

# MINUTES

## COMPTE RENDU

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Forty-Sixth Meeting of the International  
Committee of Legal Metrology

Prague, Czech Republic  
11–14 October 2011

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ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
OF LEGAL METROLOGY





# **International Organization of Legal Metrology**

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**Forty-Sixth Meeting of the International  
Committee of Legal Metrology**

**Prague, Czech Republic**

**11–14 October 2011**

The International Committee of Legal Metrology was convened by its President, Mr. Alan E. Johnston, and met from 11–14 October 2011 at the Clarion Congress Hotel, Prague, Czech Republic.





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**46th MEETING of the CIML**  
**11–14 October 2011**  
**Prague, Czech Republic**

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## **46th MEETING of the CIML**

**11–14 October 2011**

**Prague, Czech Republic**

### **– MINUTES –**

#### **Opening speeches**

##### **Opening remarks by Mr. Alan Johnston, CIML President**

*Good afternoon, everybody. I would like to call the 46th CIML Meeting to order. I would first like to thank our Czech colleagues for hosting this meeting in the beautiful city of Prague. Judging by the number of delegates and accompanying persons, it appears everybody shares my opinion of the city, so again thank you to them.*

*It is now my great pleasure to introduce our opening speaker for this year's Meeting, Mr. Jiri Jirka. Mr. Jirka is the Deputy Minister for Economy in the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the Czech Republic. He has had a varied career, beginning in the Stansky Olomouc Land Company in 1979. He then became bursar at Palacky University from 1990 to 2007, before joining the Ministry of the Interior, where he served as Deputy Minister for Economy in Operations from July 2008 to June 2009. He then returned to the academic world, where he served as Secretary of the IT Faculty at the Czech Technical University in Prague, prior to his current appointment as Deputy Minister in September 2010. Mr. Jirka, please.*

##### **Speech by Mr. Jiri Jirka, Deputy Minister for Economy in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Czech Republic**

*Dear Mr. President, dear CIML Members and Corresponding Members, ladies and gentlemen, dear guests.*

*It is my great pleasure to welcome you all, on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, to Prague, our capital, on the occasion of the 46th Meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology. I must apologize for the absence of the Minister, who is currently on a business trip abroad.*

*After meeting in several world capitals and cities, this year you are finally meeting in the capital of the Czech Republic, one of the founding signatories of the Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology. It is a great honor for us that the International Committee of Legal Metrology has chosen our country and its capital to host its annual meeting, organized jointly by our Ministry, the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing (in Czech its abbreviation is UNMZ) and the Czech Metrology Institute (CMI).*

*Let me say a couple of words about our country. The Czech Republic, as it is known now, was established in 1993 as a result of a split of the Czechoslovak Federation. It is a landlocked*

*Mid-European country with a population of roughly 10 million. It is a country of colorful history originating in the 10th Century as the Czech, or Bohemian knighthood, later kingdom. In the 13th century it became a regional powerhouse; unfortunately for a relatively short time – about 200 years only. The nation is one of the family of Western Slavs, with Latin alphabet. It has always been in a strong relationship with its neighbors, especially Germany. In modern times the Czech Republic has become a highly industrialized country. It was an industrial workhorse in the former Austro Hungarian Empire, and thanks to a recent wave of foreign direct investment it has preserved this characteristic still now. It is the most industrialized EU Member State in terms of share of GDP. Industry therefore creates a large demand for various metrological services, and metrology is an important element in the business environment. It follows from here that legal metrology has a long history and tradition in our country. We can say that legal metrology in the Czech Republic can be dated back to the year 1269, when King Ottokar II of Bohemia issued the ordinance, the first regulation of weights and measures, called the Royal Measures. The scope of legal metrology has recently been reduced and is comparable with that of neighboring countries.*

*In 2004 our country, after years of preparation, became a full Member of the European Union and therefore has transposed all the relevant Eurolegal acts into our legislation. In the areas unharmonized with the EU, Czech legislation is quite liberal, and recognition of certificates from abroad is broadly used. In laying down the structure of legal metrology in our country, effective protection of consumers plays a very significant role.*

*As already mentioned, there are three bodies in our country involved in legal metrology activities. Our Ministry is authorized by law to have supreme responsibility for metrology here. It has transferred some of those ministerial responsibilities, such as strategy, preparation of draft legislation and partially financing to the UNMZ, a governmental body. From that, the UNMZ has a number of competences of its own, for instance, general responsibility across all the governmental transposition of European legislation concerning technical requirements for products, and authorization of private bodies for verification of legally controlled measuring instruments.*

*The CMI plays the role of national metrological institute in fundamental and legal metrology and, among others, this institute of fundamental and legal metrology is authorized by law to make national type approvals of legally controlled measuring instruments and their verification. Apart from the CMI, over 250 private sector authorized metrology centers are active in the framework of the metrological new approach of area of verification. CMI is also Notified Body no. 1383 in the framework of the metrological new approach of the NAWI and the MID Directive. They serve a growing number of local manufacturers and CMI is quite active abroad. It has customers ranging from China over the whole of Europe up to the USA.*

*In relation to the OIML, our country has always fully supported OIML activities and used its Recommendations in preparation of national legislation. These worldwide harmonized technical requirements for measuring instruments are especially important for a small, export oriented country. Among others, we were responsible for preparing OIML documents on metrological control and supervision, which forms a core of legal metrology business. We have also supported the decision of the European Commission to use OIML Recommendations and the MID as an important step to harmonization in the spirit of WTO Technical Barriers to Trade. We are active in the OIML Certificate System, notably in the area of water meters and level gauges, and in future we might also join the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement.*

*I believe that apart from the work at the Meeting and its associated events you will have time to see a little of our city and its cultural life. I will also use this opportunity to extend our*



*invitation once again to join us at the Czech Republic Reception on Thursday. I hope all of you will acquire a lot of information, and that you have a successful meeting, interesting discussions and enjoyable days in Prague. Thank you for your attention.*

### **Speech by Mr. Alan Johnston, CIML President**

*Good afternoon everyone. At this time this is usually my opening speech but it is also my closing speech as President. I would like to thank you all for allowing me to make a few remarks as my term as President draws to an end. I must say that the last six years have passed very quickly. The time has been filled with a number of great experiences and interesting people. I enjoyed working directly with many of you and visiting Member legal metrology organizations in many countries. What has always impressed me when I make these visits is the professionalism, enthusiasm and commitment I have witnessed during these travels. It is probably the most enjoyable part of my role as President. The world today is undergoing a significant period of development and transformation. The field of legal metrology is changing and expanding as the boundaries between legal metrology and scientific metrology lower. Measurement applications in non traditional areas such as renewable and non renewable resources, road safety and environmental protection are increasing. The demands on Members' legal metrology organizations have probably never been greater than they are today. At the same time, many legal metrology organizations are faced with reductions in funding, demands to demonstrate the value of their participation in international forums and increasing pressure to continue to provide the same or better consumer protection while at the same time reducing barriers to trade and competitiveness.*

*During my term as President, I believe I have improved the accountability of the OIML for the expenditure of the financial resources and the management of human resources. With the CIML's approval, I approved a management audit of the BIML and took steps to address concerns identified as a result of the audit. The actions taken to resolve these concerns were not easy, but I believe the result is stronger corporate governance and accountability. This was an important asset, given the pressure that Members are increasingly under to justify their budgets and participation in the OIML.*

*One of the other goals I set myself was to encourage Member countries to express their positions and concerns during the CIML Meetings and the decisions regarding the OIML. World events continue to demonstrate how closely Members' economies are inter-related and it is more important today than ever before that Member countries feel their positions are heard and considered. I believe my efforts in this area will serve the OIML in the future. But I must admit that sometimes that little voice in the back of my head says, "be careful what you wish for!"*

*During my term as President I have worked with you to develop a closer working relationship with other standard-setting organizations. Over the past six years, a number of MoUs have been signed, or renewed, with UNIDO and ILAC/IAF, and progress has been made in strengthening the working relationship between the OIML and the Metre Convention. It will be interesting to see how this relationship progresses in the future. Progress has also been made in relation to the MAA. Although it has not moved as quickly as I had hoped, I believe it has a good foundation for the future and that it will continue to expand and be an asset to the OIML.*

*I would now like to "return to the future". I know the CIML is in good hands. Since last year's Meeting in Orlando I have worked with Peter Mason and I have appreciated his approach on a number of issues that we have worked on over the course of the year. In many*

*cases our positions on these issues were very similar, making the transition to the new Presidency that much easier. I also believe Peter's representation within both the OIML and the Metre Convention will serve the OIML extremely well.*

*I would now like to mention Stephen Patoray, who is still called the "new Director" of the BIML. I believe he has thoroughly demonstrated the type of leadership we were looking for in managing the BIML, and I am sure he will continue to provide this type of accountability. I would ask you to provide Stephen and his Staff with the support they need to continue the important work of the Organization.*

*In closing, I would like to say thank you for the encouragement and support you have given me during my term as President, and, with the leadership provided by Peter and the Presidential Council, you have a great team to lead the Organization forward. It has been a pleasure; thank you very much; merci beaucoup. I would now like to invite Peter Mason up to the front to take over the Meeting.*

### **Speech by Mr. Peter Mason, CIML President-elect**

*Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. I think it is fitting that my first task as President should be to express on behalf of the whole Committee our thanks to Alan Johnston for the contribution he has made over the last six years. I have seen that the burden of being a President is a heavy one, and I would like to record my admiration for the good humor and the professionalism with which he has carried that burden. I would also like to express my own very great appreciation for the support Alan has provided during the year's transfer. The transfer has indeed been a smooth one and Alan has been generous in introducing me gently. I am pleased to say that I will continue to be able to draw on that support since Alan has agreed to remain on the Presidential Council. So I would just like to thank you once again, Alan. Thank you.*

*Before we go on to the roll call I believe it is appropriate to mention the new Members of the Committee that have joined us over the last year:*

- *Mr. Gledjon Rehovica of Albania,*
- *Mrs. Dimka Ivanova of Bulgaria,*
- *Mr. Fernando Antonio Arruza Rodriguez of Cuba,*
- *Mr. Christodoulos Christodoulou of Cyprus,*
- *Madame Corinne Lagauterie of France,*
- *Mr. B.N. Dixit of India,*
- *Mr. Ryskeldy Satbayev Akhmetkaliyevich of Kazakhstan,*
- *Mr. Dongho Kim of the Republic of Korea,*
- *Dr. Sergei Kononogov of the Russian Federation, and*
- *Mr. Samo Kopac of Slovenia.*

*We wish them all a warm welcome to the Committee. I would also like to announce that we have two new Corresponding Members, Zimbabwe and Georgia, and that we are in the process of dealing with requests for Corresponding Membership from Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and also from Namibia. So I think now we may proceed to the formal roll call. Thank you very much.*

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## **Roll call**

Mr. Kool then took the roll call. He announced that 48 Members were present or represented. As there were 57 Members, of which a quorum was 43, there were more than sufficient votes for decisions to be taken.

## **Approval of the agenda**

Mr. Mason drew Members' attention to a couple of points. First he referred to the order, which differed slightly from that used in the past, in that financial and staff matters would be examined at the outset. There were two reasons for this. The first was that it was Mr. Mason's way of indicating his belief that these were matters of importance, and not to be left to the end; the second was that the CIML would be asked to approve the reappointment of Willem Kool as Assistant Director; this question, he believed, should not remain unresolved for the whole of the Meeting. His second point was that the agenda was a very heavy one. He would do his best to move quickly through it and hoped for the support of the Committee in this so that all items could be fully dealt with and discussed.

Mr. Kool announced two small additions to Agenda item 10.1 *Items for information*:

- Item 10.1.4, a presentation by Mr. Carstens on behalf of TC 6 and a costing for the Certification System for pre-packages, as discussed within that Committee; and
- Item 10.1.5, information about the status of the revision of Document D 1 *Law on metrology*, by Mr. Kochsiek, convener of the working group drafting it.

The amended agenda was approved.

## **1 Approval of the minutes of the 45th CIML Meeting**

Mr. Mason asked for comments.

Mr. Kool pointed out that a small number of corrections were to be found in the Working Document. As there were no further comments, Mr. Kool told delegates that a draft Resolution (see Working Document) had been prepared, for final approval on the Friday, when discussion of the exact text would take place before voting.

## **2 Report by the CIML President**

Mr. Mason pointed out that much of the content of the report had been prepared by Mr. Johnston, but stated that they had collaborated on its production and that he would deliver it. His full written report was to be found in the Working Document and he did not intend to add much to this. Members would, however, have an opportunity to ask questions about the matters in the report.

Summarizing, Mr. Mason pointed out that there had been a number of staff changes and reorganizations within the Bureau, on which the Director would speak further. Important liaison activities had continued, with the signing of the renewed MoU with ILAC/IAF. A new MoU with the IEC would, he hoped, be signed during the current Meeting. There had been encouraging developments in the working relationship with the BIPM, details of which would be given later in the Meeting. One of the main activities in which Mr. Mason had been involved was the drafting of a new strategy for the Organization, which also would be

considered later in the week. A significant topic at the March Presidential Council meeting had been the way in which work concerning developing countries should be approached, and a number of items had arisen from that, including the shape of the new strategy, which would be discussed, and the good progress being made on the revision of D 1, on which delegates would also be informed later.

Other major topics featuring in the agenda were the new B 3 and B 10, and the results of the further consideration on Conformity to Type which had taken place in the previous day's seminar. Also of note were the implications for legal metrology of the proposal to redefine a number of SI units. Since the March Presidential Council meeting, much work had gone into the revision of OIML working procedures and the proposals now embodied in B 6, which would also be discussed later in the Meeting.

Mr. Johnston had already begun to improve the transparency with which the OIML worked, and work would continue on this. In connection with this the *Terms of Reference for the Presidential Council* had been revised and would be published shortly in the form of OIML B 16. This also had implications for the proposals for new work directives in B 6.

Mr. Mason believed the Organization was in a good position financially; the Director would speak further on this. Finally, he reported that work had already begun on the next stage of modernizing the Organization, with important developments in the new Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations, which would be put before the 2012 Committee and Conference. Mr. Mason asked for questions, but there were none, so the report would go straight for approval by the draft Resolution (see Working Document).

### **3 BIML activities**

#### **3.1 General report**

Beginning in French, Mr. Patoray told the Meeting that his first year as Director of the BIML had been very interesting both for himself and for the BIML staff. He hoped that, with the help and support of Members, the four following years would be as enriching. He confessed that his French was still a little rough, but he had been taking regular lessons and had been able to survive in Paris up to this point! He was continuing his studies and had made the commitment to his staff that he would speak French with them daily in the office so as to do much better than in the opening words of his speech.

During this time, many things had been going on. It had been a year of transition, marked by his own appointment as Director, taking office on 1 January, and also the change in President. He hoped that Members would understand that in this time of change there had been many priorities to deal with, some of which would not have arisen in a normal year. He hoped to demonstrate that a great deal of work had been done. This included his transition from his previous employment as Federal Agent in the state of Colorado, USA. His wife and he had now settled in and were enjoying Paris very much.

At the Bureau, there had been a number of interesting meetings, including for the CTT Seminar, strategy planning and the incoming President's arrival. This had enabled him to work with two Presidents, one with the experience of six years in the post and the other with a newcomer's enthusiasm.

There were now weekly staff meetings attended by all staff present in the Bureau, where there was discussion of a rolling agenda consisting of the previous week's activities, plans for the current week and any future events. Staff also had time to discuss their ongoing projects so that they had more understanding of what colleagues were doing and how their work

interacted. In this way they could ask for help when needed, and have guidance provided. There was a major focus on team building and team work.

Members might have read Mr. Patoray's recent editorial on the Directives, in which he had recounted his past experience in manufacturing and quality management, and also improving processes, including team management and teamwork. This formed a large part of what he did. Staff work schedules had been established. There was a flexi-time schedule, with people arriving and leaving at different times so it was necessary to understand when they would be in the office and available; all this was documented for consultation. A holiday schedule and policy had also been established – it had previously been unclear how this was executed. There was also a travel policy. All staff now flew economy class, with economy plus on flights of more than seven hours. An open access time-tracking system had been implemented which can be consulted by all, and also allowed end of year summaries.

A second draft of the BIML Staff Regulations had been drawn up in a small meeting that morning. Progress was being made and there would be at least a good draft by the Presidential Council meeting in March 2012. The Staff Regulations would be legally reviewed to ensure that they conformed to all employment legislation. The current Regulations required not so much alteration, but rather considerable clarification.

Work on the Financial Regulations had not yet begun officially. Mr. Patoray had reviewed these and did not anticipate significant changes, but they had to incorporate all the recent alterations that had been made in compliance with IPSAS, and must be in accordance with today's accounting methods. Results of this would be available for the March 2012 Presidential Council meeting and, he hoped, for the following year's CIML.

Mr. Patoray explained that the management audit would be presented as a separate item. He continued by reminding Members that at the time of his appointment in Orlando the previous year he had made several promises; he hoped Members would agree that these promises had been kept. Work still remained to be done on several of them but, with help from many, he was still learning as quickly as he could. Though occasionally hindered, in accordance with his engineering background he was trying to keep an open mind. He had admitted quickly to his mistakes and tried to adjust to the varied and changing environments he found himself in, and he was trying to be consistent towards both staff and Members. His promise to leave the OIML and the BIML in a better state than he found them had not yet been fulfilled; his promise to enjoy every single day had not quite been kept, as he had had a few less enjoyable days; however, looking around his job and the city of Paris made him feel better. He was not finding French easy but understood more than before and would continue to study, especially the art of making the sounds required. He thanked Members and invited questions and comments.

There being none, Mr. Mason suggested using the prepared Resolution (see Working Document).

### **3.2 Director's report on BIML Staff matters**

Mr. Patoray mentioned that six members of the Bureau's staff were present in Prague, including himself. Of these, Members probably knew best the two assistant Directors, Ian Dunmill and Willem Kool. Mr. Kool had taken responsibility for the documents for the CIML, which Mr. Patoray had much appreciated; Mr. Dunmill had been occupied with the Directives, some of which he would present later in the Meeting. Luis Mussio was taking care of the sound recording and would give a presentation on the MAA, which he was also covering. Chris Pulham was taking photographs for the Bulletin and in the course of the week

he would be asking Members for contributions to that publication. Patricia Saint-Germain had spent many hours working on the organization of the Meeting, with the aid of Klará Vidimová and other Czech Republic persons, whom he thanked. All the Bureau staff were willing to give help and answer questions. Jean-Christophe Esmiol, IT systems, Philippe Leclercq, Administrator, and Florence Martinie, the Accountant, were busy back in the Bureau.

Mr. Patoray informed Members that among the Bureau's small and large projects, one had been a better, wall-mounted projector screen for the Conference Room. Led by Chris Pulham, staff had also cleared out over five tonnes of materials from the attic, and Jacques Bourgeois (who had recently retired) had archived the remaining items. They now had an organized attic, more space and a safer building. A problem still outstanding was to find a craftsman to fix the front door.

Another problem had been the need for an APE code (*Note: the APE code is a French business activity sector coding number*) to identify what activity the Bureau was actually involved in. They had a SIRET number, but had until recently been mis-classified as a software manufacturing organization. Following a project led by Jean-Christophe Esmiol, the BIML was now officially classified as a not for profit international organization, which qualified it to receive substantial discounts on software.

Work would also soon start to update the brochure for prospective new Members, including information on how to become an OIML Member.

The building had been neglected for a number of years and was in need of extensive repairs. This would need to be allowed for in the new budget by a specific dedicated sum; the building would also be revalued to ensure that the return from the improvements was noted. Problems included a leaking roof, plumbing defects, moisture and external decay. The building belonged to the OIML and must be cared for in a way appropriate to its historical status.

Teamwork would be referred to again later, but had included World Metrology Day, where the 2011 theme poster (*Metrology in chemistry*) had been translated into fifteen languages and downloaded over 3500 times, with over 8500 unique visits to the site. 27 known events had taken place. The WMD web site had previously been hosted on the BIPM web server, but this year it had been transferred to the BIML. The PTB had also played a part, as had many BIML (Luis Mussio, Jean-Christophe Esmiol and Chris Pulham) and BIPM (Andy Henson, Laurent Le Mée) staff members.

Led by Jean-Christophe Esmiol, work was planned for the BIML IT system. The current system was over 10 years old, which was ancient in computer terms. Updating would take place step by step and it was hoped that some costs and also much inconvenience might be eliminated in the process. The end result should be better service for Members, with a better and more user friendly web site, with better communication facilities for technical committees.

On the subject of the OIML Bulletin, Members would have noticed some changes in recent editions, with some cost saving, based on a cost analysis carried out by Willem Kool and Chris Pulham, partly before Mr. Patoray's arrival. The cover was heavier, as was the paper, it was put together with staples instead of glue and they now knew the optimum number of pages to produce. There was a new printing company and a new shipping company. Any Member having difficulty in receiving the Bulletin was invited to report this, but it was hoped that routing difficulties were now a thing of the past.

On staff updates, Archivist Jacques Bourgeois had retired at the end of June 2011. He had begun working for the Bureau in 1978, so had given 33 years of service.

Luis Mussio had joined the BIML in October 2010. He had had experience at the BIPM as the JCRB Executive Secretary and had previously been Chief of the Metrology Department of LATU (the Uruguayan NMI) and as SIM Technical Committee Chair, giving him experience in legal metrology, accreditation and mutual recognition.

Staff contracts due for renewal included those of Chris Pulham (renewed in July), Jean-Christophe Esmiol, whose contract would be renewed upon the return to Paris, and there was a recommendation for the CIML to renew the contract of Willem Kool.

Florence Martinie, the Accountant, had joined the BIML in 2009, but had recently taken on many more responsibilities previously undertaken by the former Director. She was also working closely with the Financial Auditor, of whom more would be heard later. She was now in control of a very good accounting system.

Philippe Leclercq, the Administrator, would retire at the end of 2012 following over 47 years with the Bureau. He had given Mr. Patoray excellent help in the transition and would train his successor who would be appointed as soon as possible. Mr. Leclercq's knowledge was mainly in his head and would need to be documented.

A database person was being sought. Mr. Patoray explained that there were several databases which needed to be put in good condition, since everything needed to be linked together so that BIML staff, Members and TCs could access them easily. The three databases which currently existed did not currently "talk" to each other.

Mr. Patoray said a seconded staff member would shortly be sought for several specific projects. The BIPM used secondment successfully and had given advice. Projects for this person included developing a quality manual for the BIML, partly to address the management audit issues, so that there was a good manual of processes and procedures which could be consulted. Another task would be a review of the policy on Member fees, Members in arrears and a classification of Members.

Items in the Convention and in past Resolutions needed to be assembled into one consistent policy. The seconded employee would research decisions taken in the past, so that future decisions could be made on a consistent basis and not based on immediate needs. Support for TCs and SCs would also be a task for this person. These were projects which would come to an end, allowing the person to return to where they had come from after accomplishing the projects.

Mr. Patoray undertook to keep Members informed on all these matters, thanked them and invited questions.

Mr. Richard asked whether the BIPM did not already possess the ability to adapt the BIML databases and whether the present IT collaboration between the two Organizations might not be extended to cover this task.

Mr. Patoray replied that he believed that the BIPM had hired an outside agency to establish the bulk of their database; he hoped to have discussions with the BIPM during the Meeting and possibly use the same organization to set up the database. On the other hand, however, the database was absolutely fundamental to the business and he was also looking into taking on a permanent member of staff who could initially set up the database and later fit into the BIML and give backup and support in other areas. Philippe Leclercq's retirement would leave the office with only eight employees and they were authorized to have eleven. A special sort of person was required. He knew that such people existed but had not yet found one in Paris. If such a person could not be found, he would look to an agency.

Mr. Klenovský asked whether an analysis had been made of how many people were needed to run the Bureau. It was important not to hire staff just to make up the numbers.

Mr. Patoray replied that he had not yet done a thorough analysis of hours or numbers. However, staff requirements had been extensively discussed in the Bureau and it was not at present clear what tasks would be assigned to a new engineer. This was why a secondment or temporary post was being considered. If, hypothetically, new systems were being created and new projects coming in, more posts might be created. There was, however, a need for a person to create a database. Hiring someone was, in his opinion, the most important task he would ever undertake and he would certainly not do it lightly or take on anyone who was not needed.

Mr. Van Mullem commented that a year seemed a long overlap for Philippe's successor to learn his job. He asked whether this time could in some way be combined with other jobs.

Mr. Patoray replied that the year had to include the time to hire the person. The problem was that Mr. Leclercq's knowledge was in his head only. It was not written down and nobody else knew it, so a longer than usual overlap period was an essential precaution to take, so that his successor could go through as much of a full year's cycle as possible. Discussions were taking place on how at the same time to give the newcomer additional work which would justify the payment of two salaries. Members would be kept informed, and hopefully there would be more news by 1 December and in the January Bulletin.

Mr. Richard referred to Addendum 3.1, in which there was an item on translation into French of publications. The translation of R 111:2004 had been postponed. He asked why this had been the case, and whether the Bureau had a strategy for translation.

Mr. Patoray replied that the delay in translation was an embarrassment. The format of that particular Recommendation was complex, and its length and technical nature made it difficult to work on, but the task would be addressed as soon as possible.

Mr. Dunmill added that it had been envisaged to do some work on this translation outside the Bureau on a sub-contract basis, but it was not possible to verify it inside the Bureau because there were no longer any French native speakers in the Bureau with the necessary technical knowledge.

Mr. Richard commented that the need for a French speaking engineer should be taken into account in the imminent hiring of a new staff member.

Mr. Patoray agreed.

Mrs. Lagauterie informed the Meeting that the French *Bureau de la Métrologie* was able to offer full translation support to the BIML.

Mr. Patoray said that Mrs. Lagauterie, Mr. Lagauterie, and the *Bureau de la Métrologie* had given tremendous support. Nevertheless, now that the Bureau and TCs worked in English, it was essential to have internal or external French translation and verification, especially as the Convention laid down that French was their official language. In previous times the technical work had been conducted in French and translation into English had been necessary.

### **3.3 CIML vote on the renewal of the contract of Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director**

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Kool to leave the room for this item. He explained that according to the Convention the position of Assistant Director as well as Director was a question for the Committee. In this case, it was a re-appointment of someone known to Members and



recommended by the Director. He asked the Director to give a short statement about the reasons for his recommendation, after which the Committee would be asked whether they wanted to ballot.

Mr. Patoray asked for Members' support for the reelection of Mr. Kool. He stated that Mr. Kool had demonstrated his dedication to the OIML and shown great insight into this Organization as well as others. As many of his listeners knew, Mr. Kool could be very direct; Mr. Patoray said that he himself shared this trait, which had led to some interesting conversations.

Mr. Patoray added that Mr. Kool had spent much time preparing the current Meeting and had indeed done the major part of the slides and other work. Mr. Patoray considered him to be a very significant asset for his own work and ability to continue. This had not been his opinion upon his arrival. Before beginning in his role he had discussed Mr. Kool with several people and heard a mixture of comments, and he had had to develop his own opinions of him rather quickly, but he had been able to appreciate Mr. Kool's very directness, and believed him to be an asset to the Organization. He therefore asked for Members' support in the renewal so that the good work could continue.

Mr. Mason added that both he and Mr. Johnston had made it clear to Mr. Patoray soon after his arrival that they wanted his advice on this decision, and that if the advice had gone the other way they would have been using the last few months to identify an alternative. The decision had been thoroughly considered. He asked for questions.

Mr. Van Mullem said that because it concerned a person, the Netherlands would be in favor of a secret ballot.

Mr. Mason confirmed that any one Member was entitled to ask for a ballot.

Mr. Schwartz supported the Netherlands and requested a ballot.

Mr. Mason agreed that this should take place. It was decided to take another roll call but at the same time to distribute the ballot papers.

The roll call and ballot duly took place and the Resolution to re-appoint Mr. Kool was approved.

## **4 Financial matters**

### **4.1 Director's comments on the 2010 accounts**

Mr. Patoray informed the Meeting that the overall finances of the OIML were sound. Some slides would support that finding, as would the Auditor's approval of the 2010 accounts. He reminded Members that his appointment had begun on 1 January 2011, but he would do his best to inform them fully of the events of 2010.

Resolution 27 of the 45th CIML Meeting had been implemented and the information required by IPSAS had been put into the accounts; this included pension requirements and also appraisal of the building. This might make the 2010 accounts look different from those of previous years. He hoped the detail would explain the content. There was further explanation in Addendum 4.1 of the Working Document.

The first slide showed the logo and the signature of Mr. Fischer, who had audited these accounts and expressed his approval. Mr. Fischer was aware of the IPSAS requirements and would ensure that they were included in future. Regarding a question on aspects of the Working Document, when the actuary had done the analysis of the pension arrangements he

had done it with the IAS Standard 19 and not the IPSAS Standard 27. Future analysis would be based on IPSAS Standard 27, but this involved only minor differences and would not affect the outcome.

Mr. Patoray then showed the balance sheet. The cash level had increased between the end of 2009 and the end of 2010, which was good. The land, the building and the fittings had been included at full value as assets, as required by IPSAS, and amounted to slightly over €2 million; this was considered to be rather a low valuation, given current prices in the Paris area, which had risen between 15 % and 20 % in the past year. There would be a reappraisal before the budget for the Conference in 2012. When pension provision of €1.7 million was taken into account, as full liability for this was now included, the results for the year were relatively negative, but the value of assets was increasing.

On the income statement it could be seen that income had increased by about €90 000. Staff expenses, though higher than for 2009, were below budget. Operating expenses had decreased. If pension provision had not been taken into account there would have been a positive outcome. This situation would work itself out over the following two years, and figures for 2011 were already looking healthier. Mr. Patoray hoped that Members would trust the accountants and auditors and not be alarmed by the large negative number, which was a theoretical accounting calculation for the liabilities in the contingency of the OIML ceasing to exist. As discussed at the previous year's Meeting, the building more than covered the liability, and there was therefore no liability to Members.

The budget voted for 2010 for staff costs had been €1 302 000; the actual number had been €1 250 000. The difference was a positive €43 000.

The premises section included gas, electricity, post, various contracts on copiers, printers and other machines. This was slightly over budget.

There had been over-expenditure on meetings, despite the fact that there had not been any extraordinary meetings in that year. Travel and accommodation had been lower than in previous years, though it was still significantly over budget. Miscellaneous spending was also up and Mr. Patoray was seeking details of this. A graphic, requested in the audit, showed that staff costs were relatively high, as was depreciation and pension provision. As a service organization, the OIML provided a service; it did not possess heavy machinery or the like. 73 % of its costs were staff, which was typical in service organizations. The remaining costs, mainly under miscellaneous, were for running the Organization. For example, there had been an advertisement for Mr. Patoray's position, payment to a lawyer working on the case brought by a previous employee, payment to the Auditor, and moving expenses for Mr. Patoray, which was a one-off cost. Another one-off cost in 2010 was for a car bought by the previous Director, which had been put through the books but had now been removed. Members looked surprised, but it was not unusual for an organization such as this one to own an automobile. Some items, such as the Auditor, would be repeated in the future but others would not. Mr. Patoray intended by the 2012 accounts to break these costs down rather than combining them under "€90000 for miscellaneous".

Cash reserves in the OIML's bank accounts had increased between 2009 and 2010 by approximately €300 000. The other accounts were the working accounts, moneys moved around by the Administrator to cover the costs of the CIML and other events in the course of the year. There was still not, in the cash reserves, the 50 % balance in the accounts of the expenses which it would be normal for an organization of this type to have. The expenses of the Organization amounted to about €1.8 million and the reserves were €645 000. They were, however, moving in a positive direction. Mr. Patoray invited questions but reminded Members that the 2010 accounts had already been complete when he had arrived at the

Bureau. Some interim information on the 2011 accounts would be included in the item on the management audit.

#### **4.2 Director's comments on the management audit**

Mr. Patoray pointed out to Members that some information which they might find more directly relevant was to be found in the Addendum to the Working Document. Response to the comments in the Management Audit had been made as follows:

The BIML was now working with Mr. Frederick Fischer, who came in quarterly and sat down with the BIML Accountant, Administrator and Director to review the accounts. Some might find it unusual for an auditor to do this, but Mr. Patoray felt that it was important for him to understand how the accounting was done. Eventually, once the situation was stable, it would be managed by the Administrator and Accountant alone.

Another task done by the Auditor was to extrapolate from each trimester what it would look like if it continued for the entire year. Three trimesters having now passed, they had quite a clear idea of what the year would look like, though they did not yet have all the final numbers. However, it looked at the moment as though staff costs would be about €80 000 less than the budget. Costs for the premises were somewhat more, and he was trying to break these costs down to understand the reasons. Recently the BIML had partially cancelled the contract with the postal service whereby it paid €4 000 a year for mail to be picked up. In the past many more books, documents, etc. had been sent out, but this was no longer the case and the cost was not justified. They had also cancelled the contract of a gardener who was supposed to look after the small courtyard but had done little to justify his payments. He might or might not be replaced at a later date. More energy-efficient light bulbs would be used and there might be ways of reducing heating costs.

The BIML was spending well under the €25 000 allotted for the Bulletin, through closely managing the number of pages and monitoring the number of copies shipped across the world.

The sum allotted for travel was €96 000. The Bureau had been searching the internet for best flight prices and optimum days to travel; in some cases money could be saved by traveling a day earlier, and all Bureau staff worked while they traveled so no time was lost by this.

Things were looking good for 2011, though some aspects of the current Meeting had yet to be paid for, and there had been an extra meeting for the CTT seminar in Utrecht, not in the budget, which had cost about €6 000–7 000. The reserve fund had now reached €951 000, approximately 50 % of budget, which was pleasing.

Mr. Patoray would be asking for an allocation for repairing and maintaining the building in good condition; some of this might come from the savings being made within the existing budget, while still maintaining current staff levels, before the next budget was presented at the 2012 Conference. Things looked positive but there was still the fourth quarter to work through.

The monthly review of the salary calculations had been an issue identified in the Management Audit. In response to this, each month Mr. Patoray sat down with the Administrator and Accountant and went through payments to present and retired staff, checking that there were no errors or unwarranted changes. Two errors had been found in the system during the current year. One related to quarterly pension payments; these were adjusted according to the inflation rate, and the system had used the wrong quarter for this calculation. The other error was similar but related to an employee's salary. They were looking for a better system for pay since the present one was not performing well enough. Another error found by the Auditor

was the practice of granting certain salary increases sooner than scheduled; this was being discontinued. Unless in circumstances of altered position or responsibility, salary reviews would take place every two years.

Additional insurance for matters not covered by the French social security system would continue to be paid to staff. Papers had also been signed for a “Health at Work” policy, which was an international as well as a French requirement. This was similar to systems in other countries: an organization would come in and assess the workplace for health, safety, lighting, tools and ergonomic characteristics; for instance, was there a danger of employees getting hurt at work, and might there be better tools they could use? These organizations also had physicians on their staff, to whom people might talk about their job. No heavy lifting was required, but sitting in front of a computer screen and manipulating a mouse could over many years do some damage.

As previously mentioned, all staff now traveled economy class. All expenses were reported promptly and examined carefully. A report was produced at the end of every trip, relating the benefit of the trip to the OIML (as opposed to the other parties involved). Mr. Patoray himself had in the current year traveled more than he anticipated doing in the future, as he had visited a number of regions and meetings, in order to meet people and observe events in order to learn how best to serve the Membership. He hoped that travel expenses would nevertheless come out on or near budget.

The policy of granting loans to staff had been terminated. Existing loans were being paid off by regular deductions from staff salaries; most would be paid off by the end of 2012, the longest by the end of 2013. It might, however, be desirable to offer a guarantee to employees who were renting an apartment or buying a house, affirming that they were gainfully employed and regularly remunerated by the OIML and had a 5-year contract; but no money would be handed over. This policy would be incorporated in the Staff Regulations.

Only one active staff member remained in the OIML pension system. The President and Director would review this policy to determine what its future would be. They would seek a policy that did not negatively impact either the staff member who remained in the system or the six others already receiving or shortly about to receive pensions.

Continuing down the list of concerns raised in the Management Audit, IPSAS had been fully implemented.

The Translation Center would be presented in another agenda item.

It was necessary in today’s environment for staff members to have credit cards issued by the BIML’s bank. These expenses were regularly reviewed and not taken lightly, and spending limits were imposed. Staff needed to have an alternative, either a personal card or a business card. Traveling abroad with large sums in cash was unacceptable. Rules for use of the cards would be incorporated in the Staff Regulations. Mr. Patoray invited questions.

Mr. Botsile Kebapetse thanked Mr. Patoray and said the future looked very hopeful. From personal experience he advised that only confirmation of employment should be given to employees and not any form of guarantee which could render the OIML liable for failure to pay on the part of employees. He also asked why loans had been made to staff.

Mr. Patoray replied that he fully agreed that the BIML should offer staff only confirmation of their status, not guarantees. He explained that loans were no longer being offered to staff and old loans were being collected by deduction from salary and included interest at the current government rate of interest on deposits. He himself did not like the system of loans to staff,

but things were different in different parts of the world. His prime objective was to look after Members' money.

Mr. Henson commented that the terminology used by the BIPM in its equivalent document was "attestation", which meant a statement of fact deemed to be accurate and true at the time.

Mr. Patoray said that that was what he had received when he had rented his apartment. Employees coming from a foreign country had difficulty in acquiring accommodation without some documentation of this type.

Mr. Mason said the relevant Resolution would recognize the management improvement that had been made, but recognize also that more remained to be done, and would note that the same auditor would carry out a new audit in early 2012.

Mr. Patoray added that he had himself worked as an auditor and that he enjoyed both making and receiving audits and the ensuing discussion. This was a way he could learn and improve. Later they might have a peer review from other international organizations similar to the OIML.

#### **4.3 CIML approval of the 2010 accounts**

Mr. Mason proposed the draft Resolution that the 2010 accounts should be approved for presentation to the 2012 Conference.

#### **4.4 OIML Pension System**

Mr. Patoray said that all IPSAS requirements in this respect had been incorporated. The actuary had worked out the OIML's liabilities into the future and the work relating to the pension system and Resolution 27 of the 45th CIML Meeting had been completed. It was still necessary to establish the future policy in such a way as to limit OIML liabilities while at the same time safeguarding the situation of the one staff member still participating in the pension system. He applauded all the work done by others before his arrival. He would try to establish a good policy and would appreciate input from those who had already worked on it.

