

Decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on Electrical Works, 5 July 1996/516

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has passed the following decree in accordance with the Electrical Safety Act of 14 June 1996 ([410/96](#)):

Chapter 1

Definitions

Section 1

Electrical work refers to the repair and servicing of electrical equipment and the construction, repair and servicing of electrical installations.

Electrical work is not considered to include the demolition of electrical equipment and installations if the equipment or installation in question has been reliably and duly de-energized.

Operational work refers to operational measures for electrical installations and the related repair and servicing work, as well as electrical installation inspections. (17.12.1999/1194)

Chapter 2

Work Supervisors

Section 2

The person or organisation engaged in electrical work shall appoint a *Supervisor for Electrical Works* for electrical work. However, a Supervisor for electrical works is not required for electrical work which does not require notification to the Electrical Safety Authority in accordance with the provisions laid down in Chapter 4. The possessor of the Electrical installation shall appoint a *Supervisor for Operational Works* for operational work if:

- 1) the electrical installation includes parts with a nominal voltage exceeding 1000 volts, not including electrical equipment with a nominal supply voltage not exceeding 1000 volts or comparable installations, or
- 2) if the connection capacity of the electrical installation, i.e. the sum of the connection capacities of the connections installed in the building of the possessor of the electrical installation or in a corresponding group of buildings, exceeds 1600 kilovoltamperes.

Section 3

The Supervisor for operational works must be either the possessor of the electrical installation or in the employ of the possessor. The Supervisor for operational works can also be a person in the employ of an organisation that has an electrical equipment maintenance agreement with the electrical installation possessor. In addition, a person who is not in the employ of the possessor of the electrical installation can serve as Operational Supervisor when the electrical installation includes no more than three (3) transformer substations each not exceeding 20 kilovolts nominal voltage, or a separate power distribution station comparable to a transformer substation of a nominal voltage of more than 1000 volts.

The service relationship of the electrical network operator's Supervisor for operational works is valid according to the Electricity Market Decree ([518/95](#)).

Section 4

The person or organisation engaged in electrical work must grant the Supervisor for electrical works sufficient opportunities to manage and supervise electrical work.

Likewise, the possessor of the electrical installation must grant the Supervisor for operational works sufficient opportunities to manage and supervise operational work. Furthermore, the possessor of the electrical

installation must provide the Supervisor for operational works with the required information on electrical installation construction and repair work and the related inspections.

Section 5

The Supervisor for electrical works must ensure that:

- 1) the Electrical Safety Act (410/96) and the statutes and regulations issued under it are followed in all electrical work,
- 2) the condition of electrical equipment and installations meets the requirements of the Electrical Safety Act and the statutes and regulations issued thereof prior to commissioning, or handing over to another party
- 3) persons carrying out electrical work have adequate professional skills and are sufficiently instructed in their duties.

The Supervisor for operational works must ensure that:

- 1) the Electrical Safety Act and the statutes and regulations issued thereof are followed in the use and maintenance of the electrical installation, and
- 2) persons carrying out operational work have adequate professional skills and are sufficiently instructed in their duties.

Section 6

The Electrical Safety Authority can, if deemed necessary, demand an inquiry into the competency of the Supervisor for electrical works and the Supervisor for operational works to carry out their duties and other tasks mentioned in Sections 4 and 5.

Section 7

The person or organisation engaged in electrical work shall appoint a Supervisor for electrical works prior to commencement of the work.

The possessor of the electrical installation shall appoint a Supervisor for operational works within three months of the commissioning of the electrical installation.

A new Supervisor for electrical works and Supervisor for operational works shall be appointed within three months of the supervisor in question being changed or prevented from carrying out his/her duties for reasons other than a brief absence.

Section 8

If the Electrical Safety Authority finds that the duties of the Supervisor for electrical works or Supervisor for operational works are being executed incorrectly or inappropriately, the authority can, under Section 26 of the Electrical Safety Act, bar him/her from acting as the Supervisor either for a determined period or indefinitely, or restrict their existing right to act as a Supervisor.

