

COUNTRY INFORMATION OF WELMEC MEMBERS



SPAIN

1 Organizational Structure and Background

The Spanish Constitution, in Article 149.12, confers on the State, among others, exclusive competence to legislate on weights and measures. Previous laws on weights and measures in 1849, 1892 and 1967 were concerned with adopting metrological legislation to the establishment of the various systems of units which at any particular time existed or were adopted by the General Conference on Weights and Measures. The first modern legislation was Law 3/1985, of March 3, on metrology, creating an entirely new legal framework for metrology. This legal framework was renewed with Law 32/2014, of December 22, currently in force, which aims to establish and implement the Legal System of Units of Measurement, as well as to set the principles and general rules that must govern the organization and legal regime of metrological activities in Spain. The Law is completed with:

- Royal Decree 244/2016, of June 3, which develops Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology. its purpose is, on the one hand, the development of Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology, in relation to the Legal System of Units of Measurement, the metrological control of the State and the organization of metrology and, on the other hand, the transposition of the directives: Directive 2014/31 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of February 26, 2014, on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the marketing of non-automatic weighing instruments (recast), Directive 2014/32 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of February 26, 2014, on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the marketing of measuring instruments (recast) and Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/13 of the Commission, of October 31, 2014, amending Annex III of Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 as regards the flow rate range of water meters
- Order ICT/155/2020, of February 7, regulating the State metrological control of certain measuring instruments. The purpose of which is to regulate the State metrological control in the conformity assessment phase and/or in the metrological control phases of instruments in service, as appropriate, of instruments, reference materials, measurement systems and computer programs that serve to measure or count and that are used for reasons of public interest, public health and safety, public order, environmental protection, protection or information to consumers and users, collection of taxes, calculation of tariffs, fees, administrative sanctions, carrying out judicial expert reports, establishment of basic guarantees for fair trade, and all those determined by regulation.

Law 32/2014 provided a central role for the State in all areas of metrological competence. Operational responsibilities are however assigned to regional and local authorities.

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Thus, the Spanish metrological system is actually divided in two main areas: the legislative competence, that is completely performed by the Central Government, through the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, and the executive competence, that is performed by the Autonomous Communities (*Comunidades Autónomas*). As a result, the Central Government is responsible of making the regulations and establishing which measuring instruments must be subjected to metrological control and the scope of that control, and the Autonomous Communities are responsible to implement those regulations.

The Centro Español de Metrología (CEM), is responsible for the metrology infrastructure in Spain. It is a governmental and autonomous institution established by Law 31/1990 under the Ministry of Industry and Tourism (*Ministerio de Industria y Turismo*). CEM was created in 1985 as a consequence of Law 3/1985 of March 18 on Metrology.

The main tasks of CEM are the realization, development, maintenance, and dissemination of the national measurement standards, performance of State functions in national and EU metrological control, maintenance of the Metrological Control Record, carrying out research and development projects in the metrological field, the training of specialists in metrology, and EU and international liaison.

In the field of legal metrology CEM is responsible for implementing and securing enforcement of all EU Directives on measuring instruments and average quantity prepackage controls.

Royal Decree 244/2016 transposes the European modular approach, not only for instruments regulated by European directives, but also for instruments regulated specifically in Spain through Order ICT155/2020. Just as the conformity assessment of instruments regulated by Europe is carried out by Notified Bodies, for instruments regulated specifically by Spanish legislation, the conformity assessment is carried out either by the Autonomous Communities themselves or by the so-called Metrological Control Bodies. In order to be designated as a metrological control body, it is necessary to be accredited by ENAC (national accreditation body) according to the corresponding standard of the EN17000 series and specifically include instruments and modules in the scope.

Order ICT155/2020 regulates instruments in service, that is, periodic and after repair or modification verifications, both of instruments with harmonized European regulation and instruments with specific Spanish regulation. Verifications must be carried out either by the Autonomous Communities or by the so-called Authorized Verification Bodies. To be designated as an authorized verification body, accreditation by ENAC is required based on the EN17020 standard for a specific type of verification, instrument and measurement range. In those cases where verification is more expensive than the instrument replacement, Spanish legislation establishes a useful life after which the instrument must be replaced, unless a statistical study of the instrument fleet is carried out that allows the extension of its useful life.

Inspections are devolved to the Autonomous Communities, local authorities and the Police.

