calibration" is the operation that establishes, under specified conditions, in a first stage, a relation between the values and measurement uncertainties provided by standards and the corresponding indications with the associated uncertainties; in a second stage, it uses this information to establish a relation aiming at obtaining a measurement result from an indication;

- e) "Conformity calibration" is the act of periodically calibrating, setting legal verification or cancellation marks, applicable to measuring instruments already previously calibrated or in written information marking the validity or non-validity or nullity, based on the results of tests carried out by the metrologist;
- f) "Certification" is the activity of issuing certificates of goods and services
- g) "General Conference on Weights and Measures" (*la Conference Generale des Poids et Mesures*) is a conference held in the framework of the Metre Convention;
- h) "Consumer" is any natural or legal person who purchases consumer goods, whether products or services.
- i) "Metre Convention" (*la Convention du Metre*) is an international treaty aiming at finding and standardizing metric units and weights, signed and established in Paris, on 20 May 1875, by the envoys sent from 17 countries;
- j) "Qualified entity" is the natural or collective person with a qualification attributed by the Quality Institute of Timor-Leste, I.P. (IQTL, I. P.), to exercise the activity of legal metrological control designated as a Metrological Verification Body, Municipal Metrology Service or Council Metrology Service.
- k) "Inspection" is the activity of monitoring conformity between goods and services with the requirements established in the legislation in force;
- l) "Measuring instrument" is a tool used for measuring the quantity and/or quality of products, equipped with a device indicating the results of such measurement;
- m) "Legal Metrology Laboratory" is a determined place that is equipped with standardized equipment and sizes that meet the requirements that have been determined to carry out Legal Metrology activities and are legally responsible for their skills;
- n) "Metrology" is the science of measurements, encompassing all its theoretical and practical aspects, as well as its applications throughout society
- o) "Scientific Metrology" is that which deals with international and national measurement standards, laboratory instruments and scientific research and methodologies, related to the creation, development and treatment of standards and units of measurement.
- p) "Industrial metrology" is metrology with the purpose of ensuring that the measuring system and respective measuring instruments in industry work with accuracy and

precision, both in the production preparation process and in ensuring the quality and safety of final products;

- q) "Legal Metrology" is that which results from legal requirements concerning measurements, units of measurement, instruments and methods of measurement carried out by competent bodies, having impact on economic transactions, health, safety, stability and environmental conservation, aiming at consumer protection.
- r) "Metrologist" is the official of the government entity who has the competencies, tasks and functions to manage the standard of Units of Measurement and calibration Laboratory, system of international units, calibration, control and socialization of metrology;
- s) "Minister" is the Minister whose scope of assignment of duties and responsibilities include the field of Legal Metrology.
- t) "Unit Symbol" is a symbol representing a unit of measurement;
- u) "International System of Weights and Measures" (*le Systeme International d'Unites or "SI"*), is the internationally accepted and globally recognised recommended practical system of units of measurement, consisting of a set of seven basic units (the metre, kilogram, second, ampere, kelvin, mole and candela), prefixes and derived units;
- v) "Basic Unit" is a unit that forms the basis of units of a quantity that can be reproduced in derived units;
- w) "Standard Unit" is a valid legal measure used as a basis for comparison;

Article 3

Principles and Objectives

1. Legal Metrology is that which, when developed by the competent government entities, has as its main objective to protect the consumer by treating measurement units, measuring methods and instruments, in accordance with the mandatory technical and legal requirements, promoting national development, namely, in the areas of health, safety and environmental conservation.
2. Legal Metrology shall follow the following guiding principles:
 - a) Principle of Transparency and Trust: units of measurement, methods and instruments of measurement shall be accessible to all economic agents.

- b) b) Principle of sovereignty: within the limits of its jurisdiction, it is the Government that is responsible for metrological control.
- c) Principle of Technical Accuracy: the accuracy of measurement instruments ensures credibility in measurement systems used in commercial transactions and by systems related to the areas of health, safety and environment.
- d) Principle of Competitiveness: Economic agents, namely enterprises, should seek to invest in resources that best ensure and harmonise the basic functions of competitiveness, such as standardisation, metrology and conformity assessment, promoting quality in the performance of commercial activities at national, regional and international level.