In the event of the above, the Electrical Safety Authority must immediately notify the person or organisation engaged in electrical work of its suspension of, or restrictions imposed upon, the Supervisor for electrical works, and the possessor of the electrical installation of its suspension of, or restrictions imposed upon, the Supervisor for operational works.

Chapter 3

Qualification requirements

Basic requirement

Section 9

Persons carrying out work in the electricity sector must be sufficiently oriented or instructed in the electrical work in question and the related electrical safety requirements.

Requirements for electrical work involving only minor risk or danger

Section 10

If sufficient care is taken, the following electrical work can be carried out:

- 1) removal and fastening of covers of installation boxes of a nominal voltage not exceeding 250 volts; installation, repair and servicing of single-phase sockets, connection cables, extension cords and interior light fittings and the corresponding electrical work,
- 2) electrical work on equipment and installations of a nominal voltage not exceeding 50 volts AC or 120 volt DC,
- 3) operational work on electrical installations, the live parts of which are protected from accidental contact, and
- 4) repair of electrical equipment constructed for personal use if intended for private hobbying purposes.

Requirements for electrical work requiring professional skill

Section 11

Persons are deemed sufficiently skilled to execute and supervise the execution of electrical and operational work independently and within their own field of expertise if they are fully instructed in the work in question and:

- 1) hold a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering or an electrical technician's degree;
- 2) have completed an electrical vocational degree or special vocational degree or other equivalent degree;
- 3) have successfully completed electrical apprenticeship training as an electrician;
- 4) have completed a three-year vocational basic degree in electrical engineering or the equivalent qualification and subsequently gained one year of work experience in the electricity sector field in question;
- 5) have completed a two-year vocational basic degree in the electricity sector or the equivalent education and subsequently gained two year's work experience in the electricity sector field in question;
- 6) has completed a one-year vocational basic degree in the electricity sector or the equivalent education and subsequently gained three year's work experience in the electricity sector field in question; or
- 7) have six years of work experience in the electricity sector field in question and sufficient basic knowledge of electricity field.

(23.1.2003/28)

For electric power sector related work, persons qualified in areas of the electricity sector other than electric power engineering, a further one year of work experience in the electric power sector is required after completing their degree or other educational qualification.

In cases of electrical work involving a specific category of electrical equipment or electrical installation, a person is viewed to have sufficient professional skill to carry out the work in question independently, as distinct from paragraph 1, if they have:

- 1) two years of work experience in the field of electrical work in question; or
- 2) completed, in accordance with the Vocational Adult Education Act (631/1998), a vocational degree and the degree component integral to it which the Finnish National Board of Education has confirmed in its degree criteria as corresponding to the skill requirements of the electrical sector as required by this Section, and subsequently undertaken one year of work experience in the field of electrical work in question.

(23.1.2003/28)

Electrical qualification categories

Section 12

Category 1 (S1) entitles the holder to act as Supervisor for electrical works and Supervisor for operational works unless otherwise determined in the lift work qualification requirements stated below.

Category 1 qualification requires passing of the electrical safety examination and

- 1) a Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering or electrical technician's degree relevant to the electric power sector (23.1.2003/28)
- b) after completing this degree, at least two years work experience of sufficiently comprehensive and oriented towards electrical work supervision, of which at least one year must be spent working with over 1000 volt AC or over 1500 volt DC electrical installations;

2) an electrical technician's degree in the electric power sector or a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering or engineer's degree relevant to another field of the electricity sector (23.1.2003/28), and

b) after completing this degree, at least four years work experience of sufficiently comprehensive and oriented towards electrical work supervision, of which at least two years must be spent working with over 1000 volt AC or over 1500 volt DC electrical installations; or

3 a) an electrical technician's degree in an electricity sector field other than the electric power sector, plus

b) after completing this degree, at least six years work experience of sufficiently comprehensive and oriented towards electrical work supervision, of which at least two years must be spent working with over 1000 volt AC or over 1500 volt DC electrical installations.

