



**Forum: Metrology – Trade Facilitator
Request for support**



GUINEA

Core Problem:

- a) The metrology and testing laboratory of the National Institute of Normalisation and Metrology does not have the means to calibrate measuring instruments:
- of small volume (pipettes),
 - of pressure (manometers),
 - of temperature (thermometers),
 - electricity meters,
 - water meters,
- in order to support the metrology and testing laboratories in their quality approach toward accreditation.
- b) Difficulty in carrying out activities of training and awareness in the field:
- of metrology and quality management;
 - to support companies in their quality approach.
- c) Difficulty of the National Institute of Normalisation and Metrology in answering requests for information from exporters of:
- food-processing and fisheries in order to enable them to access the European market.

Significance of the problem:

- a) Inability for laboratories and companies to calibrate their own measuring instruments locally, which often create unacceptable discrepancies in the results of analyses and testing, as well as disputes with customers.
- Economically speaking, this leads to a lack of competitiveness and sometimes a considerable loss in profits.
 - For society as a whole, this can affect consumers' lives and represent a health hazard.
 - Commercially, this can result in a lack of fairness in transactions and internationally, this situation can induce unfair competition.
 - From a security point of view, material damages are recorded, as well as important loss of human life resulting from malfunctioning measuring instruments.
- In short, the absence of national standards for small volumes does not allow laboratories to efficiently analyze food-processing and fishing products, which are very important resources for Guinea.
- b) Inability for companies to bear the high costs of training by outside institutions.
- Economically and commercially, this causes a lack of competitiveness for the company.
 - From a security point of view, material damages are recorded, as well as loss of human life resulting from a deficiency in mastering procedures and security protocols.
- c) Inability of exporters to access information about international standards, conformity assessment procedures, European Directives, etc. at a lower cost.
- Economically, this causes production losses and a lack of competitiveness for the company.
 - From an international trade perspective, this situation can generate a technical barrier.
- In short, the absence of information on exporting markets puts food-processing and fishing companies at a disadvantage.

What is needed:

- Standards for the following measuring instruments:
- a) Pipettes, manometers (electronic and mechanical), pressure balances, thermometers, electricity meters, water meters, documentation, training and technical assistance.
- b) Training of trainers in metrology and quality management.
- c) Standards, European Directives, technical documentation, software.

Contributions:

- a) We have an adequate building to receive equipment and we are committed to bear transportation and customs costs.
- b) We have a motivated and university educated staff.
- c) We have a documentation and information centre and we are committed to bear transportation and customs costs.

Whom to address:

During the Forum:

HADJA MINTE CISSE
Institut National de Normalisation et de Métrologie (INNM)
Conakry - République de Guinée



After the Forum:

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