CHAPTER II COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Article 4

Competent Authorities

1. IQTL, I.P. shall be responsible for ensuring and managing the legal metrological control system for measuring methods and instruments and for qualifying competent bodies to carry out this activity, whenever necessary to ensure effective coverage at national level:
 - a) To supervise all activities intended to ensure legal metrological control, established in the present decree-law and its regulations;
 - b) Proceed with the approval of the model of measuring instruments, and with the approval and metrological verification of the means of measurement;
 - c) Ensure metrological traceability of reference means used in legal metrological control
 - d) To qualify entities for:
 - i) the performance of tests required for model approval;
 - ii) ii) To carry out first verification operations, as well as, alternatively or cumulatively, periodic verification of measuring instruments.
 - e) To ensure the training of technicians necessary for the exercise of legal metrological control, in collaboration with the other entities involved in the various operations of legal metrological control and surveillance.

Article 5

Qualification of entities

1. Whenever, in a certain field, it is deemed necessary to ensure effective national coverage of the legal metrological control system of measuring methods and instruments, the IQTL, I.P. shall qualify the entities for carrying out this activity.
2. The qualification referred to in the previous number is granted for the performance of the activities envisaged in sub-paragraph d) of point 2 of the previous article.
3. Qualification shall always depend on IQTL, I.P.'s verification that there is a need for legal metrological control geographical coverage of a certain method or measuring instrument and that the entity to be qualified meets the applicable qualification requirements.
4. The qualification requirements referred to in the previous number shall be laid down by a decision of the Board of Directors of the IQTL, I.P., published in the Official Gazette and on the Institute's website.

CHAPTER III

LEGAL METROLOGICAL CONTROL

SECTION I

GENERAL

Article 6

Legal metrological control operations

1. The legal metrological control of measuring instruments comprises the following operations:
 - a) Model approval;
 - b) First verification
 - c) Periodic verification
 - d) Extraordinary verification.
2. Legal metrological control operations performed under the terms legally prescribed shall be valid throughout the national territory.

Article 7

Commercialisation and Commissioning

1. The commercialisation and putting into service of measuring instruments under the national legislation presupposes prior model approval, followed by initial verification.
2. The placing on the market and putting into use of measuring instruments and the methods of metrological control shall require prior model approval followed by initial verification.
3. The placing on the market and putting into service of non-automatic weighing instruments presupposes the prior approval of a model, followed by an initial verification.

Article 8

Approval of Model

1. Model approval is the act which certifies the conformity of a measuring instrument or supplementary device with the specifications applicable to its category with a view to its being made available on the market.
2. The model approval is applied for by the respective manufacturer or authorized representative and is valid for a period of 10 years, after which it must be renewed.
3. When the approval of the model or its renewal cannot be granted, for technical reasons, under the terms of the previous number, the following restrictions may be imposed, cumulatively or not:
 - a) limitation of the period of validity to two years, which may be extended for a maximum of a further three years;
 - b) limitation of the number of measuring instruments that can be manufactured under the approval;
 - c) Obligation of notification of the places where the measuring instruments are installed;
 - d) Limitation of the use of measuring instruments.
4. Manufacturers or authorised representatives shall affix the approval mark and manufacturing number to all instruments of the same model and IQTL, I.P. may require that a specimen or constituent parts of the same be delivered, that the manufacturer or authorised representative keeps them or that the respective construction projects be delivered.

5. Whenever a previously approved model is modified, by change or replacement of a component, or by the addition of a complementary device, which may influence the measurement results or the regulatory conditions of use, that model requires additional approval.
6. Pattern approval shall be withdrawn if any of the following situations occur:
 - a) the measuring instruments manufactured do not conform to the approved pattern, to their particular conditions of approval, or to the applicable regulatory provisions;
 - b) b) General defects in the measuring instruments that make them unsuitable for their intended purpose.
7. Measuring instruments in use, whose pattern approval is not renewed or has been withdrawn, may remain in use provided they satisfy the applicable metrological verification operations.