Restricted Category 1 qualification, giving entitlement to act as a Supervisor for electrical works for max. 1000 volt AC and 1500 volt DC electrical equipment and installations and entitlement to act as a Supervisor for operational works for electrical installations not exceeding a 20 kilovolt nominal voltage can be granted to persons who have a special vocational degree in the electric power sector as a senior electrician or the equivalent degree, instead of the degree stipulated in article 3 a).

Section 13

Category 2 (S2) entitles the holder to operate as a Supervisor for electrical works and Supervisor for operational works for AC electrical equipment and installations not exceeding 1000 volts and DC electrical equipment and installations not exceeding 1500 volts, unless otherwise determined in the lift work qualification requirements stated below.

Category 2 qualification requires passing the electrical safety examination and a total of at least six years of basic electricity sector education plus work experience. The electricity sector education or degree must correspond in scope to at least three years of study. At least two years of sufficiently comprehensive electrical work oriented work experience is also required subsequent to completion of the said education or degree. (23.1.2003/28)

Section 14

Category 3 (S3) entitles the holder to operate as a Supervisor for electrical works for electrical repair work on electrical equipment and comparable electrical installations intended for connection to 1000 volt AC and 1500 volt DC networks, unless otherwise determined in the lift work qualification requirements stated below. Repair work is regarded as equivalent to electrical work related to the assembly of electrical installations comparable with electrical equipment, including individual supply line installation from the installation box or distribution board. Assembly work is not considered to include distribution board extensions or modifications. Category 3 qualification requires fulfilment of the requirements stipulated in Section 11, plus passing the electrical safety examination.

Lift work qualifications

Section 15

The *Lift Work Qualification* entitles the holder to act as a Work Supervisor for lift construction, repair and servicing. Construction refers to all tasks executed on site involved in making the installation fully operational.

Lift work qualification requires passing the lift safety examination plus:

1a) Master of Science in Electrical Engineering or engineer's degree relevant to the electricity sector, plus

b) subsequent to completing the above qualification, at least two years of sufficiently comprehensive lift work supervision oriented work experience; or

2 a) an electricity sector based technician's degree, plus

b) subsequent to completing the above qualification, at least four years of sufficiently comprehensive lift work supervision oriented work experience.

Section 16

The *Lift Maintenance Qualification* entitles the holder to act as a Work Supervisor for lift construction, repair and servicing.

Lift maintenance qualification requires passing of the lift safety examination plus:

- 1) training as a lift fitter or other basic electricity sector education or degree; plus (23.1.2003/28)
- 2) subsequent to completing the above qualification or degree, at least three years sufficiently comprehensive lift work oriented work experience.

Section 17 (23 January 2003/28)

On-site installation and structural modification of lifting mechanisms comparable to elevators intended for the elevation and transfer of persons requires qualification in accordance with Section 15. The maintenance and repair work of such equipment requires qualification in accordance with Section 15 or 16. In addition, qualifications in accordance with Sections 12—14 entitle the holder to carry out installation, structural modification and maintenance and repair work of lifting mechanisms intended for the elevation of persons, the lifting height of which does not exceed 2 metres.

Supplementary regulations

Section 18

The evaluation body can, upon request, grant a certificate of qualification limited to the task area corresponding to the holder's scope of education in the electricity sector to persons who have, instead of the electricity sector degree or other educational qualification specified in Sections 14—17, completed a degree or education in another technical sector and have:

- 1) completed, in accordance with the Vocational Adult Education Act, a vocational degree and the degree component integral to it which the Finnish National Board of Education has confirmed in its degree criteria as meeting the skill requirements of the electrical sector as required by this Section; or
- 2) supplemented his/her degree with at least 30 credits in electricity sector oriented studies.

(23.1.2003/28)

If a person's work experience is not sufficiently comprehensive in view of the requirements of Sections 14—17, the evaluation body can, upon request, grant a certificate of qualification limited to the areas of electrical work corresponding to their current scope of work experience.

