

MINUTES

COMPTE RENDU

Forty-Ninth Meeting of the International
Committee of Legal Metrology

Auckland, New Zealand
4–6 November 2014



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE
DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF LEGAL METROLOGY



International Organization of Legal Metrology

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The International Committee of Legal Metrology was convened by its President,
Mr. Peter Mason, and met from 4–6 November 2014
at the SkyCity Convention Centre, Auckland, New Zealand.



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– MINUTES –

Opening remarks to the 49th CIML Meeting

Matua Matt Maihi, Kaumatua from the Komiti Marae, Auckland

“Good morning, good morning; I want to say good morning in Maori. Ladies and gentlemen, can I ask you to be upstanding as we call on our representatives.

[Maori song and words in Maori]

I am pleased to open the Conference. We are not an old country, we are going to celebrate a hundred and seventy five years of the establishment of Auckland, so that is not long ago, when I see the nationalities that are here. Next year, Auckland will celebrate its founding a hundred and seventy five years ago. For us, Tamatufinua, the people who were here first, we have been here a thousand years, as long as a lot of you in your own country. But anyway, I just want to say, our National Anthem was initially a hymn, so when you hear “all the gods” in our national anthem, well, that’s what it is. I am just going to read it, because there are five verses and we only sang the first verse. I want to read the second verse, because it includes all of us. And this is our prayer, as we stand:

Men of every created race,
Gathered here before thy face,
Asking thee to bless this place,
God defend our free land,
From dissension and hate
And corruption, guard our state.
Make our country good and great:
God defend New Zealand.

Can I just pray:

Father, we bow in reverence before your holy, friendly face. We come humbly as people from all nationalities and countries. We ask indeed that you will bless this conference, as those who have come to these shores to discuss and deliberate the business relating

to their measurements and weights, and so undertake for us, our God, in this conference, we ask [Maori words]. Please be seated.

[Maori chant]

As I look around this room, and I am engulfed by a nation of people of the world, can I say to you all, welcome, welcome, welcome. Welcome to New Zealand. Welcome to Autilwa. Welcome in relationship to the work that you do for the benefit of all peoples, to ensure that the roles of our people in every country are treated equally in relationship to weights and measures. While you have come from afar, while you have loved ones at home, I invite you, under the mantle of humanistic love and Autilwa Foeso, that you make us your family while you are here. And with that, we open our doors, we open our hearts, we open our minds to you all.

This is a special day for us, as New Zealanders, to have the opportunity to express many countries that are here today of the world, and I say to you all: Welcome, welcome, welcome. And while we have your President here to be representation for you all, and unfortunately I cannot speak all the languages round here that I see that are sitting here today, but I do know one thing: that we, as people, really enjoy the company of each other by opening our doors, opening our minds, opening our hearts. Love and peace and harmony and unity. And so I say to you all once again, through the medium of your representatives here today, Hairu mai, welcome, Hairu mai, welcome, Hairu mai. [Words in Maori]. I give love from my heart and I give love from my people of New Zealand to you all, and say to you, welcome, welcome, welcome.

[Maori singing]

That was a lament of one of our ancestors some six hundred years ago. He had a dream. He had a vision that one day there would come a wind blowing in from the north west, and that wind would make a change to the way we live. And of course, today, gone are the grass skirts, and today we are here speaking a totally different language; the wind of change sent upon our people, and we have here today an international group of people representing the world, and that is a great change for us to be able to say to you once again [Words in Maori].”

Peter Mason (CIML President)

Mr. Mason began by saying that on behalf of all his colleagues representing all of the countries and all legal metrologists across the world, he also wished to say three times, thank you, thank you, thank you.

He also recognized the fact that, while English was their working language, the official language of the Organization continued to be French, and therefore he would also say, merci, merci, merci.

Mr. Mason confirmed that what delegates had heard that day was undoubtedly the warmest and most memorable welcome that he had ever experienced in his years with the Organization. It was something that they would carry away with them as a memory; it would also, he thought, be an inspiration for the work that they were going to do over the next three days, so once again he said thank you, thank you, thank you for the warmth that had been expressed, and for the description that Mr. Matua Matt Maihi had given of his beautiful country. New Zealand was a country which many of those present had already had an opportunity to see, and which he knew some of them would be

taking more time to see since they had travelled this long distance in order to be there. Thank you, thank you, thank you, he repeated.

This was followed by a Waiata (or song):

Te aroha - Love

Te whakapono - Faith

Me te rangimarie - Peace

Tatou tatou e - For us all

Mr. Mason then told delegates that it was his very great pleasure to introduce, and to invite to address the CIML, the honorable Paul Goldsmith, newly appointed Minister of Commerce. He knew that CIML Members were doubly honored to have Mr. Goldsmith with them that day: this would be one of his first official engagements in his new role, and he had also had to miss some important meetings in the Capital in order to attend the CIML meeting. Members should be extremely grateful that he had been able to address them.

Looking at Mr. Goldsmith's CV, Mr. Mason said that he also saw what would be called in his own country "a local lad", and that he was therefore probably better placed than most to give Members a welcome to the city of Auckland and the vibrant commercial heart of the country. Without any further ado, therefore, he would invite Minister Goldsmith address the meeting.

The Honorable Paul Goldsmith, Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs

In English and in Maori, Mr. Goldsmith greeted Mr. Mason, Members of the CIML and guests. He said that he very much appreciated the opportunity to speak to them all and to open this, the 49th CIML Meeting.

As those present knew, the Organization had begun with the signing of the Treaty in Paris in 1955. It had taken 59 years, but he was pleased to open this meeting on the historic occasion of the Organization's first visit to New Zealand. He therefore offered a welcome to New Zealand, and to Auckland. In addition to having an interesting and productive meeting, he hoped Members would take the opportunity to enjoy a little of the New Zealand scenery and hospitality while they were there. Indeed, they might like to test the volume of some of the wine bottled over on Waikiki later in the week!