Contact information for CEM can be found at <https://www.cem.es/es> and for the Autonomous Communities at <https://www.cem.es/es/cem/comision-metrologia-legal>.

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2 Higher Council of Metrology (CSM) and its Legal Metrology Committee (CML)

The Higher Council of Metrology (CSM) was created by Law 3/1985, of March 18, on metrology, and it is included in Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology too. According to the article 16 of Law 32/2014, the CSM is an inter-ministerial collegiate body attached to the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, which includes representatives of the Administrations of the Autonomous Communities and the local Administration, is the highest advisory and coordination body in matters of scientific, technical, historical and legal metrology. CSM may draw up technical and coordination guidelines that complete and specify the standards that regulate the metrological control of the State and that ensure the coordination and excellence of the laboratories that hold national standards and the most effective application of these standards. The CSM shall especially ensure the unity of the market in accordance with current regulations.

Royal Decree 584/2006, of 12 May, which determines the structure, composition and operation of the Higher Council of Metrology, establishes, in its article 3, two commissions: the Commission of Associated Laboratories (CLA) and the Commission of Legal Metrology (CML). CML is in charge of the aspects related to legal metrology. It is the responsibility of the CML to inform and propose to the Plenary of the CSM all matters related to the regulation of instruments, laboratories and bodies involved in the metrological control of the State. In particular, the Commission reports on the need and opportunity to regulate instruments. The CML is also an organ of dialogue, cooperation and exchange of information between CEM and the Autonomous Communities in relation to all the fields that affect the metrological control of the State.

3 Equipment Subject to National Regulations

Order ICT155/2020 regulates conformity assessment for instruments regulated specifically by Spain and subsequent verifications for instruments in services.

3.1 Conformity assessment

Conformity assessment must be carried out by Metrological Control Body. Table 1, includes the instruments regulated by the specific Spanish legislation, the reference at the legislation, as well as the modules applicable in the conformity assessment and the standards or OIML recommendation or WELMEC guides that give total or partial presumption of conformity.

Table 1. Spanish conformity assessment

Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Modules	Document that give presumption of conformity
Cold water meters for used different to annex III of directive 2014/32/EU	III	B+D	OIML R49-1
		B+F	OIML R 49-2

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Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Modules	Document that give presumption of conformity
		H1	
Active electric energy meters with options for: reactive energy measurement, time discrimination and remote management	V	B+D B+F H1	UNE-EN 62053-23 UNE-EN 62053-24 UNE EN 62054-21
Instruments for measuring opacity and determining the coefficient of light absorption used in the inspection and maintenance of motor vehicles equipped with compression ignition (diesel) engines	X	B+D B+F H1	UNE 82503
Temperature recorders	XI	B+D B+F G	UNE-EN 12830
Thermometers.	XI	B+D B+F G	UNE-EN 13485
Instruments for measuring the speed of circulation of motor vehicles	XII	B+F	ICT155/2020 Annex XII (1)
Evidential breath analysers	XIII	B+F	OIML R 126
Sound level meters	XIV	B+D B+F H1	UNE-EN 61672-1
Sound calibrators	XIV	B+D B+F H1	UNE-EN 60942
Personal sound exposure meters	XIV	B+D B+F H1	UNE-EN 61252 UNE-EN 61252/A1

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Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Modules	Document that give presumption of conformity
Mechanic tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles	XV	F1 D1 B+D B+F G H1	UNE-EN 12645 (1)
Electronic tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles	XV	B+D B+F G H1	UNE-EN 12645 (1)
Instruments for measuring the sugar content of grape must, concentrated musts and rectified concentrated musts	XVI	B+D B+F H1	OIML R 124 Reglamento CE n.º 606/209 Reglamento CE n.º 479/2008 (1)
Counters for gaming machines	XVII	A2	ICT155/2020 Annex XVII (1)
Systems for counting and controlling the flow of people in public premises	XVIII	B+D B+F H1	ICT155/2020 Annex XVIII (1)

(1) Tests relating to climatic, mechanical and electromagnetic environments are carried out in accordance with the following standards or documents, when specified in order ICT155/2020 in the specific annex of the instrument:

- Climatic environment:
 - UNE-EN 60068-2-2. "Environmental testing -- Part 2-2: Tests - Tests B: Dry heat".
 - UNE-EN 60068-3-1. "Environmental testing - Part 3-1: Supporting documentation and guidance - Cold and dry heat tests".
 - UNE-EN 60068-2-1. "Environmental testing -- Part 2-1: Tests - Test A: Cold".