Section 18 a (16 December 2003/1253)

When a certificate of qualification is applied for on the grounds of paragraph 2 of Section 23, the evaluation body shall grant a certificate of qualification equivalent in scope to the amount of electrical work experience acquired.

Section 19 (1 September 2005/693)

Work experience gained prior to completing the required educational qualifications can be taken into consideration as follows:

- 1) by granting the equivalent to one-half of a certificate of qualification corresponding to Category 1 (S1) where work experience has been obtained following at least two years of education applicable to electrical work, and has been comprehensively electrical work supervision oriented;
- 2) by granting the equivalent to one-half of a certificate of qualification corresponding to Category 2 (S2) where the work experience gained is comprehensively oriented towards electrical installation work in buildings;
- 3) by granting the equivalent to one-half of a lift work qualification certificate where the work experience gained is comprehensively lift work supervision oriented, and by granting the equivalent to one-half of a lift maintenance qualification certificate when the work experience gained is comprehensively lift work oriented.

Safety Examinations

Section 20

A Safety Examination refers to an electrical safety or lift safety examination which demonstrates knowledge of the statutes, regulations and instructions related to the safety of the field of electrical work in question.

Section 21

The examination requirements and the content and form of the certificate of qualification are approved by the Electrical Safety Authority. In addition, the Electrical Safety Authority organises the examinations and monitors their levels and grading.

Certificates of qualification

Section 22

The certificate of qualification must be applied for at the latest within ten years of the date of passing the Safety Examination.

Section 23 (23 January 2003/28)

The evaluation body is obliged to grant a certificate of qualification to all persons fulfilling the requirements laid down in this Decree.

In granting certificates of qualification the evaluation body shall, in addition to that which is stipulated or laid down elsewhere in legislation and on the basis of the statement issued by the Finnish National Board of Education, take into consideration any educational qualifications received outside Finland.

Correspondingly, work experience in the electricity sector acquired abroad must also be taken into consideration if this professional experience is deemed to be oriented sufficiently in line with Finnish regulations regarding electrical installations and electrical safety and Finnish installation practices and conditions of installation.

Section 23 a (23 January 2003/28)

The evaluation body is obliged to compare the diploma, certificate of qualification or other possible documents demonstrating professional knowledge and skills gained by citizens of the EEA in other EEA member countries with the level of qualification required by this Decree. If the evaluation body deems that the preconditions for granting a certificate of qualification are not met, the body shall either instruct the applicant in how to go about acquiring the lacking knowledge and skills in question during a designated adaptation period or request the applicant to demonstrate his/her professional skills by means of a competency test. If the evaluation body deems that the preconditions for granting a certificate of qualification are still not met following the adaptation period and competency test, the matter shall be forwarded to the Electrical Safety Authority which will give its final ruling on whether the preconditions for granting a certificate of qualification are met.

The evaluation body must evaluate the professional experience in the electricity sector gained by citizens of the EEA in other EEA member countries. The preconditions for granting a certificate of qualification must correspond with the requirements for professional activities covered by the EU Directives on liberalisation and transitional measures regarding the establishment of a mechanism for international recognition of professional qualifications, as well as the requirements of the General System of Recognition of Professional Qualifications as specified in Article 4 of Directive 1999/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. In such cases, the applicant must append to his/her application a certificate granted by a competent authority or body of the member country in question, stating the nature and duration of the professional activity in question. (16.12.2003/1253)

Paragraph 3 has been repealed by Decree 16.12.2003/125.

Section 24

The format and content of the certificate of qualification shall be approved by the Electrical Safety Authority.

Section 25

The certificate of qualification entitles the holder to operate within the field of qualification stated on the certificate.

Chapter 4

Notifications to the Electrical Safety Authority

Section 26

A person or an organisation engaged in electrical work must submit a notification in accordance with Section 12 of the Electrical Safety Act to the Electrical Safety Authority before commencing electrical work related activities.