#### **4.5 BIML Translation Center**

Mr. Patoray pointed out that additional information, including documentation from 1975 when the Translation Center had first been put into place, was to be found in the Working Document. In the early days translation was only from French to English. At that time, all the TCs had worked in French. As other countries had become involved in the TCs it had become necessary to translate those documents from French to English. A small group of people wanted this to happen and funded a Translation Center. Funds were kept separate and could be used only for the purpose of translating French into English.

Around 2005, the fund had begun to grow, as the same amount of money was received but none was spent; something needed to be done as these increasing moneys now represented a problem. Mr. Patoray emphasized that dealing with this issue was not intended to address Resolution no. 1 from the 2009 CIML Meeting on the use of French and English in the Organization (*"The Committee instructed the CIML President and the BIML Director to prepare a detailed note on the use of French and English, to be submitted for approval at the 14th Conference in 2012"*), which was another matter for further discussion at the 2012 Conference.

Mr. Patoray explained a draft Resolution which the Bureau had drawn up to deal with this problem, pointing out that there was now more need for translation from English into French than the reverse. He was proposing that the funds in this special account, known as the Translation Center, might be used for:

- the translation of documents French to English, English to French and occasionally other languages. This did not mean the fund would be used for translating into languages other than English and French, but occasionally documents were received in the language of other Member States, and these needed to be translated into English, French or both;
- the second use requested for the fund was for interpretation between English and French, required at many major and minor meetings. For example, interpretation at the current Meeting was costing approximately €10 000;
- the third requested use of the fund was for transcribing. The CIML was recorded and the minutes needed to be transcribed afterwards and also translated into English and French;
- another need was that important documents such as the Bulletin, minutes of past meetings, etc. had to be turned into searchable electronic format;
- Item B of the Resolution was to decrease the base contribution from €300 to €200. This base rate was multiplied by 1, 2, 4 or 8, depending on classification as a Member State. A level based on circumstances could be determined for any Corresponding Member who might wish to contribute. The reduction was in order to reduce the amount of money in the fund, currently about €100 000.
- The Resolution also instructed the Bureau to continue to manage this fund and also to make the translated, transcribed and converted documents available to Members and to report annually to the CIML on the status of the account. Mr. Patoray had brought with him a record of all the countries which had contributed to this fund in the last ten years. All these countries had been consulted and none had objected in principle to the proposal. Being able to use this fund would free up other moneys for other purposes and might also speed the desired translation of R 111 (and others) into French.

Mr. Patoray asked for questions.

Mrs. Van Spronssen did not think money from this fund should be used to cover the running cost of normal meetings, because the money would soon be used up in this way and then Members would have to be asked for more contributions. She suggested however that part of the funds be used for a couple of years for interpretation at the Meetings in Spanish and possibly other languages of countries where neither English nor French was widely spoken. This might allow more people to contribute to Meetings.

Mr. Johansen asked whether the intention was to allow translation both to and from other languages or simply from them. There was a discrepancy between the draft Resolution and Mr. Patoray's words.

Mr. Miki was worried about some countries having difficulty in securing contributions to the fund from their governments and thought it might be better to carry out the proposed activities within the ordinary budget. Care also needed to be taken to limit the activities for which the fund could be used.

Mr. Patoray alluded to the €100 000 at present in the special account. Part of the Resolution was to attempt to use some of this money. Mr. Miki's comment alluded to the request for

continuing, though lower, contributions. Did Mr. Miki mean that the existing money should be used but no more should be requested?

Mr. Miki agreed that this was the case.

Mr. Patoray told Members that it cost from €3 000 to €8 000 to translate a single Recommendation. Even if not used for interpretation, as suggested, the money would only last for a few years. He pointed out that contributions would remain voluntary; Members were not obliged to contribute to it. He would like Members to spend time thinking about it, but he wanted to be given permission to spend the existing, still growing, fund in some useful way. He took the point about clarifying the language of the Resolution. The Bureau did not intend to launch into translating into other languages, but they had received some Bulletin articles and technical articles which needed translating from the native language and he would like to use this money to do that.

Mr. Mason referred to the specific proposal to allow the money to be used for translation into languages other than French and English, namely Spanish. He asked for Members' comments on this.

Mrs. Lagauterie agreed that the money should not be used for the normal French and English interpretation services at Meetings and Conferences, as this was a normal cost of running such functions. She was pleased with the proposal to allow translation from English to French and believed that priority should be given to translating Recommendations into French.

Mr. Mason again asked for views on using the money for translation into other languages. Clearly if the proposal not to use it for interpretation services was adopted, the amount would last longer.

Mrs. Van Spronssen explained that her proposal had in fact been to have interpretation into Spanish at the CIML and Conference for an experimental couple of years, to see whether it would be useful. She also thought it was a good idea to spend extra time on putting existing documents on the web site. In these ways they would be using the available money to do something extra.

Mr. Mason said that the proposals under discussion were for one-off or time limited expenditure, which would meet the point that it should not be used for day to day expenditure.

Mr. Johnston said that Canada had contributed to this fund for many years but he would have difficulty in continuing to recommend this unless he were able to explain what it was being used for.

Mr. Mason said the feeling of the Meeting seemed to be that they should take action to reduce this sum, perhaps by identifying translation related projects, perhaps by a specific program of translation, perhaps by experimenting with a wider range of languages, perhaps by experimenting with a third simultaneous interpretation. If this was the feeling of the Meeting, the draft Resolution would need to be amended, but this could be done in time for it to be voted on. It seemed to him that Members would like the accumulated sum to be used for exceptional and one-off purposes.

Mr. Patoray summarized that as he understood it, interpretation between English and French at the CIML and Conference should be taken out of the Resolution, to be replaced by the cost of experimental interpretation into Spanish, and/or possibly other languages being paid for with the fund.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that in her view the first priority should be to increase the number of Recommendations available in French; secondary to that, she would be happy to see an

experiment with interpretation into Spanish. The usual English-French interpretation should not be funded with this money.

Mr. Mason said this would mean taking out the 2nd, 3rd and possibly 4th bullet points of the Resolution.

Mrs. Van Spronsen considered, however, that the 4th proposal, regarding converting material into electronic format was a one-off activity for which the fund could sensibly be used.

Mr. Mason agreed that the 4th point should remain, that the word “occasionally” should be removed from the first point and that the suggestion for experimentation with interpretation into Spanish and/or other languages be inserted.

Mr. Patoray added that the priority to be given to translating existing publications into French, starting with Recommendations, should also be inserted.

Mr. Mason said that the Resolution would be amended along these agreed lines.

## **5 Member States and Corresponding Members**

### **5.1 New Member States and Corresponding Members and perspectives**

As Mr. Mason had announced the changes in membership in his opening speech, he asked Mr. Patoray to continue directly to Item 5.2.

### **5.2 Outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members**

Mr. Patoray informed the Meeting that there had been some background information in the Working Document. In Article XXIX of the Convention it was clearly stated that if Member States had not paid their subscriptions for three consecutive years they shall be officially regarded as having resigned. So that would give them a particular status at the end of that three year period of not paying any subscriptions.

Mr. Patoray’s research had revealed that occasionally a Member State made a partial payment of the amount due for that year, so that State remained a Member, was invoiced the following year for the full contribution, and thereby carried on despite being in arrears. This system was not consistent over time.

Some of the minutes of past CIML Meetings showed that decisions had been made on an ad-hoc basis. Mr. Patoray was not saying that these decisions were inconsistent with the policy, but rather that they were not consistent among themselves. Each individual decision might be different. Mr. Patoray asked the CIML to allow him to open up the question and research the background and history of this item relating to Members in arrears.

Some Members might have been charged more than three years of contributions so the amount that they owed was unclear, because it could be considered that they had more contributions due beyond the three year limit of when they should have been removed. Some of these Members had requested to rejoin the OIIML, and it was difficult to identify the exact amount that they must pay in arrears before they could rejoin the Organization. Before he could make a clear decision, Mr. Patoray needed to understand the whole process that had taken place. He would use both the Convention and past decisions in order to make a consistent and comprehensive proposal in order for the CIML to arrive at a good interpretation of what was stated in the Convention. The BIML would then, as stated in the relevant Resolution, come to the Conference with a proposal for clarifying the situation. He would also ascertain which current Members were in arrears. He knew that at least one of



these Members had been charged beyond the three year limit, so the amount of money shown on an earlier slide as owed in arrears was probably not correct, based on the existing policy.

Mr. Patoray assured Members that he would keep them informed of the process in the meantime. This was one of the items which would form part of the secondment project. The items could thereby be reviewed separately and independently and not as part of the normal work of the Bureau.

Mr. Mason said that he saw here two issues for the Committee. One was the opportunity perhaps of clearing the way for some past Members to rejoin, which would be good. It was also necessary to be clear that a review of this nature could have an impact on individual Members of the Committee, and therefore it was right to take this opportunity to confirm that the Committee wished this work to proceed.

## **6 Developing Countries**

### **6.1 Report by the Facilitator on Developing Country matters**

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Seiler, Facilitator on Developing Countries, to make a presentation.

Mr. Seiler began by saying this was his final report in the position of Facilitator on Developing Country matters. He called it final because requests for facilitation had been very few, in fact close to zero. He could just say goodbye, but he felt that Members should have some more information. When he had been appointed as Facilitator by the International Conference in 2008, he had written an article on his mode of work in the OIML Bulletin and also sent e-mails to the approximately 80 addresses of those who had declared their interest in being informed about his work. His intention had been to work mainly through e-mails and to use the OIML web forums and the website for exchanging information and experiences. Initially he had been afraid he might not be able to handle all the requests he was expecting, but it turned out that the workload had not been too high. He had answered requests concerning legislation, verification methods and equipment and so on.

Then Mr. Seiler had thought that he should stimulate the exchange of experiences, and that pre-packages would be an interesting subject. Two different countries had sent reports about results, and these had been put on the OIML web site. This subject was an important one for developing countries and he had therefore requested more reports from other countries, but this had not been successful; he had received no more information.

Later Mr. Seiler had come across a notice of the World Health Organization, which contained a warning about blood pressure measuring instruments using mercury as the reference. They recommended electronic blood pressure instruments and at the same time they recommended regular verifications because the sensing elements could be very sensitive to shocks and rough handling. Based on an idea of a former PTB colleague of his, Stephan Mieke, who had worked actively on the OIML Recommendation on requirements for blood pressure instruments, Mr. Seiler had developed a small, simple and very cheap device for checking the indication of electronic blood pressure instruments. He had put this information on the OIML web site and had also done a demonstration in Mombasa. He had even given out parts for assembling the simple device, in the hope that it would be tried in developing countries because it was mainly meant for verifying instruments in hospitals and clinics which had no regular access to verification services. At the same time he had thought that it would be a good opportunity for legal metrology services to show that they not only concentrate on commercial transactions and that they could add benefit to measurements through such a

service even without legal requirements or a legal basis. Again however, Mr. Seiler had received no feedback. He still wondered what might be done.

Some of those present might remember that at the Orlando CIML Meeting he had recommended in his presentation that guidance documents should be developed, for example for the establishment of a legal metrology service, including its operation, staff requirements and so on. He had also sent this proposal to the Secretariats of the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations, asking whether or not they considered that such guidance documents were necessary. He had listed five topics and asked which they thought was of the highest importance. The response had shown that there was no objection to this being done, but neither was there a vote in favor of it. There had been no reaction at all. He had been forced to the conclusion that it was very hard to identify areas where he could be active.

Mr. Seiler had then remembered a discussion he had had with a Member from a developing country at an OIML event. Mr. Seiler had asked this person what his impressions were of the event he was attending, and what benefits it had brought him. His answer had been, “they showed us a silver plate, but nothing on it to eat”. Mr. Seiler asked whether this was the perception of OIML work that was held in developing countries. He asked Members to think about this.

On the other hand, Mr. Seiler said, there was also some good news. One of his ideas had turned out to be sustainable in practice. This was the OIML Award. In the current year’s competition there were three candidates:

- Dr. Mariela Saavedra from the Argentine Institute of Industrial Technology, the INTI, was the administrative coordinator of the Program for Metrology and Measurement Quality of INTI. She had investigated and published her findings on the economic impact of the verification of high capacity weighing instruments at petrol stations in Argentina.
- Mr. Morteza Pouyan was the founder of the Towzin Electric Company in Iran. As chairman of the Board of the Iran Weighing and Measurement Systems Trade Association he had considered that he was concerned with matters of legal metrology and contributed to the new standard for weighbridges, and he had invested more than USD 2 million for the development and manufacturing of a fleet of test weight carts for the calibration of weighbridges with about 30 % of their maximum load, which was much more than the 3 to 5 t used in former times.
- Mr. José Antonio Dajes from INDECOPI Peru, Head of their National Metrology Service, and Juan Carlos Castillo, from IBMETRO in Bolivia, Director of Industrial and Scientific Metrology. Both had worked together for the development of the measuring capabilities of their countries to determine the volume and energy content of natural gas, which was of high economic importance.

Mr. Seiler’s recommendation was that Letters of Appreciation be granted to Ms. Mariela Saavedra and Mr. Morteza Pouyan for their work. They would also be asked to send a report on their work for publication in the OIML Bulletin.

The receivers of the current year’s Award were José Antonio Dajes and Juan Carlos Castillo for development of the measurement capabilities to determine the volume and energy content of natural gas. Mr. Seiler considered that the subject was of the highest economic importance for both their countries. The measurements ensured fair trade across borders, and in the countries themselves, and the initiative of two National Institutes and their close cooperation for the benefit of both countries was something rarely seen in developing countries. In addition, they had used their expertise in this region to help countries such as Brazil and

Mexico with their knowledge. They had also convinced donors at the American Development Bank to give some money and the PTB offered assistance by organizing some workshops and seminars. In his opinion this was another good example of the work which was being done in developing countries, and was very remarkable but largely unknown to the OIML. The Award offered an opportunity to bring such activities to the attention of Members and in offering the Award, to give some publicity to the organizations.

Mr. Seiler recommended that this Award should be continued. He could not, however, see any reason for his continuing to work as Facilitator. He thanked Members for their cooperation and their attention.

Mr. Mason commented that this was a somber assessment of OIML activities. He added, however that in recent conversations a number of ideas had been offered as to how things might be done differently and the issues taken forward. He believed that there was still a very clear understanding among virtually everyone he had spoken to that making sure the OIML was relevant to developing countries was still a matter of very high priority. This matter would arise again in the course of several items on the Agenda, including in the report on the previous day's Round Table of the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations, which had included discussion of the new OIML Strategy and how it would be used to develop a program which would form a clearer basis for various work items. He was very keen that Mr. Seiler should continue to contribute to that, and he hoped he would still contribute to OIML debates.

He therefore suggested that at this stage they take the opportunity to ask Mr. Seiler any questions arising from his presentation, but that for the rest Members should think very hard about what he had said and draw on those comments when they had their further debates later in the week.

Mr. Issoufou said that the most important thing for him was to know how developing countries could participate in OIML activities. Much had been said, yet little that indicated how this could come about. As had been said, trade was international, yet in some parts of the world metrology was an integral part of day to day activities, but in others it was practically unknown. A strategy was needed to improve this situation. While they felt a need to move towards the OIML, developing countries were asking what the OIML could do for them in the way of offering practical and concrete strategies. African and other developing countries had a need for trade guarantees. He wanted to know what the OIML had to offer to such countries, and asked that the Organization and the Bureau should have a clear policy which would help the developing countries to participate fully in world trading activities. He had heard little on this subject in the Director's Report. The OIML needed to produce a clear program for the establishment of metrological practice in order to bring in the maximum possible number of countries. These needed support and companionship in developing their metrology programs and taking a real part in legal metrology.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Issoufou for his powerful statement and pointed out that the Director's Report was only one of the complete set of papers and proposals for discussion at the Meeting, and he hoped that by the end of the Meeting, Mr. Issoufou would feel that the OIML had proposals to make and ideas to bring forward on the matters he had raised.

Mr. Birch commended Mr. Seiler for the efforts he had made over the last few years to try to improve the OIML's involvement with developing countries. His methodology had primarily been a bottom up activity of going to developing countries and asking them to identify their needs. This could be difficult for two reasons, the first being that many of their organizations were quite underdeveloped and had little capacity for policy, and secondly that many of the

issues relating to metrology in developing countries were quite often not covered by the organizations represented at the CIML.

In terms of trade facilitation, one of the major issues which faced developing countries at present was global trade in pre-packaged goods. This had been discussed in Mombasa and also in Cape Town, where he had given papers on it. There were massive opportunities for developing countries in free trade in pre-packaged goods but there were still considerable technical barriers. One of the contributions which the OIML could make to help to remove these barriers was to introduce an “I” mark on pre-packaged goods, which would facilitate global trade and be of great assistance to developing countries. What he was now talking about was a top down approach rather than a bottom up approach.

The other issue he had mentioned a number of times since 1998 was the issue of legal metrology in road safety. This was now seen by the World Bank and the WHO as one of the major issues facing developing countries and had a significant legal metrology component. But it was not recognized by those organizations. The World Bank had a road safety facility. Their web page said: “the facility is to raise the efforts of lower and middle income countries to build their scientific, technological and managerial capacities, to prepare and implement cost effective road safety programs”. The World Bank was spending many millions of dollars on that, but in fact legal metrology was not recognized in that program as having involvement. In a strategic plan to talk about the role the OIML could play in assisting and facilitating access of developing countries to funding organizations and raising awareness of them, the OIML should take the top down approach by going to organizations such as the World Bank and the WHO and raising their awareness of the role that legal metrology could play in assisting developing countries.

The other point he had made the previous day was the Millennium Development Goals. Again, at present legal metrology was not given any recognition for making any contribution to those goals. Mr. Birch felt that it could make quite a significant contribution to the sustainability and the health and safety aspects of Millennium Development Goals, but, again, that argument had not been sold to the organizations.

In summary he believed that, while Mr. Seiler’s bottom up approach had met with limited success, there was a need to try a complementary, top down approach by the OIML itself to raise the awareness of funding and development organizations about how legal metrology was an important element in assisting developing countries.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Birch for some valuable points to which they would doubtless return at a later stage of the Meeting.

Mr. Melhem felt that it was very sad that Mr. Seiler had felt the need to stop the work he had been doing. He had inspired a lot of developing countries. He might think no reports on his work had appeared, but wherever Mr. Melhem went, he heard his name, and he had seen his reports in many countries. He must not feel that his work had been a failure. Mr. Seiler or someone like him was needed. The seeds he had sown were growing, and Mr. Melhem urged the CIML President not to accept Mr. Seiler’s resignation because they needed Mr. Seiler until a worthy successor could be found for him.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Melhem for his comment. He added that he had in fact had further conversations with Mr. Seiler and thought he could say that while he might be standing down from the post of Facilitator, which was perhaps an old way of approaching this issue, and not as successful as had been hoped, he was very ready to continue working with the OIML, both in continuing to develop their ideas and then in implementing them, hopefully no longer alone but as part of a wider team when more support could be given to that team.

In response to Mr. Birch's remarks about a top down approach, Mr. Seiler said that this would need to come from the OIML itself and not from a Facilitator, because the OIML was more visible. He added that he knew that in many developing countries there was equipment and there were trained people, so these should be applied in legal metrology, especially in the checking of pre-packages. He had seen equipment resting idle on the shelf and not used. This was a pity, and before requests were made for new equipment or new training courses they should see the result of the support already given. It should be used, full benefit should be drawn from it, and the results should be presented to ministers, saying that this work being done was very essential and could add to the perception of legal metrology. In many countries, legal metrology seemed to offer an image of policemen, and of persons creating difficulties for trade. They could not see the benefit of this work.

On the subject of the hot issue of road safety, Mr. Seiler felt that legal metrology should be applied to measurement verification and that road safety was the responsibility of some other organization.

For future work, Mr. Seiler recommended a thorough revision of the topics which the OIML should address. They should see whether they had the resources and whether these were the topics which developing countries most appreciated.

Mr. Seiler thanked Mr. Melhem for his kind words, but said that another reason for his stepping down was that the new President and the new Director should be free to decide which way they wanted to go. There was also a new draft strategy which he thought would be adopted, so he preferred to wait and see what the outcome of the strategy discussion would be and whether activities could be identified which fitted into the strategy and helped to reach its goals. Mr. Seiler was prepared to contribute to this kind of work, but it still had to be decided in what way he could do this.

Mr. Ben Hassine thanked Mr. Seiler both for his remarks and for the work he had done over several years. He had not followed the detail of these activities but he knew Mr. Seiler had done much that was of benefit to developing countries. Regarding his decision to step down, Mr. Ben Hassine wanted to comment on the approach taken by the OIML over some years to try to support these countries. It was simple to see that many of the activities in recent years had helped developing countries. Instead of stopping these activities, the OIML should reconsider them, taking advantage for example of the experience gained by a number of African countries. Following his seven years with AFRIMETS, in July he had taken on the presidency of that organization and they were now working on a "road map" for that organization, and, keeping in mind what had been done for the several developing countries in Africa, it was obvious that among developing countries there were several levels or classifications. Not all of them were at the same level, notably as regards legal metrology. It was necessary therefore to put in place a strategy with a number of levels. This was a possible way of approach.

Continuing, Mr. Ben Hassine said that another problem of developing countries was the lack of support for these measures from governments. One of the main objectives of seminars which had been held, some of them organized or co-organized by the OIML, was to make governments aware of metrology needs. This did not always succeed, however, due to the fact that various quality requirements, the different types of metrology, together with accreditation and standardization all merged into each other. Mr. Ben Hassine had read within the last year or so a suggestion that in Asia there was a regrouping of the various quality associations, with the decisions being made at regional level, and that this should be extended to other regions of the world. A seminar was being held in the USA on this idea, which might well make it easier to make governments aware of quality needs and the importance of metrology.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Ben Hassine for his valuable comments, to which they would no doubt return in due course.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Seiler once again for his presentation and urged him to continue to play an active part in the debates which would follow the reports on the Round Table and the strategy later in the day.

## **6.2 Report by the BIML on Developing Country matters**

Mr. Dunmill reported that the BIML's main activity in the current year in support of developing countries had been participation in the organization and operation of the AFRIMETS Metrology School. This event, the first of its kind in the world, had taken place in February 2011. Its object had been to get together young metrologists from all over the African continent. It had been funded by NORAD, organized by UNIDO and supported by the BIPM, the OIML and the Kenya Bureau of Standards and Weights and Measures Department, as well as the NMISA in South Africa. This was another example of very good cooperation with the BIPM, who had cooperated closely in putting together integrated presentations at this event. The School had been held over ten days, and over that time there had been aspects of theoretical training, lectures, practical laboratory exercises, and visits in small groups to four different industrial companies to look at how scientific, industrial and legal metrology were applied in real situations. Very valuably also, the School had provided a very good networking opportunity for these young metrologists from all across Africa, who had perhaps been working on some metrological activity in their own country but had little idea of what was going on elsewhere.

UNIDO had handled the organization of the School and applications for attendance. 112 applications had been received, all of which had been very carefully vetted to ensure that the right participants were being sent on the course, who would get the maximum benefit for the future of metrology in Africa. Places were offered to 82 participants, of whom 76 managed to attend. This was an extremely good level of participation, representing 31 African countries as well as some others from outside Africa. This was because the Regional Metrology Organizations had also been asked to nominate people, and UNIDO had nominated a couple of representatives from their own programs in other parts of the world. There had been 18 presenters from across the world. One of the conditions for this course had been that it was delivered entirely in English and in French, so the presenters had had to speak both English and French so that the same lecture was being given in both languages. Laboratory sessions were also held in both languages, which had worked extremely well.

A short article on the Metrology School had been published in the April edition of the Bulletin, and recent discussions with UNIDO had revealed that a promotional booklet on it was being produced, to be followed by a very detailed report analyzing the effectiveness of the School. The promotional booklet was designed to be used in awareness raising activities and was very glossy.

Already, in the road map which was being prepared for AFRIMETS, to look at how the Organization would continue in the coming years, there were proposals for future Metrology Schools on a list of themes, legal metrology being the main theme for a School in 2013. These were of course just proposals at the moment and depended on the funding being available and the organization being done for them. Given how the previous one had worked, they would be extremely beneficial.

Regarding OIML membership, Mr. Dunmill had participated in this School to talk about the OIML and legal metrology, and he had had a lot of discussions with various participants

about the benefits of becoming at least a Corresponding Member of the OIML. Around that time, Zimbabwe had managed to finalize their Corresponding Membership. As a result of the School, applications from the West African states Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria and Sierra Leone were in the final stages of completion. The Gambian representative Mr. Dunmill had spoken to, had just been appointed to work in metrology. He was not employed in any legal metrology organization, but it had been decided that becoming a Corresponding Member would be a good way to benefit from the knowledge to be acquired from the Organization and from discussions with its other Members.

Also as a result of the School, a couple of participants who were already OIML Members in some form had registered to participate in some Technical Committees. There was always the possibility that some of the developing countries would join as Corresponding Members but then not actually participate. One of the things Mr. Dunmill had tried to present during his discussions there was that what was needed was not just for them to join, but to participate in the work, to send people to TCs if that was possible, and if it was not possible, then at least to register for them, at least as an O-member, so that they could receive the information, see what was going on technically across the world and therefore improve their knowledge and participate by sending comments, etc. This would enable them to learn and to show the needs of developing countries and ensure that the OIML Recommendations were relevant to those countries.

There had also been discussion with two countries which were currently Corresponding Members and which would like to become Member States. This was of course a much longer process than that to become Corresponding Members, so there was nothing to report at the moment as the applications had to go through governmental and diplomatic processes. There were still some ongoing discussions with about three other African countries on becoming Corresponding Members.

As Mr. Dunmill demonstrated on a slide, at the end of 2010 in Africa the membership amounted to 24 African countries including UEMOA, which represented a group of seven African countries which had joined as a block and it was hoped that by the end of 2011, when some more applications would have completed their course, the total number would have increased further. Talks were ongoing with several other potential Members. Matters regarding membership were moving much more than in recent years and it had always been a difficult area for the OIML, with very little involvement in metrology, but it looked as though that situation was improving rapidly.

In relation to the comments which had followed Mr. Seiler's presentation, Mr. Dunmill said that also following the Metrology School, on the subject of awareness raising and the need for political leaders to be made more aware of the benefits of legal metrology, a representative from the African Union who had been present at the AFRIMETS meeting, and who had been very keen that politicians be made aware of the benefit, was currently looking into the possibility of organizing an event in association with a ministerial meeting of the African Union. This was just the kind of level at which this needed to be approached, Mr. Dunmill explained; there was no point in talking to the heads of metrology laboratories where they existed, because they already knew the benefits of metrology; it was those ministers responsible for funding laboratories who needed information. This was an encouraging point in that area and would certainly help a lot of African countries which were not currently Members by giving their political leaders more information on the benefits.

Mr. Dunmill said that a point would later arise regarding cooperation with the BIPM on the previous year's World Metrology Day event. As a result of this, he had also had some discussions with UNIDO, not just in the trade capacity building branch with which they

normally dealt, which was responsible for the implementation of their programs, but with someone who was responsible for their strategic overview division. UNIDO also saw the benefit of metrology in general, and legal metrology in particular. The presentations given by Mr. Henson of the BIPM and Mr. Dunmill himself had clearly shown the link that metrology could make to helping poverty reduction, which was a Millennium Development Goal, and UNIDO was extremely interested in how they could work with the metrology organizations to help on that.

Mr. Mason asked for comments or questions.

Mr. Birch said that training was a very important issue for all metrology organizations in developing countries. A lot was being carried out by the various regional legal metrology organizations. In terms of scientific metrology, the training tended to be fairly specialized and with only small numbers involved, but for legal metrology, in the verification areas, large numbers of inspectors needed to be trained, and courses usually only took one or two people from any economy. The way to try to overcome this was to put a “train the trainer” component into the training course so that the person who had been trained could go back to his authority and assist in training his other colleagues. He wondered to what extent this component had been part of the recent African course or the one proposed for the following year.

Mr. Dunmill replied that the current year’s course had concentrated more on the direct training of young metrologists, mainly in the scientific and industrial field. It had not been aimed at a “train the trainer” approach, but it had been said during the course that those attending were planning to go back and help their colleagues. Concerning future Schools, no detailed content planning had yet been done on the content or format, so there was certainly time for it to be looked at for the legal metrology component. They were currently at the proposal stage, which would depend entirely on what funding was available for the courses to continue.

Mr. Henson added that he had thought it was an extremely good course, and that it was excellent that they had brought in the best young metrologists in Africa, who were probably the future leaders, and allowed them to meet and network with their peers, receive both theoretical and practical training over a considerable amount of time. This had given a significant lift to AFRIMETS but it had also greatly impressed the UNIDO staff. The UNIDO project was due to finish formally at the end of 2011, although one or two of its actions would not be complete until early 2012, but he felt that the stage had been set for a high probability of follow-on activities including these Schools and other support to regions, so things were looking good. He wondered whether something similar could or should be done in other regions beyond Africa.

Mr. Zabo said that he had asked for some training of this sort at the last AFRIMETS Meeting he had attended. He wondered whether the OIML might make an effort not so much to do a follow-on of training which had already taken place at the Metrology School, but to produce some e-learning packages for those who were not able to travel to such training events. This had already been suggested and he was looking forward to seeing it take shape before too long. It was not always possible to get 100–200 people together for training and he hoped that trainers, inspectors, etc. might be able to pass on their expertise via some form of distance learning.

He made the second point that the environmental aspects of metrology must not be forgotten. These countries often had problems of toxic waste and their authorities needed to be made aware of this.



Mr. Dunmill said that e-learning was a good idea and would help a lot of people who were unable to attend courses. One problem was that this would be an expensive system to set up, but they did have information on at least one existing e-learning project on verification and various other metrological activities. Mr. Dunmill would follow that up with the person who had told him about it, to see whether it could be made more widely available. It was an interesting subject for the future, but one which at the moment the OIML did not have the means to develop. The OIML would look into this as part of a future strategy for developing countries.

Regarding the other point, of Organizations to contact about concerns, this again would have to be reviewed in discussions of future strategy. It was not easy to talk to somebody in the World Bank about subjects such as legal metrology, but this was something which would have to be taken on board for the future.

## **7 Liaisons**

### **7.1 Report by the BIML**

Mr. Kool explained that the BIML had liaisons with a great number of international organizations, listed on the Working Document; he would report on those with which communication was most active.

Information on liaisons with the BIPM would be given under Item 8. He referred Members to an addendum to the Working Document containing information about these liaisons, so they could refer to that and he would not speak in great detail unless in response to specific questions. The liaisons were as below.

#### **7.1.1 The WTO TBT Committee**

Information on the WTO TBT Committee was available in the Working Document.

#### **7.1.2 ISO and IEC**

The most important point here was the signing of an MoU with the IEC. This had been extensively discussed in the Presidential Council earlier in the year, the result of which could be found in the addendum to the Working Document.

Mr. Miki reminded the CIML that with the MoU with ISO there had been problems over joint publications and also over the fact that ISO charged for its publications whereas the OIML's were free. He asked whether there were any problems of this kind with the IEC.

Mr. Kool did not believe there were any such problems. Under the MoU with ISO, if the OIML developed any documents jointly with them, they would be prohibited by ISO copyright rules from publishing them free of charge, as was normally done by the OIML. This point had been clarified in the text of the MoU with the IEC: there was a difference between "joint publications", meaning one and the same document published by both Organizations, and "jointly developed" which meant that both worked together to agree about the content of the document and then each Organization published those documents using their own rules and copyright. The end result was two publications by two different Organizations but with substantially the same content. There would be a joint work program.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the OIML and the IEC was then signed, and Mr. Pierre de Ruvo addressed Members on behalf of the Secretary General and CEO of the IEC:

*Good Morning. Mr. President Mr. Peter Mason, Mr. Past President Mr. Alan Johnston, and Vice-Presidents, Presidential Council Members, country delegation Members, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is eventually the first Memorandum of Understanding that is signed between the Organizations, if we consider that there is another document that was signed in 1968 by the two Organizations called an Agreement of Collaboration, signed in Paris on 30 August 1968. We have had effective collaboration in the field of standardization in the past; the highlights are in TC 25, in quantities and units, in TC 29, in electro-acoustics and many other fields of the IEC and the OIML, where our technical experts have been collaborating.*

*The IEC, as you know, was established more than one hundred years ago, actually in 1906. Your Organization I believe was established in 1955, when I was two years old, so the two Organizations are senior, or more than senior, Organizations that operate in the field of standardization and conformity assessment. As you know, the IEC has two branches, the standardization side and the conformity assessment side. Conformity assessment is one activity that today represents, in the electro-technical sector, the benchmark. IEC's system, with the CB scheme and the full certification scheme, is operating conformity assessment all over the world and represents 22 % of global trade. So this is to say that conformity assessment is a very important activity beside standardization.*

*The first President of the IEC was Lord Kelvin, and Lord Kelvin used to say that “if you cannot measure it you cannot improve it”, whereas modern economists say “if you cannot measure it you cannot manage it”. We prefer to stay with Lord Kelvin, whereby “if you cannot measure it you cannot improve it”.*

*Our collaboration, as I see it, will be effective. There is a strong will from the IEC side to participate and collaborate in the work that is associated with the activity of the OIML, and I am sure that your experts will be attending the meetings of those IEC technical committees that are related to your activity. We consider this an historical day, and we will be reporting in the electronic media of the IEC Bulletin information about this Memorandum of Understanding. All I wish is that we can achieve the key elements that are part of the MoU.*

*Finally, if we have been able to achieve this important moment with the MoU, I would like to thank three people who together with me started to draft it. The idea started two years ago, but the MoU was drafted last year. Willem Kool and Ian Dunmill were part of this important initial work, but also Professor Roman Schwartz was one of the persons who had a strong belief that the MoU could be beneficial for both parties. So thank you very much. I hope you have a successful meeting and I am looking forward to furthering our collaboration in the future. Thank you.*

### **7.1.3 ISO/DEVCO**

Mr. Mason asked whether the existence of an ISO organization devoted to developing countries had anything which might assist the OIML in their dealings with these.

Mr. Dunmill replied that the OIML had been unable to participate in the DEVCO meeting in the current year due to other pressures on time, and did not have much contact during the year because DEVCO was more concerned with assistance to its developing country members on the development of standards. It operated a number of schemes such as twinning of secretariats, where developing countries worked with an industrialized country in operating

the Secretariat of an ISO Technical Committee. They had an e-learning process for the use, development and implementation of standards and so on, so there were a number of things that the OIML might be able to learn from them. On the twinning side, they had a large number of technical committees which worked at a different rate from the OIML TCs, so he was not sure whether it was directly applicable and something that could be made use of in the OIML, but the possibility could be examined. Otherwise, discussion with them was more on a networking basis with them and other standard-setting organizations.

Mr. Mason felt that it was important to learn from other organizations with similar issues about how the standards in the developed world could be applied to developing countries.

#### **7.1.4 ISO/CASCO**

Mr. Kool said that the OIML actively participated in some of the working groups of this organization, on issues relating to the MAA and possibly future systems which the OIML might want to develop.

#### **7.1.5 ISO/COPOLCO**

Mr. Kool explained that this was a new liaison with ISO's Consumer Policy Committee. The liaison was not yet fully formal; contact had initially been made with the Chair and Secretariat earlier in the year and the BIML had made a presentation to their Plenary Session in London in May about the work of the OIML and their interest in the work of COPOLCO. The issue was that the OIML had a number of Recommendations for instruments which were used, not by consumers, but in the presence of consumers or for the benefit of consumers, but there was virtually no input from consumer organizations in the technical work of the OIML. It was considered that a liaison with this ISO policy committee could help the OIML through exchange of information and by asking COPOLCO for comments on certain OIML technical publications. At the Plenary Meeting, COPOLCO Members had expressed considerable support for formal liaison with the OIML, and for establishing a joint work program. COPOLCO would take a formal decision on this liaison later in the current month.

Mr. Sanders commented that he understood that COPOLCO also had an interest in market surveillance, which could be an additional reason for the OIML to cooperate with them, since they were about to consider the important subject of Conformity to Type, which had some connection to market surveillance.

Mr. Schwartz agreed that the OIML should establish some possible cooperation or liaison with COPOLCO, but that it was necessary to bear in mind the OIML's limited resources and to set priorities. They should proceed with caution. The proposed Resolution should perhaps be toned down to omit over-enthusiastic references to encouraging liaison activities, until a later date when it was known what was involved.

Mr. Mason replied that he had interpreted this liaison more as a resource that would help the OIML's work than as a further burden on them. COPOLCO potentially was a network which produced the consumer viewpoint, which could be injected into the OIML's work.

Mr. Kool agreed that this possibility of knowledge of the consumer angle would help the TCs in their work.

Mr. Schwartz felt that they should work out what the benefits were to the OIML and to COPOLCO. The OIML had limited manpower and a mere exchange of information would not be enough.

Mr. Mason said that what the OIML was looking for by this liaison was a stronger consumer input into its work in relevant areas. COPOLCO already organized consumer input into ISO technical work. Mr. Mason did not see this as requiring additional OIML manpower, but as giving the OIML access to a consumer viewpoint which would be valuable to its work but did not require a great deal more to be done.

Mr. Kool referred to the proposed draft Resolution.

#### **7.1.6 ILAC and the IAF**

##### *Renewal of the OIML/ILAC/IAF Memorandum of Understanding*

Mr. Kool informed Members that much information on this was to be found in the Working Document and Addendum 7.1. The MoU had been renewed in October 2010 and the latest versions of the joint work programs with ILAC and the IAF had been made available to Members.

##### *OIML/ILAC and OIML/IAF joint work programs*

The OIML and ILAC were currently working on a joint assessment procedure, particularly for the assessments which were made in the peer evaluation process in the context of the MAA, but more general. This should be used by accreditation bodies when they accredited legal metrology organizations. This was still in draft form and would be discussed in the coming year between the OIML and ILAC. It was hoped to have a more final version to show to Members at the 2012 CIML Meeting.