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- UNE-EN 60068-2-30. "Environmental testing -- Part 2-30: Tests - Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)".
- OIML D 11. "General requirements for measuring instruments - Environmental conditions".
- Mechanical environment:
 - UNE-EN 60068-2-64. "Environmental testing -- Part 2-64: Tests - Test Fh: Vibration, broadband random and guidance".
 - "UNE-EN 60068-2-31. Environmental testing -- Part 2-31: Tests - Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens".
 - UNE-EN 60529. "Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)".
 - OIML D11. "General requirements for measuring instruments - Environmental conditions".
- Electromagnetic environment:
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-11. "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current up to 16 A per phase".
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-1. "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-1: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Overview of Immunity Tests."
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-2. "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Electrostatic Discharge Immunity Test."
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-3. "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity Test."
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-4. "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity Test."
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-6.: "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Immunity to Conducted Disturbances, Induced by Radio-Frequency Fields."
 - UNE-EN 61000-4-8. "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-8: Testing and Measurement Techniques - Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity Test."
- Software:
 - Guide WELMEC 7.2. "Software Guide (Measuring Instruments Directive 2014/32/EU)".

3.2 Subsequent verifications

Subsequent verifications are periodic and after repair or modification verifications and must be made by Authorized Verification Bodies. The table 2 includes the instruments with regulation in service, the reference at the legislation, and the periodic verification interval.

Table 2. Spanish Periodic Verifications

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Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Periodic verifications/ Useful life	Interval (year)
Non-automatic weighing instruments	I	Periodic verifications	2
Automatic weighing instruments Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instruments Discontinuous Totalisers Continuous Totalisers Automatic Rail Weighbridges	II	Periodic verifications	2
Cold water meters for used according directive 2014/32/EU	II	Useful life	12
Cold water meters for used different to annex III of directive 2014/32/EU	III	Useful life	12
Gas meters and volume conversion devices with maximum flowrate (Q _{max}) ≤ 25 m ³ /h	IV	Useful life	20
Diaphragm gas meters and volume conversion devices with: 25 m ³ /h < maximum flowrate (Q _{max}) < 250 m ³ /h	IV	Periodic verifications	10 First 5 Next
Rotary displacement gas meters and volume conversion devices with: 25 m ³ /h < maximum flowrate (Q _{max}) < 250 m ³ /h	IV	Periodic verifications	6 First 3 Next
Turbine gas meters and volume conversion devices with: 25 m ³ /h < maximum flowrate (Q _{max}) < 250 m ³ /h	IV	Periodic verifications	4 First 2 Next
Volume conversion devices with: 25 m ³ /h < maximum flowrate (Q _{max}) < 250 m ³ /h	IV	Periodic verifications	4 First 2 Next
Active electric energy meters	V	Useful life	15
Active electric energy meters with options for: reactive energy measurement, time discrimination and remote management	V	Useful life	15
Measuring systems for the continuous and dynamic measurement of quantities of liquids other than water Fuel dispensers (not for liquefied gases)	VI	Periodic verifications	1

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Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Periodic verifications/ Useful life	Interval (year)
<p>Measuring systems on road tankers for liquids of low viscosity (< 20 mPa.s)</p> <p>Measuring systems, for supplying motor vehicles with substances not intended for use as fuel: urea solutions in water</p> <p>Measuring systems for the supply of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) for automotive vehicles</p>			
Taximeters	VII	Periodic verifications	1
<p>Dimensional measuring instruments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Length measuring instruments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Area measuring instruments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Multidimensional measuring instruments</p>	VIII	Periodic verifications	2
Exhaust gas analysers	IX	Periodic verifications	1
Instruments for measuring opacity and determining the coefficient of light absorption used in the inspection and maintenance of motor vehicles equipped with compression ignition (diesel) engines	X	Periodic verifications	1
Temperature recorders	XI	Periodic verifications	2
Thermometers.	XI	Periodic verifications	2
Instruments for measuring the speed of circulation of motor vehicles	XII	Periodic verifications	1
Evidential breath analysers	XIII	Periodic verifications	1
Sound level meters	XIV	Periodic verifications	1
Sound calibrators	XIV	Periodic verifications	1