A notification submitted to the Electrical Safety Authority must include information regarding the person or organisation engaged in the electrical work, offices and branch offices as well as information concerning the Supervisor for electrical works. The notification must prove that the stated requirements of Sections 8 and 9 of the Electrical Safety Act have been fulfilled. The consent of the named Supervisor for electrical works must also be appended to the notification.

Section 27

The possessor of the electrical installation must submit notification of the named Supervisor for operational works to the Electrical Safety Authority within three months of commissioning the electrical installation. Notification submitted to the Electrical Safety Authority must include information regarding the electrical installation and the Supervisor for operational works. The notification must prove that the stated requirements of Sections 3, 8 and 9 of the Electrical Safety Act have been fulfilled. The consent of the named Supervisor for operational works must also be appended to the notification.

Section 28

Any changes made to the items stated in Section 26 and Section 27, paragraph 2 hereinabove must be notified to the Electrical Safety Authority within one month of the change.

Section 29

The notification specified in Section 12 of the Electrical Safety Act is not required for the following:

- 1) operational work;
- 2) electrical work referred to in Section 10;
- 3) electrical work performed by an individual as specified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 11 and which consists of electrical work carried out on the electrical installation of his/her own residential building or that of his/her near relatives, where near relative refers to a spouse and his/her own or spouse's children, parents and grandparents;
- 4) minimal, one-time electrical work for which the electrician holds a certificate of qualification entitling him/her to carry out the work in question in accordance with Sections 12–14.

For electrical installation construction and repair work stated in article 3 of Paragraph 1 hereinabove, a certification inspection must be carried out in accordance with Section 17 of the Electrical Safety Act, unless the activity in question is of minor scale. Under the certification inspection it shall be determined whether the performer of the electrical work is qualified to do so in view of the requirements stated in Paragraph 1. Qualification in accordance with Section 11, Paragraph 1, articles 4–6 must be proven by an applicable certificate issued by the evaluation body.

Chapter 4 a (17 December 1999/1194)

Electrical safety at work

Section 29 a (17 December 1999/1194)

This Chapter is applicable to electricity sector work which poses a hazard for an electric shock or an electric arch.

In order sufficiently to ensure safety, the Chapter is applied to the electrical work specified in Section 10 only where applicable.

In addition, the Chapter is applicable to other work in the vicinity of the electrical installation as stipulated in Sections 29 b and 29 h–29 k.

Section 29 b (17 December 1999/1194)

Before electrical work or other work in the vicinity of the electrical installation is initiated, the structure of the electrical installation must be reliably determined, a risk assessment regarding work related hazards must be carried out and all necessary measures taken in regard to electrical work safety. Electrical work must comply with established work methods found to be safe. If, however, work is carried out using new or exceptional methods, the method in question must be evaluated with regard to possible hazardous factors and these factors taken into consideration in its implementation.

Section 29 c (17 December 1999/1194)

For all work locations, a person as referred to in Section 11 must be appointed to supervise electrical work safety on site. The said person can him/herself participate in or execute in full the electrical work in question.

Section 29 d (17 December 1999/1194)

If necessary for the purposes of electrical work, method-specific or work-specific written instructions which fulfil the requirements set out in this Chapter must be drawn up.

Valid standards and instructions applicable to the work in question must be kept readily available to the worker.

The worker must be provided with training and guidance that is relevant to the demands of the work in question. The worker's full understanding of the information provided must be verified through questioning or other suitable means.

Section 29 e (17 December 1999/1194)

In electrical work, safe tools and equipment either specifically designed for or otherwise suitable for the work in question must be used, the safety of which must be verified as necessary both prior to commencement of the work and during the course of the work.

Section 29 f (17 December 1999/1194)

Electrical installations undergoing electrical work must be isolated from the supply to a de-energised condition. However, operational work on an electrical installation may be carried out when the electrical installation is live if the work is done with sufficient care so as to avoid the hazard of electric shock or electric arch.