Article 9

First verification

1. The first verification comprises the set of operations aimed at verifying the conformity of the metrological quality of new or repaired measuring instruments with the respective approved models and with the applicable regulatory provisions, and shall be requested, for new instruments, by the manufacturer or authorised representative, and by the user, for repaired instruments.
2. In the measuring instruments whose metrological quality is within the maximum permissible errors and other applicable regulatory dispositions relative to the respective model, the first verification mark shall be affixed at the moment of the operation.
3. The first verification is valid for the period contained in the applicable specific regulations.

Article 10

Periodic verification

1. Periodic verification comprises the set of operations intended to check that the measuring instruments keep their metrological quality within the maximum

permissible errors and all other applicable regulatory provisions relative to the respective model and must be requested by the user of the measuring instrument.

2. For measuring instruments whose metrological quality is within the maximum permissible errors and other regulatory provisions applicable to the respective model, the periodic verification mark shall be affixed at the time of the operation.
3. The periodic verification shall be valid for the period established in the applicable specific regulations.
4. The periodic verification should be requested until 30 days before the end of validity of the last metrological control operation.

Article 11

Extraordinary verification

1. Special verification comprises all the operations intended to verify that the measuring instrument remains under the legal conditions indicated in each case.
2. Apart from the extraordinary verification carried out on the initiative of IQTL, I.P., measuring instruments may also be subject to that verification at the request of any interested party or on the initiative of the competent official bodies.
3. Extraordinary verification does not replace periodic verification.

SECTION II

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

Article 12

International System of Units

The adopted unit system is the metric system, which consists of a system of units of measurement designed around seven basic units, used in a standardised manner.

Article 13

Basic Unit

1. The basic unit of the International System Unit consists of seven basic units of measurement:
 - a) The basic unit of the quantity of length is the metre;
 - b) The basic unit of mass is the kilogram;

- c) The basic unit of time is the second;
 - d) The basic unit of the electric current is the ampere;
 - e) The basic unit of the quantity of temperature in thermodynamics is the kelvin;
 - f) The basic unit of the quantity of light power is the candela;
 - g) The basic unit of quantity of substance is the mole.
2. The definitions that apply to the basic units as provided in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be the most recent definitions established by the General Conference on Measurements and Weights.

Article 14 Unit Symbols

The symbols of the units referred to in the preceding article shall be as follows:

NO	Unit	Unit Symbol
a	Meter	m
b	Kilogram	Kg
c	Second	s
d	Ampere	A
e	Calvino	K
f	Candela	cd
g	Mole	mol

Article 15 Initials of Decimal Parts

1. With the exception of the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, multiples and decimal parts of units provided for in Article 13 of this Law, which are not represented by a number in front of the unit or unit symbol of the units in question, shall have one of the following words appended to the front of the unit symbol referred to following words from the beginning of the word or symbol:

Múltiplos/parte decimal		Inicial da palavra Símbolo unidade		
1 000 000 000 000 000 000	=	10^{18}	eksa	E
1 000 000 000 000 000	=	10^{15}	peta	P

1 000 000 000 000	=	10^{12}	tera	T
1 000 000 000	=	10^9	giga	G
1 000 000	=	10^6	mega	M
1 000	=	10^3	kilo	k
1 00	=	10^2	hekto	h
10	=	10^1	deka	da
0,1	=	10^{-1}	desi	d
0,01	=	10^{-2}	senti	c
0,001	=	10^{-3}	mili	m
0,000 001	=	10^{-6}	mikro	
0,000 000 001	=	10^{-9}	nano	n
0,000 000 000 001	=	10^{-12}	piko	p
0,000 000 000 000 001	=	10^{-15}	femto	f
0,000 000 000 000 000 001	=	10^{-18}	atto	a

2. One thousandth (0.001) part of the kilogram is the gram, expressed with the unit symbol g; The multiples and decimal parts of the Kilogram, if not expressed by a number in front of the kilogram unit or unit symbol, then they shall be expressed in units of grams.