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Instrument	Annex ICT155/2020	Periodic verifications/ Useful life	Interval (year)
Personal sound exposure meters	XIV	Periodic verifications	1
Mechanic tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles	XV	Periodic verifications	2
Electronic tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles	XV	Periodic verifications	2
Instruments for measuring the sugar content of grape must, concentrated musts and rectified concentrated musts	XVI	Periodic verifications	1
Counters for gaming machines	XVII	Periodic verifications	4
Systems for counting and controlling the flow of people in public premises	XVIII	Periodic verifications	2

3.3 Metrological surveillance and inspection

The monitoring of the lawful placing on the market of measuring instruments (market surveillance) and the monitoring of the legitimate use of measuring instruments and measured values (surveillance in use) is the responsibility of the 17 Autonomous Communities.

4 National Markings used in conformity assesment and verifications

Annex III of Royal Decree 244/2016, of June 3, which develops Law 32/2014, of December 22, develops the aspects related to information regarding markings, labels and seals, both in conformity assessment and in verification.

4.1 Conformity assessment mark

The national marking consist of the letter “m” with an accent above (see figure 1) it and the last two digits of the year in which it was applied, on a white background, framed in a rectangle and will be at least 5 mm high.

The national conformity marking, as appropriate, shall be affixed to the measuring instrument or its nameplate in a visible, legible and indelible manner. In cases where this is not possible or cannot be guaranteed due to the nature of the measuring instrument, it shall be affixed to the accompanying documents and to the packaging, if available.

When a measuring instrument consists of a group of devices that function together, which do not have the status of subassemblies, the marking shall be placed on the main device of the instrument.

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The conformity marking shall be affixed before the measuring instrument is placed on the market.

The national conformity marking shall be followed by the identification number(s) of the control body(ies) involved in the production control phase.

Figure 1 show an example of national mark of conformity assessment.

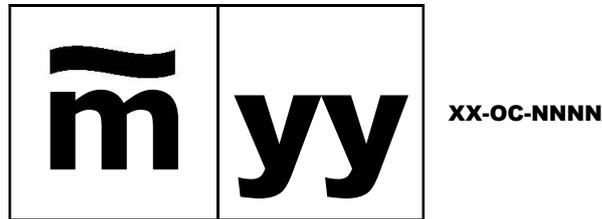


Figure 1. National mark of conformity assessment

Where:

yy are the last two digits of the year in which the mark is applied.

XX is a number between 00 and 17 that identified the administration that authorized the metrological control body.

NNNN is the number of the metrological control body.

4.2 Verification marks

Every measuring instrument that has passed a verification, in any of its forms, must have a label attached, the characteristics, format and content of which will be the following:

The background of the label shall be white. The timing (month and year) up to which the verifications carried out are valid shall be indicated on the lower right-hand side of the label by means of perforating the corresponding boxes.

The label shall be made of a material resistant to external agents, both atmospheric and abrasive, and to impacts. It shall be adhesive and self-destructive upon removal. It shall be rectangular in shape and its dimensions shall be 60 x 70 millimetres, with the proportions to be maintained for other sizes.

When a measuring instrument consists of a group of devices that work together, which are not subsets, the marking shall be placed on the main device of the instrument.

If for reasons of size or sensitivity of the measuring instrument it is not possible to fix the label, it shall be placed on the periphery of its installation and on the corresponding documentation required by the provisions of its specific regulation.

Figure 2 show an example of national label of verification.

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INSTRUMENTO							
Organismo Autorizado de verificación metrológica N.º de identificación : Fecha de verificación Sello o identificación del OAVM	Resultado de la verificación Conforme Válido hasta						
	Mes	E	F	M	A	M	J
		J	A	S	O	N	D
	Año						

Figure 2. Label of verification

Where:

INSTRUMENTO: "*Instrument*"

Organismo Autorizado de verificación metrológica: "*Authorized Verification Bodies*"

Nº de identificación: "*Number of identification of Authorized Verification Bodies*"

Fecha de verificación: "*Verificación date*"

Sello o identificación del OAVM: "*Stamp or identification of the Authorized Verification Body*"

Resultado de la Verificación: "*Result of the verification*"

Conforme: "*Conform*"

Válido hasta: "*Valid until*"

Mes: "*Month*"

E, F, M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N, D: "*January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December*"

Año: "*Year*"

The number of identification of the Authorized Verification Body takes the form "XX-AV-NNNN", where:

XX is a number between 00 and 17 that identified the administration that authorized the metrological control body.