All consumers, Mr. Goldsmith pointed out, needed accurate measurements in all facets of life. The work of bodies such as the OIML lay behind so much of what was taken for granted by consumers. An effective legal metrology system underpinned the economy. Every day, consumers, traders, government regulators and industry made decisions based on measurement results, and a well-functioning society relied on confidence in the accuracy and transparency of all measurements used in daily life. It was his view that the most important thing a government could do was to provide stability and predictability. Where there were those conditions, this led to confidence; where there was confidence in the business and consumer spheres, that led to investment, and it was investment that led ultimately to jobs and to the higher living standards to which all aspired.

And so, politicians, officials, regulators, all play their part, and, of course, CIML Members played a very important role, underpinning all those details that were relied on in a well-functioning economy. As international trade expanded, so did the importance of the CIML's efforts to extend the reach of mutually compatible and internationally recognized measurements.

In many instances, Mr. Goldsmith continued, accurate measurements saved lives. Taking the area of road safety, the World Health Organization had reported in 2013 that each year 1.25 million people died on the world's roads – an enormous cost in both finance and human suffering was involved, and so the reduction in traffic accidents was a key social goal for all governments, and, as Members knew, a need for effective regulation in this area was the enforcement agencies' ability to accurately measure a vehicle's speed and weight and a driver's alcohol consumption.

Similarly, global protection and monitoring of the environment was currently a widespread expectation. Monitoring the effects of pollution in water and the atmosphere involved critical measurements, which would have a direct impact on how life was lived in the future. Decisions made by governments around the world which affected people's health and the environment were meaningless without the support of accurate measurement. In New Zealand, the government had four key priorities for the next three years:

1. To responsibly manage government finances. Mr. Goldsmith was pleased to announce that New Zealand was now back in surplus;
2. To build a more competitive and productive economy;
3. To deliver better public services; and
4. To rebuild the city of Christchurch, which, as many of those present would know, had been badly damaged by an earthquake in 2011.

The successful implementation of these policies relied on support from effective standards and conformance infrastructures and the ability to evaluate the effectiveness of what was done. Limited resources needed to be focused on where they could be most effectively utilized, and return best value for the investment made.

So this OIML meeting was called, Mr. Goldsmith said, for a variety of experts from around the world, presenting a unique opportunity for Members to share international best practice and to consider and set the future direction of the important work of the OIML.

Mr. Goldsmith expressed pleasure in opening the 49th Committee Meeting and in wishing delegates well in their discussions and deliberations. He hoped that they would enjoy their time in Auckland and in New Zealand and thanked Members for coming.

Mr. Mason thanked Minister Goldsmith for his words, which he thought would resonate with everyone in the room. He also wished to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution which the New Zealand delegation made to the work of OIML, not only in

making the present meeting possible but also their active involvement in a number of OIML Technical Committees and their role as co-convenor of one of the newly established Subcommittees. The present meeting offered a good opportunity for acknowledging the contribution which the New Zealand administration was making to OIML work. He expressed his thanks.

Mr. Mason said that it was now time to pass to the business part of the meeting. The opening speeches had been delivered and it was time to pass to the formalities, the first of which was to conduct the roll call, which he asked Mr. Kool to conduct.

Roll call

Mr. Kool explained that he would call out the names and asked the representatives or delegations to hold up their country plates in order to make their presence known.

- Albania was not present but had given a proxy to Germany.
- Algeria was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Australia was present.
- Austria was present.
- Belarus was not present but had given a proxy to the Russian Federation.
- Belgium was not present but had given a proxy to France.
- Brazil was present.
- Bulgaria was not present but had given a proxy to the Czech Republic.
- Cameroon was not present but had given a proxy to Canada.
- Canada was present.
- Colombia was not present but had given a proxy to the United States.
- Croatia was present.
- Cuba was not present but had given a proxy to China.
- Cyprus was not present but had given a proxy to Canada.
- Czech Republic was present.
- Denmark was present.
- Egypt was present.
- Finland was not present but had given a proxy to Sweden.
- France was present.
- Germany was present.
- Greece was not present but had given a proxy to Ireland.
- Hungary was not present but had given a proxy to Slovakia.
- India was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Indonesia was not present but had given a proxy to Vietnam.
- Iran was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Ireland was present.
- Israel was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Italy was not present but had given a proxy to Ireland.
- Japan was present.

- Kazakhstan was not present but had given a proxy to the Russian Federation.
- Kenya was present.
- Korea (Rep.) was present.
- Macedonia (F.Y.R) was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Monaco was not present but had given a proxy to France.
- Morocco was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Netherlands was present.
- New Zealand was present.
- Norway was not present but had given a proxy to Sweden.
- Pakistan was not present and had not given a proxy.
- P.R. China was present.
- Poland was present.
- Portugal was not present but had given a proxy to Poland.
- Romania was present.
- Russian Federation was present.
- Saudi Arabia was present.
- Serbia was not present but had given a proxy to Germany.
- Slovakia was present.
- Slovenia was not present but had given a proxy to Austria.
- South Africa was present.
- Spain was present.
- Sri Lanka was not present and had not given a proxy.
- Sweden was present.
- Switzerland was present.
- Tanzania was present.
- Tunisia was not present but had given a proxy to Egypt.
- Turkey was present.
- United Kingdom was present.
- United States was present.
- Vietnam was present.
- Zambia was not present and had not given a proxy.

There was therefore a total of 51 Member States or CIML Members present or represented, so the quorum of 45 had been reached.

Approval of the agenda

Mr. Mason said that Version 3 had been tabled as a draft agenda, to which he wished to add an extra item, which CIML Members would be aware of from circulars which Mr. Mason had previously distributed. This was to add an item discussing the CIML's approach to the potential renewal of the BIML Director's contract, which would expire at the end of the following year. This item would normally be taken under Item 3, "BIML matters", but in practice Mr. Mason considered that it would be more convenient to take it after Item 5, when an opportunity would be given to the Director to make an address and answer CIML Members' questions.

Mr. Mason asked Members whether they were happy to accept the Agenda with that addition; the agenda was duly adopted.