Article 16

Thermodynamic Temperature Unit

The degree centigrade temperature scale in general use has a zero point equal to 273.15 Kelvin.

Section III

EQUIPMENT

Article 17

Equipment Unit Standards

1. The master Unit Standard Equipment of the basic units are called National Standards or Level I (one) Standards;
2. The Standard Equipment for basic units derived from the standard level are called level II (two), level III (three) and level IV (four) standard and are used as a basis for comparison.
3. The procedure for implementing, administering, maintaining and using the National Standard as referred to in Nos. 1 and 2 shall be regulated by special legislation.

SECTION IV MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Article 18 Requirements for Measuring Instruments

1. Measuring instruments shall comply with the metrological quality established in the recommendations issued by the International Legal Metrology Organisation, applying at all times the definitions contained in the International Vocabulary of Metrology and the International Vocabulary of Legal Metrology terms.
2. Measuring instruments which satisfy the conformity assessment procedures shall be considered for the purpose of national metrological control.

Article 19 Adjustment and Destruction of Measuring Instruments

1. Assuming the guarantee of accuracy of measurement results, the Metrologist who who carried out the calibration or renewal of calibration shall also be competent to:
 - a) adjust the measurement instruments submitted to be calibrated or be subject to calibration renewal, when they have not yet met the requirements established in the Technical Regulations;
 - b) Destroy the instrument until it becomes unusable, whose calibration or renewal of calibration has not met the requirements established in the Technical Regulations.
2. The competent authority shall establish the Technical Regulations to adjust or destroy the measuring instruments as stipulated in the previous number.

Article 20

Licences

1. The Entity manufacturing or repairing measuring instruments shall obtain prior authorisation.
2. The entry of measuring instruments into the national territory depends on prior authorisation.
3. The issuing of licences for the manufacture and repair, as well as the introduction of measuring instruments into the national territory, as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be subject to further regulation.

SECTION V

CALIBRATION MARK

Article 21

Calibration Mark

1. Types of calibration marks:
 - a) Valid Calibration Mark;
 - b) Cancelled Calibration Mark;
 - c) Guaranteed Calibration Mark;
 - d) Regional calibration mark
 - e) Initial Metrologist Mark.
2. The use of the types of Calibration Marks on measurements, their form, validity period and place of display referred to in the preceding number shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 22

Use of Calibration Marks

1. Legal calibration marks shall be affixed or placed on measuring instruments that have been declared valid at the time of the act of calibration.
2. Cancelled calibration marks are affixed to the measuring instrument at the time the calibration was declared cancelled.

3. The guaranteed calibration mark is affixed or placed on certain parts of the measuring instruments that have been declared valid, seeking to prevent the occurrence of conversion or change.
4. The regional calibration mark and the initial mark of the assessor or metrologist is affixed to the measuring instrument, making known where and by whom the calibration was done.
5. The calibration marks of legal validity that cannot be affixed on the measuring instruments may be replaced by a written statement.

SECTION VI PRODUCTS IN PACKAGES

Article 23 Package Label

1. All goods circulating in packages, sold, offered or promoted must bear on the package or on the label in concise, correct and clear writing:
 - a) the name of the goods in packages;
 - b) the size, content or net weight of the goods in packages with units or symbols referred to in section 14, section 15 and section 16 of this law;
 - c) the number of items in the package, if the goods are sold counting in units.
2. Goods in packaging as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include the composition of the material and validity of the items in the packaging;
3. The writing referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall contain Arabic numerals and Latin letters.
4. The provisions applied to the items in packaging referred to in the present article shall also apply to the goods in packaging that are imported.

Article 24 Identity of the company

1. Each package or label must include the name and the headquarters of the company that makes the packages.

2. All products made or produced by the company in an unpackaged state and circulated in a packaged state, are subject to compliance with the standards laid down in the previous article and must designate the name of the company and its headquarters.