##### *ILAC Accreditation Issues Committee (ILAC/AIC)*

Information about publications of interest to the OIML which were the responsibility of this committee could be found in the Working Document. This was the committee with which discussion of joint assessment procedures took place.

#### **7.1.7 UNECE**

Mr. Kool said that the previous year he had told Members about the BIML's contacts with the UNECE and the fact that they were discussing having an MoU with them, in particular with their Working Party 6, which was the only body in the UN system which dealt with regulatory cooperation. The majority of delegates had attended the CTT Seminar on the previous Monday, where they had heard a presentation by Mr. Frank Lienesch from the PTB on his experiences in certification of equipment used in explosive atmospheres, and about using the UNECE international model for harmonization of technical regulations based on international standards. This international model had been developed by Working Party 6 of the UNECE and might be of interest for the OIML to have another means of harmonizing technical regulations. The BIML wanted to explore it with WP6 as a basis for that kind of activities. They were looking to have an MoU with them.

#### **7.1.8 Codex Alimentarius**

The OIML as such had had little contact with this organization in the past year but an account of TC 6's contacts with them could be found in the Working Document. This had concerned a proposal developed within one of the Codex committees on the sampling of pre-packages, in particular for the quantity of drained weight requirements.

### **7.1.9 UNIDO**

Mr. Kool told Members that he was not intending to speak on this as it had already been mentioned in another context.

### **7.1.10 DCMAS Network**

There being no questions or comments on this, Mr. Mason proposed that the Meeting pass on to the next item.

## **7.2 Presentations by liaison organizations**

### **7.2.1 Presentation by the BIPM (See Annex 1)**

Mr. Henson (BIPM) thanked the OIML for the invitation to speak in Prague. He was standing in for his Director, Michael Kühne, who was attending the CIPM Meeting that week in Sèvres.

Mr. Henson said that he would not describe what the BIPM was, as those present would know that already. Anyone who wanted to know about the role of the BIPM could ask him outside the presentation. His focus would be on topical issues.

A key moment for the BIPM had been the change of BIPM Director at the beginning of 2011. Andrew Wallard had retired after some eight years at the BIPM and six years as Director and Michael Kühne had become Director. Mr. Kühne was previously the Deputy Director and Director Designate at the BIPM, prior to which he had been on the presidential staff and a career metrologist at the PTB, and also Chair of EUROMET. Luis Mussio, the JCRB Secretary, had also left the BIPM (where he had been on secondment from LATU, Uruguay) and had been spirited across Paris to his present position at the BIPM. The post of JCRB Secretary has once again been filled by a secondee, Ömer Altan from UME in Turkey.

Secondment was used a lot in the BIPM, particularly in the scientific positions. Dr. Takashi Usuda (NMIJ) was at present doing some work on impact analysis which would be completed later in the current year.

Many of those present might know Richard Davis, who had led the BIPM's Mass Section for some years; he had taken retirement from the BIPM and Alain Picard had become Director of the Mass Department. Mr. Davis continued to work part time for the BIPM as a consultant.

The Metre Convention requires that the President of the CIPM and the Director of the BIPM be of different nationality. Professor Göbel had therefore stepped down as President of the CIPM in October 2011, though he remained in the CIPM, and Barry Inglis from Australia had taken over the Presidency. Some routine changes could be seen on the CIPM.

Membership was going well, with 55 Member States and 34 Associates. In 2010 there had been five new Associates and also one Associate, Kenya, had become a Member State. In 2011 there had been another two Associates and another new Member State, Saudi Arabia. The situation was quite dynamic with much interest being generated, and Mr. Henson spent much of his time helping countries to understand the benefits and the process and facilitating the engagement. He and Mr. Dunmill exchanged information on how things were going and sometimes looked after each other's interests also, and indeed Mr. Henson always ensured that States understood the importance of engaging with the OIML.

All the BIPM's active Member States, with the single exception of Venezuela, had signed the CIPM MRA. There are also four countries which were inactive (and did not even pay their contributions) which were not participating in the CIPM MRA. The status of Associate of the CGPM had been created to enable States who were not yet ready to join the Metre Convention to participate in the CIPM MRA. Thus as would be expected all of the Associates except Montenegro were participants, and Montenegro was expected to sign the CIPM MRA the following week during the General Conference in Sèvres. This again was a dynamic situation with good progress being made.

CIPM MRA participation was going well, though much more slowly on the African continent and even there things were beginning to move forward. The previous year there had been virtually no participation in Africa but this situation was now improving with now three Member States and seven Associates (including the Seychelles and Mauritius who are both Members of AFRIMETS).

The topical project for the BIPM at the moment was the possibility of a new regional body for the one remaining area which did not have one, which was the Gulf/Middle East region. This was a challenge, as the lack of capacity in the area meant that there were few people with the necessary technical expertise. Sufficient critical mass of expertise is needed to operate a viable RMO within the meaning of the CIPM MRA, for example to participate in and lead technical committees, to review CMCs, etc., but progress was being made. The situation was sensitive with different grouping wishing to lead such a body, with the BIPM being careful to ensure they were fairly treated with respect and diplomacy. But without doubt the principal problem was the shortage of expertise. Mr. Henson expected that there would be further discussion on this at the JCRB meeting in March. Like the OIML, they were constantly talking to a number of countries, at various levels of engagement. These discussions indicated that a number of Gulf/Middle East countries were organizing themselves following Saudi Arabia's accession and were considering either becoming a Member or an Associate in the coming year or two. There were also promising discussions with a number of countries in other regions.

While Mr. Henson always said that in his view every country should join in the activities of the OIML, it was not necessarily the case that developing countries with only the most basic weights and measures capability would get general benefit from participating in BIPM activities. Mr. Henson and Mr. Dunmill were both on the steering committee of the AFRIMETS road map, where it was expected that a small number of countries would participate in BIPM activities in the next years, but it was not realistic to suppose that every country in Africa would make sufficient progress to effectively participate in the Metre Convention in the foreseeable future.

Operating the CIPM's MRA involved not just signing but a considerable amount of technical activity, information from which was entered in the key comparison database operated by the BIPM. Part of that activity required the NMIs to have a review of their quality management system. Interestingly, the BIPM was not a signatory of the CIPM MRA, which was an MRA between national metrology institutes. However the BIPM followed a quasi equivalent system, in which each of their science sections was subjected to external peer review by experts from the leading NMIs round the world (so somebody would come in and review their electricity section, their radiation section, and so on). Periodically, however they also asked for a global system review, which looked at the management system *per se* rather than the science sections. Mrs. Ajchara Charoensook (NIMT, Thailand) had just completed a global audit of the BIPM. Mrs. Charoensook, who had headed the quality technical committee in APMP for a number of years, is a fully qualified auditor as well as head of a science section at

NMIT. Mr. Henson was delighted to say that while she had made a couple of observations she had found no non-conformities.

The BIPM was finding it a challenge to gain agreement for even simple updates to the CIPM MRA such as the outdated references (e.g. to ISO Guide 25). This update was out with the signatories but remembering there could be no “no” votes among more than 80 signatories there was always a risk that one or two countries would not support the change for one reason or another.

The BIPM’s main event during this reporting period was the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM), typically held once every four years, which would take place the following week. As well as looking at the BIPM program of work and their budget, there were a number of draft resolutions, to be discussed and voted. There was a heavy agenda. Three of the key draft Resolutions were:

- Possible redefinition of the SI. Most people probably knew about this already. It was important to note that this was not the actual redefinition, but a note as to how it might be redefined at a future time. It could not be changed at the moment because there was not adequate convergence of the scientific results. If all went well, the actual redefinition might perhaps be voted in at the next General Conference and come into force the year after. However, all this depended on how the science panned out. Mr. Henson understood that there would be an article on this subject by Richard Davis in the October 2011 OIML Bulletin, showing the implications for the OIML community.
- The CIPM was planning to change the way in which it dealt with their Associates to better reflect the benefits and real division of cost between Members and Associates. This would have two effects: it would raise the lower threshold for Associates, and it would state that after a period of time and when an Associate was fully engaged in the CIPM MRA, it should start paying its true cost and rather than the subsidized rate. The increase would be in steps over a five-year period. This was also a mechanism to encourage Associates who had the capability and were fully engaged to become Full Members. The original assumption had been that Associate status would be transitional only, and that States would voluntarily make the transition to Member States when their capability warranted the change, but this had frequently not come about.
- A key discussion point and draft Resolution reflecting the general view of the CIPM, the BIPM and the Member States was that it is time to look at a longer term strategy for the BIPM and also time to review the governance processes for the BIPM..

Mr. Henson explained that the BIPM was engaged to a greater or lesser extent with almost 40 organizations, which he would not list due to time constraints. The OIML was perhaps the most important of these liaisons, which was revealed by the fact that he was present at the CIML in the week of the CIPM meetings, and the week prior to the General Conference. He confirmed that the staff of the two Organizations worked extremely well together, on a more or less daily basis. Those things that the BIML had been called on to do at the previous year’s CIML were most certainly being done. World Metrology Day had been an example of a very integrated effort, with able support also from the PTB, and with excellent results. The theme for 2012 would be *Metrology for Safety*, allowing countries to feature the sub-themes which interested them most.

Mr. Henson said that he hoped that his whistle stop tour had given OIML Members a flavor of the BIPM’s year and had reassured them that the BIML and the BIPM were working together effectively and efficiently. He would be happy to answer any questions they might have.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Henson for his full and clear presentation and referred to the item on cooperation between the two Organizations which would take place later that day.

Mr. Richard made two remarks: the first was that there would be further discussion on the subject of redefinition of the SI; the second was that the position of Director of the BIPM was currently open. He was pointing this out because he felt there might be potential candidates in the room. Mr. Henson confirmed that this was the case, that the information was on the BIPM web site, and that the closing date for applications was December 1.

Mr. Henson agreed that there would be a wide variety of views at the CGPM not only on the redefinition of the SI but also on the other topics he had mentioned. He reminded the audience that he had been discussing draft Resolutions which might or might not be amended, and would be subject to voting which would determine their adoption. He confirmed that the post of next Director had been advertised; this was a very long process as Mr. Kühne was due to retire in March 2014 and already his successor was being sought. The post was advertised on the BIPM web site with a closing date of 1 December, for appointment in early 2013. All those interested were invited to apply. Normally the successor was appointed a year or so before the retirement of the outgoing Director and served the intervening time as Director Designate and Deputy Director to allow the candidate to learn the process before taking office.

Mr. Patoray confirmed that the advertisement for the post had been received at the BIML.

Mr. Birch referred to recommendations adopted by the CGPM in 1999 and 2007 on climate change, and the BIPM had had a major meeting with the World Meteorological Organization about a year previously. He asked whether Mr. Henson could make any comment on the position of metrology and climate change.

Mr. Henson replied that the BIPM had indeed held a very large joint workshop with the WMO in the spring of 2010. This had led to a series of recommendations to improve the quality of measurements in climate change. In July 2011, with the direct support of the BIPM Director and the Secretary General of the WMO, a Joint Liaison Group had been established, with responsibility to go through those recommendations and try to facilitate activity to address the specifications therein. This Joint Liaison Group had met once and it had become clear that many of the recommendations were rather generic. The WMO had gone away to try to specify more precisely what needed to be done. They were expected to complete this task shortly, and a meeting had been provisionally scheduled for February 2012 to follow up that action. Mr. Henson had Secretariat responsibility for the BIPM end of the Liaison Group, overseeing those recommendations to try and make sure that action was taken. In some areas this was being accomplished very well, and the links were good; in other areas the community was not so well engaged and it would be necessary to help the process along.

Mr. Birch said that he had heard that some temperature measuring equipment and procedures were not up to par. He wondered to what extent Mr. Henson could see the OIML having any involvement in that area, due to its own Recommendations on such equipment.

Mr. Henson replied that he would need time to reflect on this question as he had not thought of the problem in terms of the OIML.

Mr. Algossair thanked Mr. Henson for his talk. He believed that cooperation between the BIPM and the BIML should continue to be extended; he was also grateful that the meetings of the CIML and CIPM followed immediately one after the other, and hoped that a similar arrangement might prove possible in future years, so that delegates who had traveled to one could also attend the other. He also asked for details of the relations between the IEC and the BIPM.



Mr. Henson replied that the IEC and a few other liaisons had only been omitted from his list for the sake of brevity.

Mr. Algossair considered that the IEC was very important and should always be mentioned in conjunction with ISO.

Mr. Henson agreed, adding that the BIPM's Electricity Section also engaged with the IEC at the technical level.

Mr. Algossair commented that Saudi Arabia had become a Full Member of the BIPM and had also arranged to liaise with seven of their neighboring Gulf countries to form GULFMET, and also ARABMET would be coordinated within the next few years.

Mr. Harvey said he had been interested to see that early in his presentation Mr. Henson had made reference to an economic impact study in metrology being carried out by Dr. Takashi Usuda; he presumed that this would take into account a similar study carried out by NIST. Mr. Henson replied that Dr. Usuda had been in touch with NIST and others with similar interests, and intended to publish a paper about the end of 2011.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Henson for his presentation and was very pleased at the good communication between the two Organizations.

### **7.2.2 ILAC/IAF presentation** (See Annex 2)

Ms. Merih Malmqvist Nilsson, on behalf of ILAC and the IAF, began by explaining her names: she was normally known as Mary but her first name was in fact the Turkish one Merih. She had been born and brought up in Turkey and her two surnames, which most people also found difficult to pronounce, were Swedish, and acquired through marriage.

Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson said that she was going to update Members on developments within ILAC and the IAF. She would do this in her role as ILAC Vice-Chair. She also had other roles, her everyday one being her work with SWEDAC, the Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment, where she was Director of the International Secretariat.

Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson assured members that these organizations had a global vision. This could be summarized as "Tested, inspected or certified once and accepted everywhere". She knew that many people made jokes on this, but it was their vision. Sometimes there had to be a far off aspiration towards which one was striving.

As of 30 August 2011, ILAC had 72 Full Members, i.e. those who had signed the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement. These represented 59 economies. They also had Associate Member categories, Affiliates, and Regional Cooperation bodies which organized their members, and 26 Stakeholder Members. Their signatories represented countries which covered 95 % of the global GDP, and the membership covered 40 000 Accredited Laboratories and 6 700 accredited inspection bodies. 77 % of regulators accepted results from their accredited organizations and they were looking forward to launching their Inspection Arrangement in 2012.

Associate Members were those bodies which were ready to apply to be peer evaluated whereas Affiliates had just started their activities; they did not yet meet all the requirements but were working towards that.

Regarding the status of the IAF MLA, they had 49 MLA signatories representing 47 Economies. Here also, Members were organized into regional co-operations. 47 accreditation bodies were active in the field of QMS certification accreditation, 41 in the EMS area, and then two further areas were being developed: the food sector and the ISO 27000 series of

standards (on ISMS, Information Security Management Systems). Thirty-eight Accreditation Bodies were active in the product sector and were part of the MLA, and a Person Certification MLA was under development.

The Regional Cooperation Bodies were shown on a slide; these were:

- EA for the European continent,
- PAC for Pacific cooperation on the certification side,
- APLAC for Asian Pacific cooperation on the laboratory and inspection side,
- IAAC which organized accreditation bodies in both American continents, and
- SADCA, the Southern African Development Community Accreditation.

Since April 2011 there were two more bodies which were not shown on the slide: AFRAC, which organized the African region, covering the whole of that continent, and ARAC, which organized the Arabic speaking countries. The President of both of these was the Head of the Egyptian Accreditation Council, Mr. Hassan Shaarawi and their Secretariats were in Egypt.

On the subject of the basis of the recognition arrangements, Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson pointed out that all those present were part of a system which worked together. If one of the parts was taken away, the system no longer worked. The Recognition Arrangements of ILAC and the IAF were based on international standards by ISO and the IEC against which the competence of the assessment bodies needed itself to be assessed and against which they had to be verified. The top level standard applicable to the accreditation bodies was ISO/IEC 17011, which was the basis of the Arrangement. Then there were Harmonized Implementation Documents, which was where the fairness of the system came in; all must work together to implement the rules in the same manner. There was a peer evaluation system with trained evaluators, which was how it was decided whether or not a body was entitled to sign the MLA, and finally there was an independent decision making process, where the people who had been involved in the actual evaluation and assessments were not involved.

There were of course benefits in this for regulators, for business and for consumers. The benefits might differ but they were all there. They gave a tool to the actors of the market by which they could feel assured that the conformity assessment processes had the quality required of them and that technical barriers to trade were not created by devising different rules in different countries.

ILAC and the OIML had a Memorandum of Understanding because they realized that they had a lot in common. There was added value for users in the fact that they cooperated in areas in which they both worked. They had a Joint Work Program; they were working on a Joint Assessment Procedure; and they were planning to have training activities together for their Assessors. They were also planning to have a common communication to the market so that they were understood in the same manner, and they were reviewing common documents such as the one on calibration intervals, which had, as explained earlier, been developed together but published with two different names but the same content. ILAC documents could be downloaded free of charge from their web site.

Cooperation between the IAF and the OIML had started later. There was now an MoU and members would be kept informed as the Joint Work Program developed.

Common denominators or shared views on certain issues between ILAC, the IAF and the OIML included the fact that all were working towards a level playing field with fair conditions for all parties, including producers, conformity assessment bodies but also consumers. They all wanted to promote free trade, and eliminate technical barriers to trade; they were all active in the arena of conformity assessment; they were all interested in

traceability of measurements. Listening to the BIPM had been like listening to a higher power, because that was where it all came from. They all wanted to minimize costs and workload for the actors on the market and they wanted to achieve market confidence.

Accreditation was regarded in many countries and some regions as being the top level of the pyramid of the conformity assessment chain. This was why accreditation was used by many actors in the area who did not want to have their own auditing system but wanted to rely on third party assessment of conformity assessment bodies. This was where accreditation came in, and to ensure that it was done properly the peer evaluation process existed. Beneath that there were the conformity assessment bodies which they accredited and which worked to international standards. And then at the base of the pyramid came the providers of products and services. These could work to standards, to regulatory requirements or they could have their own private sector schemes.

Aside from this pyramid, there remained governments, consumers and purchasers, by which Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson meant businesses trading with each other. The role of the accreditation community to which those present belonged was to build trust and assurance at that level. That was what all the elements of the pyramid should be building towards.

Recognition was important at all levels of the chain. The persons on the end of the purchasing chain had the prerogative to recognize or not certificates from different parts of the world. It was the job of accreditors to make sure that this happened.

All this sounded very nice but there had to be a catch. The catch was that all these agreements were voluntary. Except in one specific region, there were no rules that forced their acceptance. Users of reports and certificates did not have to accept the results of the MRA/MLA and therefore the results of the accredited camps. There were many dishonest players on the market and as the accreditation bodies were not police forces there was not much they could do about that. Even when misuse was detected, it was sometimes difficult to take legal action. Some countries were changing their legal framework in order to be able to take legal action if the system was misused. In other words, they were not supposed to relax.

Having listened to the morning's speakers, Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson said that she wanted to add a developing countries' perspective. She led the SWEDAC work on aid to developing countries and was a supporter of them. In the systems created by accreditation bodies, some needed to be talked about in this context. One was that developing countries had a heavy workload, with limited trained personnel; they were being exposed to too many systems with different requirements and there were many aid projects going on in the same area at the same time. There were difficulties in meeting the import requirements of industrialized countries, many different systems were being imposed and these countries really did need a level playing field.

Her final appeal to Members would be that all of them, ILAC, IAF, OIML, BIPM, all those who were involved in the conformity assessment arena, should consolidate their vision and processes and use the available systems, the ones that were already in function and working properly, as much as possible, because that would decrease the workload of developing countries.

Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson thanked the OIML for inviting ILAC and IAF and Members for listening to her.

Mr. Mason thanked Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson for her interesting and relevant presentation.

Mr. Algossair asked what had become of the project for merger between ILAC and the IAF.

Ms. Malmqvist Nilsson replied that it had not come to fruition. Each organization had sought some unattainable features from the other and the final vote in 2009 had been against merger. They were, however, working more and more together in order to decrease the workload, and perhaps one day the merger would take place by symbiosis without anyone even noticing it. Forcing had not worked, so softer methods were being used. For example there were joint executive meetings, joint General Assemblies, a Joint Marketing and Communications Committee, and a joint MLA decision making body, so they were moving towards each other step by step.

Mr. Mason commented that he felt there were lessons to be learned from this.

### **7.2.3 CECIP presentation** (See Annex 3)

Ms. Veronika Martens told Members she was pleased to be able to give them some information about CECIP and the items it was currently interested in, both what was happening in Europe and what was under discussion at the OIML.

CECIP, Ms. Martens explained, was the European Organization for the Weighing Industry. Members of the Organization could not be manufacturers directly but could only be federations from countries, each country being allowed a single federation. Up to the present, there were 15 member national federations, covering about 700 manufacturers of weighing instruments and, of course, load cells and weights. These were altogether responsible for about €3 billion, according to figures from 2008, and about 50 000 employees. They also spoke for an estimated 4 000 to 5 000 micro companies with about 10 000 employees. Their market, which was global and not merely European, covered more than 50 % of the total volume of world-wide trade.

The objectives of CECIP included:

- promotion of a high quality standard in the manufacture of weighing instruments;
- cooperation with the metrological services in the establishment and in the amendment of the regulatory environment;
- reduction of the technical and administrative regulations relevant to weighing instruments, to those requirements which were necessary for the prevention of harm to users;
- harmonization of national regulations and the use of established international standards in order to eliminate barriers to cross border trading of weighing systems;
- ensuring that national and international requirements did not prevent the development of new weighing technologies;
- liaison with national and international organizations concerning all aspects of legal metrology including consistent interpretation of requirements;
- promotion of a good understanding of modern weighing technology, especially in developing countries; and
- ensuring fair trade practices by all weighing instrument manufacturers in the world.

As a result, CECIP was very active in Europe and in its relationship with the OIML. Adoption of the new European legislative framework was still ongoing for the Measurement Instruments Directive (MID); as she had explained in more detail the previous year, there were different additional requirements for all stakeholders.

Another topic of major interest in Europe, not only for CECIP but also for anybody importing measuring instruments into Europe, was revision of the MID. This had now moved a step further, with many changed items and annexes under discussion, only a few of which seemed likely to be included in the revision in the next few years.

A standardization project of interest was revision of the harmonized European standard for the Directive relating to non-automatic weighing instruments. The aim with this was to reach conformity with OIML R 76:2006. It was not yet clear at what date this would come into force, possibly late in 2013 or in 2014. The important thing was that the European Commission planned already to have one requirement in anticipation, namely the EMC immunity requirement for radiated interference, for which the test level was due to be increased from 3 V/m to 10 V/m, as in the current OIML R 76. It was planned to bring in this requirement very shortly or immediately for EC type approval certificates, but the length of the transition period was still under discussion. It needed to be made clear how long people could put into the market instruments with the old type approval certificates; manufacturers who exported to Europe needed to be informed of this, as it applied to imported instruments as well as those manufactured in Europe, because the transition period might be short, possibly only a year.

The above applied to what was happening in Europe. On OIML activities, Ms. Martens said she would make only three points, out of the many which were of interest to her Members:

- revision of OIML R 60, concerning load cells: at the last CIML Meeting, CECIP had asked the TC concerned to ensure that the revised requirements in this Recommendation were in conformity with R 76 and R 51. There were several requirements concerning EMC, stability and others. Manufacturers considered this to be very important because, whether in their country they worked with a modular system, as in Europe, or tested complete instruments, if a load cell was bought from a load cell manufacturer and given to an Issuing Authority for testing, it was undesirable to then discover that this load cell did not meet requirements. R 60 Certificates were very important but if they were to retain this importance they must stay in conformity with regulations wherever in the world they were bought. If requirements under R 60 were not at the same level as those for R 76 and R 51, these Recommendations would not retain their high reputation;
- voluntary quality management under OIML supervision, OIML CTT, was another subject of interest to CECIP, Ms. Martens continued. Among CECIP objectives were quality and fair competition. CECIP, therefore, supported conformity to legal requirements in general and on a high level. If it was not possible for these to be followed, then why, she asked, did such requirements exist? On the other hand, several questions had to be answered before it was possible to judge whether a voluntary system, with an OIML voluntary CTT was acceptable or not. One was whether, since the OIML had no legal rights in countries, in the case of voluntary conformity, it was possible to achieve legal conformity if there was non-compliance. Asking for an OIML CTT supervision implied costs, for the quality system, audits, etc., but competitors who had never heard of the OIML did not have these costs. Their national rules for type approval certificates might be more lax and they could produce a much cheaper product. Where then was the added value for users of the CTT? If the OIML found a workable system which was equal for all and which met the highest standards, CECIP would support it, but a manufacturer had to be able to see what added value he was getting for his additional costs. Fair competition was most important;

- CECIP was also interested in whether manufacturers' test laboratories under the MAA were better recognized. This meant testing done in manufacturers' own laboratories under supervision from an Issuing Authority and under OIML requirements. Up to the present, they had followed six years of discussion, including CIML Resolutions, of drafting requirements and additional requirements. It had always been clear that such a laboratory had to follow all the requirements applying to all test laboratories, but also additional requirements, making it in some cases even more demanding than for metrology laboratories. Members might know that two years previously two positive audits from OIML MAA auditors on manufacturers' test laboratories had shown very positive results. These manufacturers had been checked and had had to follow every item on the checklist of those laboratories that were already recognized under the MAA. It was clear that some CECIP manufacturers were interested in having such recognized laboratories. There was, however, another point of view, and it seemed to CECIP that it was important for the OIML to understand this. It was not possible to ensure that all the things they were asked to do would be carried out and supervised all the time. It was the same with manufacturers. The OIML should take the opportunity to educate manufacturers in the detailed requirements that such instruments had to meet and qualify them in legal metrology instead of just putting in a checking system. This would give the manufacturers the incentive of qualification, rather than just increasing costs. CECIP thought this might be an opportunity for the CTT idea because it was the only way of making manufacturers able to supervise their own production. This was a big problem because many manufacturers did not have laboratories capable of operating the whole range of checks carried out by metrology institutes. But a manufacturer of approved instruments needed to be able to know the entire range of requirements and check them out itself, at the beginning of production, during production or at any time. The important thing was for a system to be built up under MTLs to be recognized under the supervision of an Issuing Authority. They would learn from the OIML, which would always know what they were doing and be able to supervise them at any moment. They would have much more information than by having one or two symbols. This was the only way the OIML could improve manufacturers' quality. This would give chances for the manufacturers' own economy because again people who were able to verify could produce quality. Why did CECIP support this? One reason was that CECIP was interested in quality and in verification and wanted a return on investment, but also Europeans had been learning for many years that, even under CECIP and with shared goals, they were competitors. Industry usually knew what their competitors all over the world were doing and whether their goods were up to standard or not, and they realized that they could have much more confidence in the products of competitors who knew all the requirements and who had established such laboratories, of which there were several in Europe and elsewhere. This seemed to CECIP to be the only scheme which offered a chance of global fair competition, with the chances of success being much greater than the risks. The OIML now needed to decide what to do with this key to the future, and whether it would throw it away or use it. Results should only be accepted from laboratories which were supervised by an OIML audited Issuing Authority. She urged Members to vote for this in the Resolution on item 10.3.3 so that there was a hope of implementing requirements for MTLs in B 10, and possibly voted by the CIML in 2012.

Mr. Mason confirmed that the issues of Conformity to Type and Manufacturers' Test Laboratories would be discussed the following day. He thanked Ms. Martens for her useful input and asked for questions to CECIP to be limited to the first part of her presentation, with discussion on MTLs and CTTs being saved for later.

Mr. Klenovský asked Ms. Martens what transition period she thought would be appropriate for the revised NAWI requirements.

Ms. Martens replied that CECIP considered that one year was too short and the minimum for manufacturers all over the world should be three years. Several things remained to be done. Some instruments which had already been manufactured fulfilled the requirements but had not yet been tested and only had type approval under the old system. The other thing was that manufacturers, especially small ones, had the problem that they needed to do research and change their instruments. The other reason for needing a transition period of more than a year was that many manufacturers would apply for new certificates in the last month or two of that time, and the Notified Bodies would not be able to process them fast enough.

Mr. Mason commented that this insight had been useful and was a subject for more intensive discussion in the framework of the European Commission. He thanked Ms. Martens and hoped she would be staying for the debates of the following day.

### **7.3 Report on the Round Table with Regional Bodies**

Mr. Pavel Neyezhnikov, Head of the Secretariat of COOMET and this year's Round Table chairman, first thanked the Czech hosts for the excellent meeting arrangements. He told Members that the Regional Organizations present had been AFRIMETS, APLMF, COOMET (Chair of the Round Table), GULFMET, EAMET, MAGMET, SADCMEC, SIM and WELMEC.

22 people had participated; the attendance list would be made available on the OIML Workgroups web site, as would the presentations given by the Regional Organizations on their new initiatives and activities since the previous meeting, together with the report he was currently giving.

The participants at the Round Table had agreed:

- to develop their common and complementary activities more actively;
- to reflect regional needs in the annual reports of the RMLOs, supported by the OIML or by other Regional Organizations, addressing specific problems in legal metrology such as documentation, training programs, regional surveys, methodology, consultations, etc.;
- to request the OIML to carry out actions which were considered important at the request of Regional Legal Metrology Organizations and to contribute actively to these identified actions;

The Round Table had recommended that the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations use the Round Table web page and the OIML web site more actively as a forum for discussion on joint actions, to provide information, and to use the pages for the exchange of ideas.

The Round Table had asked COOMET, in cooperation with WELMEC, to prepare a questionnaire to ascertain the needs of the Regional Organizations in providing support, training and workshops for developing economies.

The Regional Organizations would designate responsible representatives to prepare the answers to this questionnaire and COOMET, with WELMEC and the BIML, to propose items for the BIML work program, based on the result of the enquiry. They asked the BIML to prepare a report on these items for discussion at the next Round Table meeting the following year.

The Round Table had called for continued exchange of information and coordination of joint action and the Regional Organizations recommended participants at the following year's Round Table to make changes in the terms of reference concerning the duration and authority of the Chair of the Round Table.

In conclusion, Mr. Neyezhnikov said that it had been a pleasure for him to chair the current year's Round Table. He hoped that the discussion and proposals would be a great success. He thanked all delegates for their attention and participation.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Neyezhnikov for his excellent summary of what for him had been a very interesting and productive discussion. He felt that there had been recognition that the Round Table format needed to go beyond just taking reports about what each of its constituents had been doing, and that it should look at ways of continuing to contribute to the development of ideas. He considered that a number of the ideas coming forward were very relevant to assisting developing countries, and that the thinking behind the proposal for a questionnaire had been to gather up these ideas so that they could feed into the OIML's planned response to some of the questions raised earlier in the day by Dr. Seiler.

Mr. Mason confirmed that Mr. Neyezhnikov was prepared to continue to coordinate this work for the coming year, and was doing so voluntarily. He added that it was envisaged to change the terms of reference so that the next Chair of the Round Table would be obliged to continue to act as coordinator for the year after he had chaired the meeting. This was the significance of the change in terms of reference.

On the point about the need to maintain momentum, he hoped that it would be clear in the relevant Draft Resolution that these ideas were seen by the OIML as things which needed to be captured and fed into the work program between the present moment and the following year. There should be a lot to report by the following year because, hopefully, by then a lot would have been done. He read out in broad terms what he planned to add to the existing draft Resolution, which was: "The Committee accepts the recommendations of the Round Table, addressed to the CIML, instructs the Bureau to pursue those Recommendations and report on its progress at the 47th Meeting and invites the RMLOs to take up the recommendations addressed to them". This, or something like it, was the text which would be discussed on the coming Friday.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Neyezhnikov both for the work he had already done and for that which he would be undertaking in the coming year.

## **8 Report on cooperation between the BIML and the BIPM**

Mr. Patoray expressed his appreciation to Michael Kühne for his input on the presentation he was about to deliver. Many of the slides he would use belonged to Mr. Kühne and much of the information came from a previous presentation by Mr. Kühne on the same subject.

Mr. Patoray said there had been many changes in personnel, with new Presidents and Directors on both sides. There was also a new International Liaison Officer, Mr. Henson, and Luis Mussio had transferred from the BIPM to the BIML. With new people, many fresh and exciting ideas were coming forward. It would have become clear already that much communication and dynamic was taking place. The Directors met quarterly on or off site, and staff also traveled between the two offices to ask or offer help on particular topics. Areas being dealt with included:

- World Metrology Day had given rise to much activity and all the information on it had been transferred from the BIPM to the BIML; Mr. Mussio had been influential in this



process because he had previously had responsibility for the project at the BIPM. Information had been downloaded seamlessly and coordinated messages had been published;

- the BIPM had offered support to the BIML as it worked on its new IT system;
- the BIPM had helped the BIML to acquire the correct APE code;
- the BIML had consulted the BIPM Staff Regulations and used them to help with drafting the revision of its own Staff Regulations. The BIPM document had been a good (but not exclusive) source of ideas;
- the BIML and the BIPM had worked together on thematic information for the dual web site portal *Metrology Info* ([www.metrologyinfo.org](http://www.metrologyinfo.org)), reflecting both the legal and the scientific sides of metrology. Members who visited that site would see that it was different in kind from the BIPM and OIML web sites and allowed for more editorial freedom;
- Mr. Dunmill and Mr. Henson had worked together on an integrated seminar;
- there had been joint working with AFRIMETS;
- the BIPM had also provided assistance on input to the revision of OIML D 1 *Law on metrology*;
- the consequences of the new definition of the SI had been discussed and there would be an article on this in the October 2011 Bulletin;
- discussions had begun on grain moisture, the measurement of which was very important in the trading and storage of grain, but for which there was no physical standard for the devices used to measure it;
- there was input on the VIM and the GUM, utilizing it better in OIML publications;
- regarding possible co-location, which, because of the short time he had worked at the BIML, was the only matter he would speak of in detail, Mr. Patoray had provided the BIPM with a basic list of requirements for space, meeting rooms, facilities, power, IT infrastructure, access to food and other services in the BIPM's isolated situation and everything else that would be required by BIML staff, so that the BIPM could assess its ability to provide the required facilities. Mr. Kühne had indicated that they would begin work on this project shortly after their Conference the following week. Until the BIPM described a space Mr. Patoray could not estimate what the cost of moving into it might be. It could be a simple question of putting up a few partitions or it could be a total disruption and rebuilding. As far as the benefits of co-location were concerned, Mr. Patoray said there could be intangible advantages to a joint location, such as being able to contact the other organization on a regular basis instead of traveling to and fro, but he did not feel co-location was in any way mandatory in order for joint working to be successful, as it had already been shown that working more closely together could be (and indeed was being) done. If and when it had been determined that a move was possible, work could begin on analyzing the costs and determining the true benefits. As Members had heard earlier, ILAC and IAF had gone through a similar process of determining how they could work together or merge and they had come to the conclusion that working closely together was the best option for the moment. Mr. Patoray said that he had taken a particular interest in this item because he had had similar discussions with the BIPM. He expected to have more information on this subject the following year.

To sum up, the two Organizations were working together on a regular basis. Mr. Patoray said that he would be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. Mason added that much of what Mr. Patoray had said had been drawn from a presentation given by Mr. Kühne to the BIPM Member States, at which meeting Mr. Mason had been present.

Mr. Johnston reminded Members that at the 44th and 45th CIML Meetings there had been the same Resolution, for the BIML to present to Members a draft report relating to a possible rapprochement between the two Organizations. The recommendation had requested the formation of a Working Group. This had indeed been set up, its members being Roman Schwartz, Yukinobu Miki, Philippe Richard and himself. A report had been produced and sent out to Members for information and comment. It had contained the recommendations that:

- staff at the two Organizations should work together on a daily basis;
- co-location should be considered;
- a joint presentation on possible forms of rapprochement should be prepared for the 2012 Conference.

Mr. Johnston believed that a number of things had changed since this discussion had begun. He had read Mr. Kühne's presentation and had discussions with Mr. Henson and others. He also believed that the current world economic situation had changed many people's thinking, and it was not impossible that the change of officials had also had an effect. The matter of how to move forward would be discussed in more detail the following year. He believed they were headed in the right direction, and hoped that Members agreed with the Working Group's unanimous recommendations. It had seemed premature to try to put too much detail into these. Members needed to review the discussion on the new OIML Strategy and to keep that in mind when considering the proposed rapprochement.

Mr. Mason read the Working Group's recommendations, which were that the BIML should be directed to pursue further discussion, concentrating on three areas, as follows:

- increased cooperation in daily activities with a view to formalizing means and creating a culture committed to decreasing duplication of effort, improving exchanges of information and taking advantage of opportunities for collaboration for both technical and administrative functions;
- examination of the advantages, disadvantages, legal considerations, costs and benefits associated with co-location with the BIPM;
- development of the consideration and approval of Member States of a proposed role, mission and strategy for the OIML, taking account of OIML B 15, in order to strengthen the OIML's role in the global marketplace and to serve as a benchmark in evaluating the benefits and disadvantages of full integration, with particular consideration for emerging regulatory needs.

On the last point, Mr. Mason said that when he had started talking to the BIPM there had seemed to be a suspicion in their minds that the OIML was unsure about its future and that it was reaching out to the BIPM in order to give itself more confidence. Mr. Mason had very quickly made it clear that this was not part of his thinking or that of anyone in the OIML. As they had heard in the last day and a half, the OIML was a vigorous and confident organization and, if there was discussion with the BIPM about coming together, they were looking for mutual benefit from a position of strength and confidence.

Mr. Richard suggested adding a Resolution to the present Meeting, to acknowledge the new cooperation era of the BIPM and the BIML and to take note of the interim report which had been presented.

Mr. Mason agreed that this should be done.

## **9 Discussion of the future strategic direction of the OIML**

Mr. Mason began by commenting that there had been no day since Orlando when he had regretted putting himself forward for election as President. If there was one day above all when he had been absolutely convinced that he had done the right thing, and that this was going to be an exciting six years, it had been at the end of the Presidential Council, when there had been discussion of this issue, because at the Presidential Council in March they had identified, partly because of the discussions with the BIPM, whether they could articulate what the OIML was about as an Organization, so that they knew they had the confidence to say, *“This is what we want to do. What is it that they want to do, and do they fit together?”* This was when they had realized that a new strategic position was needed.