1 Approval of the minutes of the 48th CIML Meeting

Mr. Mason informed Members that the minutes had been prepared from the recorded transcript of CIML proceedings, and circulated, and were therefore a very full record of what had been said. He asked for questions or comments.

There being none, the Minutes were formally adopted without any objections or amendments. This would constitute Resolution 1, which would be voted upon on the final day.

2 General report by the CIML President

Mr. Mason delivered his formal report on the past year's activities:

"My general report has already been circulated, and indeed made available also in French, but I will crave your indulgence by reading it into the records of the meeting, in particular as there are one or two things which I want to add since the text was distributed.

It certainly remains the case that I am very much looking forward to this meeting and that there is a lot to report on progress on the matters which preoccupied us at last year's meeting. I think it is also important that we recognize that this is our opportunity to consider how we should build on that progress in the years to come.

Initially, I would like to welcome a number of new Members to the Committee:

Firstly, we now have 60 Member States, following the re-admission of the Republic of Cameroon. As we have noted, the representative of Cameroon, its CIML Member, Mr. David Tsegui has not been able to join us today, but I will nevertheless extend to him a warm welcome in his absence.

Over the course of the year, we have welcomed a further 11 new Members to the CIML, and in particular I would welcome, as they are present:

- Mr. Bozidar Ljubic, of Croatia, and
- Engineer Ahmed Yousef Hussein Abo Taleb, of Egypt.

We will extend in their absence a welcome to the other CIML Members who have not been able to join us.

I would also like to report that we have a new Corresponding Member, Azerbaijan, and thus that brings our total of Corresponding Members to 68.

I am also aware of at least one Corresponding Member that has begun the process of acceding to the Treaty and therefore I hope to be able to report a further increase in membership next year.

The BIML Director will be providing detailed information on the current financial position of the Organization later today. However, once again in general terms it is possible to report that the continued investment in the renovation of the Bureau's premises in Paris and in the more modern OIML website, which we saw demonstrated yesterday, have both been achieved without damaging the healthy financial position of our Organization.

I can also report that all members of the Bureau staff have moved to the new terms and conditions set out in the new *Staff regulations* which we adopted last year. This is very good news as it would have placed a considerable administrative burden on a small organization like ours if we had been obliged to operate two sets of terms and conditions at the same time.

The repair and modernization of the Bureau's offices in Paris is also now effectively complete. Perhaps inevitably, for anyone who has experience of working with builders, additional problems were found which have involved extra expense and prolonged the disruption caused by such extensive building work. But these problems I think simply demonstrate how important it was for us to undertake this work if we were to maintain the Organization's principal asset, and that after all was our primary purpose. It is, however, a bonus that we have greatly improved the working facilities of the Bureau's offices, and in particular the new conference center is proving very popular with all who make use of it. And as I pointed out last year, we also now have the opportunity to make savings, as we no longer have to pay for external meeting facilities in Paris.

The past year has also seen considerable progress in building our new, interactive website which was demonstrated in Ho Chi Minh City last year. Upon completion, we think we can look forward to having a sophisticated tool which will be able to support new and much more efficient ways of working. I was therefore pleased to see so many of you present at the seminar yesterday, at which we were given a demonstration of what the new website can do, and I must say that I found an enthusiastic reception for that work from everyone that I have spoken to since that seminar. It remains, however, important that all of us use the new functionality of the website if we are to make the most of its potential for improving the way that we conduct our technical work. I continue to urge all CIML Members to take a close interest in this, as there are a number of things, not least the registering of electronic votes, which can only be done by a CIML Member or a specifically designated representative – the persons that we are now calling Assignees.

On the subject of our technical work, I expressed my concerns last year about the amount of observable progress we can show in some of our technical work. This is most clearly seen in the reduction in the number of meetings and committee drafts over the last few years. In what was a very constructive meeting, in March the Presidential Council began the process of reviewing the portfolio of projects to identify those in need of most attention. At the time of that meeting, we had already identified as one area of priority the need to make more progress on R 117 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*, where it was becoming clear that the need to have Parts 2

and 3 available was becoming urgent. The efforts that were made by all members of the TC 8/SC 3 project groups, and in particular the co-conveners, made it possible to accelerate that work to the extent that both parts are being submitted to you for approval at our meeting, and I would like to acknowledge the extremely large amount of hard work that went into that process. I believe the ability to make such progress was made possible by three things:

- firstly, the new *Directives for OIML technical work*, OIML B 6, do give us the opportunity to operate more flexibly, in particular through the appropriate use of proxies, and we were able to see what was possible as a result of that;
- second, I think we were able to identify that where there is a readiness of conveners and secretariats to work closely with Bureau staff it is possible to make better use of the resources that all of us have available to us; and
- finally, and in my view most importantly, we can see in this case the advantages of CIML Members themselves taking a close personal interest in the way work is being approached in our important project groups.

Still on the subject of our technical work, in September I had the great pleasure of attending the TC 6 meeting in the Republic of Korea. I can report that excellent progress is being made on all three TC 6 projects, and personally I was very encouraged to see the level of engagement in an area which, as you will recall, has generated some controversy in the past. I hope we will continue to see progress being made in this very important area.

The achievements in both the areas of technical work I have mentioned will hopefully be reflected in many other projects that we will be discussing during the course of our meeting. All of them underline, in my view, the message that I presented last year, namely how important it is to encourage all Members of the Committee and their staff to take an interest in, and participate as much as possible, in our technical activities. And indeed, one of the things I can also mention as a direct consequence of the presentation which was made yesterday on the functionality of the new website was the speed with which some of our Members, including, I believe, at least one of our Corresponding Members, was able to sign up for involvement in some of the important projects that we have underway. So this is a clear demonstration of how the website is making that process easier and more efficient.

While the OIML also has key functions in providing the framework in its certificate systems, in liaising with other international organizations and providing support to members of the worldwide legal metrology community, all of these are founded on the quality of our technical work.

