



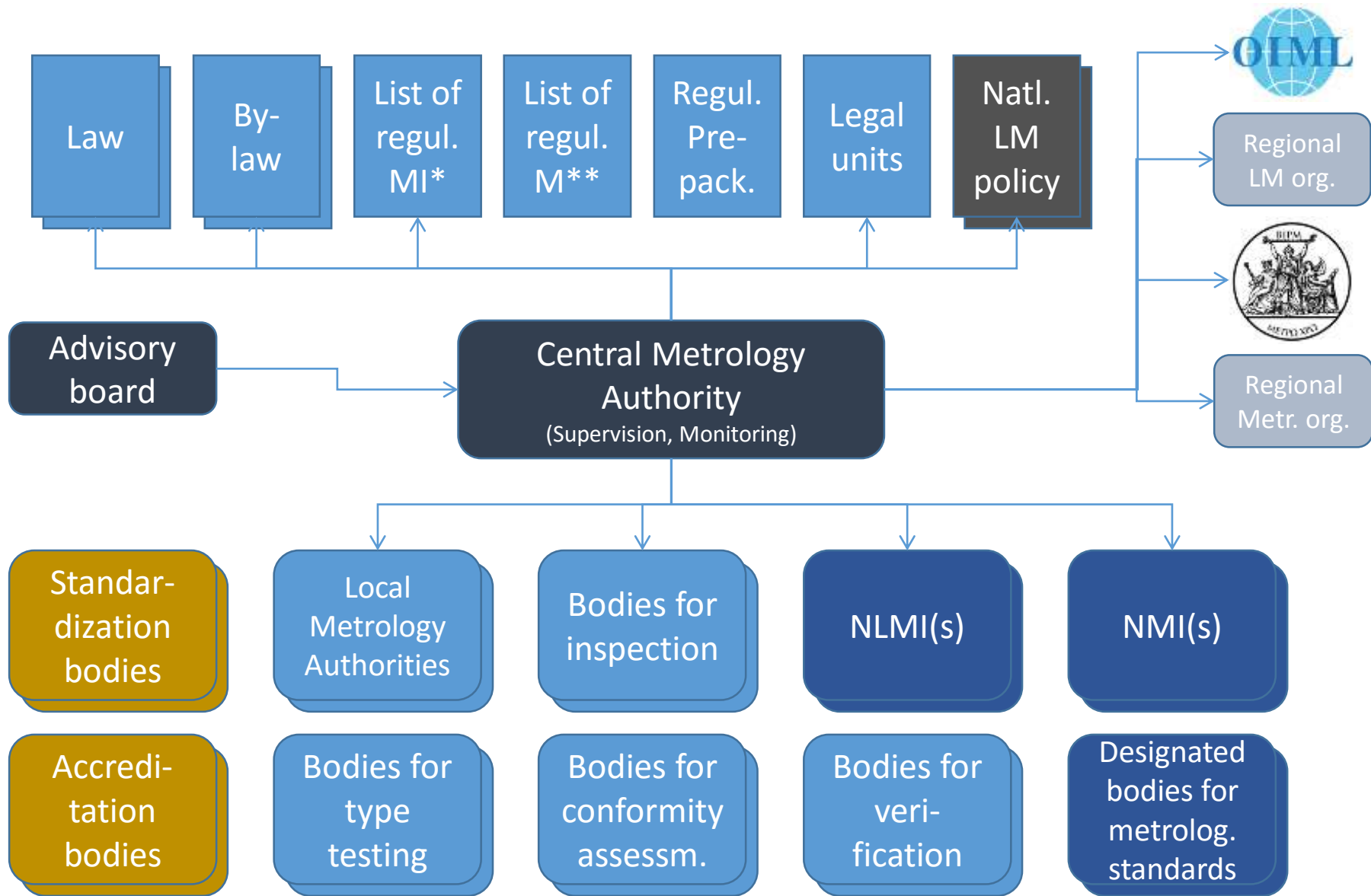
Philippines

OIML Seminar on Legal Metrology Management System

9 August 2016

Guangzhou. P. R. China

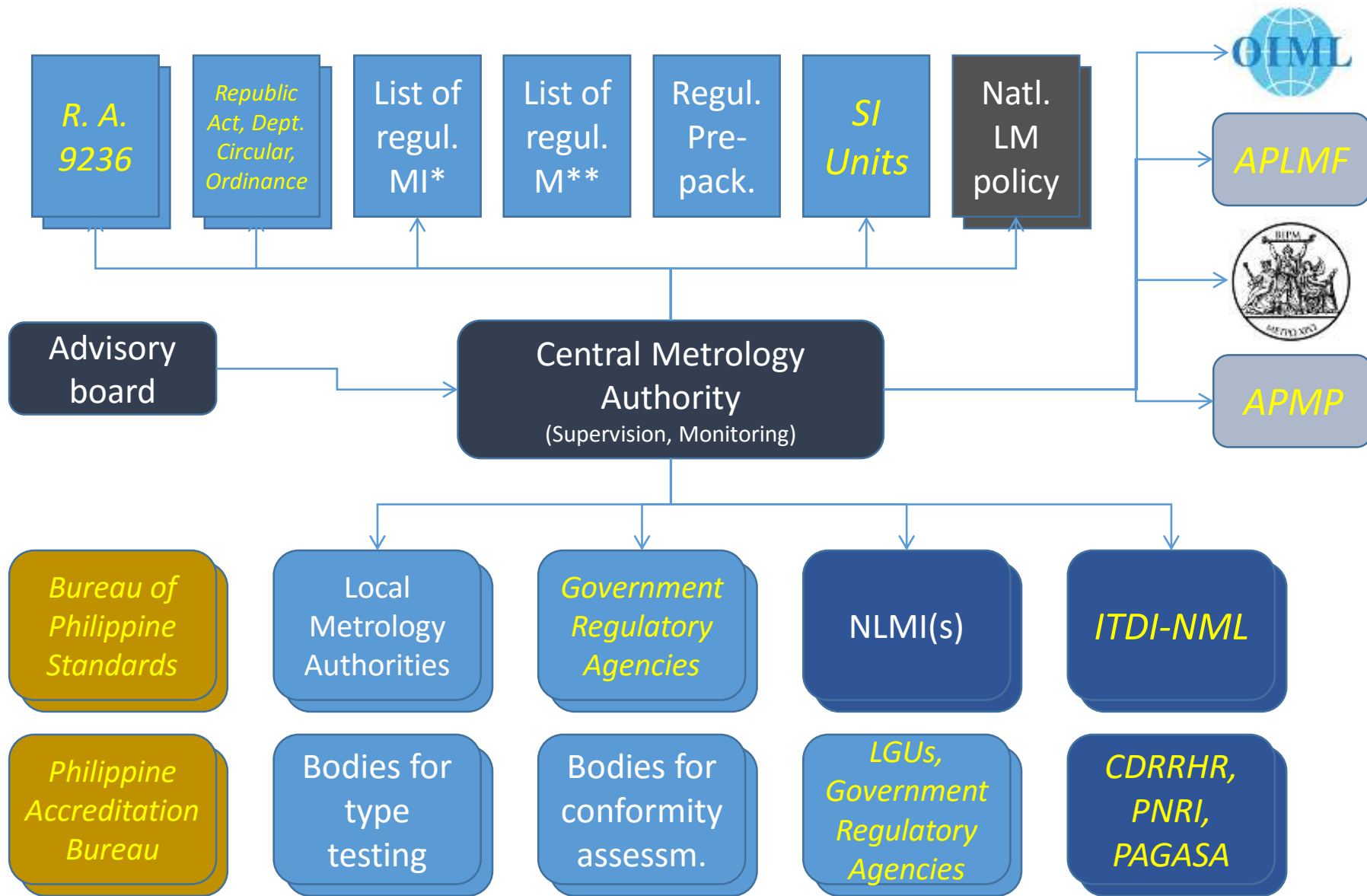
Legal Metrology Management System according to OIML D1



*MI = Measuring Instruments LM = Legal Metrology
 **M = Measurements

NMI = National Metrology Institute
 NLMI = National Legal Metrology Institute

Philippine Legal Metrology Management System relative to OIML D1 system



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1) QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE CENTRAL METROLOGY AUTHORITY

Which authority was given the task to be the Central Metrology Authority?

There is no entity tasked as the Central Metrology Authority however, a policy making body on metrology called the National Metrology Board has been created under Republic Act 9236.

Is it responsible for all laws resp. by-laws dealing with metrology? Is it responsible for the supervision/monitoring of institutes or bodies?

Not applicable (no CMA).

Is it a member of a regional metrology organization resp. regional legal metrology organization?

Not applicable (no CMA). However, the Industrial Technology Development Institute of the Department of Science and Technology is a Full Member of the Asia Pacific Metrology Programme and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum.

Is it a member of the metre convention and the OIML?

Not applicable. However, the National Metrology Laboratory is an Associate State of the CIPM

Is there any advisory board for the Central Metrology Authority?

(If yes, how many people from which stakeholder groups are taking part?)

Not applicable (no CMA).

2) QUESTIONS RELATED TO LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Is there one law or are there several lawing with metrology?