Additionally, the previous B 15 was showing its age and also mixed elements of a strategy with elements of a work program. Mr. Mason had wanted something more fit for purpose. The Presidential Council had absolutely understood and agreed to this and, on the basis of a very short paper which Mr. Mason had written, immediately arranged for a two-day discussion on the subject in Utrecht. This turned out to be one of the most productive strategic discussions they had ever had, and following on from that they had been able to put together a document which they had agreed by e-mail in a matter of weeks. He was proud of the way his colleagues, often from different standpoints, had been able to come together and produce the document in front of Members.

The Mission Statement had in fact changed very little, Mr. Mason told Members. They had taken as their starting point the old B 15 and the work program and what they had done was to try to establish what they had been doing for several years and make an explanation of this in a more logical fashion so that they could bring together the headings. Arising from that, they had not really changed the Organization’s Mission Statement very much; Members would recognize much of the wording from the old B 15 document. This seemed right – the mission of an Organization such as the OIML should not change much, and indeed a lot of it was set out in the Convention.

What they had then done, however, was to look for a more ordered explanation of the OIML’s different objectives. The reason they had done that was that, in accordance with best practice, it was important to have objectives which would then form a framework for the work program, consisting of the actual individual work items it was decided to work on over a year or so, so that it was clear just why each of those work items was being done.

**Objective 1** was to develop, in cooperation with OIML stakeholders, standards and related documents for use by Legal Metrology Authorities and industry, which, when implemented, would achieve the OIML mission. This wording was intended to capture all of the work of the Technical Committees and the OIML’s role as a standard-setting Organization. This remained their key function and therefore objective number 1. Much of the old work program would be seen to fall under that objective.

**Objective 2** was to cover the moments when they decided it was necessary to move beyond just being a standard-setting body. They had already taken that step with the Basic Certificate System and the MAA. They were discussing the possibility of extending this through their

Conformity to Type discussions. Some people would like to see them also move into the packaged goods area with an OIML Quality Mark. This was not a matter which had reached consensus yet, but if they asked themselves whether it was legitimate for them to do so, they could answer that it was legitimate for the OIML to provide mutual recognition systems which reduced barriers to trade and costs; it was then a matter for discussion what form those systems should take.

**Objective 3** marked recognition that when liaising with other Organizations, the OIML was often influencing them. They were influencing what ILAC and the IAF did in terms of developing their tools in a way the OIML could use. They looked to influence the BIPM in the way it conducted its business, so that the framework of scientific and industrial metrology was fit for OIML purpose; this was the reason why they were going to be discussing the new SI units. Also, with the other standard-setting bodies, particularly the IEC and ISO, part of the OIML's role was to be quite sure that their standards developed in a way which was useful to the OIML.

**Objective 4** referred directly to developing countries. They did not have a developing countries objective in this structure. Mr. Mason explained that this was because the issue of developing countries was so important for the OIML that it ran through all of the objectives. But if there was one that was more important than any other it was that they should promote and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and competencies within the legal metrology community world-wide. They absolutely had to recognize that their colleagues in the legal metrology communities and administrations of the developing countries were the OIML's colleagues. It was the OIML's obligation to find ways in which they could help them. This said, there were limits to the ways in which a small Organization based in Paris could do that themselves. It was necessary to work through and with others, and in particular the RLMOs. For this reason, Mr. Mason had been pleased that the Round Table held the day before had developed an excellent presentation which Mr. Neyezhnikov had presented, in order to point the OIML in the right direction for fulfilling this mission.

**Objective 5** marked the need to recognize that, in particular in developing countries, one of the problems was that colleagues in the legal metrology world did not necessarily enjoy a proper understanding of their role within their governments and societies. The OIML had an opportunity to assist them in that; for Mr. Mason, this was the second key element in policies towards making the OIML relevant to colleagues in the developing world. Mr. Mason admitted that this had been the most controversial of the Presidential Council formulations, but he saw it as fundamental and legitimate for the OIML to make efforts to raise awareness of the contribution which a sound legal metrology infrastructure could make to a modern economy. This meant being able to address member governments, and one of Mr. Seiler's excellent suggestions the previous day had been that it was not enough just to award excellent individuals in the developing countries; the OIML ought to be telling their governments about these awards and raising their importance within their own administrations.

**Objective 6** was a reminder that an important task given to the Director was to make OIML more efficient. This was also an important task for the CIML, as the official governing body of the OIML, to consider whether everything possible was being done in order to make the Organization as effective and efficient as possible. Mr. Mason therefore expected that in each of their working programs many work items would look at the efficiency with which the Organization operated. This did not mean just within the Bureau; the following day they would be discussing the Technical Directives in B 6, but this seemed to Mr. Mason to be another area in which they could make progress under the objective in question.

At the end of the statement, Members would notice a section headed *Working with Others*. Again this had been slightly controversial; some of Mr. Mason's colleagues would have preferred a more technical heading for this section, but in his opinion, it was again valuable for Members to remember that if they were going to make impact they could only do this by influencing others, by reaching out and by drawing in on their expertise. Among the others who needed to be influenced were members of their own governments who possibly did not report directly to the OIML. If legal metrology was to extend beyond its traditional area of weights and measures, there was a challenge for Members to work better with their colleagues in their own governments and administrations. There had been similar wording in the previous document, which had been imported and updated, but which should also be seen as part of the OIML's strategic vision. The text before Members had been drafted quickly but with input from the many experts on the Presidential Council. Mr. Mason very much hoped therefore that it would command Members' support. If the OIML adopted this strategy, they would have produced in less than six months a new explanation of what they did. This would send a very clear signal that the OIML could move very quickly when it needed to.

Mr. Johansen commented that basically he agreed with most of what was in the document, but he had some problems with Objective 2. If read as by an outsider, it seemed like an ILAC/IAF document as it was exactly what they were doing, and he did not think it was what the OIML was doing, because what they were doing was in cooperation with ILAC/IAF and in accordance with their MoU, which made the wording of this objective seem a little provocative. He would like the wording to make it clear that this work was in cooperation with and not duplicating the ILAC/IAF work.

Mr. Mason said that this was exactly what the document was intended to convey. The principles underlying the requirement that the OIML behave efficiently and effectively, not just for themselves but for others, involved making use of the tools that were available elsewhere, among which those produced by ILAC, the IAF and indeed also ISO. He had discussed the matter earlier with Ms. Malmqvist-Nilsson, who had raised no objection. It was certainly not his intention for the wording to be provocative. He suggested consulting the representatives of the organizations mentioned. The aim was, as simply as possible, to describe what was already being done, and he would prefer this consultation to an attempt to redraft at this stage.

Mr. Michael Nyamwamu Onyancha expressed his thanks to Mr. Mason and said the Kenyans were pleased with the document, which had come at just the right time, because it addressed some of the issues affecting developing economies. They needed to educate and inform their political leaders so that they could appreciate the importance of legal metrology, in order for them to be able to cope with world-wide competition. Goods from developing countries were sometimes rejected because their manufacturers did not have sufficient assistance to enable them to comply with regulations. They supported the new strategy and looked forward to seeing its beneficial results in the coming months.

Mr. Algossair referred to Objective 2. He said that the IEC had a good system whose aim was to avoid technical barriers to trade. These systems could be adopted by the OIML, with slight modifications, to achieve this aim.

Mr. Mason said that an IEC representative would be present the following day for the signing of the MoU, and he would definitely ask this person's opinion about the wording used in Objective 2. He thought it was absolutely clear that the OIML should not be introducing competing systems; anything it introduced would be in response to a clear need for something distinctive, administered by the OIML and not being developed elsewhere. In discussions on both Conformity to Type and a mark for pre-packaged goods, an important part of the debate

was whether or not there was something else which was distinctive that the OIML should do which was not being developed elsewhere.

Commenting on Objective 4, Mr. Mason explained that within the OIML there was, in particular within the Technical Committees, expertise which could be made available to others, in particular colleagues in the Regional Metrology Organizations, but that what they did not have was facilities for offering direct support to every legal metrology administration which was a Member of the OIML. This was very important, because in the old B 15, they had promised that they would offer technical advice to everybody. Part of the frustration voiced that morning by Dr. Seiler was due to the fact that this had never in reality been possible. Mr. Mason was very keen that promises made in the Strategy and more particularly in the work program were realistic and would be kept. The Organization would make its expertise available within its resources, and the best way of doing this was through other organizations, but they should not promise what they could not deliver in terms of direct assistance to individual countries.

Mr. Faber congratulated the President on being able to start his term of office with a *document of intent*. It was a pleasure for Members to be able to see what he was going to do. He asked for clarification on whether Mr. Mason saw this as rewording the terms of the old B 15 or as a new strategy. He also commented that in Objective 6, where improvements in effectiveness and efficiency were requested, this was not strategy but merely what any managerial staff were expected to do on an ongoing basis. These actions were important but perhaps should belong in another document.

Mr. Mason replied that he did not believe there was a fundamental change in direction. Mr. Faber would recall that when Mr. Mason had stood for election he had specifically said that his view of the strategic direction of the Organization was very much a continuation of the vision which had been set out previously, in particular by his predecessor, Alan Johnston. Many of the things that had been possible, not just in drafting this strategy but a number of the things reported on by Mr. Patoray, had been made possible because of changes introduced by Mr. Johnston over the previous six years. In reality he did not believe it was different in substance. It was different in the way it described what was done. This brought Mr. Mason to Mr. Faber's third question. This was a constant philosophical question. He had been involved in generating a number of strategies and the question of whether internal activities did or did not form part of the strategy always raised its head. He believed that it was now seen as better practice in most strategic documents to include it, for the reason that this allowed it to be used as a framework for a work program. This enabled reports on work program items which addressed the need constantly to improve their operation as well as the need to make more external impact.

Mr. Valkeapää said he was happy in general with this concise document and that he would like especially to emphasize Objective 3, which he considered to be very important. It expressed positive new thinking in an understandable way. He wished to make one minor comment about an element of the Mission Statement which had been changed. At the end it used the words "... harmonize the level of consumer protection world wide". Mr. Valkeapää wondered why the statement did not rather say "... promote ... consumer protection ...", as the OIML might be thought to be harmonizing in the wrong way.

Mr. Mason thought that many people could be made nervous by the concept of continually raising the level of consumer protection. When he had been a more conventional type of consumer protection regulator, he had said that he was very concerned to make sure that he did not over-regulate. This was not because of any particular affection for manufacturers, but he recognized that if the level of consumer protection was raised too high this might very well

also raise costs. As a regulator, costs were being raised in such a way that the consumer had no choice but to pay them. It was a heavy responsibility but it involved balancing the level of consumer protection with its cost, which the consumer ultimately paid. He would therefore have concerns about using the word “promote”, while the concept of harmonizing and ensuring consistency in world trade was well accepted.

Mr. Birch commented that this was a time of great financial turmoil in the world, in which it was important to have a strategic plan which would keep them on course. He wanted to make a couple of points. In Objective 1, the words “legal metrology authorities and industry” were used. He thought it would be clearer to alter this to “legal metrology authorities, regulators and industry”. A lot of governments used legal metrology recommendations but would not see themselves as legal metrology authorities. It would be better to refer to them as regulators. Also, the text supporting this was primarily about trade facilitation. He totally agreed with the importance of trust and confidence and facilitating trade; in fact trust and confidence were more important than ensuring compliance with regulations. He felt that there was a need to pick up the regulatory aspect in the text, particularly the importance in trade of the trust and confidence given by compliance with regulatory authorities.

Mr. Birch also commented on Objective 5, where reference was made to raising the awareness of governments to metrology in economic and social development, and helping developing countries to support and maintain legal metrology systems. That applied not just to developing countries but to all Member Countries. They all had continual battles with government about pointing out the economic and social benefits of what the OIML was doing. The expression “developing countries” could be replaced by “Member Countries”. The specific aspect of developing countries could be picked up in the next sentence, where they were already referred to.

More generally, Mr. Birch also commented that there were a number of significant challenges facing the OIML at present, which had not been picked up in the report and plan. He particularly referred to the global metrology system. This was more than the totality of nationally harmonized systems. One of the OIML’s issues was measurements which moved globally, i.e. control of measurements used in international trade. In most cases there was little control over this. The proposal of a mark for pre-packages was one way of dealing with this problem. The OIML should look at this major challenge.

Another issue was the expanding scope of metrology, which had been discussed many times, and the real problem of the coordination of the legal metrology authorities being able to coordinate with government authorities in implementing Recommendations.

His third topic of interest was the role of legal metrology in public policy. Reflecting on the economic and social benefits, Mr. Birch had decided that this was not enough. There was an increasing need to be able to identify how one’s activities could support government policy. He had already given the examples of road safety and climate change, where legal metrology could play an important role. He wondered whether some of these points might be picked up at the end of the Strategy document, perhaps in a paragraph about some current challenges.

Mr. Mason said all the points that Mr. Birch had identified were legitimate items which the OIML should be doing, though it might be necessary to debate whether the objectives should be sufficiently wide to capture and authorize any work item that was undertaken. The existing wording was enough to give that sort of cover to each of the initiatives Mr. Birch had described, in terms of the world measurement system and to him that was what Objective 3 was about, the forum associated with metrology, standardization and so on. Mr. Mason had no problem with work items which came under that heading.

Similarly, on public policy making, effectively the OIML was raising awareness of what it could do and that meant a sound legal metrology structure related to road safety, etc., in a modern economy.

Mr. Mason said that Mr. Birch was absolutely right in the second point he had made. The word “developing” should not have been included in the second line of Objective 5. He had missed it despite repeated proof reading and it would be removed.

On Mr. Birch’s first point, Mr. Mason said that some the OIML administrators, including himself, found it hard to own up to being regulators. The concept of legal metrology administrators was wide enough to embrace regulators and he would prefer to stay with that text.

Mr. Ardianto asked why the OIML would not clearly state as an objective that it would support developing countries in establishing their legal metrology systems.

Mr. Mason replied that this was for the reasons mentioned before, in reply to the Kenyan delegate, that there was a developing countries element to every point in the Strategy. It seemed to him more powerful for the OIML to have objectives any one of which could authorize some work items which were of particular interest to developing countries. There was a problem, in that they were moving step by step. A lot of the detail would only come when they had the work program that showed the different projects that the Bureau would be pursuing. He still believed that the better way was to ask for input into work items which might sit under any one of the five objectives which were of interest and significance to developing countries.

Mr. Kebapetse concurred with his colleagues that this Strategy document had come at the right time. He liked the strategy but felt it dealt more with explaining the mission of the Organization. Mr. Mason had said the previous year on his appointment that he was not necessarily going to take a new direction. He was still on the same path, which was acceptable to Botswana, but although the mission did not need to be changed, the strategy, in the sense of how these objectives were to be achieved, did need to be changed. For example, if one read the papers which had come before this strategy, governments had been failing to adopt OIML Recommendations. What was missing was the part of the strategy that explained how this was to be done. They needed some guide documents, or working documents, so that Members could appreciate how the OIML was going to achieve these ends. The intentions were good and he supported them, but the OIML needed to say how it was going to make governments appreciate and adopt OIML publications. It was important to go on from this point to talk about the “how” part of the strategy.

Mr. Mason agreed. The “how” was what he had called the work program. If B 15 was adopted, then the drawing up of that work program would begin the following week. In fact, to a certain extent it had already started, in that a lot of the items on the 2011 work program would move into the new, differently structured one. He had wondered whether it would be helpful to produce the outline of a work program as well as the Strategy, but in the end he had felt that this would not be helpful because he thought it was better to concentrate on the brief document and to make sure that they were correctly describing what they wanted to achieve. Mr. Mason felt that he and the recent speaker were possibly using the word “strategy” differently. For him it was where they wanted to get to; the question of “how” would be added and would be changed. He hoped that this document would last for several years, whereas the work items would change at least every year and sometimes within the year.

Mr. Mason added that what could be achieved was inevitably limited by resources. They had already heard about the financial position of the Organization. It was in a favorable financial



position but it was still a small Organization, and so it was necessary to be realistic about how much could be achieved. However, as head of a small organization, he knew from experience that if the resources of a small organization were well managed it was possible to “punch above your weight”, in other words make more impact even though you are small. This was how he saw his expectations for the OIML.

Mr. Seiler felt that the mission statement concentrated too much on facilitation of trade and consumer protection. What about other areas such as health services and road safety? Did these areas fall under the mission statement or not?

Mr. Mason was not sure. This was the wording that had been taken from the previous one. If the mission statement was adopted he would not exclude activities not specifically mentioned within it. He asked for time to reflect upon Mr. Seiler’s question.

Having consulted colleagues over coffee, Mr. Mason assured Members that the wording of the Strategic Statement was broad enough to include the areas referred to above by Mr. Seiler.

Mr. Lindløv thought it would be possible to broaden the Mission Statement to include these possibilities more clearly so that it did not appear to be limited to trade and consumer protection. He suggested stopping the sentence after “internationally recognized”.

Mr. Mason was grateful for the suggestion but feared that it might cause nervousness to remove any reference to what their hopes were, other than that infrastructures should be compatible and recognized. They were trying to capture ambitions somewhat higher than that.

Mr. Schwartz said another version discussed was not to stop after “internationally recognized” but to add after these words, “for all the areas for which the state takes responsibility, for example, to facilitate trade, establish mutual confidence... and so on”. This would be a more general statement and also in the direction intended.

Mr. Mason said that he saw attractions in this suggestion. He would prefer the word “governments” rather than “state” but considered that this wording usefully indicated that these were examples.

## **10 Technical activities**

Before moving to item 10.1 Mr. Mason said that he wished to say a few words about the proposal to revise B 6, the Technical Directives. There would be a full presentation by Mr. Dunmill of the reasoning behind the text and Mr. Mason was sure there would be a very full discussion of it. But he felt it would be helpful to say a few words immediately in case some Members had not appreciated its full significance. The document had been amongst those circulated two months previously, and indeed earlier versions of preparatory drafts had been circulated before that. However, they were long and complex and Mr. Mason felt that it might be helpful if he explained the history of this and the reasons for circulating them in the way it had been done, and to ask the Committee to take a decision on that. These were documents which fell to the Committee to approve and they would have the opportunity to vote on them.

The subject of the Technical Directives, Mr. Mason was aware, had been ongoing for several years. It had been something on which, when he had presented himself for election the previous year, he had said that he knew there were substantial differences of view. He had indicated at that time that he would seek to operate on a basis of consensus. At that Committee Meeting the decision had been made to initiate an inquiry among Members on what were the main elements of the proposal. When this had been done, the two elements of the proposal of which Mr. Mason was most conscious had been:

- the proposal to introduce a flat structure into OIML Technical Committees; and
- the proposal to establish a Technical Management Committee which would substitute for the work currently being done by the Presidential Council.

When these inquiries had been introduced, the sentiments of CIML Members who had commented had been exactly evenly divided, so that it was clear that this was still a subject on which very mixed opinions were held. Mr. Mason and Mr. Patoray had agreed that since the subject would be discussed at the current Meeting, it was for them to discuss what to do. It had become clear to Mr. Mason that if there was a 50-50 split on an important question, you did not change. To that extent, Mr. Mason was clear that the result of the inquiry was that the proposals for a flat structure did not command acceptance. They had therefore been abandoned. The Technical Management Committee proposal had also not commanded the necessary support and was also therefore dead.

Under the circumstances, therefore the current practice should broadly continue. This was the structures of TCs and SCs, pursuing specific work items and projects, with oversight which was in practice exercised by the Presidential Council. This in itself was not clearly documented in the existing B 6 because it was eighteen years old and was a document which, in a number of respects, no longer reflected the practices being followed. Mr. Mason did not believe that this was acceptable. He believed that it was important that when guidance was given to the TCs on the procedures they should follow, this should actually be the procedures they were expected to follow.

This said, it had also been clear that there was a strong feeling on some of the other items, where there had been a clear majority opinion in favor of change, in particular the need to change the voting arrangements so that it was easier to proceed if the only problem was a failure to get the necessary level of support from countries who were identifying themselves as Participant Members and then not participating, i.e. not voting. There was also a majority in favor of taking the opportunity to use the work on modernization which had gone into the production of texts, even though these texts had also contained the controversial issue of the Technical Management Committee and the flat structure. The decision had therefore been taken, largely by Mr. Mason, to proceed with a revised B 6.

The reasons for proceeding with revision of B 6 were, firstly that the documents had been circulated and discussed for several years and Mr. Mason had been keen to see that if the substance of the procedures was not being changed, it should be possible to close that debate and move on. The following year, at the 2012 Conference, many important discussions would take place, not least the revision of the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations and the decisions on the 2013–2016 Budget.

It was also important to make progress with internal procedures in order to be able to focus more attention on the things they wanted to do which had an impact outside, namely the work items which would go into the work program, which had been discussed earlier in the day.

These were the reasons for taking that decision. They had adopted the slightly unusual practice of circulating to the Committee successive drafts but with the clear understanding that the Committee would have two months to consider the final document. This had seemed to Mr. Mason to be appropriate for a Basic Publication. Basic Publications were not Recommendations. They were not documents which were widely used outside the Organization, so it had seemed reasonable to expect CIML Members themselves, in consultation with their immediate advisers who participated in Committees, to take a decision on whether they approved the revised B 6 or not. If it was approved it could be the basis for

instructions to the TCs on how they should now operate. If it did not command the support of the Committee, then it would be known that there was more work to do.

Mr. Mason added that, in the two months since it had been circulated, as he had always anticipated, there had been some suggestions for improvements and for removing identified ambiguities. He had always had in mind that if the basic principles were approved, with a decision also to modernize the language even if the way of operating was not changed, B 6 would still have to be revised at some stage, indeed at the next possible stage, which would be the next CIML Meeting,

Mr. Mason felt that from what he had seen of the comments, they had covered about 95 % of the ground towards modernizing B 6, but that there were still some improvements to be made to the remaining 5 %. It was still his preference to try to get to a situation where there was a B 6 which commanded the support of the Committee and could be adopted and applied for a year and then returned to the Committee with amendments which would address the specific comments received after circulation and those arising from attempting to operate it in practice. He had heard this described as the “living document” approach, but he found this slightly misleading. He did not think they wanted to amend B 6 every year; he wanted it approved on the understanding that a Task Force would be formed of people whose job it would be to identify the remaining changes that were required for B 6 and that a revised B 6 with those changes would come back to the Committee the following year. In Mr. Mason’s opinion, this would be best as it would ensure that issues of principle would be debated in the current year and issues of drafting in the following year. However, he accepted that some Committee Members might hold a different opinion.

Mr. Mason also wished to make clear at this point that, strictly speaking, he had been advised that for a Basic Publication to be approved, it only required an absolute majority of votes in the Committee. However, on something of this potentially divisive nature, he also noted that the procedures allowed the President to specify or to suggest an alternative voting system, so he proposed that as and when voting took place on B 6, the voting principles for Recommendations should be adopted, which would be the 80 %/80 % rule.

Mr. Mason did not wish to say any more at the present time, or to start on the discussion which would take place the following morning, but he urged Members who wished to take part in the debate to think about the issues, read the revised B 6 and form their own judgment on whether the way forward which Mr. Mason had described was an appropriate one. He knew that the next day’s debate would be lively, but he hoped it would also be constructive.

### **10.1 Items for information**

Mr. Kool said that there were five items under this heading, three of which were in the Working Document and two that had been added when the agenda was approved. These added items were:

- a presentation on behalf of TC 6 by Mr. Carstens on the costing aspects of a certification system for pre-packages; and
- information about the status of the revision of OIML D 1 *Law on Metrology*, to be presented by Mr. Kochsiek.

### **10.1.1 Revision of OIML R 100**

#### ***Atomic absorption spectrometers for measuring metal pollutants in water***

The decision of the 45th CIML Meeting had been to submit R 100 to direct CIML online approval, provided it passed the preliminary ballot stage. It had, however, failed the preliminary ballot stage, and therefore the draft had been returned to the secretariat of TC 16/SC 2 for further consideration.

Mrs. Hockert said that the USA recommended that as the comments which had been received on R 100 had been noted and accepted by the Committee, as soon as the draft was ready there should be another postal ballot.

Mr. Kool agreed that this was the normal procedure. The TC would prepare a further Committee Draft and if this was accepted by the TC/SC it would be submitted to the CIML for preliminary ballot again.

### **10.1.2 OIML R 35-3 (Test report format) *Material measures of length for general use***

R 35-3 had been submitted to CIML online ballot and, because the vote had been in favor and there had been no “no” votes, as it was subject to the same rules as for a Document, it could have been published; however, this had not yet happened because approval of R 35-2 was still pending. This would be discussed later in the Meeting.

### **10.1.3 Co-secretariats**

There were two co-secretariats:

- TC 5/SC 2 *Software*. The BIML had to relinquish this co-secretariat because of the fact that BIML Engineer Samuel Just who had left in 2010, had been the only member of the BIML staff with sufficient expertise on software.
- TC 3/SC 5 *Conformity assessment*. The BIML would continue to hold the co-secretariat. However, the BIML intends to initiate a discussion on the issue of the BIML holding co-secretariats. The BIML would prepare a discussion paper on this for submission to the Presidential Council Meeting in March 2012, which might give rise to a proposal for consideration at the 2012 CIML Meeting.

### **10.1.4 Certification system for quantity declaration in pre-packages**

The first added item was a presentation by Mr. Carstens on the costing aspects of a certification system for quantity declaration in pre-packages, currently being discussed in TC 6.

Mr. Carstens said that this presentation had resulted from a discussion at the last CIML Meeting, when the USA had requested that they present something about the costing. They had gone back and looked at it and found it very difficult; he thought this was the same situation as when they had considered the MAA. What he had tried to do was to look section by section at the document they had and indicate where they saw a possible cost or income.

Mr. Carstens said as an introduction that this was clearly a voluntary certification scheme. Originally they had thought of an MAA, but after one or two meetings it had been decided that they wanted to consider a less stringent document as a start. So this document would establish the rules and procedures for fostering confidence in labeling and quantity declaration

of pre-packages. It would promote efficiency in the control of pre-packages and it would promote global organization, uniform interpretation and implementation of legal metrology requirements, which would facilitate market access.

In the document there was the international level, which was the management committee, which comprised the OIML Members who would be part of the scheme or appointed delegates, and the BIML as its secretariat, at the current stage. Below that was the national level, which consisted of Designating Authorities; that would be the CIML Member or the Corresponding Member, as the case might be. Then there would be designated bodies within the country, who would then have packers.

Taking this level by level: the costs at the top or international level would be generated by the committee at the top, which would be the same as the MAA CPR, i.e. the tenancy of Management Committees by Member Countries, with the venue being provided by the host country. The only other cost they could see was the BIML, acting as secretariat as was the case for the MAA, including attending the meeting, setting up the web page and maintaining links to the designated bodies. So they did not anticipate at this point that there would be very much work for the BIML. The updating of the web page could be done by the Designated Bodies themselves, which would reduce the work of the BIML. If there was any charging to be done, they would then invoice the relevant parties and would then do the handling of complaints in the fields and the interpretation of the document, and arrange for and administer peer assessments if they were necessary. Regarding income, at the same level the BIML could levy a designation fee to cover any costs, and recover the peer evaluation costs. If it began like the current MAA, with only a few companies and countries involved, it would start off slowly and possibly escalate, and the costs that would need to be levied would not be substantial.

For the Designating Authorities at national level, costs would consist of administration, evaluation of any applicants, recommendations to the Management Committee, members of the assessment team to assess the applicants and the cost of enacting those assessments.

The income would be for each Designated Body to decide, but there would probably be some sort of fee to cover those costs.

At the third level, which was the registration of the designated bodies, it was estimated that costs would once again be similar to those of an MAA Issuing Authority, so there would be an application fee to the Management Committee, if so decided, accreditation or peer evaluation costs and Designation Authority administration. The income would be generated from the registering of those packers in the country, and once again it was generally recognized that the number of pre-packers, in relation to the number of manufacturers of measuring instruments, was substantially greater.

Going down to packers, Mr. Carstens asked what their costs would be. It would be, he answered, a registration fee to the Designated Body, and the implementation and maintaining of a quality system if they did not have one in place. Most manufacturers had at least an ISO 9000 System in place, and would only have to make some minor adjustments in procedures, etc., which would then not substantially change their accreditation fee or certification fee in any way.

The possible benefits in monetary value to the packers would possibly be increased market access, reduced inspection, because if you were working with a certification body or an accreditation system, inspections were arranged in advance and companies could do away with ordinary spot inspection, which was expensive. There would also be access to all production records, so it would be possible to return to the date of the previous inspection to

ensure that the system was in control. They could have fewer disputation costs and the fact that they would not be taken to possible court action.

Carrying the mark would improve sales because the companies with the mark could then sell themselves through reputation, and create consumer and retailer confidence by putting the mark on their product.

Mr. Carstens asked what the potential benefits of the system would be. He was of the opinion that this was a more efficient and cost effective way of regulating. Currently, particularly smaller economies or developing economies did not have many resources and would like to regulate better, and one of the ways of doing this was to check the product at the manufacturing plant and not run from supermarket to supermarket looking for products which did not comply. If there was confidence in the accuracy of the quantity of pre-packages, it would ease access to export markets, where currently goods being exported might be stopped. Hopefully with the new system the product would go straight through without further inspection. It would allow manufacturers to exercise good governance within a good production system, and give visibility in marketing for the OIML themselves.

In conclusion, Mr. Carstens said once again that the scheme was voluntary, it had no unmanageable financial implications for the OIML or to national Designated Authorities or packers, it allowed for more efficient and cost effective regulating and it ensured easier market access.

Mr. Farragher said that Mr. Carstens had referred to the scheme as voluntary but he asked whether he envisaged that Member States wishing to adopt it would embed the scheme in a legislative structure.

Mr. Carstens replied that the TC had made the allowance that if companies in one country wished to be designated and it was not possible in that country, they could be designated in another country which was part of the scheme. But if a company moved into the scheme and made the decision that it was part of the scheme, then it had to comply with the requirements of the scheme.

Mrs. Hockert thanked Mr. Carstens for his presentation and asked whether a majority of TC 6 members supported moving forward on this project.

Mr. Carstens replied that there had not been a quorum at their last meeting, so it had not been possible to take a vote. There was resistance from some members of the TC. However, he personally thought that in relation to the OIML's strategy of looking at this sort of thing and improving, it would be rather short sighted to abandon the project at TC level.

Mr. Ardianto asked whether the registration fee for packers would be the same in all countries, what the effect would be on the existing regional quality marking scheme where there was one, and whether Corresponding Members could use the proposed scheme or only Member States.

Mr. Carstens replied that he did not think the fee would be the same in each country, but that each would decide what, if anything, they needed to charge for registration. The only regional scheme he knew of was the e-mark in Europe, and he was not sure whether anybody else had implemented anything. Finally, he stated that the scheme was open to all Members.

Mr. Richard wished to return to Mrs. Hockert's question. He had a report on his computer about the last meeting of TC 6 in which it was clear that even in the absence of a quorum there had been a strong majority against continuing with the work. He further wished to ask about the real numbers in the costs listed by Mr. Carstens, and whether the work would

continue. He was convinced that if, according to what Mr. Carstens had said, the BIML were to administer the peer assessment, this would have significant implications for the BIML.

Mr. Carstens replied that to estimate the exact cost, with different countries and regions establishing different prices, would not be possible. This had equally been the case when the MAA had been set up; nobody had known the definitive cost. A price had been decided on and they had progressed from there.

Mr. Richard commented that a recent CPR Meeting had decided that the BIML would no longer administer peer assessment for the MAA. So the idea of expecting the BIML to administer peer assessment for pre-package certification could lead to significant complications.

Mr. Carstens said that peer assessment might not need to be used as the scheme could be based on already existing checking systems within countries. Consideration could be given to looking at alternative ways of managing the system without using the BIML. TC 6 had assumed that BIML would provide the secretariat, as for the MAA at that time, but other ways could be found.

Mr. Kool added that it was true that there had been no discussion at the CPR of how peer assessment and collection of money from peer assessed laboratories to be given to peer assessors would be done now that the BIML no longer undertook the task. The assumption was that the laboratories would do it themselves. There had not been a quorum in the CPR so this could not be spoken of as a formal decision, but there were ongoing discussions on changing the procedure described in the MAA procedures.

Mr. Mason said that this was an item for information. The question always arose as to what should be done with such information. It seemed clear in this case that it was a matter to be dealt with by the TC, preferably when they could get a quorum. He did not think it was appropriate for the CIML to attempt to influence a TC which had not yet arrived at a decision.

Mr. Harvey wanted to make a few comments in favor of the proposed OIML mark. The first was that it would be hard to buy the sort of marketing that would be obtained by having an OIML mark on packages that were traded internationally. This would be very good exposure for the OIML and a very great benefit for them in getting visibility internationally. There were also financial benefits for the OIML because, as Mr. Carstens had said, there were very many packers in the world, far more than the manufacturers of instruments. They would be levying a fee on each of these packers if they wished to use the OIML mark. The charge might only be five or ten dollars a year, but on a million or so packers this would bring in a significant amount of income to the OIML, which could then be used for some of the programs they were trying to establish for developing economies. There would be immediate benefit to developing economies because they usually did not trade instruments but they certainly traded packages. He asked Mr. Seiler if he would like to comment on this aspect.

The advantage Mr. Seiler saw in such a system was that developing economies would be to some extent relieved of their work in checking packages, so there might be a presumption that the relevant Recommendation and standards were respected. Of course, for it to be effective there must be some checks and controls on a statistical basis, to ensure that everything that had been declared was correct, and not a mere assumption that everything met standards. Within Europe there was already a similar system with a quality mark, so an extra one might be superfluous. But for developing economies he could see advantages. He was of course giving his own opinion and was not of course authorized to speak in any official capacity.

Mrs. Martens said that she understood that this was a voluntary system. The OIML's customers were the packers. She wondered whether these customers had been involved in the development of the plans; not doing this could mean failure for even a good system.

Mr. Carstens replied that members of the TC had all been instructed to talk to industrialists in each country about the plans. In South Africa there was already a voluntary scheme of inspection and the packers saw a benefit in it and were interested in the plan. He was not sure what had been done in other countries. Some of them did not even do pre-packaging. He was no longer directly involved in this TC but had made the presentation on behalf of its secretariat.

Mr. Mason said that it would be noted that this item of information had been given and that work was still continuing within TC 6. He thanked Mr. Carstens.

### **10.1.5 Information on the status of the revision of OIML D 1 *Law on Metrology***

Mr. Kochsiek, convener of the ad hoc drafting group formed within TC 3, told Members that he would be reporting on the progress made since the 45th CIML Meeting in Orlando, where he had shown them the proposed structure and the items and they had been in favor of the drafting group starting work immediately. The Working Document had been distributed to members of the TC, with a deadline of the end of April 2011. Comments had been received from nine Member States, three International Organizations and one Regional Organization. At a meeting in Paris on 17 May, all these comments had been discussed. Mr. Henson of the BIPM had also attended the meeting. They had drawn up a response consisting of their comments, which had been sent out to Members, together with the first CD, on 14 June, with a deadline of 8 October, i.e. the previous Saturday. Up to the previous day, replies with comments had been received from Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and South Africa. The UK had asked for a prolongation until 15 October, but had in fact delivered their comments on 12 October.

For the future, Mr. Kochsiek proposed to work on the comments, and if possible and/or necessary would hold a meeting at the end of November or beginning of December, by which time it was hoped that Mr. Ehrlich would have recovered and hopefully be able to fulfill his intention of being in Paris, where further discussion could take place.

One problem remained, concerning the terms and definitions of supervision and surveillance. In the graph, definitions from a draft of TC 1 had been used, and they were waiting for TC 1 to make a final decision. By January 2012 at latest, they would circulate it simultaneously for the vote of TC Members and for preliminary online ballot for CIML Members. Mr. Kochsiek's plan was therefore to prepare a final version to be voted on at the 47th CIML Meeting in 2012. Mr. Kochsiek informed Members that he had already used the draft in several countries and he had mainly been able to convince the decision makers and ministries with the arguments to be found in chapters two and three.



## **10.2 Items for approval**

Mr. Kool said that these items had come from the secretariats of the TC/SCs.

### **10.2.1 Draft Recommendation OIML R 35-2**

#### ***Material measures of length for general use - Part 2: Test procedures***

Mr. Kool said that the Draft OIML R 35-2 had passed the preliminary ballot without any “no” votes, and was now submitted to the CIML Meeting for formal approval. He showed the relevant Draft Resolution.

### **10.2.2 Draft Revision of OIML R 126 *Evidential breath analyzers***

Mr. Kool explained that the Draft Revision of OIML R 126 had been submitted to CIML preliminary online ballot for vote and comment with a deadline of 8 August 2011. However, the comments that had been received in that ballot had been such that the secretariat had asked to produce a new Committee Draft to try to resolve as many of the comments as possible. It would then be submitted again to the CIML for preliminary online ballot. The proposal was now, however, to keep the text of the draft Resolution as in the Working Document. This meant that if it received sufficient support in the second online preliminary ballot it would be submitted to direct online CIML approval without the need to wait for the next CIML Meeting.

Mr. Schwartz asked whether he had correctly understood that this meant that that the TC would be producing a new Committee Draft; Mr. Kool confirmed that this was the case.

### **10.2.3 Draft Revision of OIML R 137-1 and OIML R 137-2 *Gas meters***

Mr. Kool explained that the drafts of the revision of OIML R 137 (Parts 1 and 2) on gas meters had been submitted to the CIML (preliminary online ballot) for vote and comment with a deadline of 1 September 2011. The ballot was now closed and had had a favorable result; however, this was not in time for the matter to be submitted to the current Meeting. The CIML was again requested to approve their submission to direct online CIML approval so that it was not necessary to wait until the next CIML Meeting.

Ms. Hockert asked for clarification as to whether this would result in two Resolutions rather than one.

Mr. Kool replied that the Resolution would remain in its existing form, with both requests being put to the CIML for online approval.

### **10.2.4 Change of secretariat of TC 8 *Measurement of quantities of fluids***

Mr. Kool informed Members that Switzerland wished to relinquish the responsibility for the secretariat of TC 8. The BIML had distributed an inquiry to the Members of TC 8 requesting a volunteer to take over responsibility for this secretariat. The BIML had received a positive response only from the CIML Member for Japan.