Turning to our certificate systems, during the year we have also seen further work on the MAA, building on the seminar which was held in Ho Chi Minh City last year and in subsequent discussions at the CIML. Making a success of the MAA is the single most important element in achieving the second objective that we set out in the 2011 *OIML Strategy*, that is “To **provide mutual recognition systems** which reduce trade barriers and costs in a global market.” The number of task groups that have been set up demonstrates that this is a challenge with many aspects and I am grateful for the readiness which many colleagues showed at the meeting in March to become involved in this work. I am particularly grateful to CIML First Vice-President Prof. Roman

Schwartz for the lead he has given. He will be reporting on the progress on this work later in the meeting.

Two other matters have engaged my personal attention during the year. The first is the proposal to establish an advisory group on matters relating to what we often call, loosely, “developing countries”. As discussed last year, a better (though unfortunately longer) title is “countries and economies with emerging metrology systems”, and it may be that we will just have to adopt an acronym if we are going to use that phrase in the future. Even then we probably have a problem about how we pronounce the acronym, but we can sort that out. I have been very pleased with the number of colleagues who have stepped forward to take part in the work of this group. Its first formal meeting took place yesterday evening, and a report on the work of that group will be presented during the course of this meeting. In particular, a survey has already been launched to identify what the priorities of the group should be, and again I have been encouraged by the level of response that we received to that survey.

Alongside the initiatives coming from the Advisory Group, the Bureau has continued to look for opportunities to support capacity building in developing countries. One of the highlights of my year was to visit the AFRIMETS Legal Metrology School in Hammamet, in Tunisia, where I was able to see for myself the excellent program of speakers which the Bureau had assisted in putting together. Over 80 legal metrologists had been brought together from across the African continent, and it was most encouraging to see the enthusiasm and the liveliness which they brought to their studies.

The second area which has been engaging my personal attention is the opportunity which we identified for the OIML to participate in an OECD study on the role of international organizations in regulatory cooperation. I believe we have a chance in this to draw attention to the many strengths we have in the ways of working we have adopted and to share these with colleagues in other organizations. There are some organizations that are only beginning the process of reform that we have seen over the past five years and there is much that they can learn, I believe, from our experience. That in turn will help maintain the profile of legal metrology in these important international forums.

As regards our bilateral relationships with other international organizations, we continue to work well with the BIPM, an organization which is now heavily engaged in its own process of internal reform. Some of the concrete examples of that working together were demonstrated yesterday in terms of the way that the resources of our Bureau and the BIPM have been brought together on the work relating to the website.

Another example was the level of cooperation at the Metrology School that I have already mentioned. But these are only one or two instances of an approach to collaboration which is now both deep and broad. It was also a great pleasure for me to attend the ILAC/IAF General Assembly this year, at which I signed a renewed Memorandum of Understanding with both organizations. These relationships continue to be very important if we are to achieve a genuinely global metrology system. I should say that there were a number of things which I personally took from the ILAC/IAF General Assembly, points of interest about matters that are very similar to the ones that engage our attention. The arrangements for their annual meeting was one of the things which they were spending a great deal of time reconsidering; I think we may need to give some further thought ourselves to how we organize our annual meetings in the years to come. Another important example that I took from that meeting was the work

which ILAC in particular are doing to put more flesh onto the strategic vision which they have, and again, I think we will be having to go back to that issue during the course of our discussions.

As many of you will be aware, in May 2014 I stepped down as Chief Executive of the UK's National Measurement Office, though I continue to serve as a senior official of the Office on a part-time basis and I remain, of course, the UK's CIML Member. The advantage of this is that I expect to be able to devote more time to my responsibilities as President. My priorities in this are as I expressed them last year – to support colleagues in the legal metrology community across the world and to promote more widely the importance of metrology in economic development. During the year I have attended meetings in Abu Dhabi, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, in Tunisia and in Canada as well as several visits to the Bureau's office in Paris and to OECD. After this meeting I will be attending the annual meeting of the APLMF, and it will be my intention to also attend at least one meeting of all of the other Regional Legal Metrology Organizations during the second half of my Presidency. Working with colleagues across the world, and most particularly those in the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations, is essential if we are to make the greatest impact across all the areas identified in the *OIML Strategy* we adopted in 2011.

Looking forward, my personal priorities will be to encourage the streamlining of our technical work, through more intensive use of the procedures in B 6 and the new features on our interactive website, and to pay particular attention to those activities which are of the greatest importance to our Members whose metrology systems are still at an early stage of development. In all of this I know I can count on strong contributions from our two Vice-Presidents and my other colleagues on the Presidential Council, which was further strengthened earlier this year when we were joined by Dr. Villiere, the CIML Member for Australia. Both the Director and myself continue to benefit greatly from being able to turn to them to assist us on a wide variety of issues which arise during the year.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the BIML Director, Stephen Patoray, and his dedicated team of staff for their significant accomplishments. I have been very impressed by the way in which all the staff in the Bureau, under the leadership of the Director, have risen to the challenges of the program of change which we have introduced, and I was particularly impressed that they continued to do so during the period of disruption which was created by the refurbishment of the building. So I think I can be confident in looking forward to another successful week here in Auckland. The great strength of our organization is that it is a membership organization. As a member-led organization, it is important that we make the most of our chances to meet together, not just in formal sessions but in the other events which are organized. But equally, being a membership organization means that we are very dependent on the willingness of our members to participate fully in all the activities of the Organization. We have made a lot of effort over the last few years to modernize and make more efficient our systems and procedures, but these are not ends in themselves. We will only see real benefits flow if we are now able to involve more of our members in tackling the challenges ahead. And perhaps that is a topic which we can discuss more in the margins of our formal sessions.

So in conclusion can I thank you for your attention and confirm that I am happy to take any questions which Members have on my report and the topics that I have mentioned. Thank you very much.”

3 BIML matters

3.1 Report on BIML activities

Mr. Patoray said “good morning” in Maori, English and French.