Article 25

Disposition of Goods in Packages

The disposition of goods in packages, as referred to in articles 23 and 24 of this Decree-Law, is regulated by a ministerial statute.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEILLANCE AND SYSTEM OF SANCTIONS

SECTION I

PROHIBITED ACTS

Article 26

The use of Measuring Instruments

The following measuring instruments are of prohibited possession and use:

- a) measuring instruments that do not have valid legal calibration marks or are not accompanied with legal authentication information, except those that are not subject to calibration;
- b) Measuring instruments that after being repaired or modified may be affected in length, volume, weight or its indicator, have not have been subject to verification by the metrologist;
- c) Measuring instruments of length, volume, weight or its indicator with values deviating from those permitted by the tests and inspections carried out within the scope of this statute, in such a way that they may be submitted to calibration;
- d) The measuring instruments that have special marks, allowing people to d) Measuring instruments that have special marks, allowing people to determine the measure according to the base and other denominations in accordance with that stipulated in the present diploma;
- e) Measuring instruments used for other purposes, as stipulated in this diploma;

Article 27

Invalid calibration mark

It shall be prohibited to offer, purchase, sell, rent, keep for sale or trade:

- a) measuring instruments with a cancelled calibration mark;
- b) measuring instruments that are not marked with a valid or legal calibration or that are not accompanied by authentication information, except those that are not subject to calibration.
- c) those measuring instruments for which the guaranteed calibration mark is damaged.

Article 28

Installation of Additional Instruments

1. The installation of measuring devices, pointing devices or other instruments, in addition to the devices that have already been checked or calibrated, is prohibited.
2. Instruments that have been altered or modified or installed in accordance with the previous number shall be considered as not calibrated or their calibration as not renewed.

Article 29

Measurement Deviations

It is prohibited to use, or cause to be used, measuring instruments:

- a) in any other way or in any other position than that regulated in this Decree-Law;
- b) To measure or weigh above its maximum capacity; c) To determine measurement below its lower limit;

Article 30

Symbol of other Units

1. It is prohibited to use unit designations and symbols which are not applicable under the terms of the present statute in the advertisements of products sold by means of measures, in the media, on goods or product packaging, as well as other notices that may contain the information about measures.
2. The prohibition provided for in the previous number does not apply to the advertisements of:
 - a) immovable property situated outside the territory of Timor-Leste;

- b) Movable assets sent outside the region of Timor-Leste;
3. In the movable goods sold in accordance with the size of the original packaging, the designation or unit symbol applicable under the terms of the present document shall be included when the objects were inserted into the national territory.

Article 31

Use of Other Sizes

It is prohibited to sell, offer, buy or commercialize in any form, all items by size or quantity that is not in accordance with the real dimension, net volume, net weight or the real quantity.

Article 32

Incompatibility of Dimensions in Packaging

It is prohibited to make, distribute, pack or store for sale, or offer to buy, all packaged products whose size, net volume, net weight or count number:

- a) is smaller than that indicated on the packaging or label, or
- b) Does not respect the dispositions established in articles 23 and following of this diploma.

SECTION II

SUPERVISION

Article 33

Legal Metrology Supervision

- 1. Without prejudice to the powers attributed to other entities, the Inspection and Supervision Authority for Economic, Sanitary and Food Activity, I.P. (AIFAESA, I.P.) is responsible for supervising compliance with this Decree-Law.
- 2. AIFAESA, I.P. shall be responsible for investigating the administrative infraction proceedings and shall be the recipient of any notices of infraction issued by other entities.
- 3. Whenever any infraction to the provisions of this Decree-Law and its regulations is verified, the surveillance entities shall issue a notice.
- 4. The officials carrying out the control or supervision shall be called inspectors.