The BIML, therefore, proposed that the CIML decides to reassign the responsibility for the secretariat of TC 8 to Japan.

### **10.3 OIML Certificate System, MAA and other future Systems**

#### **10.3.1 Information on the operation of the OIML Certificate System and the MAA**

Mr. Mussio told Members that the number of Basic Certificates was decreasing, but that this was compensated for by the increase in the number of MAA Certificates. This meant that the MAA was a success, in the sense that people were using it.

Mr. Mussio then stated that among all the certificates, R 76 and R 60 were still the “stars of the show”. This was why the MAA was based on the DoMCs for R 76 and R 60.

The first full review process of MAA Participants had now been reached, for which purpose a meeting had been held two weeks previously. This had been an excellent meeting, and he thanked the host, the PTB. The meeting had included a visit to the Sartorius factory, as an example of one of the potential MTLs that might participate. The agenda had covered, basically, the review process of the three DoMCs; unfortunately there had not been a quorum, so it had not been possible to reach a final decision. But there had been no major issues on the part of any of the participants, so he expected them all to take part in voting. Because there had not been a quorum, all they had been able to do was put forward proposals, and one of these proposals had been that, for the next full review period, all the Issuing Participants should make a presentation of the status in the meeting. They should attend the meeting so that the other participants could ask questions and elicit more explanations of the material submitted.

The second part was what had happened in TC 3/SC 5. There the major issue had been discussion on whether the BIML should go on acting as an Accreditation Body, meaning a body which organized the peer reviews, paid the experts and did all the work, or whether it should have a supervisory function only, with the reviews being organized by the labs themselves. This was not an easy task, because there had been many different suggestions, so it would be some time before a consistent proposal could be offered to the CIML as to how to make the step from organizer to supervisor.

The third point concerned the scope of the DoMCs. The question was whether participants had to wait two years or three years for a review period. If only small changes were to be made, they might be able to be done quickly and so create a fast track process.

There were some problems with the review process. The main one was that not all participants had submitted their material in the same format, which made it difficult for participants to review decisions taken by others. Mr. Mussio considered it was very important to have a standard report format so that all participants would deliver their comments in the same way.

Everybody at the meeting had agreed that experts should have special training on the issues of legal metrology, so a workshop would have to be organized for the following year.

The final issue, Mr. Mussio said, was some potential non-conformities in some Certificates. This had been very openly discussed during the meeting; this had been very fruitful, and had helped to create trust between the participants.

#### **10.3.2 Approval of the revision of OIML B 3 and OIML B 10**

Mr. Kool said that there was to have been a presentation by Mr. Ehrlich, but he had been unable to attend. The presentation would be made on his behalf by Luis Mussio, since the BIML had the co-secretariat of TC 3/SC 5.

Mr. Mussio told Members that OIML B 3:2003 *OIML Basic Certificate System for OIML Type Evaluation of Measuring Instruments* and OIML B 10:2004 *Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations* for the MAA had been updated to bring them into conformity with actual practice in the Basic Certificate System and MAA. B 10 had been prepared when the MAA had started, and lessons had been learned in administering the process.

B 3 had passed the preliminary online CIML ballot (33 votes in favor, none against, 3 abstentions) and was now submitted to the CIML for approval.

B 10 had been submitted in two versions, one including MTLs and one not including MTLs. TC 3/SC 5 had voted to approve the version without MTLs and not to approve the version with MTLs. The version without MTLs was now submitted to the CIML for approval. The revision of both parts (B 10-1 and B 10-2) would be published as one Basic Publication, B 10. They now needed to be reviewed because there might be some inconsistencies; Mr. Mussio wished to propose this as a new work item.

The relevant Draft Resolution was shown to Members and Mr. Mason said that the proposal on the revision of B 10 would be discussed at a later point. He asked for comments on the Resolution concerning B 3 and B 10 - there were none.

### **10.3.3 OIML TC 3/SC 5 proposal for a CIML Resolution on the acceptance of manufacturers' test results within the MAA**

Mr. Schwartz told delegates that Mr. Ehrlich and the secretariat of TC 3/SC 5 had asked him to give a presentation on an important topic which had also been discussed at CPR level and within TC 3/SC 5: the last six years of activities. He referred to the Working Document Item 10.3.3 which was a TC 3/SC 5 proposal for a CIML Resolution on the acceptance of manufacturers' test results within the MAA.

Secondly, Mr. Schwartz referred to Item 10.3 of the Working Document, Addendum 2, the TC 3/SC 5 report to the CIML, dated 22 March 2011, headed "taking into account test results from Manufacturers' Testing Laboratories (MTLs) under controlled supervision by Issuing Participants and DoMCs".

Mr. Schwartz reminded Members that the background to this was that at the 43rd CIML Meeting in October 2008, in Sydney, Resolution no. 20 had stated *...For the time being, Issuing Participants shall not issue OIML MAA Certificates in the event that results of tests outside the scope of the DoMCs are taken into account (e.g. test results from manufacturers) in the Evaluation Reports. In this case an OIML Basic Certificate may still be issued as long as the MAA does not provide this possibility. The Committee supports the intention of TC 3/SC 5 to further discuss the acceptance of manufacturers' test results, with the aim of ultimately including them in the scope of the MAA if consensus can be reached on the conditions to be applicable to manufacturers ISO/IEC 17025 test laboratories.*

This had therefore been a work item for TC 3/SC 5. Mr. Schwartz would update Members on what had happened since then. In April 2009 there had been two voluntary complete peer assessments of the manufacturers' testing laboratories (MTLs) of two well known European weighing instrument manufacturers that were performed in full accordance with the OIML MAA rules. These voluntary peer assessments had been organized by the PTB. The assessment team had comprised two assessors, the lead assessor being Brian Beard from South Africa, with Michael Denzel from Germany as technical expert. Both had been chosen from the official OIML/ILAC/IAF list of experts. Three observers, a CPR Member from South Africa and two others from Germany, had completed the assessment team. The assessment had taken one week – one day for preparation of the assessment team and two

days for each MTL. The assessment reports had been drawn up according to the rules of the MAA and supplied in full to CPR and TC 3/SC 5 members including four non-conformities that had been found.

Mr. Schwartz wished to inform Members about the conclusions of the assessors of both MTLs. The assessors had said that the quality system of the two manufacturers' test laboratories had been found to be suitable and effective for the activities of the laboratory and adequately entrenched and maintained. Four non-conformities had been found, and these had related to the length of policies and procedures regarding the formal registering of the application for type approvals with the Issuing Authority.

Once these non-conformities had been addressed, it had been concluded that the laboratory would be suitable as a test laboratory for providing test results according to OIML R 76 to the Issuing Authority for evaluation of conformity under the DoMC for R 76.

The task had therefore been to resolve these four non-conformities. To achieve this, in June 2009 at the combined R 49/R 60/R 76 CPR meeting in Bern, they had presented and discussed the two reports and their conclusions. They had discussed proposals and made a subsequent CPR inquiry and they had agreed on an MTL proposal to be put forward to the TC 3/SC 5 meeting in Paris in October 2010. At this meeting there had been discussion of a new MTL concept, developed on the basis of the CPR proposals and the two peer assessment reports. The conclusion had been that they would like to consider MTLs under controlled supervision by the Issuing Participants and the DoMC.

A proposal had also been made at the previous meeting to add: "for the time being, an option for Issuing Participants in a DoMC to accept MAA reports with MTL test data on a voluntary basis".

There had been a subsequent inquiry among TC 3/SC 5 members, because there had not been a quorum at the Paris meeting, from which there had been agreement on the MTL report and the draft CIML Resolution which would be presented a little later.

As Mr. Mussio had already said, in September 2011 they had held the 5th CPR meeting in Braunschweig, at which the new concept had been presented and discussed as well as the draft Resolution.

Before continuing with the draft Resolutions for the CIML, Mr. Schwartz wished to explain the new MTL concept. As he was hoping it would be implemented in B 10, he wanted everyone to understand fully what was meant by "under controlled supervision by an Issuing Participant". If it was assumed that the DoMC was to Issuing Participants having their own test laboratories, and one or more Utilizing Participants without their own test laboratories, and assumed also that the first Issuing Participant wanted to request the registration of an MTL, in the DoMC, this was only possible if the Issuing Participant took full responsibility for one MTL. This included full inter-comparison exercises. The aim was that Issuing Participants should request registration of their MTL in addition to its own test laboratory in the DoMC. The procedure would be that the Issuing Participant would request this registration at the CPR. The CPR would determine an assessment team that would then make a full peer assessment of the MTL in accordance with the MAA assessment procedure based on ISO/IEC 17025. This would all be laid down in B 10, which would therefore be the basis. In addition, and this had been the subject of the discussion within TC 3/SC 5, there would be three safeguards concerning the MTLs. These would be treated completely the same as any other testing laboratory except for three safeguards, as follows:

- controlled supervision by the Issuing Participant; this meant that there would be full control including, for example, the test results of the MTL would be passed

to the Issuing Participant for spot checks and re-tests insofar as the Issuing Participant considered this necessary;

- the independence and impartiality of the MTL, which was guaranteed by certain quality measures; and
- a full inter-comparison exercise between the Issuing Participants' own test laboratories and the MTL.

All this would be dealt with, Mr. Schwartz said, in a new revision or an amendment to B 10:2011. In the case of a positive result, the assessment team would come back to the CPR with a report, and when this had been agreed by the CPR Members, this MTL would be registered officially in the DoMC as an additional test laboratory to that of the Issuing Participant. The Issuing Participant was therefore in a position to issue MAA Certificates and MAA Type Evaluation Reports, and these MAA Certificates might, for the time being, be accepted or not accepted by other Issuing and Utilizing Participants. For the time being, the risk would be taken that MAA Certificates and MAA Type Evaluation Reports might not be accepted, without reasons given, but there was also the opportunity to gain experience.

There had been discussion of the possibility of fast track for the inclusion of these additional safeguards in the version of B 10 currently being presented to the CIML, but this had fallen three votes short of majority approval.

Mr. Schwartz then showed the two draft Resolutions. The original version from TC 3/SC 5 had said *Further to Resolution No 20 at the 43rd CIML Meeting, Issuing Participants may request the registration of Manufacturers' Testing Laboratories (MTLs) under a DoMC, provided that the conditions agreed by TC 3/SC 5 and laid down in a respective amendment to OIML B 10 are met. OIML MAA Type Evaluation Reports that contain test results from MTLs may be accepted by Participants on a voluntary basis.* This had been the original proposal. At the CPR Meeting it had been noticed that this wording could give rise to some ambiguity. This had then been slightly changed, so that the present version, to be found in the Working Document 10.3 now read:

*Further to Resolution No. 20 at the 43rd CIML Meeting, Issuing Participants may request the registration of Manufacturers' Testing Laboratories (MTLs) under a DoMC, provided that the conditions agreed by TC 3/SC 5 and laid down in a respective amendment to OIML B 10 are met. OIML MAA Type Evaluation Reports that contain test results from MTLs may be accepted by Participants on a voluntary basis.*

The second Resolution, Mr. Schwartz said, should also be amended: in case of a positive CIML vote on the above Resolution, the CIML is asked to vote on another Resolution, as shown in the Working Document; TC 3/SC 5 wished to propose a slightly amended version. The wording of this should be the same as in Resolution 1, Amendment 2, for revision of OIML B 10 so that both versions were consistent.

In conclusion, Mr. Schwartz told the Meeting that after six years of discussions and three years of hard work, TC 3/SC 5 considered that the concept of MTLs under controlled supervision by Issuing Participants of DoMCs could be considered secure enough to provide appropriate and effective safeguards to justify MTLs being included in the scope of the MAA as soon as possible.

Nevertheless, in the case of a positive CIML vote on the two MTL Resolutions, TC 3/SC 5 would have to re-discuss details in order properly to implement the concept of B 10 on the basis of the MTL report dated 22 March 2011.

The third point of TC 3/SC 5's conclusion was the scope of the MAA. This would certainly raise the number of MAA Certificates, because Issuing Participants would no longer be obliged to issue OIML Basic Certificates when they made use of test certificates from MTLs. On the other hand, opponents, or reluctant DoMC participants would have the option to accept MAA Certificates and related reports on a voluntary basis until sufficient experience had been gained with a new concept which was similar to MTL concepts in other international certification schemes such as the IEC CB Scheme.

Finally, Mr. Schwartz said, the CIML vote on the two MTL Resolutions would be a very important decision with far reaching consequences for Issuing Participants, for manufacturers and also for the future of the MAA.

Mr. Kool said that he wished to give Members some information about discussions on this subject which had been held in the BIML and in consultation with the President on the issue of some of the amendments to the draft Resolutions which had been proposed in the last two presentations.

Mr. Mussio had suggested that parts of documents MAA 01 and MAA 02 should be included. These were internal procedural documents not normally approved by the CIML or indeed published. Discussion was still ongoing about which parts of those types of documents should end up in a publication such as B 10, which was supposed to set out the requirements for the system, and then there could be procedural documents within the system which did not necessarily have to be approved by the CIML because they were saying how to do things rather than what to do.

The other proposed changes to the draft Resolutions would probably not give rise to many problems because the current draft Resolutions set out an amendment of B 10 and a proposal to change the draft Resolutions so as to include the words "revision" or "amendment" or something similar. The TCs/SCs could always in any case include things that they considered needed changing. The BIML considered that the first issue, the inclusion of parts of procedural documents as they currently existed, should not be accepted; also, as far as they were aware, this proposal was not based on any formal decision, either by TC 3/SC 5 or by the CPR Meeting at which it had been discussed.

Mr. Schwartz said that the CPR was aware that there had not been a quorum to make an official proposal to the CIML but had nevertheless thought it worthwhile making the proposal immediately on the subject of the CPR procedures, which they had found not to be fully consistent. Despite the lack of a quorum he suggested that there be a Resolution to the effect that B 10 would have to be revised. He also felt that TC 3/SC 5 should recognize that a review of procedures was necessary and bring a good proposal to the CPR as to what these procedures should be, implemented in B 10 or elsewhere but action was certainly necessary.

Secondly, Mr. Schwartz wished to say that they should never again mix up a Resolution on MTLs with another Resolution on a revision of B 10, because this had been the cause of some problems. If there were two issues there should be two separate Resolutions, probably also with priority given to them.

Mr. Johansen thanked Messrs Schwartz and Kool for trying to clarify the situation. He asked that the Resolution to be voted on the next day should be given to Members in written form so that they were absolutely clear as to what they were voting on.

He then commented that the discussion on whether or not to include Manufacturers' Testing Laboratories in the MAA had been going on for a very long time. He personally was in favor of including them, but was not much in favor of the present form, the effect of which was that there were currently three different kinds of Certificates instead of two. He did not think this

was of benefit to the outside world or to manufacturers who made use of it. It was too complicated for receivers of Certificates. He felt that MTLs should be fully accepted and not in some sort of intermediate stage.

Replying to the first part of Mr. Johansen's remark, Mr. Kool said that the Bureau would that afternoon draw up the final draft Resolutions and make them available in print before the next morning's meeting session began.

Mr. Schwartz felt that the only way to proceed with the MTL issue was not to introduce a third kind of Certificate, which they did not want: it was an MAA Certificate; but for the time being to allow voluntary acceptance of the MTLs, which of course was not the best solution but one which opened the door for those countries which were still reluctant to accept MTLs, and not to put any pressure on them to explain why they did not accept MAA Certificates. So it opened the door to the gaining of experience; to do otherwise would prevent progress ever being made.

Mr. Klenovský had expressed his reservations on the proposal at length in correspondence to the Committee and did not wish to repeat himself. He thought it a pity that Issuing Authorities should be divided into those who did and those who did not accept MTLs. As a matter of principle he himself did not agree that legal metrology should be administered in this way.

Mr. Harvey felt no reluctance at expressing his opposition to the proposal. He had in fact been responsible for the compromise Resolution which had arisen out of the TC 3/SC 5 meeting in Paris. He had done this because the issue had been debated for a long time and he had thought that to have a compromise might lead to some progress being made. It seemed however that the opponents of MTLs would not be satisfied until they had been fully rejected. Given this, he did not think it was possible to accept even the compromise proposal. The reasons for this were clear; they had nothing to do with confidence in manufacturers' laboratories – many would probably accept the test results. The real problem was conflict of interest. When a laboratory was in a position of a conflict of interest, and money was involved, it was impossible to be certain what might result. This was the first point. The second was that although there were laboratories whose results could happily be accepted, there were others where this was not the case. There would be complaints of discrimination against certain countries, letters from ministers that would have to be answered, in short an enormous amount of administrative burden and OIML would be sticking its neck into a noose. These were the reasons against accepting manufacturers' test results.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that experience in Europe had been very different. They had been using manufacturers' laboratory reports, under the control of notified bodies, for some time and so had considerable experience of the system. There had never been any problems. No examples of faulty weighing machines had been found even by market surveillance. France was in favor of the solution proposed by TC 3/SC 5.

Mr. O'Brien explained that New Zealand's objection to the acceptance of manufacturers' test results was based on the lack of impartiality and independence of such laboratories. He asked for more detail on the quality measures envisaged to combat this problem.

Mr. Schwartz replied that he had not wanted to enter into too much detail. It had been discussed both in the CPR and more intensively in TC 3/SC 5. One of the safeguards was that control supervision included for any test at an MTL, an identical test sample which would be submitted to the Issuing Participant who could completely re-test or make spot checks. There was no opportunity for cheating. He added that, before the tests were started, it was agreed with the MTL which test sample was to be identified as the representative one of the family of items being tested. This decision would be taken by the Issuing Participant and not by the

MTL. Then when tests started at the MTL, the Issuing Participant was informed so that he could at any time go there and make a visit, including unannounced visits if he felt these would be advisable. All this was included in the TC 3/SC 5 proposals and he could not understand why he still kept hearing comments on conflict of interests and doubts about impartiality. In his opinion the level of safeguards was so high that there was no opportunity to cheat.

At the TC 3/SC 5 Paris meeting, the Executive Secretary of the IECEE, Pierre de Ruvo, had made a presentation in which he had explained that the IEC MTL scheme had different types of MTL, first party MTLs, under controlled supervision, and third party MTLs – they had no trouble with the third party MTLs because these were ones that had been identified; if they did something wrong or against the procedure they would be struck off the DoMC approved list. If an MTL was initially on the DoMC list and then did not appear on it, this would create a bad impression. Such MTLs were quite different from those which were under controlled supervision. He would like everyone to think again about approving them.

Mr. Sanders said that the UK would strongly like to support the Resolutions put forward by Mr. Schwartz, and considered that it was essential to move forward with this issue. At the end of the day, Utilizing Participants would have the ability to refuse to accept results, as it was going to be a voluntary position, but it struck him that if this was accepted, it might be helpful in their concerns about Conformity to Type. It had certainly been Mr. Sanders's experience as a previous manager of a type approval facility that those manufacturers with their own testing facility did more internal checks and that the instruments they produced did generally speaking conform to type, as compared to those made by manufacturers who did not have their own testing or screening facilities. He therefore believed that to adopt the proposals would bring an additional benefit.

Mr. Richard commented that he had the impression that some of the opponents of the compromise proposal still strongly believed in the accreditation process and the accreditation system, in which impartiality and independence were two very important issues. This was the case for all accredited laboratories. He was strongly in favor of the compromise on offer, and considered this to be a unique chance for the MAA to move forward. If this change was not made, he was very afraid that the MAA would slowly die.

The Netherlands supported the proposal. They had had the same experience as that described by Mrs. Lagauterie, i.e. no complaints about results from manufacturers. Mr. Van Mullem asked for the wording which Mr. Schwartz had suggested for the Resolution to be put on the screen.

Mr. Kool showed the amendment to B 10, which had not changed.

Mr. Klenovský said that his experience with the EUROMET system confirmed that of France and Switzerland, i.e. that impartiality was not an issue with MTLs.

Ms. Hockert said that the USA was able to support the compromise as long as it remained voluntary.

Mr. Kool confirmed that the draft Resolution in the Working Document would be maintained, with the addition that where it said "Amendment", it would be amended in the sense suggested by Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. Mason clarified that two sets of amendments were being circulated. One was purely for clarification and involved restructuring and introducing the concept of "amendment or revision," and that was purely a drafting improvement which it was hoped would be helpful to the secretariat of TC 3/SC 5. He had understood from the presentation by Mr. Schwartz that



there might be some more extensive changes to the Resolution, but he did not detect that there was support for that. He believed that the proposal they had at the moment was that they should accept the principle of a revised, clarified Resolution to vote on the following day in the light of the comments of all participants in the debate.

Mr. Patoray agreed with Mr. Kool that this was an editorial clarification but added that after the discussion at the meeting it also contained an extra phrase “and that after this amendment ...”, in order very clearly to state that this could only happen after the amendment and not at any other time. The original Resolution, consisting of two bullet points, had lacked clarity in exactly what it meant, so this very well clarified the intent of what was there but did not change the intended meaning.

Mr. Mason summed up the discussion by saying that a Resolution would be proposed in the amended form suggested by Mr. Schwartz and a vote on it would be taken in the light of the views which had been expressed.

#### **10.4 Conformity to Type (CTT)**

Mr. O’Brien introduced himself to Members and said that he would be giving them a brief overview of the issues on conformity to type and introducing two draft Resolutions for their consideration.

Issues and concerns regarding how to ensure the conformity to type of production instruments subject to OIML Certification had been considered at a number of OIML fora for some time, Mr. O’Brien told Members. Globally, Regulators needed assurance that production instruments entering their economies were consistent with the OIML certified type. This was an issue of particular importance to economies outside the jurisdiction of existing regional and national conformity to type systems, and also for economies without strong national conformity to type compliance or testing programs.

In response to a request from the CIML made at the 45th CIML Meeting, two seminars on conformity to type had been organized by the BIML, the first in Utrecht on 29–30 June and the second in Prague on 10 October. These seminars had provided an opportunity to focus on conformity to type, discuss the views, issues and perspectives of participants and to identify a potential way forward for the CIML to consider at the current Meeting.

Mr. O’Brien had been involved in the seminars in a small way through leading a Working Group which identified speakers and reported on the initial seminar. He wished to take the present opportunity to thank the seminar organizers, speakers and participants for their support and the significant contributions they had made to the success of these seminars.

The Utrecht seminar had been attended by 43 delegates, representing a cross section of legal metrology regulators, issuing authorities and industry associations. Representatives from the Asia-Pacific and European regions had attended. On the first day the seminar speakers had presented experiences and perspectives of international conformity assessment bodies, EU and US manufacturers and of regulators from the US, EU, Australia and New Zealand. The second day had taken the form of a panel discussion, analyzing critical issues relating to conformity to type and the perspectives of the participants.

Key points raised had included:

Regarding conformity to type from a global perspective, complexities had been identified around:

- finding an appropriate funding model,
- working out how to exchange information,
- dealing with global supply chains,
- responding to national non-compliance, and
- avoiding duplication of existing systems in the EU, US and other national conformity to type schemes.

In spite of these complexities, however, conformity to type had been seen as important to maintain ongoing confidence in the OIML Certification Systems, both MAA and Basic Certificates, to maintain a level playing field for instrument manufacturers and to incentivize compliance by introducing potential for the detection of non-compliance. It had also been considered important to prevent instrument dumping in developing economies and economies without strong regional or national conformity to type systems.

A copy of the full report on the Utrecht seminar was available, Mr. O'Brien said, on the OIML web site.

The seminar held in the current week had taken into account the outcomes of the Utrecht event. Approximately 70 participants had attended. It had been recorded and would be transcribed to make the useful and constructive comments of participants available as reference material to guide future work in this area.

The speakers in the subsequent workshop seminar discussions had:

- reviewed and considered the report of the Utrecht seminar,
- given an informative overview of the IEC Conformity System and the EU and UNECE international model operation as an example of what could be done in the conformity to type area;
- identified how the content and quality of OIML Certificates and the related documentation could potentially be improved in relation to conformity to type;
- discussed a draft definition of OIML conformity to type, which had been refined into a potential scope for OIML conformity to type activity. This scope had been incorporated into a draft Resolution which would be presented to Members later that day.

As a result of both seminars, the following way forward had been identified for consideration of the present Meeting: a CIML Resolution should be drafted formally to assign responsibility for conformity to type to the work program of an OIML TC. Consideration and a clear direction needed to be given to exactly where this work was assigned.

The second resolution of the seminar was that a CIML Resolution should be drafted formally to request this TC to devise a guidance document on conformity to type. This document was intended to reference current programs in the US and EU, to identify international best practice, and to inform the future global development of work in this area.

It remained for the CIML to consider where this work should be assigned and completed. Due to the fact that conformity to type had over-arching implications for all instrument categories, and for both the MAA and Basic Certificate Systems, CIML consideration needed to be given

to where this work was completed. The US and Australian representatives had recently indicated to the CIML a willingness to take on responsibility as secretariat to complete this work.

The Prague conformity to type seminar had identified and discussed the following two possibilities for assignment of CTT. The first was to assign it to an existing TC and the second was to create a new TC for the purpose.

Under the first option the following TCs had been considered: TC 3/SC 1 *Pattern approval and verification*, or TC 3/SC 5 *Conformity assessment*. If a new TC were set up it could become TC 3/SC 6 *Conformity to type*.

Discussions at the Prague seminar had been unable to make a unanimous decision for a proposal as to which TC should undertake the conformity to type assignment; this was for the CIML to consider. It had to be remembered that the seminar participants were not necessarily a representative sample of the whole of the CIML. Seminar participants had been asked for an informal appreciation of their preference for either setting up a new TC or placing the work in an existing one. The response had been 20 to 9 in favor of placing it in an existing one. They had then been asked which existing TC they would prefer, and there had been a vote of 11 to 9 in favor of TC 3/SC 1, rather than TC 3/SC 5. The decision was of course for the CIML to make.

The draft Resolution was shown to Members.

Mr. Mason said that, along with many other colleagues, he had attended the second seminar and had been very impressed with the progress which had been made. Mr. O'Brien in particular was to be congratulated on the way he had taken the matter forward by clarifying the issue. Previously a long time had been spent discussing conformity to type, without it being clear exactly what was being discussed. Much progress had now been made. He hoped that the discussion about to take place could concentrate on two key issues:

- whether the CIML was happy that the work which had gone forward so far was at a state where it was possible to proceed to the sort of document which was being discussed in the Resolution, and
- which TC should address this.

Mr. Mason asked Members to limit their comments initially to what Mr. O'Brien had said and to the Resolution in front of them.

Mr. Harvey congratulated Mr. O'Brien for the work he had done in this area; despite being busy, he had worked hard and brought a lot of clarification to a difficult issue. Ms. Hockert also commended Mr. O'Brien, saying that she fully supported the scope for the development of a guidance document.

On the question of which TC should undertake the work, Mr. Mason pointed out that two things were being discussed here:

- they should be considering whether an existing TC had the right collection of participants, be they P-members or O-members, and
- the capacity of the secretariat to take the work forward.

He added that the offer of using the Bureau's resources to carry out this work applied not just to doing that with a new TC but also, if desired, as a resource to do the drafting. He was concerned that TC 3/SC 5, in particular, was already undertaking a huge amount of work. Even after the SC had been chosen, there should be discussion of whether it was worth asking the Bureau to undertake that part of the work. This might be done formally through the

Bureau acting as convener, or otherwise, if B 6 were not adopted in its current form, this help could be given informally.

Mr. O'Brien said that for the document to be effective and to work, it was going to need to represent the views of developing economies, of economies outside Europe, of economies inside Europe and the US. Clear thinking and an open mind would be essential and he found it difficult to see how this could be done in an existing SC which already had a significant workload. He was therefore in favor of looking at this as a separate piece of work and setting up a TC specifically for the task.

Ms. Hockert said that the US would support this work being done in TC 3/SC 5, and would welcome the idea of the workload being shared by the Bureau and by others.

Mr. Miki asked whether BIML help could be given only to a new SC and not to an existing one.

Mr. Kool replied that the Bureau would be able to take the work forward either in an existing or in a new committee, if this was the wish of the CIML.

Mr. Sanders told Members that he had attended the seminar and had been very interested to see the alternative systems, e.g. in the IEC and UNECE, and felt that it was important to come to this work with a completely open mind and not to be limited to reproducing current OIML ways of working.

Mr. Johnston said that Canada supported the work being done by TC 3/SC 5.

Mr. Klenovský believed that the project was so large and so important that a new TC/SC should be set up to deal with it.

Mr. Algossair said he had attended the seminar and supported the work being done either by TC 3/SC 1 or by TC 3/SC 5.

Mr. Harvey said that Australia supported the formation of a new SC. They did not believe it was appropriate to put it under TC 3/SC 5 for several reasons, one of which was the capacity, even if the Bureau was helping, and the other was that many new members would be needed to reflect the broad spectrum of views that would be required. A further point was that that committee was inappropriately named as "conformity assessment", whereas in fact it dealt with mutual recognition systems, B 3 and B 10. The current matter was certainly a new conformity assessment issue and deserved a separate TC.

Mr. Jianping said that CTT was a major task for the OIML. A Member State needed to push the project forward. China could lend experience when Member States set up such systems in their countries. He thought the task should be assigned to a TC, but his concern was that he knew there were different opinions on the CTT scope, so if the task was assigned to a particular TC, it might have a different agenda. He thought the exact desired scope of the CTT should be defined first, before it was decided which TC should undertake the task.

Mr. Mason reassured Members that if experience showed it to be necessary or appropriate, the work could always be moved to another TC. The formal structure now being decided need not be fixed for ever.

Mr. Farragher supported the creation of a new SC because the workload of the existing ones was already so large.

Mr. Mason asked for a show of hands from those in favor of setting up a new SC, TC 3/SC 6. There was a strong majority in favor of this, which would be reflected in the new draft Resolution to be voted on the next day. In the meanwhile thought would be given to the recruiting of volunteers for secretariat of that SC.

## 10.5 Revision of the Directives for Technical Work

Mr. Mason referred to the substantially revised B 6, informing Members that overnight there had been substantial discussions about one particular issue, which had cropped up in several comments about the revised draft. This was the way in which the phrase “Working Group” had been redefined. The original intention in doing this had been because it had been felt that it was confusing to use what would probably have been the preferred phrase, which was “Project Group”, because of the association that that had with the original proposals for a flat structure. Following conversations with a number of colleagues the previous evening, however, Mr. Mason had been persuaded that this was less important than the potential confusion which came from using “Working Group” when this expression already had a different meaning according to OIML procedures. If the proposal was accepted, all references to “Working Group” would be changed back to “Project Group”. The presentation which Mr. Dunmill was about to give should be understood in that light.

Mr. Patoray told the CIML that he wanted to bring to Members’ attention Resolution 24 which had come out of the previous year’s Meeting, to the effect that the Bureau should consult CIML Members with an inquiry. Members would see that this had been accomplished; the Resolution had gone on to say that the Bureau should come back with a new draft revision, to be considered for adoption by the 46th CIML Meeting. Mr. Patoray considered that the document presented to Members in mid-July accomplished the goals set out in that Resolution. Some had commented that it should have been done earlier, as there had not been enough time for reviewing the document; Mr. Patoray could see that there was legitimacy in this comment on the timing, but he wished Members to remember the 2010 Meeting and the changes that had taken place at that time. Mr. Patoray’s arrival at the BIML had been on 1 January. There had then been other pressing issues to deal with, which has meant that the priority of this inquiry had been delayed. Distributing and processing the inquiry and producing the resulting B 6 had been done as fast as had been possible.

The two items on which there had been a split vote had been dropped and all other opinions expressed had been taken very seriously. The major thing that this work did was to address the nagging issue of voting and whether a Member was participating or an observer in the Project Groups, as they were now to be called. This had been Mr. Patoray’s main goal. He believed that this document would allow them to move on towards a better process; just a few minor matters remained to be clarified. He had used the term “living document”; this did not mean that it would change all the time. A “locked document”, such as the Convention, could not be changed, and Recommendations, which would become law, needed to be thoroughly discussed and could only be altered if they contained an erratum. But in the case of the document under discussion, which was an internal OIML process, it should be used in such a way that experience was gained and improved, not often or unnecessarily but when this became necessary. This was his explanation of what he called a “living document”.

Mr. Dunmill said that he would not repeat Mr. Patoray’s introduction or the past history of B 6 but merely update Members on what had happened since the previous CIML.

As Mr. Patoray had said, an inquiry had been sent out to Members with some very specific questions on the outstanding issues and concerns of Members. The inquiry had had a one month deadline, but by that time there had only been 15 responses, so Mr. Dunmill had sent out two reminders and eventually achieved a 65 % response, i.e. replies from 37 Member States. 15 CIML Members had made no response of any kind to all the e-mails.

Of the principles in the draft, the TC/SC structure was to remain in its present form, with all the existing committees retaining the status quo, unless any of them wanted to change. These were “permanent” committees; they could of course be created and disbanded by the CIML as required for the technical work which the Organization needed to undertake, but they stayed in place when a project was completed. This meant that the expertise accumulated during the development of a project remained with that technical committee because, although this happened less frequently than before, there were still sometimes questions as to what a paragraph meant or how something should be implemented, and the committee had expertise which the Bureau did not have, and continued to serve as a point of contact.

The concept in the new draft, Mr. Dunmill explained, was that each individual project to revise or create a Recommendation or Document would be conducted by a Project Group which operated under the technical committee or sub-committee. These Project Groups would be temporary, in the sense that one was created to undertake a project and then disbanded once the project had been completed. In order to avoid confusion with the technical committees, instead of secretariats, the persons running the Project Groups would be called conveners. P-members of the technical committee or sub-committee which the Project Group was under would also have the choice of being a P- or O-member of each of the Project Groups. At the moment, a P-member of a technical committee had to participate in all the projects of that technical committee; this draft gave the option of participating only in the projects which interested a particular Member, and which would be implemented in that Member’s legislation. By default, the secretariat of each technical committee would become the convener for all its projects. This document however allowed the secretariat, if they could not take on that work, to hand it over to someone else. Similarly, by default, all existing P-members and O-members of a technical committee would become P-and O-members of each of the Project Groups, but again P-members had the choice of not being a P-member on a particular Project Group.

Another point from the inquiry had concerned the Technical Management Committee – how was the technical work managed? To be clear, there was no Technical Management Committee in this draft. There had not been a clear demand for this and so the idea had been dropped. The draft did, however, clarify the role of the Presidential Council in the management and oversight of the work. This was in an advisory capacity, and clarified the fact that the CIML was responsible for all decision making concerning the strategy, the establishment of technical committees, new work projects and the approval of most publications. It was clear in the draft that all Recommendations, Documents, Vocabularies and to some extent the Basic Publications (though these were not covered by the Directives) were the responsibility of the CIML. All the approval capacity remained at CIML level. The BIML would continue to organize the preliminary ballots as at present and, a new point, once a Recommendation had passed a preliminary ballot, it would become a final draft publication for the final stage of CIML approval, and at that stage the Document would become public in the same way that ISO and IAC used “Final Draft Stage”, and there would still be a possibility for editorial correction but not for technical change as it was now past the voting point. Again the Bureau would continue to organize the CIML approval process.

A concept which had been in the draft for a long time was that all decision making should be according to the OIML Convention, so as not to have a number of different decision making processes. According to the draft, therefore, decisions of TCs and Project Groups would now have slightly different procedures according to whether a decision was taken within a meeting or outside a meeting. This was the same idea as in the OIML Convention, whereby two thirds of the votes cast by P-members were required for a technical committee decision to be valid. This was counting votes cast, which do not include abstentions or failures to reply. This did

mean that there was a possibility of things being passed by a small number of P-members, but the idea was to stop the current situation where work could be blocked from progressing because a secretariat could not get enough people to reply to a vote.

The CIML preliminary ballot was the same as in the existing Directives. The previous CIML and the inquiry responses had indicated that this was considered a valuable concept to keep in the draft, and the rules would be as at present.

For the approval of a Recommendation, there would be two procedures. The procedure at a CIML Meeting would be identical to the present system, as laid out in the OIML Convention. A second rule, also taken from the OIML Convention, applied to decisions between CIML Meetings. Of course this would originally have meant mailing questions and responses round the world, but now it meant the online approval process, which CIML Members were familiar with.

The BIML would be responsible for basically similar things to the present: consulting CIML Members, organizing and following up on ballot votes, and so on, once a Recommendation reached CIML stage. They would also, following the draft, be responsible for asking at which level CIML Members wished to participate in the technical work and helping the technical committees, sub-committees and Project Group secretariats and conveners in maintaining the membership lists. This was very unclear at the moment, with some secretariats better at maintaining participation lists than others, and this draft gave some responsibility to the BIML to make it more consistent.

There was also a responsibility for the BIML to initiate the periodic review of publications. Members were aware that all the publications had a five-year review period, but, looking down the list of publications, a large number were well over five years old and not in revision. It was hoped that this might improve the up to date status and relevance of publications.

Mr. Dunmill considered that Part 2 of the draft had been largely neglected in comments and discussions. It had been sent out with the 2nd edition of the Working Document for the CIML Meeting. This part of the Directives covered drafting and production of final edited versions of all OIML Publications. The only updates of this which had taken place had been to take account of ISO/IEC 80 000, which was the standard on units, symbols, etc. This standard was used by the OIML when doing the final editing of publications, to make sure that the format of formulae was correct. It also took account of the way now recommended by ISO for showing wording of definitions, and the latest definitions produced by the Bureau had used this format. Mr. Dunmill had also tried to improve the readability of B 6-2, which previously had been quite difficult to understand in some places. The changes had merely updated the latest standards and covered what was already current practice in the Bureau for finalizing publications.

Another point which had been mentioned the previous year was a template for OIML Recommendations. Some Members might be more familiar with this than others, but a lot of work had been done by the Netherlands, mainly to do with the TC secretariat training courses which the Bureau had run. Mr. Dunmill showed a model of a Recommendation, to make sure that secretariats, when producing a Recommendation, took account of the right sections in the right places and did not deviate from the way in which Recommendations were laid out. This was still under development but might become a third part of these Directives in the future.

Returning to the first part of the Directives, which was the one of most obvious interest, Mr. Dunmill showed some of the concepts graphically, hoping this would clarify the matter. There would continue to be the technical committee, as at present, without alteration to numbers or structure. Some would still not have sub-committees though others would, as at present.