He apologized in advance that his presentation might sometimes become a little long as he would be going through the activities of the BIML, but he would try to keep things moving along. Taking account of some of Members’ comments in the past, he had either had not enough detail, too much detail, or just about the right amount. So in many cases he must be doing something at least reasonably good, since he had received comments on both sides of the equation!

Bureau Staff

Mr. Patoray was pleased to announce that, regarding the staff, the pictures were the same ones as Members had seen the previous year; there had been no changes in the staff and all had pulled together when they needed to.

During the previous morning’s seminar, the three members of the Bureau’s staff who formed the web team had been present in France until about 2:30 a.m., continuing to finish up some things that they had noted during the presentation, and also observing many of the emails that Members had been sending because they were registering individuals from their country or economy. So it had been a very interesting time and Mr. Patoray wanted to commend all of his staff for their excellent work. They continued to do that really without any question as far as the time it took, or the effort, and, as had been indicated by Mr. Mason, amid a bit of disruption, although most of the building work had been done at the lower level, so it had not been quite as disruptive as might have been indicated.

Organization of the CIML meeting

Concerning the organization of the CIML meeting itself, Mr. Patoray particularly wanted to identify Mrs. Saint-Germain, who had spent countless hours making arrangements, contacting Members and organizing the event both over the many months and also on site in Auckland. Mr. Patoray had been receiving emails from her at about 3 am on Saturday/Sunday as she prepared things, and she had been up late again the night before the current meeting. Mr. Patoray’s phone was not turned off and buzzed all night, and he appreciated people who worked like this. Thanks to Mrs. Saint-Germain’s continued contact with Members, almost 20 additional delegations or proxies had been gained during the week prior to the meeting.

International relations

The Bureau staff had travelled extensively over the last year. Mr. Kool had met with many different organizations; Mr. Dunmill, as indicated by Mr. Mason, had participated heavily in the recent AFRIMETS school; Mr. Mussio was currently focused on some very special projects. There was basically one expert for everything the Organization did

which meant that priorities had to be established. There were times when things might not be done as rapidly as possible, but everything possible was done to meet the challenge.

World Metrology Day

The 2014 World Metrology Day had been a great success, and a record number of hits had been recorded on the WMD website. The posters had also been downloaded a large number of times. Growth was continuing in this area, which was very pleasing, and offered a good opportunity to work with the BIPM directly. This particular very successful poster had been developed in the Republic of Korea by KRISS. For 2015 the theme would be tied into many other international organizations, because it would be the Year of Light. *Measurements and light* had been chosen as the theme and AFRIMETS would develop the poster. Their contribution was appreciated and a successful 2015 World Metrology Day was expected.

Directives for technical work

There had been orderly implementation of OIML B 6. This continued and the topic would arise again later in the meeting, but the OIML was learning from it by its use. As indicated by Mr. Mason, there had been an excellent experience with R 117 in TC 8/SC 3 and the co-conveners and the BIML had worked together to push very hard to get R 117 ready. Mr. Patoray appreciated their efforts and also the fact that they had learned a little bit more about using B 6, and particularly proxies. Again, this would arise later in the meeting. However, some aspects of B 6 were not as flexible as Mr. Mason had suggested.

Building renovation

Renovation of the building was now complete. The front door had been rebuilt and reinstalled the previous week. A lot of repairs, painting and other cosmetic work had been needed because there had been saturation level humidity in the walls of the building. Moisture in the basement level had been almost 100 % because there was what amounted to a “lake” beneath the building because of all the broken pipes. In addition to other problems, it had not been a healthy working environment. All that had been seen to and they were now waiting for the walls to dry out sufficiently to be painted.

Website

Mr. Patoray very much appreciated the enthusiastic response to the previous day’s seminar, and even more the fact that many Members had actually used it after the seminar itself. Several emails had already been received. He would go into more detail later.

Special project for countries and economies with emerging legal metrology systems

The OIML had a special project for countries and economies with emerging legal metrology systems, about which Mr. Kool would expand later. From an impromptu meeting with the advisory group the previous day, and also during the RLMO meeting, there seemed to be a convergence of the various projects. It was hoped that some of the synergy from the website could be taken and built on to produce a better product for everyone. To date almost nothing had been spent out of the sum allocated from

Members' funds – a small amount had been spent on some flash drives for the AFRIMETS school, so that everyone there would have all the documents available. There would also be expenditure for an expert report that was currently under consideration and which would focus on emerging legal metrology systems.

Member States

The return of Cameroon as a Member State was good news; they had paid up all their arrears. Other Members would be mentioned later.

Work program and OIML Strategy

The work program, which had been published on the site, and which the Bureau attempted to keep up to date, was basically a history of what the Bureau did, rather than a chart for the future.

Mr. Mason had also mentioned a challenge for the future: Mr. Patoray would like to put forward a strategic plan based on the *Strategy*. The *Strategy* was an excellent document, but did not really give a plan for three to five years of major objectives and future action. The *Strategy* gave a picture of the scope of what could be done but did not give the actual activity or who was responsible, how long it would take and when results might be measurable. Mr. Patoray would like to see these objectives developed out of the *Strategy* and turned into the Bureau's work program.

Travel

Members had received a document which listed all the meetings and travel for the past year. Mr. Patoray himself had travelled much more extensively in the current year than in the previous one. Mr. Mason had also travelled much more in the current year, as had Mr. Mussio. Travel had therefore amounted to more in terms of expense, but Mr. Patoray still expected to be within budget limits, and travelling and meeting people had been a productive experience. He had recently attended an excellent conference on quality infrastructure in China and how it fitted within metrology, because sometimes there was a disconnect with structure, standards and metrology. Messrs. Mason and Patoray had both attended a meeting in Abu Dhabi, also several other meetings, and he was planning to attend the APLMF after the current meeting.

Mr. Patoray asked for questions on this section of his presentation, but there were none. He reminded Members that acceptance of this report would be one of the resolutions for acceptance in the final session of the meeting.