An electrical installation is considered de-energised if the following measures are carried out before commencing work:

- 1) the work location has been reliably disconnected from the operating voltage at all points of supply;
- 2) re-connection of the voltage to the work location during the work has been reliably prevented;
- 3) the work location has been reliably verified as de-energised;
- 4) the work location has been grounded using the appropriate tools if the nominal voltage of the electrical installation is more than 1000 volts or if the work location consists of an open wire or high-current switchboard;
- 5) the live parts of the electrical installation in the near vicinity of the work location have been reliably isolated from contact with the areas undergoing electrical work or from areas which can be entered or touched when performing the work, taking into consideration the tools and equipment used.

Supply may be re-connected to the electrical installation undergoing electrical work only when all work has terminated, the groundings have been removed and the installation has been verified in all respects as being safe to re-connect.

Section 29 g (17 December 1999/1194)

As distinct from Section 29 f, electrical work may be carried out on unprotected live parts of an electrical installation if isolation of the electrical installation from its power source causes major drawbacks and the

work is carried out in accordance with Paragraph 2, so that no electric shock or electric arch hazard is caused.

The work referred to in Paragraph 1 above must observe the following:

- 1) the work is carried out by persons specified in Section 11 and who are specially trained and familiar with the work method in question;;
- 2) sufficient written instructions are provided for the work in question;
- 3) tools and equipment used are designed for the work in question and are verified to be safe;
- 4) the safety of the workers and others during the work project is ensured by implementing safety measures that meet the special requirements of the work location conditions; and
- 5) the work does not increase the risk of explosion, fire or other such hazard.

Section 29 h (17 December 1999/1194)

During electrical work and when entering or leaving the work location, the person carrying out the work must not either intentionally or unintentionally be able to come into contact with unprotected live parts or have close access to such parts. In the definition of safety distances, the voltage level of the electrical installation and the tools and working method used must each be taken into consideration.

When necessary, the safe work zone must be marked with warning signs and cordoned off with reliable barriers or protective shields.

If a work space extends so close to non touch-protected live parts of the electricity installation that electrical work safety may be compromised, the parts must be reliably isolated from the working space or work carried out must observe the regulations stipulated in Chapters 29 f and 29 g.

Section 29 i (17 December 1999/1194)

The procedures observed in Finland, prevailing working conditions and structural properties of the electrical installations must be taken into consideration in all work included within the scope of application of this Chapter.

Work is considered to meet the safety requirements specified in this Chapter if the standards or publications applied in its implementation have been confirmed as corresponding with safety requirements in accordance with Section 29 j.

If necessary, the fulfilment of safety requirements can be demonstrated as distinct from Paragraph 2 if the requirements specified in Section 29 k are observed.

Section 29 j (17 December 1999/1194)

The standards referred to in this Decree refer to publicly available technical specifications approved by an official standardisation body.

The Electrical Safety Authority, on the basis of the Electrical Safety Advisory Committee statement, maintains a register of safety requirement compliant standards approved by it and ensures the public availability of this register.

If no standards have been drawn up for certain work methods or electrical installations, publications comparable to existing standards and which correspond with safety requirements approved in accordance with Paragraph 2 may be applied.

The Electrical Safety Authority shall remove any reference to a standard or publication or part thereof from the register confirmed by it if application of the said standard or publication presents a significant hazard, and shall update the register of safety requirement compliant standards in accordance with Paragraph 2.

Section 29 k (17 December 1999/1194)

If electrical work deviates from the existing standards or publications regarding safety requirements, a written report must be drawn up prior to commencement of electrical work regarding the fulfilment of safety requirements.

The written report regarding deviation from existing safety standards must include details of the following:

- 1) alternative measures taken to fulfil safety requirements;
- 2) a description of how these measures meet safety requirements; and
- 3) the identification and signature of the author of the report.

The report can be supplemented with a statement by an authorised body or inspector as specified in Section 23 of the Electrical Safety Act appointed to inspect the electrical installation, to determine whether the electrical work method in question meets safety requirements.