Technical committees or sub-committees could be responsible for OIML publications and for the projects used to develop them. He showed a diagram of a hypothetical TC 20, with a number of P-members and a number of O-members. The CIML would approve tasks for that committee to undertake, whether to develop new Recommendations or to revise old ones. Considering just one of those projects, then a Project Group would need to be established. Normally, the convener of that would come from the secretariat of the TC which was above it, and all the P-members and O-members, by default, would be the same as those in the TC.

Mr. Dunmill then asked Members to consider a second project, where Country F, which held the TC secretariat, was not really interested in the subject, although it fell within the technical remit of their TC. One of the other P-members could volunteer to take on the convenership of that particular Project Group. Similarly, Country F became an O-member; they were not interested in the work but still followed it because it was within their technical remit. In the same way, some of the other P-members of the TC who were not intending to legislate for the project or who were not particularly interested in it, would become O-members of the Project Group. They liked to follow the work because it fell within their technical remit. This TC therefore had a Project Group which would continue to work just as at present, through development of Working Drafts and Committee Drafts until one of those Committee Drafts was approved by that Project Group. At that point, in the same way as currently, the approved Committee Draft would be sent to the BIML, which would edit it a little and make it into a Draft Publication, to be sent to the CIML for preliminary ballot. After the same three-month voting period as currently used, the results of the preliminary ballot would come back to the BIML and, assuming there was nothing needing to be re-done by the Project Group, a Final Draft Publication would be produced, which, under the draft B 6-1 being discussed, would be a public document, and would be sent to the CIML for approval, as was currently done. Assuming the Final Draft was approved by the CIML, it would be published, at which point the Project Group which had developed it would be disbanded because its work had been completed, and the publication would become the responsibility of the TC. Over time, as other projects were completed, there would be several other publications for which that TC was also responsible. When such a project came up for its 5-yearly revision, a project proposal would be made to the CIML, as at present, the CIML would normally approve a project to revise the publication and this would lead to the creation of a Project Group and repetition of the cycle.

Concerning implementation of the draft and its contents, Mr. Dunmill said that if the CIML approved the draft in October 2011, between that date and the end of the year the Bureau would hold discussions with the existing TC and SC secretariats on how the work they were currently doing would be translated into the new system and would of course also be responsible for publication of the revised Directives. This would mean that from the beginning of 2012 work could be operated under the new Directives, though in fact in day to day operations there would be no change to the way the work was currently being done.

Mr. Dunmill believed also that a training course for TC and SC sub-conveners should be organized for 2012. The last course for TC/SC secretariats had been held in 2009, at which time it had been said that when the new Directives were approved they would need to begin another such series of training courses.

Basically then, Mr. Dunmill informed Members, this would mean that, having gained experience of operating the Directives during the year, a report could be made to the 2012 CIML Meeting on the experience of the operation, and consideration could be given to any polishing that was needed. He felt, as did Mr. Patoray, that what was now needed was experience of how the alterations would operate in practice, in order that B 6 could receive its final polishing.



Mr. Mason concurred that even if B 6 was approved there were areas which needed attention; one of these was clarifying the position of proxies. He did not think it sensible to try to redraft it in the present Meeting; the present need was to approve the principle of the document, with or without minor revision or else to send it back to the Bureau for rewriting. He added that if it was approved with the recognition that it still needed some revision, an ad hoc Working Group of interested parties, especially countries with major secretariats, would be set up under the leadership of Mr. Schwartz, to undertake this task.

Mr. Carstens asked firstly whether those joining Project Groups could change their status, for instance from O-member to P-member for that particular project, and secondly whether non-members of that particular committee might nevertheless be permitted to participate in a specific project in which they had an interest.

Mr. Dunmill replied that changing between P- and O-membership would be possible at any time, as under the present system. In order to join a Project Group it would be necessary to be a member of the TC, because membership would continue after the project was complete. Another project in the draft was periodically to require re-confirmation of the TC secretariat and the Project Group conveners. This had been felt to be a good idea, in order to ensure that progress was being made and that the participants in a group were happy with the way it was being run. Secretariats and conveners would have to be re-elected every three years. In this way, if progress was not being made on a project, and it had not been possible to resolve this by other means, then the secretariat which was not making progress could be changed. It would of course be hoped that if one country did not have the resources to carry through a project they would simply ask another to take it over, but the draft provided an alternative mechanism which could be used if the problem was not solved in this straightforward way. There was also a mechanism for downgrading to O-members any P-members who had not voted at least twice. This would deal with any situation where it was not possible to obtain enough votes on a particular issue.

Mr. Johansen welcomed the proposal and hoped it would solve the problems of delays which had been experienced in recent years. He disliked, however, the idea that Guides could be approved by the President. In an extreme case, a Guide could be developed by the Bureau and approved by the President without ever being seen by any of the other Members. He proposed that such Guides should be submitted for CIML approval.

Mr. Dunmill replied that there was an explanation of different kinds of OIML publications at the beginning of the draft. The Directives would apply to Recommendations, Documents and Vocabularies. There was a problem with the classification of Guides, some of which were internally developed by the Bureau for CIML Members, summarizing information which was available elsewhere and therefore did not need CIML approval. What was needed was to examine how they were categorized. Basic publications were already not included in the scope of the Directives, whereas Basic publications on the Directives and on the MAA could be changed by the CIML. These categories had been set up by the Bureau in groups simply to make it possible to give a number to the publication so that it could appear on the web site in a logical way. It was not fixed in stone and in the next year it would be possible to learn where there was a need for some reclassification for this reason. In particular, some of the Guides and Basic publications might not quite be in the right group or the groups might not be correct.

Mr. Mason added that the revision of B 6 so far had been based on current practice so far as this could be established and that one of the advantages of modernizing the language was that there was now the opportunity, particularly over the next year, to question whether this description of current practice represented what they actually wanted to do with the

documents known as Guides. Mr. Mason would welcome comments sent to Mr. Schwartz's group.

Mr. Miki expressed appreciation to the BIML for their redrafting, but was concerned that the flat structure and Technical Management Committees had been rejected. He needed more time to see how the Project Groups arrangement would work out and whether this was not a question of flat structure and TMC by another route. He was also worried about the transition to the new system and felt there should be some sort of rule or written procedure for the transformation.

Mr. Mason denied that the new structure was anything more than what was currently happening. Even if the new B 6 was not adopted, the Presidential Council would still exercise a form of oversight through the advisory role described in it. It would also be the case that in certain instances where there was a need for what B 6 called a convener, separate from the secretariat, this was also already current practice. For instance, in the TC dealing with traffic related instruments, the secretariat had been moved from the UK to another Member State, but the UK still retained an interest in the taximeter project and the other country took the lead on developing the Recommendation on these instruments. So this was already happening and this had been the case for some time. The purpose of B 6 was to describe clearly how the technical work should be operating on a consistent basis.

Mr. Valkepää said that he was willing to take a step forward and accept the compromise proposal. It had been on the table for a very long time, but he wished to remind his colleagues that there was a risk in the attempt to accelerate the work. If they were not taking the responsibility of voting, it was possible that important decisions would be taken based on a very small number of votes, and that the quality of the work would be put at risk. There were not many P-members and if they failed to vote and were downgraded, decisions could be based on the votes of very few people.

Mr. Schwartz told Members that several more comments had to be taken into account before the revision of B 6 was complete. He agreed that it was important to move forward because there was consensus on the main points, but a few matters concerning the proxies needed clarifying, as did the relationships between the Project Groups, the TCs and the BIML, and the idea of sending the completed drafts direct from Project Groups to the BIML without involving the TC. All these points, which were not too basic or too critical, nevertheless needed work and reconsideration, and this would be one of the Working Group's main tasks in the coming period.

Mr. Dunmill added that it was true in the present draft that a few votes could wield excessive influence, but there was the counterbalancing possibility of downgrading P-members who did not vote. Experience would tell how this operated in practice, but it represented an attempt to make progress on the problem of non-participation.

Ms. Stokstad thought the document was good but commented that the illustrations in the annex did not always make it clear which stage of the process was being described and at which point it would affect Members.

Mr. Han Jianping commented that China had several TCs responsible for OIML projects; on being shown the draft, he had had some concerns about the transition from the old system to the new. Perhaps more detail was needed to guide the TCs in order to give them more confidence.

Mr. Dunmill said in response that there would be no change to the existing composition of any group that was working on a project at the moment, other than that it would be renamed to include the Project Group number. There would be a separate Project Group for each

project the committee had been working on, but the membership would be the same as at present. If afterwards, people wanted to change, that was a different issue, but at the moment of transition everything would remain the same. There would be an urgent need for training and one of the urgent things the Bureau would do would be to organize a new secretariat and convene training course to explain the new Directives, possibly in mid-2012. The course would be similar to those which had been attended in the past by many, though not all, secretariats. The existing format would be updated with new explanations of the new system, but they would want to retrain as many secretariats and conveners as possible, and as soon as possible.

Ms. Hockert said that the US supported the President's statement of the principles of the document and the appointment of Mr. Schwartz as the leader of a Working Group; however, because of many of the concerns which had already been raised, and the fact that people were not familiar and comfortable with the document, and the ambiguities that currently remained in it, they would prefer the Working Group to finish its work before B 6 was put to vote.

Mr. Van Mullem said that the Netherlands supported this new version of B 6. They accepted that the version was not perfect; some aspects should be clarified in the new draft and they would volunteer to participate in the Working Group led by Mr. Schwartz.

Mrs. Van Spronsen said that, looked at more from a Government point of view, Mr. Dunmill's presentation had given a clear picture of the responsibilities of CIML Members. However, in the draft there was a mixture of responsibilities of P-members and Member States, which she would like cleared up in the next version. One thing she believed not to be correct was point 4.5, where it was said that the CIML Member was the representative of his country. This was not the case according to the Treaty, where the Member was described as an expert nominated by the Government to take part in the Meeting, and could not bind his Government to anything. This was textual rather than fundamental but needed clarification.

Mr. Dunmill replied that both the points mentioned could be covered in editorial corrections to the existing draft before it was published. He undertook to rectify it, and did not believe there was any doubt as to what the spirit of B 6 meant. Secretariats were given to a country and not to a person, and the term "Member State" had been used rather loosely; he would look again at how the wording was used, and at the definition of a CIML Member.

Mrs. Van Spronsen thanked Mr. Dunmill and said that the Netherlands now felt able to accept the revised B 6.

Mr. Harvey said that Australia also supported acceptance of the draft and working on it over the period of a year and also volunteered to be part of the Working Group led by Mr. Schwartz.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that France also supported it, with the same comments as the Netherlands concerning section 4. She also considered that the role of the Conference seemed to have been omitted and needed attention.

Mr. Dunmill pointed out that section 4.1 concerned the role of the Conference, though indeed not at great length. He would check whether he had left out any part of its role included in the Convention.

Reflecting on some of the comments already made, Mr. Farragher said that this project had been going on for some considerable time and it was appropriate now to accept the proposal and get on with the job.

Mr. Schwartz suggested that the discretionary period and time line should in some way be covered in the Resolution, giving the secretariat some idea of what was expected of them and in what time.

Mr. Mason was grateful for this suggestion and said that this would be looked at, along with the possibility of editorial changes and other comments which had been made.

Mr. Algossair thanked Mr. Dunmill for his very clear presentation of the process. Saudi Arabia fully supported the new draft, accepting that it was not perfect but needed some modification.

Mr. Sanders said that the UK also supported this new revision, firstly because it would definitely help the UK with their secretariat of TC 9/SC 2, secondly because it seemed very neatly to match Objective no. 6 of the Draft Strategy, which was to identify areas for the OIML to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its work and lastly because it gave CIML Members the opportunity to match the new competence and direction shown by the new President and Director.

Mr. Tek referred to the voting majority needed for approval and was concerned about the fact that abstentions were not included in the new draft; he felt that abstentions should be included in the voting majority, since this would encourage Member States to take an interest in the content of the publication they were requested to approve.

Mr. Mason said that he thought that was effectively what the document said.

Mr. Dunmill explained that the document had tried to align the voting procedures as closely as possible with the rules given in the OIML Convention for CIML decisions, and in those decisions outside the Meeting, abstentions and people who did not reply were not counted. If this needed to be looked at again in the light of the experience of the Working Group, then that should be done. An earlier draft had contained the statement that there were too many different voting procedures for different things, so, although there might need to be adjustments to the majority necessary in different cases, the same basic procedures should be maintained. This was why there was mention of not counting abstentions, but this might be looked at and confirmed or otherwise by the Working Group. A process could only be improved in the light of experience and so they were looking to gain experience of the operation of the system so that it could be polished and perfected.

Mr. Mason added that what was not being amended at all was the responsibility of the CIML to take a view on the documents which were submitted to it. They were trying to speed up the process by which an acceptable document could be put to the CIML, but there would always be the safeguard that if the document had not been produced in a way that made it acceptable to the CIML then it would not be passed.

Mr. Carstens said that in the spirit of the Working Group wanting to speed up the processes in the CIML, South Africa supported this proposal.

Mr. Mason said that he took it to be the sense of the Meeting that there was support for taking this forward but recognizing that there were important reservations by many CIML Members. The vote to be taken the following day would be on the 80/80 basis. The text of the Resolution would also be amended to pick up the points identified on editorial changes, on the task force and the other points which had been noted.

## 10.6 Use of the VIM in OIML technical publications

Mr. Kool told those present that they would find information about the VIM, *International Vocabulary of Metrology*, in the Working Document under item 10.6. and in addendum 10.6. The BIML was asking Members to pass a Resolution on the use of the VIM and the VIML, the *International Vocabulary of Legal Metrology*, which was currently being revised in TC 1, in order to ensure that secretariats of OIML Technical Committees applied these two publications for their terminology in documents they prepared. The Resolution also gave the BIML the task of monitoring the correct use of these publications. Secretariats should do this anyway, but the Resolution was intended to place some emphasis on it.

Mr. Klenovský said that this topic had also been discussed at the CIPM Meeting with the BIPM, where Mr. Klenovský had asked the BIPM to be more careful in drawing up the VIM, because the definitions were simply more and more complicated and not understandable for practical metrologists. In some countries various working groups were trying to interpret various definitions and so on. These definitions should be simpler in future.

Mr. Kool proposed the Resolution.

## 10.7 The new SI and the impact on legal metrology

Mr. Richard said that Mr. Leitner had been intended to co-present this item with him but unfortunately was not present. The presentation would be in two parts. The first part would be an introduction on the revision of the International System of Units, which had been prepared by Mr. Leitner, and the second would be on the possible consequences for practical metrology. He would be omitting some of Mr. Leitner's slides to save time but Members could look at them later as they would be published on the OIML web site.

Mr. Richard said that he would begin by explaining why the International System of Units needed to be changed. He would speak mainly of the kilogram because this was the main concern for the legal metrology community. This was the unit which was still defined in terms of a material artifact, which was probably not stable. This was also linked to other units of the SI. The General Conference on Weights and Measures had recommended back in 1999 that experiments be carried out for the purpose of redefining the kilogram. The CIPM would finally, the following week, consider a draft Resolution which would present a new definition of the SI. Mr. Richard showed a slide of national representations of the kilogram, to illustrate how these national copies of the International Prototype were drifting.

This draft Resolution had been mentioned in an earlier presentation by Mr. Henson. Another important document was the draft revision of chapter 2 of the SI Brochure, prepared by the Consultative Committee for Units (CCU).

Mr. Richard explained why this change was necessary and what changes were proposed. It was the intention of the BIPM to express the definition of all seven base units of the SI in a uniform manner, using explicit constant formulation in which the unit was defined indirectly by specifying explicitly an exact value of a well recognized fundamental constant. With this view, the kilogram would be defined in one of two ways. One was the so called watt balance experiment, where an attempt was made to link electrical power to mechanical power, and an expression of the mass was arrived at based on the Planck constant. The second experiment was the Avogadro project, in which atoms were counted in a perfect silicone sphere in order to get the Avogadro constant which was related to the Planck constant also through this equation. Slides were shown of these experiments.

So finally the set of fundamental constants was arrived at: the Planck constant to redefine the kilogram, the elementary charge to redefine the ampere, the Boltzmann constant for the kelvin, and the Avogadro constant for the mole. The other constants remained unchanged.

Mr. Richard showed the preamble in words to the new Resolution. It was stated that each constant was fixed to an exact value, which had still to be defined according to the latest experiments. Mr. Richard showed the kilogram with its current definition and the new one which was a little more complicated. This was the explicit constant definition, related to the Planck constant.

Mr. Richard did not believe it was necessary to show all the other definitions on the present occasion. Interested Members could see them on the OIML web site version of his presentation or on the BIPM web site. The candela was mainly unchanged but reformulated.

Moving on to the CCM (Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities), Mr. Richard said that the redefinition of the kilogram was a very important issue and the CCM had laid down some conditions before redefinition, which was the reason why the redefinition was not ready for the current year. The major conditions from the mass community were:

- at least three different experiments with small enough uncertainties,
- sufficient consistency between experiments; these were the experiments mentioned above,
- target uncertainty of  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ , and
- a *mise en pratique* (to which Mr. Richard would return).

The present status was that there were two results which were a little smaller than  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ . This was a *mise en pratique* experiment on the Avogadro experiment. A recent value for this had been published by Switzerland and also a very recent value was about to be published by Canada and presented in the current week.

It would still be some time before all the conditions were met.

A *mise en pratique*, which was very important for the definition of the kilogram, was a set of instructions which allowed the definition of a unit to be recognized in practice at the highest level. A special pool of artifacts of mass standards, developed by the BIPM, might be needed for this. In fact similar pools would also be available at National Metrology Institutes using watt balances, because these were also needed.

The new definition had to be considered, together with the *mise en pratique*, and the *mise en pratique* of the kilogram was about to be drafted. Mr. Richard was leading a Working Group at the CCM level for this.

This finished the first part of the presentation.

The second part of the presentation, Mr. Richard said, would deal with the possible consequences of the redefined SI for practical and legal metrology. Members had heard before, and could also read in the Working Document that the OIML had established a small ad hoc Working Group on the new definitions, consisting of Mr. Ehrlich, Mr. Miki, Mr. Schwartz and himself. The group had later invited Mr. Kühne, the Director of the BIPM, and Mr. Leitner to join, Mr. Leitner being the OIML delegate to the Consultative Committee for Units. The Group's terms of reference were as follows:

- to inform the OIML about current discussions and proposals concerning the new SI; the first half of the presentation had done this;
- to initiate an official statement of the OIML community response to Draft Resolution A of the CGPM; the second part of the presentation, now beginning, was to do this.

The first plenary meeting of the Working Group had been held at the end of May in Switzerland, its objectives being to establish first official contact on this issue with the BIPM, to initiate work to collect information and literature and to decide how to inform the CIML. The BIPM specially welcomed this initiative and the OIML official statement on the possible revision of the SI.

Mr. Richard showed the Meeting a page of information, already shown by Mr. Henson, which was available on the web site. This contained very interesting information, reference literature and so on. Additional information on Draft Resolution A itself could be found on the BIPM web site, as could the draft for Chapter 2 of the new SI Brochure. All this had already been said and presented. Richard Davis of the BIPM had written a paper on the “Proposed change to the definition of the kilogram, Consequences for legal metrology”, which would be published in the October 2011 OIML Bulletin.

Regarding the consequences for practical legal metrology, firstly, the following week, the CIML President would mention the OIML explicitly in the CGPM because the OIML had to be consulted. Secondly, the Members of the Committee were invited to consult all stakeholders in their countries that represented legal and practical metrology in order to receive the broadest possible feedback on the ideas presented in this draft Resolution A of the CGPM. As this was not the final version, the OIML had enough time to present its comments.

The Working Group would invite all the TCs and SCs to send comments about possible consequences of the new SI in their domains. This concerned especially TC 2/SC 9, TC 9/SC 3 and TC 11, but all Committees were invited to comment.

Finally, there would be a Resolution of the current Meeting on the issue.

Regarding the time schedule, Mr. Richard said, all comments were expected before the end of February 2012 so that they could be reviewed at the next Presidential Council Meeting in March. A detailed review would be made by the Working Group in April and the OIML statement would be submitted in June for the 2012 Conference and Committee Meeting. Preparation of a second article for the OIML Bulletin on the official OIML official position would be made just after June.

Finally, there was the CIPM, and also the Consultative Committee for Units in October, where Mr. Richard would be able to present the official OIML position. He concluded by saying that there did not need to be a single statement, but it would be very useful to have as many opinions as possible from TCs and from Members, from their different fields, to report to the CIPM.

Mr. Miki asked whether the new SI would have any effect on OIML activities. If so, they should be very careful.

Mr. Richard replied that he did not want to answer in place of the TC, but that if the recommendation of the Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities was appropriate he did not expect any effect on the metrology community, especially in the mass field, because if the constant was defined with sufficient accuracy he expected the mass scale to be very stable and very continuous and they did not expect there to be changes which would affect OIML. In fact, this was also the objective of the CCM Working Group, to send a strong enough Recommendation before the change.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Richard for his helpful and informative presentation.

Mr. Kool pointed out an error in the Draft Resolution in the Working Document, where what had been written as “TC 12” should in fact have read “TC 2”.

## 11 Awards

### OIML Medals

#### *OIML Gold Medal: Prof. Dr. Lev Issaev*

Mr. Mason announced the presentation of an Award to a colleague well known to those present: Prof. Dr. Lev Issaev.

Mr. Issaev had begun his activities in legal metrology in 1960, after graduating from one of his country's most prestigious institutions. He had begun his career as a senior engineer at a factory central laboratory, being responsible for metrological control of measuring instruments. He was therefore firmly grounded in practical metrology.

He had gone on to work in one of his country's major institutions for technical regulation and standardization, as Deputy Chief, then Chief of the Metrology Department, Vice President and, from 1997 to 1998, Acting President. In these capacities he had been responsible for all aspects of metrology, including legal metrology. In particular, he had been one of the authors of the Law on the Assurance of Measurement Uniformity, published in 1993.

Since 1992 he had been Vice President of his country's Metrological Academy and member of the editorial board of several journals in the field of metrology. Since 1993 he had been Professor in Legal Metrology in the Legal Metrology Chair of the Academy for Training in Standardization, Metrology and Conformity Assessment. He had been active in the OIML for more than 30 years, starting in 1977, with responsibility for the activities of OIML Pilot Secretariat 27 in reference materials. In that capacity he had represented the OIML in ISO REMCO.

In 1980 at the 17th CIML Meeting, held in Washington in conjunction with the 6th OIML Conference, he had been elected Vice-President of the CIML, and in 1986 he had been re-elected for a second time. In 2000 at the 35th CIML Meeting, he had again been elected as a CIML Vice-President. He had been a member of the Presidential Council since 1992. His special contributions to OIML activities had included work on issues of reference materials, bio-mechanical measurement, bio-medical measurements, measuring systems, physical and chemical measurements, personnel training, development of terminology, accreditation work and much else. More generally, ever since he had been active in the OIML, he had devoted much attention to securing the implementation of the OIML Recommendations and Documents in his country, and, on a more personal note, he had offered Mr. Mason excellent advice and support during his year as President-elect.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Issaev to come forward to accept the OIML's Gold Medal, together with a special Certificate and a personal gift from members of the Presidential Council.

Accepting the Award, Mr. Issaev said that this was a good day for him, sad on the one side, but pleasant on the other. He had been with the OIML for almost 35 years, and to recount all his experiences could take many hours. Later, he would maybe write about it. He had started when the President was Mr. Van Male from the Netherlands. The first Presidential Council meeting he had attended had been conducted exclusively in French. He had had a French-English interpreter. It had been very interesting but it had then been decided that English must be accepted as the working language.

At the following year's Conference in 1980, held in Washington's impressive State Department Building, Mr. Knut Birkeland of Norway had been elected CIML President, Mr. Issaev as First Vice-President and Dr. Mc Coubrey of the USA Second Vice-President. None



of these people spoke French, so it had been automatically decided that English must be the working language at the next Presidential Council!

Mr. Issaev also recounted that at the first meeting of Pilot Secretariat 27, held in Vilnius, Lithuania in 1977, the Bureau had been represented by Mr. Bassam Afeiche who had told those present that if they would not speak French he would close the meeting! So some words had been translated from French to English, from English to Russian, from Russian to English, from English to French. Mr. Issaev had been Chair and had been furious, because by the time this had been done, the answers did not match the questions! It had been interesting but very difficult and after three days it had not been possible to achieve anything, so they had made the decision that everything was excellent and there was no problem.

People working in the field of legal metrology, Mr. Issaev said, were very special people with a wide range of experience in their various countries. There was no need for them to arrange rapprochement with other organizations – he was sure the OIML would live forever. He thanked Members for their assistance, help and attention.

After receiving the presentation, Mr. Issaev thanked his colleagues on the Presidential Council, the President and the Director.

Mr. Mason announced to the Committee that there would be a Resolution to vote to make Mr. Issaev a Member of Honor of the Committee, then went on to announce that a number of other individuals were also going to be honored.

#### ***OIML Bronze Medal: Mr. Jacques Bourgeois***

Mr. Patoray wanted to take a moment to mention to Members Jacques Bourgeois, who had been a member of the Bureau staff since 1978. He had retired in June 2011 and, based on his short time with him at the Bureau, Mr. Patoray had recommended that Mr. Bourgeois should receive a bronze medal from the OIML for his 33 years' service. The President had agreed that this should be done. Mr. Bourgeois was not present, having retired to the North of France, but he occasionally made a trip into Paris and on these occasions he always visited the Bureau. So the next time he was there they would present him with his medal and Certificate of Appreciation for his 33 years of service. Mr. Patoray hoped that this arrangement was acceptable to the Members and that they understood the dedicated work that Mr. Bourgeois had done for the Organization over those years.

#### **OIML Award for Excellent Achievements in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries**

This Award was a relatively recent innovation. Mr. Mason said that he had been in Mombasa when the decision to make this award had first been announced, and he believed that as a result of waiting two years to present it, they would be able also to hear more about how it had been achieved. He had pleasure in asking Mr. Osama Melhem to come forward and accept his Award and to make a presentation.

#### ***2009: Mr. Osama Melhem***

Mr. Melhem said that 2009 had been his lucky year. In May 2009 he had had the honor of being awarded the *Award for Leadership Excellence*, which was the highest prestigious award in Jordan for governmental employees. In the same year he had received the *OIML Award*; if he was asked what this Award meant to him, he could say that it was like an OIML Type Approval Certificate, which did not necessarily mean that your measuring instrument was the best in the world but did mean that it at least complied with the OIML Recommendation. On

the one hand this gave the customer more confidence in your product, and on the other hand it enabled you to penetrate a new market. This was exactly what had happened to Mr. Melhem. Right after the Mombasa CIML Meeting, a representative of the United Arab Emirates had written to the Director General of the Emirates Standards and Metrology Authority (ESMA) about Mr. Melhem's achievement, and, after a few months, he had received an offer from ESMA.

This opportunity had also enabled Mr. Melhem to transfer his knowledge to other Arab countries and to help them build and establish a good metrology system within a very short time. Some months after the Award, the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology had received a letter from the CEO of Weights and Measures, Tanzania, asking that Ms. Magdalena Chuwa of Tanzania (who he noticed was present at the Meeting) be allowed to make a study visit to Jordan to learn more about their metrology system. Her visit to the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology, to the Jordan National Institute and to some Jordanian Verification offices was duly arranged. She had also visited Petra and the Dead Sea.

This visit had inspired Ms. Chuwa to establish a new Legal Metrology Center in Tanzania, and in July 2011, with the aid and support of the PTB, Mr. Melhem had visited the Weights and Measures Authority of Tanzania for ten working days, to help them draw up the first sketch of the new legal metrology system, similar to the Jordanian one. During this visit they had also been able to conduct a one-day workshop on the verification of volume capacity meters and review their metrology law.

One of the most interesting things Mr. Melhem had noticed during a visit to a Tanzanian port where imported fuels were measured, was that the temperature of the compensation device fitted to a flow meter was shifted by about 5 °C. He remarked that if that was converted proportionately to the economy of the whole of Tanzania then that 5 °C was equal to one million dollars a year for just one product at one port alone.

Members might know that the OIML Award also had a tangible part, in that it offered free attendance at an event covered by the OIML. However, at that time Mr. Melhem had felt called to transfer his knowledge rather than to attend training courses. So he had contacted the Palestinian Standards Institute (PSI) and asked them if they needed any help to strengthen their metrology system. The PSI had welcomed this idea but informed him that unfortunately they were unable to cover the cost of his mission. He had therefore contacted the CIML President, asking him to allow him to use the Award to cover the cost of the mission. This had been agreed, and Mr. Melhem thanked the OIML for its support. In fact the visit to Palestine had turned out to be a great blessing in Mr. Melhem's life because it had finally given him the opportunity to visit the land of his parents and grandparents and finally to see relatives whom he had never previously seen.

The Palestinian pharmaceutical industry, food industry, construction industry, and testing laboratories were not able to procure relatively high level measuring instruments to calibrate their instruments. These industries of course suffered a lot from this, as it prevented them from reaching higher standards. Better measurement meant better life and a stronger economy. During his ten days working in Palestine Mr. Melhem had been able to conduct many training courses and workshops, and people had been thirsty for knowledge.

Mr. Melhem concluded by saying that if he were asked what his success meant and what was the secret of that success, he would respond that there was no secret of success. Success had a price and the price was hard work, and hard work meant putting all one's resources into one direction. This was very important. And his last advice, for himself and for others was: first, try to document all your experience and then disseminate as much as you can of your knowledge to others, and try to become an expert and conduct a training course in that topic.

He said that if two people each had one apple and they exchanged them, they would each have one apple afterwards; but if two people each had one idea and they exchanged them, each one would then have two ideas. So a little sharing profited the future of their work.

**2010: Mr. Sakchai Hasamin**

Mr. Mason then announced a second Award for Excellent Achievement in Developing Countries: this was the award which had been won in 2010. They again had the advantage that the recipient, who had not been present when the award had been made, was now among them and could accept the Award and the Certificate and also give an explanation of the work which lay behind the Award. It was his pleasure to invite Mr. Sakchai Hasamin to come forward to accept the Award.

Mr. Hasamin thanked Members. He wished to speak on behalf of the Central Bureau of Weights and Measures of Thailand, which expressed its sincere thanks to the OIML and to Mr. Johnston and to Mr. Seiler for presenting the OIML Award to the Central Bureau.

They were honored and very proud to be presented with the Award. Members might know that they had been selected for the Award because of their efforts to develop legal metrology activities in their country for the last twenty years. After receiving the Award they would put even more effort into developing their activity, and would also participate in regional and international activity especially OIML activity. Thailand would apply to become an OIML Member State in the near future: the Thailand Bureau was currently preparing its application with cabinet support and was getting some support from the Ministry. The Award would make this very easy for them and they hoped it would happen soon. He thanked Members again.

**2011: Mr. Juan Carlos Castillo and Mr. José Antonio Dajes**

As Members had heard earlier, the 2011 Award for Excellent Achievement in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries had been won by Juan Carlos Castillo and José Antonio Dajes. Awards, similar to the ones that Members had just seen, would be presented to them in about a month's time at a Conference in Buenos Aires. In their absence he invited Members to express their appreciation. Members would also be interested to learn that an article co-written by the two 2011 Award Winners would be published in the January 2012 OIML Bulletin.

**Letters of Appreciation**

Mr. Mason also recorded that Letters of Appreciation for an excellent contribution from a developing country to legal metrology would be awarded to Dr. Mariela Saavedra of the Argentine Institute of Industrial Technology and also to Mr. Morteza Pouyan of the Towzin Electrical Company in Iran. The letters would be dispatched to them after the Meeting.

**12 Preparations for the 13th Conference (2012)**

**12.1 CIML interpretation of the OIML Convention (OIML B 1) – Article XVII – use of the term “colleague”**

Mr. Kool told Members that information on this topic could be found in the Working Document and in the Addendum. The issue was that when the OIML had been established,

the Convention had spoken about a Committee of Members that were designated by the Conference. At that time, that construction had been copied from the way the BIPM had worked then, and in fact still worked at present. The CIPM was a fixed number group of 18 designated experts. The OIML had started with a Committee of 20 Members, designated by the Conference.

During the 1960s, that had been changed and from that moment on, every Member State of the OIML had had one representative in the Committee. It could increasingly be seen that while formally the CIML was a Meeting of Committee Members, in practice, like meetings of many other international organizations where decisions were taken on standards, delegations from Member States were present rather than a single Committee Member. The key word in the Convention here was “colleague”. The Convention said that a CIML Member, if he could not attend the Meeting, could vote by giving a proxy to another “colleague”.

When the CIML was established, this word would almost certainly have been interpreted as meaning another CIML Member. With the changes in the Organization, which was more and more becoming a standard-setting body, CIML Members would prefer to designate a colleague from their own administration to represent them in the Meeting rather than a CIML Member from another country. In this way a Member State's view could be expressed, rather than a Committee Member's view. An interpretation of the word “colleague” was therefore being sought which would better reflect the way the CIML now operated. For this reason the Resolution in the Working Document had been drafted.

Interpretation of the Convention was an issue exclusively for Conference; in preparation for this, Members were asked to endorse the Resolution with its interpretation of the Convention so that it could be submitted as a CIML Resolution for the Conference to take a decision on whether this was a correct interpretation of the Convention.

Mr. Mason added that it seemed to him that this was the basis on which the Committee had already been operating for a number of years, and that indeed, until a view could be obtained from the Conference, the Committee itself should set its own rules and operate them unless they were overturned by Conference. Mr. Mason felt it was important to be clear in how these rules were interpreted as it affected the way voting took place. The Bureau was asking the Conference to confirm what the rules should be. If the Conference was to take a different view it would be necessary to change either current practice or the Convention. The matter would of course be discussed again the following year at the Conference.

Mrs. Van Spronssen said that she supported the clarification but would like clarification of what was meant by the word “administration”.

Mr. Mason said that this would be regarded as a broad interpretation of the Government authorities which themselves nominated the CIML Member. It was known that as many countries had experimented with different Government structures, sometimes people who acted in an official capacity in legal metrology might not regard themselves as Government, so the word “administration” had seemed to be a broader term.

Mrs. Van Spronssen said that it seemed that the words “government” and “administration” were sometimes used interchangeably. She asked for the wording of the Resolution to be adjusted so that there could be no possible misinterpretation between the two terms.

Mr. Mason agreed to this.

## **12.2 CIML interpretation of the OIML Convention (OIML B 1) – Article XXIX - Member States' non-payment of subscriptions**

Mr. Patoray showed Members a slide showing the amounts due in arrears by certain Member States. Reminders had been sent to these countries by the Bureau requesting that they pay the sums due as soon as possible, and Mr. Patoray informed Members that the future BIML seconded would be reviewing the situation and providing detailed information in time for the 14th Conference in 2012, at which time decisions would be taken on action in view of these debts.

## **12.3 Preparation of the 2013–2016 budget**

Mr. Patoray told Members that work had already begun on the 2013–2016 budget, which would be presented at the 2012 CIML Meeting and then to the 14th Conference. Mr. Patoray said that he had had many considerations. He had looked at the current situation and the current budget which would take the OIML through 2012. Members had already seen a slide showing the present position, which was fairly positive, so he felt encouraged by this. Having considered several options, he had decided that, if there were no new initiatives, systems or projects that would create a need for additional funding, an increase in the base contributory share was not necessary at present.

Mr. Patoray warned that there had been a number of discussions regarding developing countries and the possibility of the BIML helping them. None of this had been defined, but it was a good initiative to consider, in that it might require funding of some kind. Mr. Patoray's budget plans did not include any consideration of new or unidentified projects, systems or other areas. One good alternative, on the basis of which he was currently working, was that there should be only an annual increase, based on a number agreed on by the CIML, to allow for inflation. This might be 2 % per year as an inflation rate over the four years.

The second possibility was leaving the base contributory share the same and having no increase at all. Over four years there would be a requirement to increase the salaries of the staff, because this was part of the Staff Regulations already in place. It might not be exactly the same in the new Staff Regulations, but he would expect it to be similar, and Mr. Patoray was certain also that there would be some inflationary conditions over that time. If there was no inflation increase in the base contributory share the result would be a net decrease in the funds available. Mr. Patoray would be working with the Administrator and the Accountant on these two scenarios, and also with the Auditor on putting the figures together to determine whether they would be realistic.

Mr. Patoray said that he had also considered the possibility of a decrease in the base contributory share. It had been suggested that he should not mention this. However, he felt it important to point out, as had been seen on a slide earlier in the Meeting, that 73 % of the overall budget went to salaries. A reduction in the base contributory share would inevitably mean a reduction in services. In such an eventuality, Members would have to indicate to Mr. Patoray what they did not want him to do, or else indicate the cut in income and hear from him what was being cut. He hoped that it could be agreed that the present level of service was acceptable. Work was moving forward on the current systems and projects, without any consideration of other new items which had been discussed in the past and not as yet agreed on. So a reduction did not seem realistic.

Mr. Patoray was therefore working on his first two proposals, which he hoped projected to Members a good solid four-year budget and which would be presented in the light of consideration of possible future developments and their possible effect on the Bureau's

workload. The Bureau's aim was to maintain their services to the OIML in a way that preserved the organization's financial stability without increasing the base contributory share, other than potentially by the inflation rate.

Mr. Mason told Members that this was the moment to consider whether they wanted to take a more extreme option. Lowering the base contributory share would result in lowering the level of OIML activities; however, since many administrations were coping with reductions, it had needed to be considered. On the other hand, the fact that so many people were present was a recognition that even when times were hard, it was important to maintain the OIML's international activities; these were a way to make more impact.

Equally, if there were Members who wished the OIML to be more ambitious, then this was the opportunity to suggest this, because it would affect the preparations for the following year's Conference.

Mr. Onyancha suggested that the OIML should consider budgeting for giving more help to developing countries so that they could develop their metrology infrastructure further and be able to take a full part in Technical Committees and the like, where expertise was necessary.

Mr. Mason thanked him for his comments. He said that at the moment what was being talked about was mainly the options for income. When proposals for the Work Program were being developed, it would be possible to consider how the expenditure was distributed. It seemed to him that part of that discussion would be the amount of expenditure which should go into items of particular interest to developing country Members. It also had to be recognized that they were talking about budgetary options for the existing Membership. He was used to looking at situations where the ideal would be to bring in more business by having more Members; if this could be done, then more activities could be sustained. Both of these options were available even within the proposals put forward by Mr. Patoray.