3.2 Progress with the new OIML website

On the subject of the website, Mr. Patoray did not wish to take up too much of Members' time at present as most delegates had attended the presentation at the seminar the previous day. Those who had not been there or needed help or further demonstration were invited to contact any of the Bureau staff who were present. He was in possession of a list of current user names and anyone who was not on that list should contact the staff to have one created so that they could have access to the relevant parts of the website.

Mr. Patoray asked whether there were any questions or problems relating to the website, and was pleased to discover that there were none. It was enjoyable to watch activity on the website and see emails going back and forth.

4 Member States and Corresponding Members

Mr. Patoray said that Cameroon had re-joined as a Member State, as previously mentioned, and Azerbaijan had joined as a Corresponding Member. Several more countries were currently in the process of joining the Organization and it was encouraging to see this continuing interest from various regions of the globe: there was activity in Asia, Africa and also in the Americas. He did not want to make prophecies because the timing was always difficult to anticipate. Acceding to the Convention was a political process; it could sometimes take years for this to take place, but encouraging responses had been received from various countries, and Mr. Patoray hoped to see the number of Member States increasing soon.

There was now a record number of Member States as well as Corresponding Members, covering a significant part of the globe. Everyone seemed to him to emphasize the African continent as the area with the least coverage, but in most of the Americas also there were either only Corresponding Members or no membership at all; this was another place where additional effort could be put in. There had been some excellent help from Brazil and Colombia, as well as Cuba, to which Mr. Patoray had been able to travel in the current year for a forum; the United States and Canada were also always very strong supporters of the Organization. So with five Member States in the Americas, Mr. Patoray said that he would like to see that number increase significantly. SIM had reported that they had 34 members in what was basically the same area of the Americas, so there was a lot of potential there. Also, from the work going on in the Asia Pacific area and the agreements being worked on there, there was a lot activity in that area, and Mr. Patoray notably appreciated the work Prof. Kochsiek was putting in, Thailand being only one of the places he had visited. Prof. Kochsiek had run various seminars trying to set up things related to the infrastructure, or what OIML D 1 could do for the metrology system. Summarizing, Mr. Patoray said he was very encouraged by the record number of Members and the increase in numbers over the last four years. He invited questions – there were none.

5 Financial matters

5.1 Approval of the 2013 accounts

Mr. Patoray said that this year he had included less detail than in previous years. The current auditor was Mr. Frederick Fischer, who had reviewed all the information Members had in their reports and documents. His report was satisfactory and all the requirements relating to IPSAS were met. Mr. Fischer had been auditing OIML accounts since 2010, when the company he worked for had been contracted. He had worked on the audit for 2009, and on completion of that he had re-done the audit from 2008, which had lacked some characteristics necessary for a true audit. He had come in every quarter to review the status of the accounts, and gave a provisional report every trimester. He had given guidance on better presentation and had helped to set up the 2013–2016 budget, which had been approved in 2012. Mr. Patoray appreciated the

efforts of Mr. Fischer, and the process indicated that the OIML continued to be in a solid financial situation.

Jumping to the “bottom line”, Mr. Patoray showed a slide indicating that for 2013 the budget had been intended to have a positive result of €12 000 but in reality the budget surplus had been €46 000, considerably higher than anticipated.

Total charges, Mr. Patoray commented, had been slightly higher than anticipated. Some of this had related to the need for scaffolding at the front and back of the building for almost a year during work on the roof and façade; this expense, he explained, could not be included in capital costs because it was a one-off expense which would not be incurred in future years’ charges. Similarly, the charge for the architect could not be capitalized or depreciated and thus featured among the year’s costs.

Income was almost on target, and would increase in the coming year due to the change in classification of a number of Members.

Mr. Patoray showed Members their net assets in picture form. These had been climbing since 2011 and continued to do so, largely due to the investment in the building, which had recently been revalued at €3.2 million, having increased by about €350 000 due to the renovations and a slight increase in Paris property prices. Depreciation costs had gone in to the account and come out as cash, and the cash had dropped a little in 2013, which was when most of the expenditure on the building work had taken place.

Mr. Patoray showed a chart indicating a drop in the base contributory share in 2013, followed by stability until the end of the budgetary period in 2016.

Referring to travel and charges, Mr. Patoray said that this was taken seriously in all Organizations. Members had to justify their attendance at meetings such as the CIML, and the Bureau took their travel costs equally seriously. They had been under budget since 2011, but he expected that 2014 would be pretty close to budget, due to the increase in travel recounted earlier. However, it was closely watched and controlled.

Mr. Richard asked about employee benefits, referring to note 10 in the 2013 accounts document (Addendum 5.1), in which there was a table of acquired pension rights from 2006 to 2013. This number was continuously increasing and so he wondered what the projection for the future was. Would the number ever be stable, or would the value of the building increase in proportion?

Mr. Patoray replied that the numbers given related to the actuary account done in 2010–2011. He had not felt it necessary to do another, but with the current pension changes and Mr. Dunmill moving from the OIML pension system into a private pension, it might now be appropriate. The numbers were increasing due to the effect of inflation on the rights of those people currently receiving pensions. Regarding stabilization or decrease, the reality was that the recipients were all getting older and no more contributions were coming in. Eventually the numbers would decrease but nobody would predict, or wish for this event. The increased value of the building certainly covered this liability. The numbers would eventually stabilize or drop, and also the inflation rate had not been as high as had been projected. Actuarial reviews were expensive and had not seemed an immediate priority, but one would be undertaken. Another question was whether it was necessary to continue to put a provision for pensions in the budget.

On the subject of chapter 3 “Execution of the budget”, Mr. Van Mullem asked for an explanation of the administrative costs, which had almost doubled compared to the budget (Note 16 on page 46 of 53 in the document).

Mr. Patoray replied that he could provide a complete breakdown of these costs. Most of the charges were one-time matters, for example the scaffolding, the architect’s fee, payment to the ILO for the lawsuit which had been part of the system. He would supply detail later.

Mr. Van Mullem also pointed out that the income from certificates had dropped compared with 2012 and 2013, and asked for an explanation of this.