Chapter 5

Entry into force and transitional provisions

Section 30

This decision enters into force on 1 September 1996.

This decision shall repeal the decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on the supervision of electrical work (1098/88).

Section 31

Upon entry into force of this decision, electrical installers listed in the register of electrical contractors of the Electrical Safety Authority are not required to submit the notification specified in Paragraph 1 of Section 26.

Section 32

Possessors of electrical installations of the type specified in Section 2 that have been commissioned before the entry into force of this decision must notify the Electrical Safety Authority of their electrical installation's Supervisor for operational works in accordance with Section 27, at the latest by 30 June 1997. This does not, however, apply to electrical installations defined in Section 8 of the decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on the inspection of electrical installations (1187/91) as a periodic inspection site and to which a natural person has been appointed as a Supervisor for operational works.

Section 33

Certificates of qualification which demonstrate knowledge of electrical safety regulations and are in accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on the supervision of electrical work shall be recognised as being equivalent to the Safety Examinations specified in this Decree for the duration of the period of validity of the certificate of qualification. Certificates of qualification for oil burner installations, medical equipment and lifting doors shall be approved as being equivalent to a Category 3 (S3) safety examination.

Section 34

Certificates of qualification valid under Section 61, Paragraph 1 of the Electrical Safety Act can, upon written request, be converted by an evaluation body to certificates of qualification of this decision as follows:

- 1) A Class A unlimited certificate entitles the holder to Category 1 (S1) electrical qualification;
- 2) Class A, B and C certificates of qualification restricted to voltage range not exceeding 1000 volts entitle the holder to Category 2 (S2) qualification;
- 3) A Class D certificate of qualification entitles the holder to Category 3 (S3) qualification which shall be limited, as necessary, in accordance with Section 18;
- 4) Class HIA or HIB certificates of qualification concerning the installation, repair and maintenance work of lifts entitle the holder to lift work qualification;
- 5) Class HIA, HIB or HIH certificates of qualification concerning the installation, repair and maintenance work of lifts entitle the holder to lift maintenance qualification;
- 6) Class A and B certificates which extend to a voltage area of more than 1000 volts entitle the holder to Category 1 (S1) qualification or to restricted Category 1 (S1) qualification if the holder meets the requirements specified in Section 12;
- 7) a certificate of qualification concerning oil burner and gas heating installations, a certificate of qualification concerning medical and radiation equipment and a certificate of qualification concerning installation, repair and maintenance work of lifting doors entitle the holder to Category 3 (S3) qualification which shall be limited, as necessary, in accordance with Section 18 if the holder meets the requirements specified in Section 14; and

8) Class HIOH certificate of qualification concerning the repair and maintenance of lifts entitles the holder to lift maintenance qualification which shall be limited, as necessary, in accordance with Section 18 if the holder meets the requirements specified in Section 16.

The certificates of qualification referred to in articles 6–8 of Paragraph 1 above are considered to correspond to the Safety Examination certificates for the corresponding fields of activity.

Entry into force and application of amendments:

17 December 1999/1194:

This decision shall enter into force on 2 January 2000.

The publications mentioned in Section 1, articles 3 and 6 of the decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on the application of the Electrical Safety Act (657/1996) are comparable to the standards of 31 December 2002 which meet the safety requirements specified in Chapter 4 a. This is not, however, applicable to regulations referred to in publications which have been wholly or partially repealed.

23.1.2003/28:

This decision shall enter into force on 1 February 2003.

Directive 1999/42/EC (31999L0042) of the European Parliament and of the Council; OJ L 201, 31 July 1999, p. 77

16 December 2003/1253:

This Decree shall enter into force on 1 January 2004.

Directive 1999/42/EY (31999L0042) of the European Parliament and of the Council; OJ L 201, 31 July 1999, p. 77

1.9.2005/693:

This Decree shall enter into force on 12 September 2005.