NNNN is the number of the metrological Authorized Verification Body.

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In verification after repair or modification the authorized Verification Body has to reseal the equipment using seals with the number assigned by the administration that has authorized it. The seals are placed downstream of the repairer's seals, preventing the repairer's seals from being removed but allowing them to be viewed.

The seal identification is "XX-AV-NNNNNNN", where

XX is a number between 00 and 17 that identified the administration that authorized the metrological control body.

NNNNNNN is a number within the range of seals assigned by the administration to the authorized verification body.

5 Legal Metrology Practitioners and Scope

Spain have a decentralise system of Legal Metrology, where:

- The legislative competence is completely performed by the Central Government, through the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.
- The executive competence is performed by the Autonomous Communities.
- The national conformity assessment is carried out either by the Autonomous Communities themselves or by Metrological Control Bodies.
- Verifications must be carried out either by the Autonomous Communities or by Authorized Verification Bodies

Spain have 17 Autonomous Communities, 10 Metrological Control Bodies and more than 95 Authorized Verification Bodies. With this figures, it can be estimated more than 1000 workers in legal metrology in Spain.

6 Sanction

Sanctions and punishments are regulated by Law 32/2014 where the breaches which may be committed are classified together with the respective financial penalties. An administrative penalty system exists which provides the principal sanction where breaches of the law are established. Infringements are classified as minor, serious and very serious depending on factors such as risk to health, the transgressors position in the market, the amount of benefit obtained, the degree of intent, the seriousness of the social upset caused, the prevalence of the infringement and the extent of previous convictions. The administrative penalty process also allows for infringing instruments to be seized, sealed or confiscated. Actions identified in law as being breaches are:

- Minor breaches
 - The holder of the instrument does not have the legally or statutorily required documents or the instrument does not have the legally or statutorily required identifications, or has them in such a way that they are difficult to see or read

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by consumers or users of the services of the instrument and by agents or officials in the exercise of an inspection action on behalf of the competent Public Administration.

- Manufacturing, importing, distributing or marketing an instrument or measuring system that is not accompanied by the legally or statutorily required documentation, or without the legally or statutorily required identifications and markings, or has them in such a way that they are difficult to see or read by consumers or users of the services of the instrument, as well as by agents or officials in the exercise of an inspection action.
- Modify or fail to comply with non-essential conditions or requirements that led to the granting of the administrative authorizations or qualifications necessary to support the manufacture, marketing, repair, modification, or use of measuring instruments.
- Modify or fail to comply with non-essential conditions or requirements stated in the responsible declaration prior to acting as a repairer.
- Provide information to citizens in units of measurement not included in the Legal System.
- Use instruments that, being subject to specific regulation to the metrological control of the State in the phases determined in Law 32/2014, have not passed the same, provided that the protected public interest is not put at risk.
- Serious breaches
 - Obstructing metrological control inspection activities, as well as unjustifiably refusing or resisting to exhibit or provide the officials in charge of these with the instruments, documents or data that they request in the exercise of their inspection function.
 - Manufacturing, importing, distributing, marketing or using instruments that, being subject to specific regulation to the metrological control of the State in the phases determined in Law 32/2014, have not passed said phases, when they put the protected public interest at risk.
 - Keeping an instrument in service without the regulatory seals or lifting them in an unauthorized manner.
 - Using a measuring instrument with knowledge that its errors exceed the maximum permitted by regulation.
 - Using units of measurement not included in the Legal System for advertising purposes, in the manuals for the use of goods or for carrying out commercial transactions, provided that such use does not constitute a very serious infringement.
 - Failure to comply with the requirements established by regulation for the bodies designated to intervene in the metrological control of the State, as well as failure to inform the competent Public Administration that designated it of any modification that may affect them.
 - Lack of the reference standards or materials that have been established as mandatory, or possess them without the required traceability that guarantees their reliability, or refuse, without justified cause, to provide them to those users who request to make use of them in accordance with the regulations.
 - Originally or subsequently falsifying the data contained in the communication or responsible declaration, as well as failing to comply with the obligations

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contemplated in article 11 of Law 32/2014 regarding said responsible declaration.