Mr. Patoray replied that this was because 100 certificates had not been forwarded to the BIML for a period of time. The Bureau had therefore temporarily not been able to issue invoices and receive the revenue for the certificates in question. In fact the amount had dropped in one year but had risen by a corresponding amount in the next. There had therefore been no change in the number of certificates overall.

Mr. Van Mullem further asked about the €76 000 entered in the accounts as “other income”, which appeared in the results but not in the budget.

Mr. Patoray explained that this related to the re-accounting from the past relating to the resolution about clarification of three years of arrears. Many past accounts had had eight or so years of arrears in the accounts. It had been necessary to account for the adjustment, which arose from the habit, in the past, of continuing to invoice Members after the three-year limit had passed. These had been entered in past accounts as bad debts and had had to be taken out, so it looked like income because the offset had to be shown. This was a one-time and very unusual effect and would not reappear.

Mr. Patoray pointed out a translation error in one of the tables: The French word “Logiciel” had been wrongly translated as “Buildings” instead of “Software”. This had been carefully checked with the auditor.

5.1bis Re-appointment of the external accountant

Mr. Patoray advised Members that Article 21 in the Financial Regulations indicated that the Committee must appoint an independent chartered accountant upon a recommendation made by the Director. This appointment was renewable for a term of four years. He had mentioned that Mr. Fischer had begun his term in 2010, so the four-year limit had now been reached. The work that Mr. Fischer had done had been extremely good. He worked for a very large accounting firm, so other auditors from that same firm would be available. Mr. Fischer had taken the Bureau from what had been essentially a cash accounting scheme that might not have been completely accurate in all of its aspects, but that had been audited from time to time. All the numbers had been included, so that Mr. Fischer had been able to recreate 2008 and 2009, working from the 2010 accounts. He had worked with the Bureau in the process of ensuring that their accounts were correctly presented according to the IPSAS accounting standard, because that had not previously been the case. The current budget was running on those. Mr. Fischer had developed tools to evaluate the accounts more efficiently, and had been able to work with the Bureau when they had problems and questions, so Mr. Patoray was very pleased with his work and with the company he worked for. The resolution before Members was to continue the contract with Mr. Fischer’s company for a four-year term, beginning at the current meeting. This would not necessarily mean Mr. Fischer would

do the work for the entire time, and Mr. Patoray was aware that there was a need to change auditors from time to time, particularly when dealing with financial accounts, but in Mr. Patoray's opinion, Mr. Fischer had really just begun the true accounting process within the last year. Until that time, the OIML had been in the transitional phase to reach accrual accounting. A contract with the firm was signed at the beginning of each year. The BIML was ready to do that at once, and Mr. Patoray's advice was to reappoint the same company in order to maintain the continuous and consistent flow of information. He asked for questions or comments.

Mr. Richard said that he had the impression that there was slight confusion in the terminology of the working document and the draft resolution. Item 5.1*bis* mentioned the external accountant and the draft resolution also mentioned the firm involved, LG Audit & Conseils, as accountant. He felt that the term "accountant" should be changed to "external auditor".

Mr. Patoray agreed that this was correct.

Mr. Kool commented that, as he understood it, the company was known as the "external accountant", and the person doing the work was the actual auditor.

Mr. Patoray stated that the *Financial regulations* indicated that there should be an independent chartered accountant who would act as auditor. The BIML did the accounting by keeping the books, and these were audited by the auditor appointed by an independent company of chartered accountants. He suggested that for the sake of consistency it would be best to use the words of the Financial Regulations.

Mr. Mason adjudged that Mr. Richard had made a good point, but that the best phrase to use in the resolution would be the phrase in the *Financial regulations*, which was the "independent chartered accountant". It was his understanding that this phrase would capture both the contract with the company and a contract with an individual. It was being proposed that in this case the contract was with the company, for the reasons outlined by Mr. Patoray. Using the phrasing in the *Financial regulations* would capture the concept of auditing, because that was the purpose of having an independent chartered accountant, and also the most important element, which was that of "independent", which was the same as "external", thereby distinguishing this appointment from the accountancy capability within the organization.

Dr. Ehrlich asked how the cost of employing this company compared with the charges levied by comparable companies, and whether the charges for the next four years changed any basic questions of this sort.

Mr. Patoray said he had not done research on the cost of other companies. The costs did not change much from one contract to another, especially as now that the auditor was familiar with what was being done, the work took him less time. In his early days he had taken three days to complete the external audit, but now it took no more than a day and a half, as he had set up his tools for acquiring the numbers. He worked for a large company, and other auditors within that company would also have access to his tools. Mr. Patoray had not pursued rival quotations. If there were a problem, it would not be necessary to contract this company for the whole four years being approved in the Resolution, they could be reappointed year by year. He added that Mr. Kool would change the wording of the resolution according to Switzerland's suggestion.

Mr. Mason suggested that tracking the wording of the financial regulations would require the insertion of the words "independent chartered" in front of "accountant". On

the question of whether good value was being obtained from the company concerned, he thought this was probably best considered by understanding where LG Audit & Conseils stood within the French financial accountancy market; he wondered whether it would be possible to ascertain whether Mrs. Lagauterie considered this company to be a standard accountancy service, or whether there was anything else that should be taken into consideration.

Mrs. Lagauterie said she had no knowledge of the matter at the moment, but would do some research into how this company compared with others on the market.

Mr. Mason suggested taking a vote, in anticipation of the formal approval of the Resolution later in the meeting.

Mr. Kool read the wording “This Resolution, having regard to Article 21.4 of the OIML *Financial regulations* of OIML B 8 of 2012, following the recommendation of the Director, appoints LG Audit & Conseils as the independent chartered accountant of the organization for a four year term from 1st January 2015”.

This motion was unanimously approved.

5.2 Management of the Translation Center

Mr. Patoray reminded Members that at the CIML meeting two years previously there had been discussion of the continuous growth in the funds in the Translation Center since about 2003, because there had been no translation activity to use them up. It had been noted that most of the work in the technical area was now done in English, so translation from French to English, which had been the fund’s original purpose, was no longer necessary.