There is one law on metrology in the Philippines and that is the Republic Act 9236, otherwise known as the Metrology Act of 2003. Another law, known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines has sections regulating measuring instruments/measurements related to trade and consumer protection.

Is there one by-law or are there several by-laws dealing with metrology?

There are several by-laws on metrology issued by different departments (circulars, executive orders, issuances) and local government units (ordinances).

Is there a list of regulated measuring instruments and/or measurements?

(If yes, which measuring instruments and/or measurements are covered?)

There is no official list of regulated measuring instruments/measurements in the Metrology Act of 2003 however, each department has identified some measuring instruments/measurements that must be regulated covered by their mandate.

Are prepackages regulated? (If yes, which authorities are responsible for?)

Yes, prepackages are regulated. Food prepackages are regulated by the Food and Drugs Administration (except for rice which is regulated by the Department of Agriculture). Some non-food prepackages are regulated by other departments covered by their mandate.

2) QUESTIONS RELATED TO LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Is there any legal document related to legal units?

The Metrology Act of 2003 has identified the International System of Units (SI) as the official system of units to be implemented in the Philippines. In addition, the National Metrology Board can authorize the use of legal units outside of the SI if necessary.

3) QUESTIONS RELATED TO A NATIONAL LEGAL METROLOGY POLICY

Is there a written national legal metrology policy?

(If yes, what is covered by this policy? Is it valid for a certain time period?)

In the Metrology Act of 2003, there is a declaration of policy but this is not only a LEGAL METROLOGY policy.

“It is hereby declared the policy of the State to facilitate the development of scientific and technical knowledge and progress in the national economy by encouraging the standardization and modernization of units and standards of measurements to adapt to the needs of the times, thereby complying with international standards and protecting the health, interest and safety of every consumer and his environment from the harmful effects of inaccurate or false measurements.”

It is valid for as long as it is not amended.

Who is responsible for the development of the national legal metrology policy?

The Philippine government but specifically the National Metrology Laboratory of the Philippines (NML).

Which interested parties took part in the development?

During the crafting of Metrology Act of 2003, there was a Technical Working Group headed by the NML Chief. It was composed of representatives from the academe, industry, industry associations, testing and calibration laboratories, national accreditation body, and Department of Science and Technology.

4) QUESTIONS RELATED TO NATIONAL METROLOGY INSTITUTES

Is there a National Legal Metrology Institute? Or is the National Metrology Institute responsible for Legal Metrology, too? Or is there another institution responsible for Legal Metrology?

There is no national legal metrology institute in the Philippines. The National Metrology Laboratory is mandated to lead and carry out the technical, calibration and laboratory functions to effectively implement the provisions of the Metrology Act of 2003.

Are there any Designated Institutes dealing with Legal Metrology?

For designated institutes in the terms of the BIPM, the National Metrology Laboratory has designated the Standards and Testing Division-ITDI for Metrology-in-Chemistry however, they are not yet involved in legal metrology.

For designated institutes in the terms of the Metrology Act of 2003, it has identified the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute-DOST and Bureau of Health Devices and Technology-DOH) for ionizing radiation, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration-DOST for the epoch time (time of the day), and the National Metrology Laboratory of the Industrial Technology Development Institute, DOST, which is in-charge of the rest of the national standards of units of measurement (e.g., mass, length, electricity, frequency, temperature, force, pressure).

5) QUESTIONS RELATED TO ALL KINDS OF BODIES

Which kinds of legal metrology bodies do exist in your country?

All existing legal metrology bodies in the Philippines are government entities.

What are their specific tasks?

These entities are mandated to *calibrate* and inspect specific measuring instruments.

How are they financed? (Are they private enterprises?)

They are financed by the Philippine government.

Is there an obligation to demonstrate competence?

No

Is there any supervision resp. monitoring of such bodies?

No

Are standardization bodies (or at least one) taking part in the legal metrology system of your country?

Indirectly

Are accreditation bodies (or at least one) taking part in the legal metrology system of your country?

Indirectly

6) QUESTIONS RELATED TO SOME GENERAL TOPICS

How many people are working for the legal metrology management system in your country (CMA, LMA, NMI, NLMI, bodies, etc.)?

Approximately 4,000 personnel, majority of which comes from 1,634 local government units with at least 2 personnel each. Other comes from department regulatory agencies.

Are fees for legal metrology services fixed by the state?

No

How does your Legal Metrology Management System deal with measuring instruments coming from other countries?

No metrological control is conducted for incoming measuring instruments.

Do you see any need for improvements of your Legal Metrology Management System?

Yes, both for policy and implementation.