5. AIFAESA, I.P. may request the assistance of other governmental entities that carry out inspections in their respective areas, to carry out control and supervision.
6. The official referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall have the right to seal and or seize the goods which are considered to be evidence of any infraction of the provisions of this Decree-Law.
7. The official referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article may perform his or her functions in the places open to the public, within their opening hours.
8. The official referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article may collaborate with the police authorities when, in the course of investigation, there are serious indications that a crime has been committed, and such violating conduct may be subject to criminal proceedings.
9. The official referred to in number 4 of the present article may be a witness where the violating conduct of the violating agent is sufficient to bring him or her to trial.
10. Where the official referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is not permitted to enter a place open to the public and within its opening hours, he or she may notify the police authorities of such impediment.
11. Investigations shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures established by applicable law.

SECTION III SANCTIONS AND MISDEMEANOUR PROVISIONS

Article 34 Sanctions

1. Violation of the provisions of Articles 26, 27, 28 and 29 of this Decree Law shall constitute a very serious economic administrative offence, punishable by a fine of up to a maximum of USD 500.00 (five hundred US dollars) multiplied by the price of the instrument measurement instrument used for economic activities at that time.
2. The violation of the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 of this statute-law shall constitute a serious economic offence, punishable by a fine of up to a maximum of USD 250.00 (two hundred and fifty US dollars) multiplied by the price of the measuring instrument used for economic activities at that time or by the price of the product in the packaging at that time.

3. The violation of the provisions of Articles 24, 25 and 30, numbers 1 and 3 of this statute law shall constitute a light economic offence, punishable with a fine of up to USD 1,000.00 (one thousand US dollars).
4. The application of fines and accessory sanctions is the responsibility of the Inspector-General of AIFAESA, I.P.
5. Negligence is punishable.

Article 35
Confiscation procedures

1. Confiscated measuring instruments that are in violation of the provisions of this decree-law shall not be returned to the owner after they have been calibrated.
2. Confiscated goods found to be in violation of the provisions of this Decree-law may be declared forfeited to the State.
3. Seizure shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in the applicable legislation.

CHAPTER V
STATE REVENUE

Article 36
Fees

1. Fees shall be due for the operations referred to in Article 6, to be established by statutory instrument of the members of the Government responsible for the areas of economy and finance.
2. The fees referred to in this Article are due irrespective of the applicant's nature, whether public or private, and no exemption may be claimed in this regard.
3. In cases where an extraordinary verification is carried out on the initiative of the IQTL, I. P., or of other competent services, no fees shall be charged as long as the measuring instruments are found to be in the required conditions.

4. The fee for extraordinary verification shall be paid when the request is made.
5. In the case of the remaining metrological verification operations, the fees shall be paid after they are performed, against receipt or invoice.
6. The fees provided for in this Decree-Law shall be collected compulsorily when the previously defined deadline is not complied with, in which case interest shall be charged in accordance with the legislation in force, as well as in case of refusal to pay, through the tax enforcement procedure, in which case the debt certificate issued by the competent services shall serve as enforcement order.
7. From the amounts of the fees corresponding to metrological operations carried out by qualified entities, the following shall be consigned:
 - a) 75% to those entities;
 - b) 25% to IQTL, I. P.
8. The value of the fees corresponding to the metrological operations carried out by a qualified entity, under the terms of the previous number, shall be a revenue of the IQTL, I. P., and its handling shall be carried out under the legal terms.

Article 37

Distribution of the proceeds from fines

The proceeds of the fines imposed as a result of the violation of this decree-law shall revert:

- a) 60 % to the State;
- b) 10% to the entity that issues the notice;
- c) 10% to AIFAESA, I.P;
- d) 20% to IQTL, I.P.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 38

Applicable Legislation

Anything not expressly regulated by this Law shall be established by special legislation.

Article 39

Entry into Force

This decree-law shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers, on 23 February 2023.

The Prime Minister,

Taur Matan Ruak

The Minister of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry,

Lucas do Carmo Silva

Promulgated on 5 May 2023

To be published.

The President of the Republic,

Dr. José Ramos Horta