Mr. Patoray added that the point about new Members was very important, and he would hope that over the period of the next budget it would be possible also to attract new Members from the areas where representation was not very good at the moment, and thus improve the income. He added that the aspect of the classification of current Members was something else which he intended to review while putting together the budget. He had found documentation from at least two years in the past where changes were made in the classification of current Members, notably an increase in their classification, based on data from the World Bank and other sources. He did not have enough information to make such changes at the current Meeting. He needed to understand the process from both history and policy in order to put together a comprehensive understanding of the classifications being applied to current Members. The policies and current written procedures also gave the ability to reduce a classification based on the economic conditions of the Member State in question. In the current not very good world economic conditions, this needed careful consideration. Reclassification, both up and down, as well as new Members, could affect income. The budget for the current period had postulated a Membership of 61, whereas in fact the total was 57. This had left a shortfall, but the BIML had managed to work within the constraints it presented.

Mr. Algossair spoke about his region, the Gulf Cooperation Council. They had a Regional Organization called the GSO – GCC Standardization Organization, consisting of six countries: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar. The only OIML Member State among these was Saudi Arabia. So if the OIML could make contact with the other members of the GSO, perhaps by means of a meeting in Saudi Arabia, to meet the other GSO members this might encourage them to join the OIML. Mr. Mason thanked him for this suggestion, which he was certain would be followed up.

## 13 Other matters

### 13.1 Proposal to render the OIML Bulletin free of charge

Mr. Patoray told the Meeting that the proposal he was about to make was for consideration in preparation for the following year and would not be finalized at present, but that it could have a small impact on OIML finances. This was the proposal to provide the OIML Bulletin free of charge. Currently there was a €60 subscription fee, charged to various organizations which were not Members of OIML such as libraries, manufacturers, liaisons and others, some of whom received a reduction. This had recently been bringing in a decreasing amount of money, as subscription numbers were going down.

The four most recent editions of the Bulletin on the web site required a log in and password, whilst older editions could be freely accessed. So anyone not having a subscription or not being a CIML Member could not read the four most recent editions. There was a revenue of €3 824 from subscriptions, but this also required the Bureau to do some work. Invoices had to be sent out, non payers had to be chased up, information had to be constantly processed, checked and updated, based on subscriptions received. This work cost money, estimated to be just over €1 000; so the net revenue for 2010 had been only €2 504 for charging a subscription for the Bulletin. This was a relatively small sum of money, but it still separated the Membership from non-Members, as the latter still paid a fee to get the Bulletin.

It was therefore proposed that in the budgetary period 2013–2016 password protection should be removed from the web site version of the Bulletin. Hard copy, i.e. the printed version, would only be provided to OIML Members, both Member States and Corresponding Members. It had been the practice to send multiple copies, but recently the BIML had asked how many copies Members wished to have, because they would like to reduce the number of printed copies, but they could still provide these to all Members. In this way they could control the number of copies printed; others could find the Bulletin on the web site and print their own copy if they chose. They felt that there was great value to having the Bulletin in printed form, particularly for Members. The proposal was that this possibility be taken into consideration as they moved forward towards the next Conference. Members with comments to make were asked to send them in to the Bureau. They felt that the small profit on subscriptions was becoming more of a burden than a benefit in the aspiration to make the Bureau work more efficiently and effectively. There had been the suggestion that they should try to increase or improve the level of interest in the Bulletin, but Mr. Patoray said that in fact he would not know how to do that, because it was a very specialized document of interest to the few legal metrologists, who were already aware of it, and not written for a wider readership.

Mr. Valkeapää said that Finland fully supported the proposal, but pointed out that older editions were not available on the web site in a technical quality that made it possible to print them in readable form.

Mr. Patoray said that every effort was made to use modern technology on the web site which made the Bulletin printable; if the proposal was approved by the 2012 Conference, they would do their best to improve the quality of the online editions, even if it meant creating a separate printable version alongside the easily readable PDF version.

Mr. Sanders said that the UK supported the draft Resolution but suggested that the Bureau might do a poll of Members to discover how many copies of the printed version they needed; for example the UK received five but really only needed two; there might be some potential savings to be made in this way.

Mr. Patoray said this was a good suggestion. Mr. Pulham had already initiated an informal poll among those Members who had received a fairly large quantity of printed Bulletins in the past. The Bureau considered five to be a reasonable number, but it was possible that savings might be made, though he cautioned that once it was being printed, a slight decrease in the numbers did not lead to much saving. There was however a significant cost in shipping the Bulletin in large numbers. All this had been included in the Bulletin budget and there had been a significant decrease in cost in the last three editions. Mr. Pulham had worked diligently on this to ensure a cost effective Bulletin; but it would be possible to poll all Members to check that they were producing the right number. 1 200 was the current circulation figure, and this number could be produced economically, with diminishing returns if it was decreased, but if subscription copies ended that might bring also numbers down.

Mr. Ben Hassine said that he approved of the UK proposal concerning the number of Bulletins distributed. Regarding the Director's comment on the expense of shipping large numbers of copies, he suggested that a small number of copies might be dispatched by the BIML, and if further large quantities were needed, use might be made of Embassies based in Paris, who were regularly shipping large quantities of goods at no cost to their home countries.

Mr. Patoray said that that was a good suggestion, although Mr. Pulham had worked with their shippers and achieved a good contract for the work. The shippers dispatched the copies direct from the printers, and the Bureau was not involved at all in the process once they had sent off an electronic order. He was aware that some developing countries might have difficulty in printing the electronic version in sufficient quality and/or quantity and might wish to receive large numbers of printed copies; the Bureau had no problem with this, and using the Embassies could well be another way of reducing the cost.

### **13.2 Terms of Reference for the Presidential Council**

Mr. Mason explained that this item was a proposal to formally approve and publish as a B Document the *Terms of Reference for the Presidential Council*. He saw this as part of the attempt to improve transparency and to be open about the procedures that were indeed followed. This document was based on a document which Mr. Patoray had drawn to Mr. Mason's attention, which had been published in about 1996–7. There was evidence that at the time it had been approved by the Committee, but, as was sometimes the way, it had then disappeared from the view of most Members. Mr. Mason felt that it was right that it should be brought into the OIML constitutional documents. He had modernized it and changed some of the references, but its general shape was the same as the earlier document and did not involve any substantive changes.

However, the text before Members was in one respect a little misleading, in that where it talked about the composition of the Presidential Council, it talked about individuals who were chosen to represent various interests. This did not seem to him to be a proper way of describing the role adopted by members of the Presidential Council. The composition of the council was a matter for the President's decision and they certainly attempted to have a balanced representation of different regions and of Member States with different levels of development. Obviously only a limited number of CIML Members were in a position to perform the duties of Presidential Council Member, because this involved more travel, more commitment and more time, but it was certainly not the intention that any Member of the Presidential Council should be regarded as a representative of an interest group or indeed of their national administrations. They were appointed in a personal capacity, drawing on their personal experience to give advice to the President, and not to represent a national viewpoint.



The time to represent a national viewpoint was in the CIML. He would be suggesting amending the draft in this light. The changed draft now read: “six to eight CIML Members, active and experienced, chosen by the CIML President to reflect various interests”, “reflect” replacing “represent” in the former document. He had also amended the following sentence to say, “these are appointed in a personal capacity as Presidential Council Members”. Those proposed changes would be in the Resolution. Mr. Mason invited comments, but there were none.

## 46th Meeting of the CIML

### – Resolutions –

Mr. Kool explained the voting procedures. He said that another roll call would be taken, which would establish which Members were present or represented by proxy, and check that there was a quorum. Members would then look at the text of the Resolutions and could make editorial changes if they were not in accord with the results of earlier discussion. It was not the intention to open up discussion on the issues contained in the Resolutions, only editorial improvements, to better reflect the outcome of discussions. The Resolutions would then be put up for vote one by one. Mr. Kool would ask whether any Member intended to abstain from voting and, following the rules of the Convention, verify that 80 % of those present or represented cast a vote; abstentions were not counted as votes cast. Then the number of “no” votes would be counted, and from that it would be possible to establish whether at least 80 % of the voting Members were in favor. If that was the case, the Resolution was passed.

Mr. Patoray said that he had received a good suggestion following the difficulty of counting raised hands at the informal vote held earlier in the Meeting. He asked Members to raise their country plate and keep it raised in response to each question. The President would be asked to read out the names of the countries so that there would be a vocal record which could easily be transferred to the Minutes. All votes would be recorded on paper and also electronically but in the case of any query there would be a further check with the audio recording.

Mr. Mason added that the name plate of any proxy should also be raised at the same time.

The roll call was taken:

- Algeria was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Austria was present by proxy.
- Belarus was present by proxy.
- Cuba was present by proxy.
- Egypt was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Greece was not present and had not given a proxy.
- India was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Iran was present by proxy.
- Kazakhstan was present by proxy.
- Monaco was present by proxy.
- Morocco was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Pakistan was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Portugal was present by proxy.
- Slovenia had given a proxy to the Netherlands part way through the Meeting.
- Spain was present by proxy.

- Sri Lanka was not present and had not given a proxy.

All other Member States whose names were called were present. This gave a total of 50 Member States present or represented. The quorum was 75 % of the 57 designated CIML Members, which amounted to 43, so this was more than sufficient for voting to proceed.

Mr. Sanders said that he had just read the Draft Resolutions, and on page 5 there was a draft Resolution no. 17; this was now a single Resolution, but previously there had been two draft Resolutions, for 10.2.2 and 10.2.3. It was therefore now no longer possible to vote separately on the former two Resolutions.

Mr. Mason confirmed that this was correct, because he could not remember any indication from the floor that anyone wished to oppose the Resolutions. It was recognized that a number of countries had problems with R 126, but this Resolution was simply to put the issues back to the TC, so that if they were able to receive consensus they could proceed to a vote. Clearly, if an online ballot was authorized and if any country was unhappy with the proposals, the vote would not pass. He had not been expecting any problems with either part of the Resolution.

Mr. Sanders thanked Mr. Mason for the explanation.

Mr. Kool said this meant that there were more than sufficient Members present for voting to proceed.

The final, approved texts of the Resolutions are printed in blue below.

### **Resolution no. 1**

The Committee approves the minutes of the 45th CIML Meeting with the following modifications:

- In 3.1.1, third paragraph on page 28 (“Mr. Issaev agreed ...”), fourth line: replace “Seville” with “Sèvres”;
- In 3.1.2.5 (page 33), first line, delete “was”;
- Under the heading of 8.1 (page 72), insert a sub-heading “8.1.1 – 8.1.3 Confirmation of publications” and in the first line, replace “8.1.1 to 8.1.4” with “8.1.1 to 8.1.3”;
- 8.1.3 (page 73) to be renumbered “8.1.4”.

Mr. Mason reminded Members that there were no significant amendments in the wording of this.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 2**

The Committee notes the report given by its President.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 3**

The Committee notes the general report given by the BIML Director and his report on BIML staff matters and expresses its appreciation for the full and clear explanation of the improvements introduced in the operation of the Bureau since he took up his post.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 4**

The Committee decides to renew the contract of Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director, for a five-year term from 1 January 2012.

Mr. Mason said that he considered this Resolution to have been passed, since it had been the subject of a ballot.

**Resolution no. 5**

The Committee,

Noting the report by its President and the BIML Director on the actions taken following the Management Audit conducted in February 2010,

Recognizing that considerable improvements in the management of the BIML and of the OIML budget have already been made,

Instructs its President and the BIML Director to continue to work diligently to resolve all items contained in the audit, to conduct a new audit in 2012 and to report progress at the 47th CIML Meeting.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 6**

The Committee,

Noting the accounts for the year 2010 and the BIML Director's comments,

Considering the external auditor's approval of the 2010 accounts,

Approves the 2010 accounts, and

Instructs its President to present them to the 14th OIML Conference.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 7**

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolution "CIML 1975-IXc" establishing the BIML Translation Center,

Considering

a) the original purpose of the BIML Translation Center, i.e. to make information, contained in certain working documents and publications, available to non-French speaking Members,

b) that the BIML Translation Center is funded by voluntary subsidies made by certain Member States and that the use of these funds is restricted to the translation of documents **from French to English**,

c) the increased use of English as the working language of the Organization and, consequently, the decrease in demand for translations into English, resulting in ever growing funds in the special account of the BIML Translation Center,

d) that it is considered necessary to make certain OIML Publications available in both English and French,

e) that, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the BIML, in particular regarding the dissemination of information to Members, it is desirable to make (historical)

documents (Conference and Committee minutes and resolutions, OIML Bulletins, etc.) available in electronic format,

Resolves

a) that the funds in the special account of the BIML Translation Center may be used, as necessary, for translation and interpretation activities that are not currently part of the normal operation of the Bureau, in particular:

- the translation of documents (with particular priority to translating from English to French to reduce the backlog of Publications into French);
- interpretation on an experimental basis at Conferences and Committee Meetings;
- converting existing documents of interest to the work of the Organization (minutes and resolutions of past Conferences and Committee Meetings and other relevant documents) into a suitable electronic format;

b) to decrease the base contribution for the BIML Translation Center to EUR 200,

Instructs the Bureau to

a) continue to manage the BIML Translation Center, taking this Resolution into account,

b) make translated and converted documents available to the Members in a suitable electronic format,

c) report annually to the Committee on the functioning of the BIML Translation Center.

Ms. Hockert wished the word “Spanish” to be struck from the initial proposed wording of the Resolution so that the funds could be used for interpretation of any language on an experimental basis rather than limiting it to Spanish.

Mr. Mason said that the wording of the Resolution had already been changed in accordance with wishes expressed during the Meeting, and that the US’s suggestion seemed to him to be in accordance with the wishes of the Meeting. There being no objections, this was duly done.

Denmark abstained. There were no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 8**

The Committee welcomes Zimbabwe and Georgia as new Corresponding Members.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 9**

The Committee,

Notes the report of Eberhard Seiler as the Facilitator on Developing Country matters and his recommendation that this role is fundamentally changed,

Expresses its appreciation for all the work he has done since his appointment in 2008, and

Invites him, in the light of the new OIML Strategy, to continue his contribution to OIML activities related to developing countries.

Mr. Mason commented that this Resolution had been expanded in the light of discussion.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 10**

The Committee,

Approves the Memorandum of Understanding with the IEC,

Instructs the Bureau to draw up a joint work program with the IEC and report on the progress at the 47th CIML Meeting.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 11**

The Committee,

Welcomes the prospective establishment of a liaison with the Consumer Policy Committee of ISO (ISO/COPOLCO),

Instructs the Bureau to identify possible liaison activities, to encourage such activities at the TC and SC level and to report on the progress at the 47th CIML Meeting.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 12**

The Committee notes the reports of the BIPM, of ILAC and the IAF, and of CECIP on their liaison with the OIML and thanks their respective representatives for their presentations.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 13**

The Committee,

Noting the oral report and presentation given by Dr. Pavel Neyezhmakov, Head of the secretariat of COOMET, on the RLMO Round Table held on 11 October 2011,

Accepts the recommendations of the Round Table addressed to the OIML,

Instructs the Bureau to pursue those recommendations and report on the progress at its 47th Meeting, and

Invites the RLMOs to take up the recommendations of the Round Table addressed to them.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 14**

The Committee,

Acknowledges the new collaboration era at all levels between the OIML and the BIPM and thanks both its President and the BIML Director for their initiatives,

Approves the interim report prepared by its immediate Past-President with the assistance of certain CIML Members in compliance with Resolution no. 3 of its 45th Meeting, and

Requests its President and the BIML Director to intensify the cooperation with the BIPM in operational activities and to pursue further discussions and studies with the BIPM concerning a possible collocation.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 15**

The Committee approves the revision of publication OIML B 15 *OIML Strategy*, with the following modifications:

- in the mission statement, after “recognized” replace “and will” by “for all areas for which governments take responsibility, such as those which”;
- in the second line under “objective 5” delete “developing”, and

Instructs the BIML Director to begin the preparation of a detailed work program to implement the Strategy, using the framework of OIML B 15.

Mr. Kool listed the modifications in the Resolution. In the mission statement, after “recognized”, had been added “for all areas for which Governments take responsibility, including those which”; and the second modification was, in the second line, under “objective 5”, the word “developing” had been deleted.

Mrs. Lagauterie thought that the wording had been changed from that put forward the previous day by Mr. Schwartz. She believed the intention had been to say, “for instance”, but here it was “including”. There was no doubt that trade and consumer protection was included. The doubts in the discussion had been more about other treaties than these.

Mr. Mason replied that “including” was intended to mean “for example”, but if it was helpful for clarity to say “for example”, then he was happy to make that change, or indeed to use “such as”, which might be even better. This alteration was made. He reaffirmed that the two changes which had been made were in response to points made the previous day.

There were no abstentions and two negative votes, from Denmark and Sweden.

### **Resolution no. 16**

The Committee approves the following Recommendation:

- OIML R 35-2 *Material measures of length for general use - Part 2: Test methods.*

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 17**

The Committee instructs the BIML to submit the following Draft Recommendations to direct CIML online approval after they have received sufficient support in the preliminary ballot:

- Draft Revision of OIML R 126 *Evidential breath analyzers*;
- Draft Revision of OIML R 137 (Parts 1 and 2) *Gas meters.*

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 18**

The Committee reassigns the responsibility for the secretariat of TC 8 *Measurement of quantities of fluids* to Japan.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 19**

The Committee,

Approves the following Draft Basic Publications:

- Revision of OIML B 3 *OIML Basic Certificate System for OIML Type Evaluation of Measuring Instruments*;

- Revision of OIML B 10-1 and OIML B 10-2 *Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations*.

There were no abstentions.

Belarus, Russian Federation and Kazakhstan voted against.

Despite three “no” votes the Resolution had achieved 47 votes in favor, more than the required 40 votes (80 % of the votes cast) and was passed.

#### **Resolution no. 20**

The Committee,

Noting the report of TC 3/SC 5 on the issue of the acceptance of manufacturers’ test results within a DoMC under the MAA,

Recalling its Resolution no. 20 at the 43rd CIML Meeting,

Decides that Issuing Participants may request the registration of Manufacturers’ Testing Laboratories (MTLs) under a DoMC, provided that the conditions agreed by TC 3/SC 5 and laid down in a respective amendment to, or revision of, OIML B 10 are met, and that after this amendment to, or revision of, OIML B 10, MAA Type Evaluation Reports that contain test results from MTLs may be accepted by Participants on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Kool pointed out that this text had changed. The version being used was that proposed by Mr. Schwartz.

There were 4 abstentions, from Finland, Denmark, Israel and the People’s Republic of China.

There were 5 “no” votes, from New Zealand, Czech Republic, Iran, Australia and South Africa.

The Resolution was passed.

#### **Resolution no. 21**

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolution no. 20,

Approves as a new work item for OIML TC 3/SC 5:

- the amendment to, or the revision of, OIML B 10 *Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations (MAA)* to include appropriate conditions for the registration of Manufacturers’ Testing Laboratories (MTLs) under a DoMC,

Decides

- that the registration of MTLs under a DoMC remains excluded from the scope of the MAA, until this amendment to, or revision of, OIML B 10 is approved.

There were 3 abstentions, from Czech Republic, Iran and Russian Federation.

There were 4 negative votes, from Belarus, Kazakhstan, South Africa and Australia.

The Resolution was passed.



### **Resolution no. 22**

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolutions no. 15 and no. 19 of its 45th Meeting,

Noting the written report of the seminar on “Conformity to Type” held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, on 29 and 30 June 2011,

Noting the oral report and presentation by the CIML Member for New Zealand, Mr. Stephen O'Brien, on the outcome of the follow-up CTT Seminar held in Prague on 10 October 2011,

Approves the establishment of a new Subcommittee of TC 3, to be titled “Conformity to type”, which shall undertake as a work item the development of a guidance document on the “*scope for pre-market surveillance activities focused on the conformity assessment of measuring instruments to give assurance that manufactured (or production) instruments meet their approved type*”,

Assigns the responsibility for the secretariat of the new Subcommittee jointly to New Zealand and the Bureau,

Invites the new Subcommittee to take into account:

- the information provided at the seminars held in June and October 2011; and
- the current programs in the USA and the EU and any best practices identified elsewhere,

Thanks the electronic working group, chaired by the CIML Member for New Zealand, for preparing the program for the Seminars.

Mr. Mason stated that the significant alteration to this was that a new secretariat had been identified for the proposed new SC. The proposal was that there should be a co-secretariat composed of New Zealand and the Bureau, both of whom had accepted. Otherwise the Resolution was as discussed.

USA abstained. Four countries: Canada, Switzerland, Austria and Germany voted against.

The Resolution was passed.

### **Resolution no. 23**

The Committee,

Approves, subject to re-titling the proposed “working groups” as “Project Groups” and other necessary editorial changes, the revision of:

- OIML B 6-1 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 1: Structures and procedures for the development of OIML publications*; and
- OIML B 6-2 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML publications*,

Instructs the Bureau to produce a guidance document no later than 1 December 2011 setting out the arrangements for implementation and to introduce the new arrangements from 1 January 2012 in an orderly way,

Establishes an ad-hoc working group, chaired by the Second Vice-President, to consider improvements to OIML B 6-1 and OIML B 6-2, suggested by CIML Members in the light of the experience of operating the new procedures, and

Instructs the ad-hoc working group to present proposals for the amendment of OIML B 6-1 and OIML B 6-2 for consideration at its 47th Meeting.

Mr. Mason told the Meeting that the wording of this Resolution concerning the Directives had been developed since the previous day. He explained that the new elements were that it had been made explicit that the proposal was that there should be a Working Group, chaired by Mr. Schwartz, the Second Vice-President, to consider improvements;

Secondly, it was being made explicit that, if the Resolution passed, the said Working Group was to present proposals for the 47th Meeting;

The third point was not in the text, but Mr. Mason wished now to add it because it reflected the morning's discussions. He dictated, to come after the two bullet points, it should read "instructs the Bureau to introduce the new arrangements from 1 January 2012 in an orderly way". The thinking behind this wording, he said, was to make it clear that the time line in Mr. Dunmill's presentation would guide the transition to the new arrangements. Also, the significance of the phrase "in an orderly way", as the Bureau would understand, was that, if there were problems for any particular TC over changing the way it operated, then that would give them the opportunity to have conversations with the Bureau and to resolve any transitional problems on a Committee by Committee basis.

Mr. Schwartz informed the CIML that if anybody was interested in joining this Working Group, in addition to those who had already announced their interest, he asked them simply to send him an email and he would recognize that and include them in the Working Group, which would certainly be an electronic Working Group, so there would not be a meeting, but he would circulate an e-mail to all CIML Members very soon, asking for comments on the B 6 Document, with a deadline of 31 December 2011, so Members had two and a half months to send him their comments, after which the Working Group would take another two months, until the end of February, to think about these comments, to think about their reactions and how to address both these comments and B 6 itself. This would give them the opportunity to discuss the proposed action at the Presidential Council Meeting in March 2012.

Mr. Schwartz intended to use the template normally used for secretariat replies; he would collect all the comments and write on them replies and proposed actions and this would be discussed at the Presidential Council Meeting.

Mr. Mason drew Members' attention to the changes to the current draft of B 6, which would be introduced before publication if the Resolution was approved. Firstly, as discussed, Working Groups would be renamed "Project Groups", to remove some of the ambiguity; and secondly, they would see the phrase, "other necessary editorial changes"; if the Resolution was passed, that would give the ability to amend the text, but only to the extent that it did not alter the substance at all, and that it was necessary. This was to pick up the points made by the Netherlands that there were some uses of the phrase "Member State" which were not appropriate, bearing in mind that this was a procedure for the Committee.

Mr. Miki thanked the President but considered the wording still too ambiguous. He asked the BIML to prepare a guideline procedural document to be used by Committees switching from the old procedure to the new. He wondered whether a stronger word than "orderly" could be used; and he also thought the timing was rather short.

At Mr. Mason's request, Mr. Dunmill confirmed that the BIML should be able to produce a guidance document of the type requested.

Mr. Schwartz supported Japan's comments. Regarding the timing, he thought a deadline could be fixed for the end of the transition period, perhaps the end of June 2012, after which the

new system would be used. He was not sure whether this should be done, but it was a proposal.

Ms. Hockert said that the US would also like a later deadline for implementation.

Mr. Mason said that he had understood that Mr. Schwartz was suggesting an implementation period which began on 1 January and ended on 30 June, and was conducted in an orderly way. Was the US supporting this suggestion or asking for a later start date?

Ms. Hockert replied that the US wanted a later start date.

Mr. Mason responded that he did not think that would be consistent with an orderly change of procedures. The earlier dates would give experience of the new system in time for it to be considered at the next CIML. He did not feel able to add a later date to the Resolution.

Mr. Jianping said that it was important that quality was maintained in a good transfer, and he did not know how long it would take for secretariats fully to understand the new Guide and the new system, so he thought the BIML should set up a flexible transition period until most TCs understood the new system and could operate within it.

Mr. Mason said that he shared Mr. Jianping's concern at introducing an end period. Although the OIML should aim to make the change in an orderly way, that included recognizing that in some cases even six months might not be sufficient. He invited comments on the two approaches.

Ms. Hockert said the US was concerned at the word "orderly" because if there was more than one interpretation of the new roles of secretariats it would be very difficult to have an orderly transition.

Mr. Mason responded that "orderly" could only happen if two sides agreed. Any TC in difficulties would have to let itself be guided by the Bureau. Anything else would be disorderly. He thought it would be difficult to find an alternative word that could carry all these meanings. He interpreted the US as being in support of the Chinese argument that there should not be a fixed end point to the transition.

Mr. Carstens supported Germany in preferring a deadline. Anybody who could not meet the deadline could make a submission, but at least it would get the change under way, whereas without a deadline it was possible that nothing would have been done by June.

Mr. Mason suggested that this be best met through the guidance document, which did not have the coercive nature of a Resolution; the Guide would suggest a preferred transition period of six months with a possibility for TCs which were having particular difficulties to continue discussing their problems with the Bureau after that date.

Mr. Miki felt that the guidance document was so important that he would like it to be included in the Resolution. This was included in the final text (see above). Mr. Mason added that he would expect the guidance document to appear well in advance of 31 December and that if this were not the case the change would not be being introduced in an orderly way.

Mr. Patoray said that he understood this perfectly. He suggested changing 31 December to 1 December to ensure that the document was ready before the end of the year.

Mr. Mason agreed that this should be done.

There being no further comments, the vote was taken.

There were no abstentions.

Two countries, USA and Japan voted "no".

The Resolution was passed.

**Resolution no. 24**

The Committee,

Noting the development of the 3rd edition of the *International Vocabulary of Metrology - Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms (VIM)* by the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) of which the OIML is a Member Organization,

Noting the publication of the 3rd edition of the VIM as an OIML Vocabulary (OIML V 2-200:2010),

Recalling the requirements for the drafting and presentation of terms and definitions in OIML Recommendations and Documents as laid down in Annex B of OIML B 6-2:1993, and in particular paragraph B.1.2 “Avoidance of duplications and contradictions”,

Considering the imminent completion of the revision of the *International Vocabulary of Legal Metrology (VIML)* by OIML TC 1,

Resolves

a) that new, and revisions of existing OIML Recommendations and Documents should apply the terminology and definitions of the VIM and the VIML without amendment,

b) that terms and definitions from international vocabularies from other fields (for instance statistics) may be adapted when the concept that they pertain to in legal metrology is different and that such conceptual differences should be explained in a note,

c) that when, in OIML Publications other than Recommendations and Documents, terms and definitions are used that differ from those in the VIM and the VIML, these differences should be indicated in notes, as appropriate,

Instructs the BIML to monitor the correct implementation of this Resolution at all stages of the preparation of OIML Publications.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 25**

The Committee,

Expresses its appreciation to Dr. Philippe Richard and to Dr. Arnold Leitner for their presentation about the proposed changes to the SI (International System of Units), currently discussed by the BIPM and the impact of those changes on legal metrology,

Encourages all its Members and relevant Technical Committees, in particular TC 2, TC 9, TC 9/SC 3 and TC 11, to actively participate in the discussion and provide comments to the ad-hoc OIML Working Group “New SI” before 24 February 2012,

Thanks Dr. Arnold Leitner for representing the OIML in the CCU (Consultative Committee for Units of the BIPM) over many years, and,

Welcomes the nomination by TC 2 of Dr. Philippe Richard as the new OIML representative in the CCU.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 26**

The Committee,

Considering

a) that, when the OIML was established in 1955, its organization was modeled after the BIPM, established by the Metre Convention in 1875,

b) that, in view of the history of the text of the OIML Convention, it is likely that the term ‘colleague’ used in Article XVII of the OIML Convention refers to another CIML Member,

c) the role of the OIML as an international standard-setting organization, and the evolution of the functioning of the CIML in the light of that role, namely that CIML decisions are increasingly viewed as decisions of the OIML Members,

Noting that Article XIII of the OIML Convention was amended in 1968, changing the composition of the CIML from a maximum of 20 members elected by the Conference to one representative per OIML Member, designated by his/her government,

Is of the opinion that it may sometimes be more appropriate for a CIML Member who is unable to attend a CIML Meeting, to delegate his/her vote to someone from his/her own government or administration, instead of to another CIML Member,

Resolves to request the 14th OIML Conference to approve the following interpretation, applicable to the first paragraph of Article XVII of the OIML Convention:

*“A ‘colleague’ may be: either another CIML Member or someone designated by the absent CIML Member to represent him/her. In the latter case, the representative shall be from the same government or administration as the absent CIML Member and may not represent other CIML Members, i.e. may not receive proxies from other CIML Members”.*

Mr. Kool explained that this concerned the word “colleague” used in connection with CIML Members giving their proxy votes to other people or other countries. This Resolution would express the opinion of the Committee on how the Convention should be interpreted on this issue, and it was up to the Conference the following year to take a final view on it.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

**Resolution no. 27**

The Committee,

Considering that there appears to be no comprehensive policy on the implementation of Article XXIX of the OIML Convention concerning Member States which have not paid their subscriptions for a number of years,

Instructs the BIML Director to review relevant past decisions and to draft a proposal for a comprehensive policy for dealing with Member States which have not fulfilled their obligation to pay their subscription fees for a number of years,

Requests its President to present the proposal, after consultation of the CIML Members, to the 14th Conference for approval.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 28**

Considering

- that the net revenue from the paid subscriptions for the OIML Bulletin is relatively small;
- that the OIML Bulletin is still an indispensable means of communication to the Members and other interested parties; and
- that the OIML Bulletin should be circulated to as wide an audience as possible,

Of the opinion that

- the OIML Bulletin should be rendered free of charge;
- electronic versions of all issues of the OIML Bulletin should be available for download on the OIML web site without restriction;
- printed copies of the OIML Bulletin should be provided only to OIML Member States and Corresponding Members,

Requests the 14th Conference to take account of this opinion in the budget for the 2013–2016 budget period.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 29**

The Committee approves the Terms of Reference for the Presidential Council and their publication as OIML Basic Publication B 16, with the following amendments:

- in the second bullet under “Composition of the Council”, replace “represent” with “reflect”; and
- after “appointed” insert “in a personal capacity”.

Mr. Kool said that amendments to this Resolution were: in the second bullet, following the words “composition of the Council” the word “represent” had been replaced by “reflect”; and after “appointed” the words “in a personal capacity” had been inserted.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

### **Resolution no. 30**

The Committee decides to award Prof. Dr. Lev Issaev, its former Member for the Russian Federation, the title of Member of Honor, in recognition of his work for the OIML over a period of more than 30 years.

Mr. Kool said that this Resolution was the new Number 30.

Mr. Mason reminded Members that when he had presented the Award to Mr. Lev Issaev he had stated that a Resolution would be put before the Committee to award Mr. Issaev the title and position of Member of Honor. It would certainly not have been appropriate to discuss the merits of that Resolution in the presence of Mr. Issaev, but he felt that before the vote was taken it was right to give the opportunity for views to be expressed on both that nomination and the way in which the Member of Honor position in the Convention was used. For Mr. Mason, it seemed that the Member of Honor position involved two things: firstly, an Award and recognition which the Committee decided to reward to one of its Members as a privilege and strictly as an honor; but secondly also, a Member of Honor became formally a Member of the Committee alongside the national Members, and in that way they became entitled to participate in OIML discussions. Members had heard throughout the Meeting the contributions made by all of the Members of Honor in attendance, giving the benefit of their

past experience and insights. Indeed, in the case of some Members of Honor they were actually going beyond that and doing specific projects.

There were no abstentions and no negative votes.

## **15 Future meetings**

### **15.1 2012 CIML Meeting and 14th OIML Conference**

Mr. Kool asked how this was to be conducted and explained that the presentation of the host for next year's venue would take the form of a video rather than a speech.

Mr. Mason said that the wishes of Members could be judged by the volume of their applause. If there was not deathly silence it could be taken that they had welcomed the presentation. He then invited his colleague from Romania to make a presentation about the prospective venue for the 2012 Conference and 47th CIML Meeting.

The end of the video showed Mr. Iacobescu, the CIML Member for Romania, saying:

*“Mr. President of the CIML, Dear Colleagues. On behalf of the Romanian Bureau of Legal Metrology I express my joy to hold next year's CIML Meeting in Bucharest. We will do everything to ensure the best conditions for the Meeting and to make your stay as pleasant as possible in our country; as well, we will make some proposals to go sightseeing in our country. We are looking forward to seeing you in Bucharest.”*

#### **Resolution no. 31**

The Committee thanks Romania for its presentation on the venue for the 14th OIML Conference and the 47th CIML Meeting in 2012.

The Resolution was considered to be passed.

Mr. Mason said that he was looking forward to the following year's Meeting in Romania and was sure that the Romanian colleagues would do their best to maintain the very high standards that they had seen during the current week

### **15.2 2013 CIML Meeting**

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Kool to say a few words about the arrangements for the 2013 CIML Meeting.

Mr. Kool told the Meeting that they were aware that there had originally been an offer from New Zealand to hold the 2013 CIML Meeting there, and they had intended to do so. However, due to the earthquakes there and their aftermath they had been advised that it would perhaps be better to look at doing this in 2014, when they would consider an option to hold the CIML Meeting in conjunction with a meeting of the APLMF, the Regional Legal Metrology organization for the Asian Pacific Region.

They had therefore been left with a gap for 2013. They had looked at the different continents they visited, and looked for a possibility of holding it in Asia, as it was a long time since they had had a CIML Meeting on that continent. The possibility of holding it in Vietnam was being explored. It had not yet been possible for the Vietnamese to make a final decision on this, as ministerial approval was necessary for provision of a budget, but progress was being made.

There was also an invitation to hold the Meeting in Turkey. At the moment the first option would be to go to Vietnam if that was accepted by the Vietnamese authorities; and the second option was to go to Turkey.

### **Closure**

Mr. Mason then formally closed the Meeting. He said that he wished to thank three sets of people. The first were their hosts, in particular Mr. Klenovský and Mr. Holomek, and very particularly Ms. Vidimová, who had been absolutely excellent in making the arrangements for what for him had been a very smooth and well organized event. A new standard had now been set in his mind for how these functions should be operated in the future. He was sure that their Romanian colleagues would be learning a great deal from how it was being done. He thanked his Czech colleagues a final time for their arrangements.

Secondly, Mr. Mason thanked the colleagues from the Bureau, led by Mr. Patoray. This week had been an opportunity for many Members to get to know Mr. Patoray better, and also so many of his colleagues who had also been present and had contributed to the smooth running of the Meeting. The staff who remained in Paris must not be forgotten, and Members now knew them a little better following Mr. Patoray's presentation about them earlier.

The final set of people Mr. Mason wished to thank were the Members who had attended. They had made the task of the new President very easy because of the constructive way in which some difficult issues had been tackled. He realized that on a number of topics there were very strong views but he had always found that those views were expressed in a civilized and constructive way, for which he had been extremely grateful. The OIML as an Organization, as they had seen, was embarking on a new phase of its existence, and Mr. Mason believed that what was happening was now very exciting. He hoped that they could demonstrate to other international organizations just what it was possible to change, and how quickly, if there was the determination to do so and the right leadership. So he particularly wanted to express his thanks to the CIML Members, but also to their colleagues, and to the Corresponding Members and the liaison organizations. All had played a really important part in this.

One final thank you was to Mr. Johnston. He had laid a very important foundation for so much of what the CIML had done. Very much of what it had proved possible to do was due to his groundwork, and he singled out his contribution, but also thanked all those present for a very successful week.

In closing the 46th CIML Meeting, Mr. Mason wished everyone a safe journey home following this very successful meeting.

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# **Annex 1**

## **Presentation by the BIPM**



**Bureau International des Poids et Mesures**

## **BIPM Report to the 46<sup>th</sup> CIML**

**October 2011**

**Andy Henson,  
International Liaison Officer, BIPM**

*...to provide the basis for  
a single, coherent  
system of  
measurements  
throughout the world,  
traceable to the  
International System of  
Units - SI*



# BIPM: People

Andrew Wallard retired at the end of 2010, and **Michael Kühne** took up his post as Director in January 2011

- The JCRB Executive Secretary (**Omer Altan** on secondment from UME, Turkey), replaced Luis Mussio.
- From Sep 2010 to Nov 2011 (**Takashi Usuda**, on secondment from NMIJ, Japan) working on the economic impact of international metrology.
- **Richard Davis** retired in October 2010 and **Alain Picard** became the new Director of the Mass Department



# Changes in the CIPM

## CIPM (October 2010)

- Prof. E. Göbel (Germany) resigned as President CIPM; stays on CIPM
- Dr. B. Inglis (Australia) succeeded as President CIPM
- Dr. W. May (USA) elected as Vice President CIPM
- Dr. Duan Yuning (China), new member CIPM

# Membership

55 Member States of the BIPM, and 34 Associate States and Economies of the General Conference:

## → Member States

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[Austria](#)  
[Belgium](#)  
[Brazil](#)  
[Bulgaria](#)  
[Cameroon](#)  
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[Thailand](#)  
[Turkey](#)  
[United Kingdom](#)  
[United States of America](#)  
[Uruguay](#)  
[Venezuela, Boliv. Rep. of](#)

## → Associates of the CGPM

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[Belarus](#)  
[Bolivia, Plurinat. State of](#)  
[Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)  
[CARICOM](#)  
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[Costa Rica](#)  
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[Ghana](#)  
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[Jamaica](#)  
[Latvia](#)  
[Lithuania](#)  
[Macedonia, the FYR of](#)  
[Malta](#)  
[Mauritius](#)  
[Moldova, Rep. of](#)  
[Montenegro](#)  
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[Paraguay](#)

[Peru](#)  
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[Seychelles](#)  
[Slovenia](#)  
[Sri Lanka](#)  
[Tunisia](#)  
[Ukraine](#)  
[Viet Nam](#)  
[Zambia](#)  
[Zimbabwe](#)

Changes in 2010

Changes in 2011

# CIPM MRA Participation

The CIPM MRA has now been signed by the representatives of 86 institutes – from 50 Member States, 33 Associates of the CGPM, and 3 international organizations\* – and covers a further 138 institutes designated by the signatory bodies.