- Improperly placing the CE marking and the additional metrology marking or a national marking, as well as using markings or labels with designs that are not regulatory or that lead to confusion.
- Issuing certificates or reports whose content does not correspond to reality.
- Verification, testing, testing or testing by designated bodies in an incomplete manner or with inaccurate results, due to insufficient verification of the facts or poor application of technical standards.
- Improper adjustment of instrument errors after repair or modification even if they remain within the maximum permitted errors.
- Use of technical procedures other than those regulated and lifting or sealing at times or with means that are not authorized by regulations.
- Handing over seals or computer codes by those who are legitimate to place them to other persons not authorized for their use.
- Repeating a minor offense for which one has been sanctioned within the period of two years prior to the commission of the same.
- Very serious breaches
 - Carry out activities regulated by Law 32/2014 on measuring instruments subject to State metrological control, without having obtained the corresponding administrative authorizations and designations, or without having submitted, where appropriate, the responsible declaration.
 - Put into service instruments that, having not passed the different phases of State metrological control, have been declared out of service, or their use has been prohibited, as long as the defects that led to the adoption of the aforementioned measures are not corrected.
 - Continue to carry out the activities specific to an administrative designation, recognition or authorization after it has been revoked.
 - Carry out any manipulation on an instrument, with the aim of fraudulently modifying the result of the measurement.
 - Use of seals, by any of the agents involved, that do not comply with what is established by regulations.
 - Conduct oneself by action or omission in a way that implies deception or misleads consumers.
 - Acting or omitting to act in such a way that false measurement results are produced, which imply risks to the health, life or safety of people.
 - Acting or omitting to act in such a way that false measurement results are produced, which imply risks to the environment.
 - Packaging, distributing, importing or selling pre-packaged products whose contents are less than the nominal content minus the maximum permitted errors.
 - Repeating a serious offence for which one has been sanctioned within the period of two years prior to the commission of the offence.

Penalties are specified as:

- Minor breaches. Maximum fine 5 000 EUR
- Serious breaches. Fine between 5 001 EUR and 90 000 EUR

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- Very serious breaches. Fine between 90 001 and 600 000 EUR

The procedure for imposing administrative penalties is specified in Law 32/2014.

7 Directive 2014/31/EU

The Directive is implemented by Royal Decree 244/2016, of June 3, which develops Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology.

The existing Law 32/2014, Article 7, scope of controls meant that all the instruments in Article 1(2)(a) of the Directive are potentially subject to metrological control.

In Spain there are eight notified bodies to carry out conformity assessment tasks under this Directive. For more information see Single Market Compliance Space (SMCS)

8 Directive 2014/32/EU

The Directive is implemented by Royal Decree 244/2016, of June 3, which develops Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology.

The existing Law 32/2014 Article 7 scope of controls meant that all the instruments in Article 2(1) of the Directive are potentially subject to metrological control.

In Spain there are six notified bodies to carry out conformity assessment tasks under this Directive.

9 Gravity Information

The following is for information only:

In Spain, the gravity zones for NAWIs are not regulated.

Our manufacturers and our notified bodies use the actual value of the places.

For your information, please download a list of gravity values in Spain

[Download Gravity Information](#)

You can find more information in the web of National Geographic Institute (Instituto Geográfico Nacional):

https://www.ign.es/web/ign/portal/grv-consultas-2007/-/gravedad-absoluta/setTab?_IGNGRVConsultasGravimetricasconsultasportlet_WAR_IGNGRVConsultasGravimetricasconsultasportlet_area=Por+nombre

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<https://www.ign.es/web/resources/docs/IGNCnig/GRV-Estudio-Gravimetrico-Peninsula.pdf>

<https://www.ign.es/web/resources/docs/IGNCnig/GRV-Medidas-Gravimetricas-Madrid-Espana.pdf>

10 Accreditation

The accreditation of notified bodies, control bodies, verification bodies, calibration laboratories, testing laboratories, certification bodies and inspection bodies is the responsibility of ENAC (Entidad Nacional de Acreditación).

Accreditation is mandatory for the private companies that want to be notified bodies, control bodies or verification bodies.

11 Hyperlinks

Ministry of Industry and Tourism

<https://www.mintur.gob.es/>

Centro Español de Metrología

<https://www.cem.es/es>

Single Market Compliance Space

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/single-market-compliance-space/notified-bodies/by-country>

Entidad Nacional de Acreditación

<https://www.enac.es/>

Instituto Geográfico Nacional

<https://www.ign.es>

12 Contacts

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