## → Member States

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[Australia](#)  
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[Belgium](#)  
[Brazil](#)  
[Bulgaria](#)  
[Cameroon](#)  
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[Ireland](#)  
[Israel](#)  
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[Uruguay](#)  
[Venezuela, Boliv. Rep. of](#)

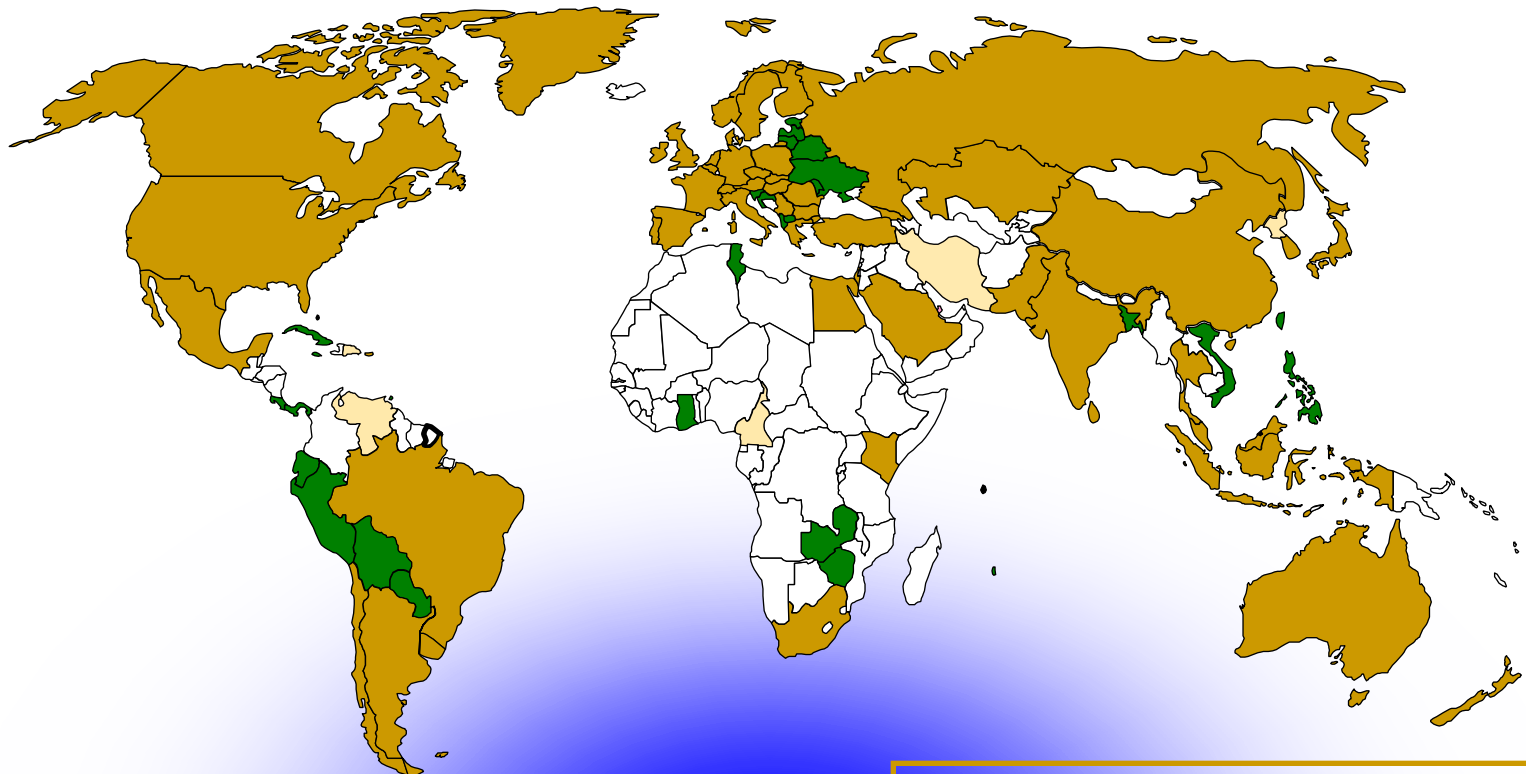
## → Associates of the CGPM

[Albania](#)  
[Bangladesh](#)  
[Belarus](#)  
[Bolivia, Plurinat. State of](#)  
[Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)  
[CARICOM](#)  
[Chinese Taipei](#)  
[Costa Rica](#)  
[Cuba](#)  
[Ecuador](#)  
[Estonia](#)  
[Georgia](#)

[Ghana](#)  
[Hong Kong \(China\)](#)  
[Jamaica](#)  
[Latvia](#)  
[Lithuania](#)  
[Macedonia, the FYR of](#)  
[Malta](#)  
[Mauritius](#)  
[Moldova, Rep. of](#)  
[Montenegro](#)  
[Panama](#)  
[Paraguay](#)

[Peru](#)  
[Philippines](#)  
[Seychelles](#)  
[Slovenia](#)  
[Sri Lanka](#)  
[Tunisia](#)  
[Ukraine](#)  
[Viet Nam](#)  
[Zambia](#)  
[Zimbabwe](#)

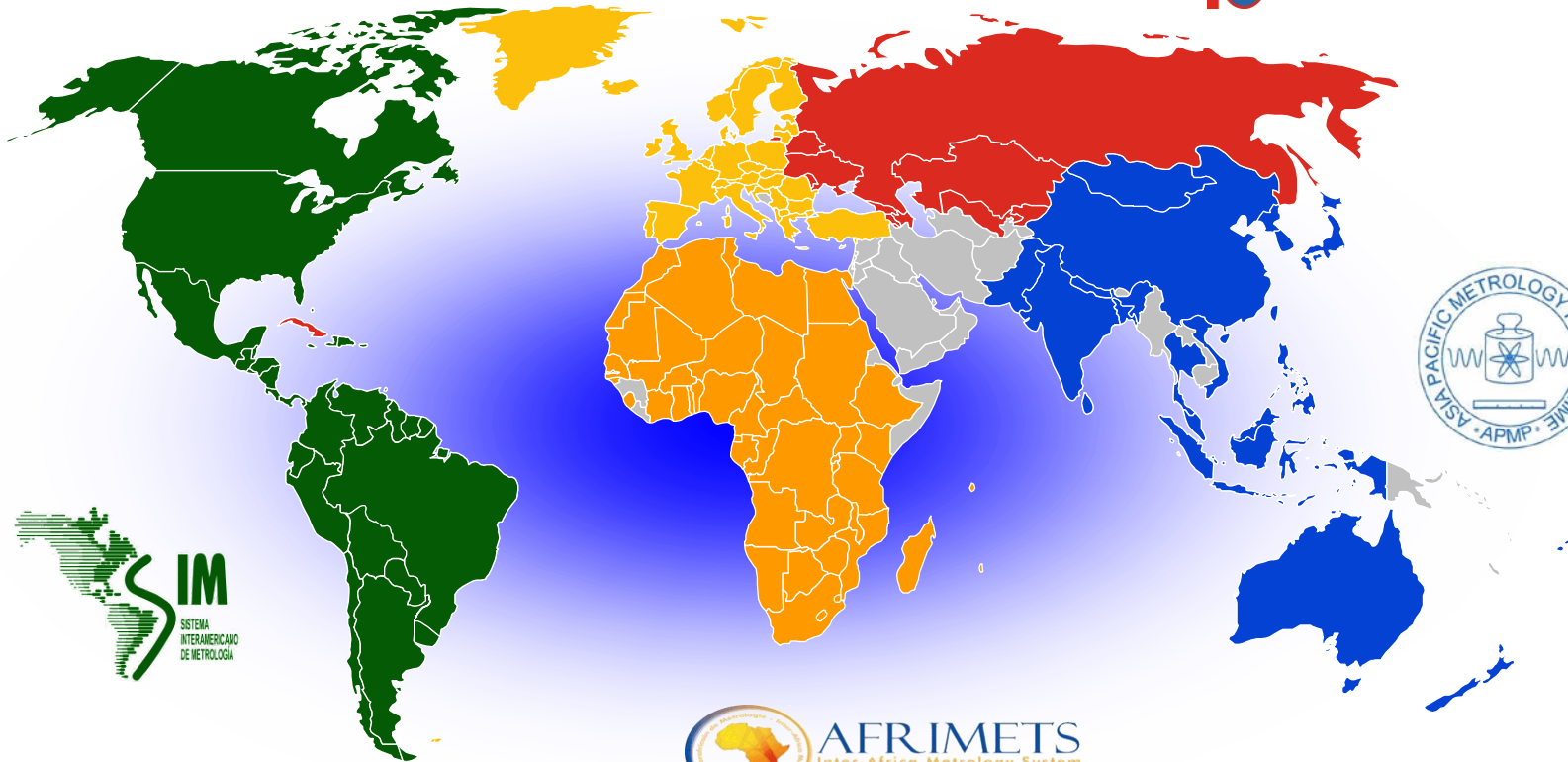
# CIPM MRA Participation



86 NMIs plus a further 138 designated institutes from  
50 Member States  
33 Associates of the CGPM  
3 international organizations



# Regional Metrology Organizations





# Potential new Member States and Associates

## BIPM ACTIONS

- BIPM continued working with RMOs, IGOs and organizations on raising awareness about the CIPM MRA.
- The BIPM is working with a number of States interested in participation (Member State or Associate status). Among them are:

### Middle East

- Bahrain
- Kuwait
- Oman
- Qatar
- Yemen
- Syria
- UAE

### South America

- Colombia

### Africa

- Morocco
- Nigeria
- Namibia
- Botswana
- Ivory Coast

### Europe

- Luxembourg

### Eastern Europe & Central Asia

- Azerbaijan
- Uzbekistan
- Mongolia

# The BIPM scientific activities regarding the CIPM MRA

**The BIPM currently conducts more than 80 on-going BIPM key comparisons** (series of bilateral comparisons at the BIPM or on-site at NMIs)

- They cover the fields of radioactivity, dosimetry, DC voltage, resistance and capacitance, and ozone measurements;
- The graphs of equivalence are regularly updated with some 35 new results added over the last year;
- This represents a continuous work: protocols, measurements, data analysis, reports, etc.

In addition, **the BIPM conducts and/or participates in a number of CC key comparisons.**

The BIPM is involved in the edition of many of the comparison reports through the CC executive secretariat work, even in fields in which the BIPM has no laboratory work.

**The BIPM maintains the KCDB** and checks the integrity of data published there. It has the unique international role of composing the extended graphs of equivalence corresponding to linkage of RMO key comparisons to CC key comparisons.

It maintains the list of the **BIPM calibration and measurement services**, published in the BIPM web site, and also available from the KCDB.

And the BIPM maintains its **Quality and Management System.**

Mrs Ajchara Charoensook  
NIMT  
Global Audit – September 2011

# Changes to the CIPM-MRA?

## Proposed changes

- Use of “CIPM MRA” rather than “MRA”
- Reflecting current terminology
- Updating References
- Clarifying Note T7 (which previously implied CMC only referred to the uncertainty)
- Definition of CMC (aligning with converged definition with ILAC)
- Amending approval need to make changes to the CIPM MRA (any amendment to the CIPM MRA shall be approved by consensus of the signatories - absence of formal objection).



# 24<sup>th</sup> CGPM - October 2011

## Draft Resolutions

- A. **Possible future redefinition of the SI**
- B. Importance of international collaboration so as to place measurements for climate change on an SI traceable basis
- C. Dotation of the BIPM: 2013 – 2016
- D. **Status of Associate State of the CGPM**
- E. Acceptance of Economies as Associates of the CGPM
- F. Exclusions
- G. Rescheduling Agreements
- H. Convention on privileges and immunities for the BIPM
- I. Revision of the *mise en pratique* of the metre and the development of new optical frequency standards
- J. Adoption of a common terrestrial reference system
- K. **L, M, N: Governance and Strategy for the BIPM**

## SI UNITS

### Proposed change to the definition of the kilogram: Consequences for legal metrology

RICHARD DAVIS

Consultant, International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)

*The General Conference on Weights and Measures*  
CGPM, 10th Meeting, 1982, Paris, France

One of these units is the kilogram. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the proposed change to the definition of the kilogram in the context of legal metrology, which is to say in the context of OIML R 111-1 [2] and OIML D 28 [3]. In addition, a brief Appendix explains why the proposed redefinition of the kelvin will have no effect on mass metrology in general and R 111-1 in particular.

This article begins by recalling the present definition of the kilogram and the practical problems it poses for mass metrology in particular and for science generally. Next, the concept of a redefinition of the kilogram based on fundamental constants is presented - this shows that any reasonable redefinition can be realized by at least two different approaches. Then the prospects for a redefinition of the kilogram in approximately five years' time, with an emphasis on the impact, if any, on legal metrology is discussed. This article should be considered to be a progress report.

# Proposed changes for Associates

The Member States expected Associates to eventually make the transition to Member States, and also want to raise the minimum subscription rate

There is a Draft Resolution that will be debated and voted:

CIPM is recommending an amendment to the conditions regarding the status of Associate States of the CGPM i.e.:

- Raising, from 2013, the minimal annual subscription from 0.05% of the annual dotation of the BIPM to 0.1% of the said dotation;
- After an initial five-year period following the accession to the status of Associate State, increasing progressively and irreversibly the amount of the subscription for Associate States after the CIPM has decided, based on the above-mentioned criteria, that they should be encouraged to accede to the Metre Convention. Such an increase would be progressive so that their subscription reaches, in five years, an amount equivalent to 90% of the annual contribution they would pay as States Parties to the Metre Convention.

Criteria:

- o Signature of the CIPM MRA by the Associate State's National Metrology Institute;
- o Publication of comparison results in the key comparison database (KCDB); and
- o Having one or more Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) listed in the KCDB.

# BIPM Strategy and Governance

A number of Draft Resolutions have been proposed and will be discussed at the CGPM in October

- Likely to be a lively discussion on BIPM strategy and governance, outcome depends on the discussion...(perhaps) along the following lines:

**CGPM invites the CIPM to:**

to conduct a Review of the role, mission, objectives and strategic direction of the BIPM, including its relationship with Regional Metrology Organizations and NMIs, with a view to developing a long-term Programme of Work and Strategy,

to consult with representatives of States Parties to the Metre Convention, NMIs and, where appropriate in the course of the review, other organizations with an interest in the Metre Convention,

to include in the Review a review of governance arrangements, with representatives of States Parties to the Metre Convention and NMIs, and develop proposals for improvements,

to present a progress report at a meeting in 2012 and a draft final report at a meeting in 2013 to representatives of States Parties to the Metre Convention,

to submit a report with recommendations and proposals for approval by the CGPM at its 25th meeting.

# Other “stuff”

## Working with others

- OIML
- ILAC
- ISO
- IAEA
- WMO
- WHO
- UNIDO
- IUPAP
- IUPAC
- CODEX
- .....

**X**



# World Metrology Day 2011

**Metrology**  
Measurements in Chemistry



**Chemical measurements for our life, our future**

**World Metrology Day**  
20 May 2011  
[www.worldmetrologyday.org](http://www.worldmetrologyday.org)

**BIPM** **OIML** **International Year of CHEMISTRY 2011**

**Métrie**  
Mesures en chimie



**Les mesures en chimie au service de notre vie, notre avenir**

**Journée mondiale de la métrologie**  
20 mai 2011  
[www.worldmetrologyday.org](http://www.worldmetrologyday.org)

**BIPM** **OIML** **International Year of CHEMISTRY 2011**

**2012 Theme: Metrology for safety**

15 further translations, events for 32 countries, over 2800 poster downloads



**Bureau International des Poids et Mesures**

**Thank you for your attention**

**Andy Henson, BIPM**

**[andy.henson@bipm.org](mailto:andy.henson@bipm.org)**



CIML  
October 2011

## **Annex 2**

### **Presentation by ILAC/IAF**



ILAC

The International Laboratory  
Accreditation Cooperation

IAF

The International Accreditation Forum

Latest developments

Merih Malmqvist Nilsson, ILAC Vice Chair



# Global Vision

- **A single worldwide programme of conformity assessment which reduces risk for business, regulators and the consumer, by ensuring that accredited services can be relied upon.**
- **Government and Regulators relying on the IAF and ILAC Arrangements to further develop or enhance trade agreements.**
- **To support the freedom of world trade by eliminating technical barriers, realising the free-trade goal of *'tested, inspected or certified once and accepted everywhere'* .**

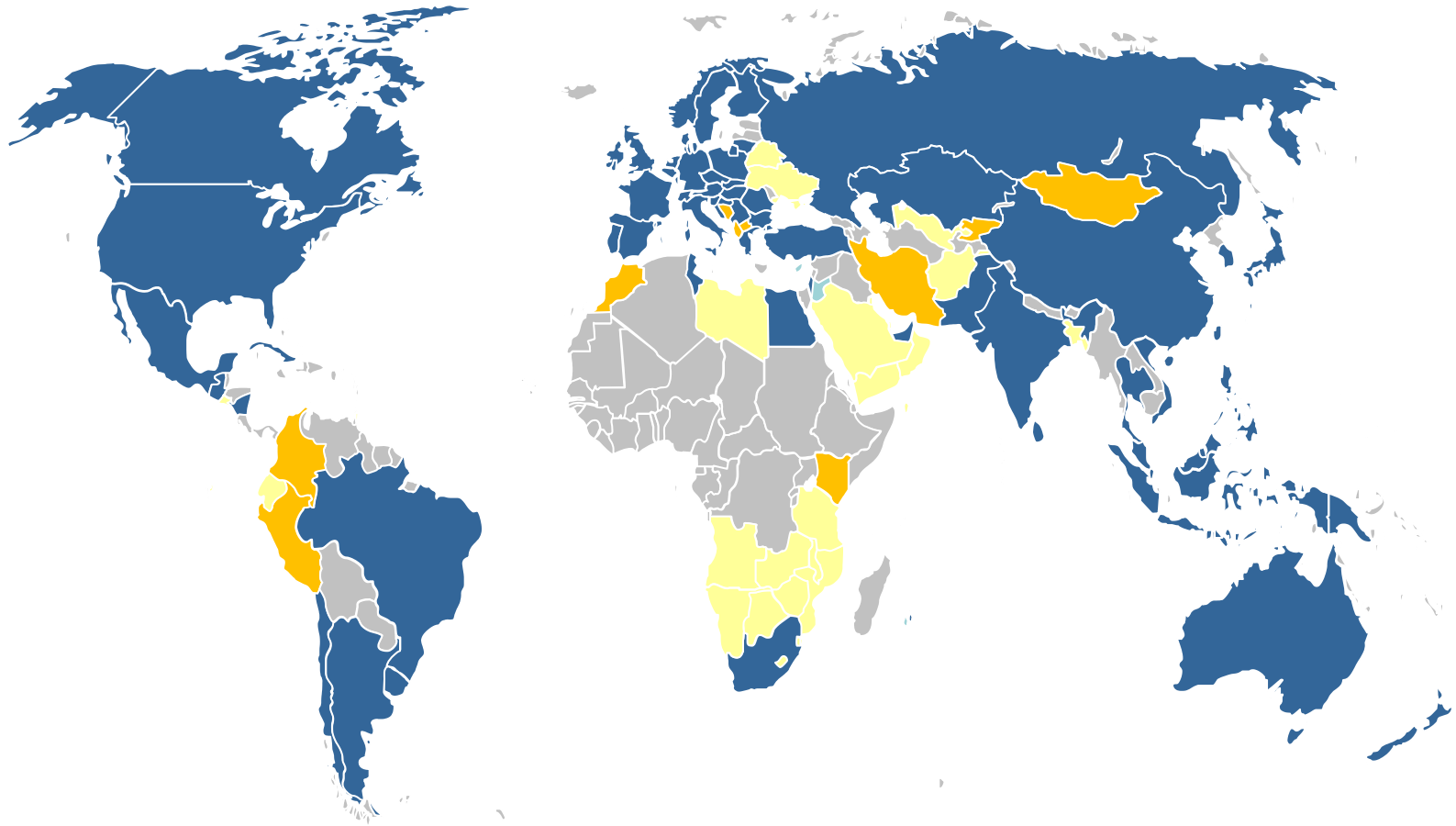


# ILAC Membership – 30 August 2011

- 72 Full Members (Signatories to the ILAC Arrangement) representing 59 economies;
- 20 Associates representing 32 economies;
- 19 Affiliates representing 22 economies;
- 5 Regional Cooperation Bodies
- 26 Stakeholders
- 31 July 2011 - 50 ILAC Full Members
- Signatories represent about 95% of Global GDP
- Almost 40,000 accredited laboratories
- About 6,700 accredited inspection bodies
- 77% of regulators accept results from accredited organisations (2010)
- Inspection MRA to be launched in 2012



# Coverage of the ILAC MRA (Apr 2011)



- ILAC MRA Signatories
- ILAC Associate Members
- ILAC Affiliate Members



# Status of the IAF MLA

**There are 49 IAF MLA Signatories, representing 47 economies.**

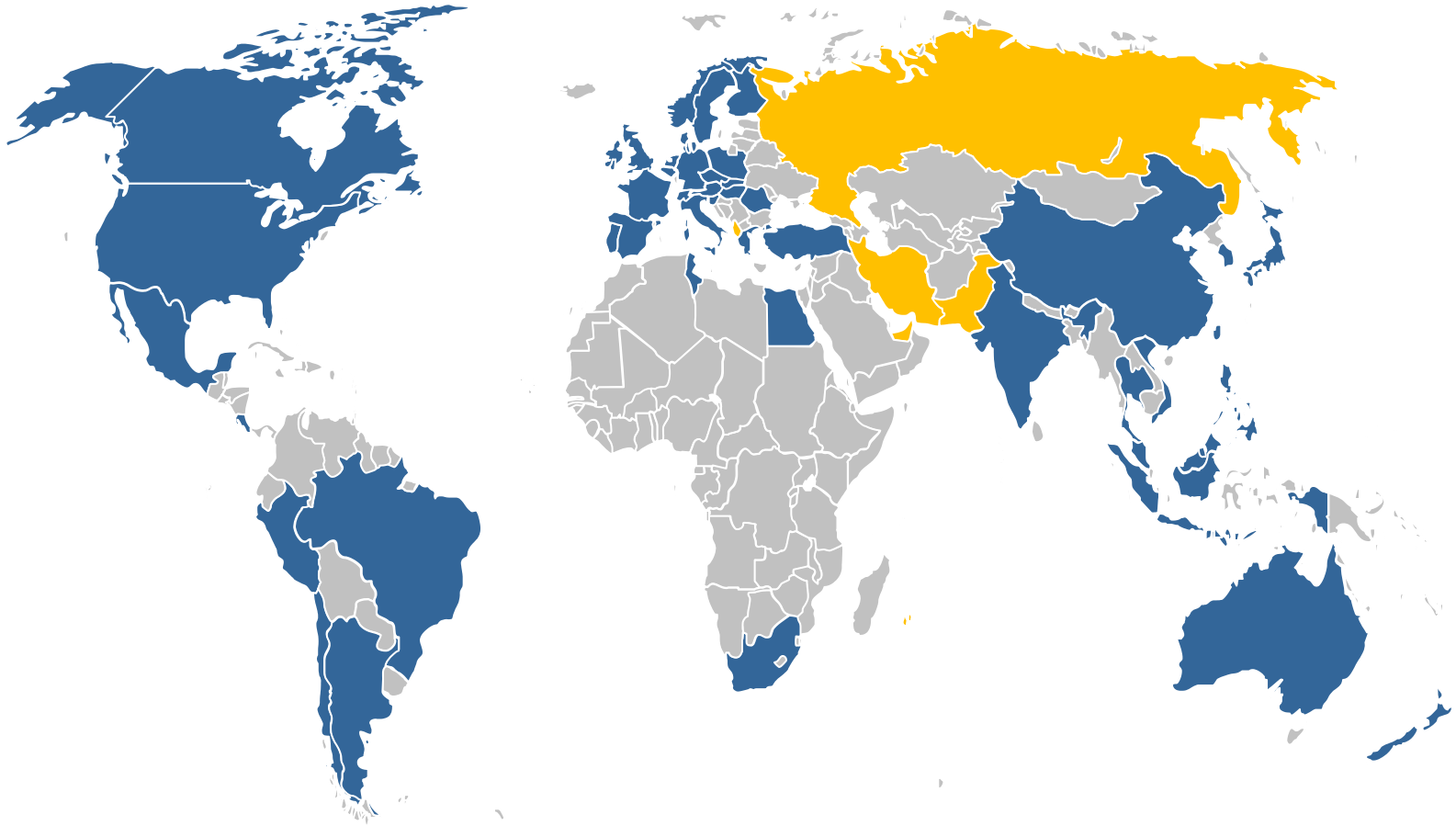
**•Management Systems: 47 Accreditation Bodies and EA, PAC & IAAC**

- ISO 9001 QMS: 47 Accreditation Bodies and EA, PAC & IAAC**
- ISO 14001 EMS: 41 Accreditation Bodies and EA, PAC & IAAC**
- ISO 22000 FSMS: in development**
- ISO 27001 ISMS: in development**
- Product: 38 Accreditation Bodies EA, PAC & IAAC**
- Persons: In development**





# Coverage of the IAF MLA (Apr 2011)



- IAF MLA Signatories
- IAF Members



# Regional Cooperation Bodies

- The IAF and ILAC Arrangements are structured to build on existing and developing regional MLAs/MRAs established around the world.



European  
Cooperation  
for  
Accreditation  
(EA)



Pacific  
Accreditation  
Cooperation  
(PAC)



Inter-American  
Accreditation  
Cooperation  
(IAAC)



Asia Pacific  
Laboratory  
Accreditation  
Cooperation  
(APLAC)



Southern African  
Development  
Community  
Accreditation  
(SADCA)

- The IAF MLA recognises EA, PAC, IAAC
- The ILAC MRA recognises EA, APLAC, IAAC



# The basis for the recognition arrangements (MRA-MLA)

- International standards (ISO/IEC 17000 series)
  - ISO/IEC 17011 – accreditation bodies
  - ISO/IEC 17020 – inspection bodies
  - ISO/IEC 17025 – laboratories
  - ISO/IEC 17021 – certification bodies for management systems
  - ISO/IEC 17065 – certification bodies for products and services
  - ISO/IEC 17024 – certification bodies for persons
- Harmonised implementation documents
- Peer evaluation system with trained evaluators
- Decision making process



# The Benefits

## For Government and Regulators

- **Flexible alternative to Legislation**
- **Facilitator of trade**
- **An efficient monitoring tool**

## For Business

- **Greater acceptance of products and services opening up market access**
- **Avoid costs associated with multiple testing, inspections or certifications**
- **Informed procurement selection**

## For Consumers

- **Public confidence in goods and services, despite complex global marketplace**
- **Minimises product failures or recalls**



# ILAC and OIML

- **Memorandum of understanding**
- **Joint work programme**
- **Joint assessment procedure**
- **Training activities**
- **Common communication to the market**
- **Review of common documents such as OIML D10 / ILAC G24**



# IAF and OIML

- **Memorandum of understanding**
- **Identified items for a joint work programme**
  - A survey among IAF members;
  - Review of a draft OIML Basic Publication (certification system for prepackages);
  - Contribution to the OIML seminar on conformity to type (CTT).

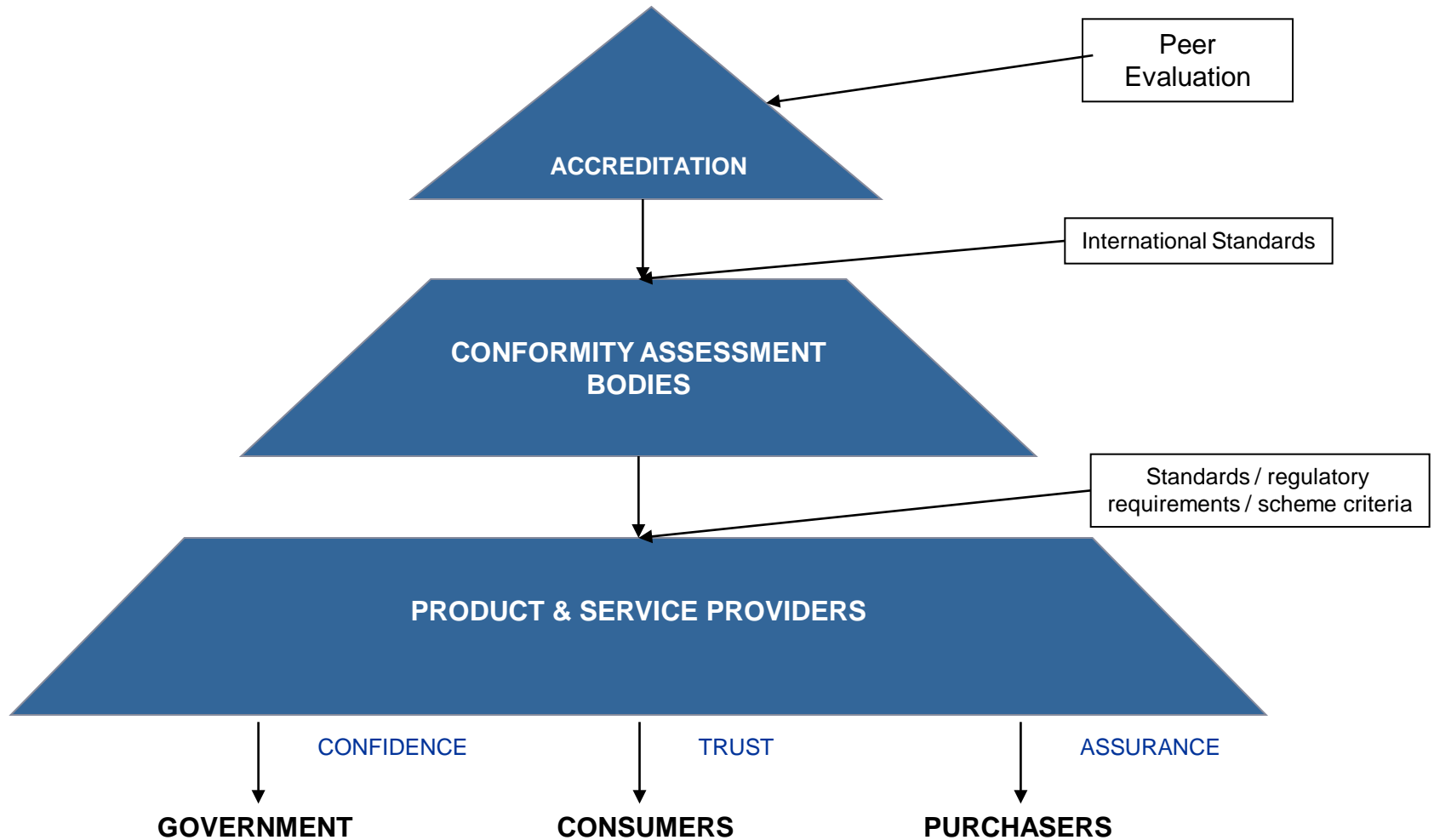


# Common denominators for ILAC – IAF and OIML

- **Level playing field for all parties: producers and conformity assessment bodies**
- **Promotion of free trade – eliminating technical barriers to trade**
- **Conformity assessment**
- **Traceability of measurements**
- **Minimising costs and work load for the actors on the market**
- **Achieving market confidence**



# Accreditation in the Market





# Recognition

## Who recognizes whom?

- It is the users of the conformity assessment results who have the prerogative to recognize (or not) certificates from different parts of the world
- It is our work to make sure that happens

## What is the catch?

- The MLA is voluntary
- Users of reports/certificates do not have to accept the MLA
- There are dishonest players on the market
- It is difficult to detect misuse - It can be difficult to take legal action
- In other words, we cannot relax



# Developing countries perspective

- **Work load: limited personnel, too many different systems, many aid projects**
- **Difficulties in meeting the import requirements of industrialised countries**
- **Many different systems being imposed on them**
- **Level playing field**



**Let us consolidate our visions and processes and use the available systems as much as possible**



# Summary

- **IAF and ILAC are committed to developing a harmonised global approach for accreditation practices to ensure consistency of approach.**
- **Both organisations maintain the Arrangements to ensure equal reliability of accredited services.**
- **Growing acceptance by regulators and businesses is removing technical barriers to trade, and avoiding the need for duplicate certifications, testing or inspections.**
- **IAF and ILAC support developing economies to establish an accreditation infrastructure.**



# Contact Details



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[www.ilac.org](http://www.ilac.org)



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Email: [secretary1@iaf.nu](mailto:secretary1@iaf.nu)

[www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)



## **Annex 3**

### **Presentation by CECIP**



**CECIP**

European Weighing Industry

# **CIML 2011**

CECIP Report



## Topics:

- CECIP figures and objectives
- Extract from activities in Europe
- Extract from activities in OIML

## About CECIP:

Members are the 15 national associations of weighing industry from the following countries:

Austria

Czech Republic

France

Germany

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Netherlands

Poland

Romania

Russia

Slovak Republic

Spain

Switzerland

United Kingdom



## **Industry behind CECIP:**

- 700 manufacturers
- turnover 3 billion Euro in 2008
- 50.000 employees
- + 4000 – 5000 micro companies (10.000 employees)
- global markets with more than 50 % of world wide trade volume

## **Objectives of CECIP**, in particular (1):

- Promoting a high quality standard in the manufacture of weighing instruments;
- Co-operating with the metrological services in the establishment and amendment of the regulatory environment;
- Reducing the technical and administrative regulations relevant to weighing instruments to those requirements which are necessary not to harm users;
- Ensuring harmonisation of national regulations and the use of established international standards, in order to eliminate barriers to cross-border trade of weighing instruments;

## **Objectives of CECIP**, in particular (2):

- Ensuring that national and international requirements do not prevent the development of new weighing technologies;
- Liaising with national and international organisations and with end users concerning all aspects of legal metrology including consistent interpretation of requirements;
- Promoting a good understanding of modern weighing technology, especially in developing countries;
- Ensuring fair trade practices by all weighing instrument manufacturers worldwide.

## **Activities in Europe:**

Commission projects:

still ongoing from last year, no new information:

- 1. Adoption of the "New Legislative Framework (NLF)"**  
to the 2 measuring instruments directives (NAWID and MID) with additional requirements for stakeholders
  
- 2. Revision of MID** with changes and additional instruments (annexes) under discussion

## Activities in Europe:

Standardisation projects:

**Revision of EN45501** (harmonised standard for non-automatic weighing instruments) to reach conformity with OIML R76:2006  
possible date for official publication unclear: maybe 2014

in anticipation to this actual EMC immunity requirement will be changed these days from 3V/m to 10V/m and higher frequencies comparable to R76:2006

- ⇒ new EC type approval certificates immediately
- ⇒ putting instruments into the market not allowed any more even with valid EC-type approval certificates after transition period

## **Special activities in OIML:**

### **1. Revision of OIML R60 (Load Cells (LC))**

⇒ requirements must be updated to requirements of R76, R51 (EMC, span stability .....

otherwise there is no consumption of conformity at all when using R60 certified LC in weighing instruments

and

the sense for R60 certificates is in question

## **Special activities in OIML**

### **2.1 OIML CTT (voluntary QMS under supervision of OIML)**

General remarks:

- CECIP supports quality and fair competition. Therefore CECIP supports conformity to legal requirements in general and on a high level!
- But to judge whether a voluntary OIML CTT would be an advantage there are several questions which have to be answered before.

## **Special activities in OIML**

### **2.2 OIML CTT (voluntary QMS under supervision of OIML)**

Questions to be answered before - especially:

- OIML has no legal rights in countries. How can OIML achieve legal consequences to achieve fair competition in a country in case of non-compliances?
- Where is the benefit for a manufacturer to join the OIML CTT (return on investment for his additional costs)?



## **Special activities in OIML:**

### **3.1 Recognition of manufacturer's test results (MTL under MAA)**

- 6 years discussions
- some CIML resolutions
- draft with high requirements on quality and reliability (same or even higher than for metrology laboratories)
- positive OIML MAA audits and field tests with 2 MTLs

## **Special activities in OIML:**

### **3.2 Recognition of manufacturer's test results (MTL under MAA)**

Why does CECIP think this is an important issue?

## Special activities in OIML:

### 3.2 Recognition of manufacturer's test results (MTL under MAA)

Why does CECIP think this is an important issue?



for education and qualification of  
manufacturers in LM instead of control only  
⇒ chance for CTT idea because  
manufacturers become able to  
supervise their own production  
⇒ incentive for qualification to a  
manufacturer instead of giving him  
increasing costs without benefit  
⇒ chances for own economies

## Special activities in OIML:

### 3.3 Recognition of manufacturer's test results (MTL under MAA)



Why will manufacturers support this?

- return on investment
- better confidence in products of competitors
- **chance for a global fair competition**

## Special activities in OIML:

### 3.4 Recognition of manufacturer's test results (MTL under MAA)



OIML has to decide what they will do with the “key to the future”

? Use it or throw it away ?

Where is the risk compared to the chance ???

Therefore CECIP recommends CIML

- to support the draft resolutions under topic 10.3.3 at this meeting
- to implement requirements for MTLs in B10
- to approve B10 with MTLs next CIML meeting 2012



**CECIP**

European Weighing Industry

**Thank you for attention**

<http://www.cecip.eu>