Members had agreed to make it possible to take some of those funds to work on the backlog of English publications that had not been translated into French. This had included the minutes from the 2004 and 2008 Conferences. Several different sources of translation had been used. The biggest part of this for technical work had been through the French LNE. Up to five people had been working on translations, and they had organized themselves to be able to re-read and check the documents.

An independent translator had translated the Conference minutes and a number of non-technical documents. All this had brought the funds down quite substantially. The backlog had been more or less resolved in the last year, and several of the Recommendations were currently being completed and would shortly be published. A substantial number of documents had been translated, and the stage had now been reached where the translations were being paid for out of the current budget, although no allowance had been made in this budget for translation. As it had not formed part of past budgets, it had not been considered in the making of the current one. Mr. Patoray felt that that money used for translation should in fact figure in the next budget, because it was rather expensive – a basic Recommendation in three parts cost about €5 000, and a longer version such as R 117 would probably be closer to €8 000. Payment was on a per page basis, on a generally accepted standard. Several companies had been considered. This was the rate paid to LNE staff on a per page basis, because a page might be a graph or a picture, or might be packed full of more words than were usually expected on a page. A technical expert was needed to do this for Recommendations and Documents. The number of translations in the current year should be lower.

Mr. Patoray also mentioned that requests for funds for the Translation Center had intentionally not been sent out for 2014. This had been part of the budget which had been included as an income of €15 000. In the previous year, €1 400 had been received as a contribution, but no other funds had been submitted. The fund as such was no longer necessary and therefore no longer existed. There would be a need to determine what to do with any remaining funds in the following year and this would come up for discussion at the 50th CIML Meeting. Mr. Patoray added that Mr. Pulham, the BIML Editor/Webmaster, had managed the translations. If he was working on backlog (only), his hours were tracked and the Bureau was refunded out of the Fund for his work.

By the end of the current year, the fund balance should be down to less than €20 000.

5.3 Renovation of the BIML building

Mr. Patoray told Members that in the past year the Presidential Council meeting and several other meetings had been held in the new BIML conference facility. WELMEC had also used it for a strategy session. The BIML had charged for this session, not to make money but just to break even.

The main renovation work had consisted of:

- a new central heating boiler,
- replacement of the original roof dating back to the late 1800s,
- venting in the attic to stop condensation,
- resurfacing of both the front and back façades,
- emergency exits added at the lower level,
- installation of a new kitchen,
- repair and renovation of the drainage system (there had in fact been a “lake” under the building, and neighbors lower down in the street had been complaining about water entering their premises; the repair had been an amazing process: no digging had been done, instead, a flexible membrane had been put inside the existing pipes through access ports, and heated and hardened to create a sleeve inside the existing pipes, which cameras had shown to be broken in many places under the building),
- installation of air conditioning in the conference center,
- installation of a system for ventilating the lower level (very important because of the humidity levels there),
- renovation of the WC areas,
- removal of the damaged chimney which had been a potential hazard for the sidewalk,
- renovation of the courtyard,
- a rebuild of the original front door including an OIML logo, laser-cut out of brass, in each of its large circular glass panels, and
- replacement of a number of doors and windows.

There was still a need to wait for the walls to dry out completely so that they could be painted, but this was merely cosmetic. There was also a completely upgraded electrical installation, which included the ability to turn the electricity on and off remotely, thus

controlling the electricity powering the web server in case of power failure, which was very important for the continuous functioning of the servers and associated equipment.

Tasks still remaining were the installation of a security system, quotations for which were currently arriving. The current security system was inadequate, comprising only a motion sensor on each floor, and there were no cameras, no smoke or carbon monoxide detectors, and nothing on any of the windows or doors. Nothing had yet been done in the garden; the cleaning staff tidied it up once a month, but at present there was just a rough area of soil. Mr. Patoray did not consider the garden to be a mandatory expense; time and funds would be found for it in due course.

On the second level, a ceiling consisting of metal strips was falling down, and there had also been numerous floods there; the carpets had never been replaced after the floods, and probably concealed some serious damage. The Director's office had never been renovated - Mr. Patoray had not considered that to be a required expense at a time when there had been so many others, but he would appreciate the ability to make improvements. It looked rather tired, and was, after all, the main receiving area for visitors.

The server and associated equipment would be moved. Those who had attended the seminar would remember that it weighed 500 kilos and was sitting on the second level. The architect had evaluated that it was not in danger of falling through the floor, but it was not well situated, so it would be moved to the lower level once that had been straightened out and the humidity brought under control.

The bottom line was that €667 000 had been spent. The building had increased in value by over €350 000, as a result of the renovations. The replacement of pipes and the like did not increase the value of the building, but certainly increased its value to the people working in it. Expenses had been watched and well controlled, reviewed by an architect as well as by Bureau staff. Mr. Dunmill had spent much time monitoring the work and ensuring that expenses were correct and accurate, frequently deducting charges for work that had not been done. The biggest problem had been the unpredicted issues that had arisen because of the state of the building. The foundation had been in very bad condition, as had the pipes underneath, all of which had driven up the cost.

The budget now contained a value for depreciation, and there was no longer any need to go above that value. The items listed as still outstanding would be done in the following year under the current budget value for yearly depreciation.

Explaining the ownership situation, Mr. Patoray said that there were 140 contributory shares. Some smaller Member States had one share; those with large populations might have up to eight. The €667 000 came out as less than €5 000 per contributory share, which seemed to Mr. Patoray to be reasonable value, as they had a share in a building whose value would increase over time. No further major renovation would be needed for the next 20 to 30 years. Nevertheless, Mr. Patoray warned that it would be inadvisable to wait a further 150 years before replacing the roof. He thought it would be advisable to plan to do one of the four floors per year, with its own budget, to include not only cosmetic tasks but also the infrastructure of the floor itself, including the equipment on that floor. Computers, printers, copiers – everything on that floor would be reviewed, and in the fifth year the outside of the building could be looked at. Only in extraordinary circumstances would such major renovations ever be necessary again. The latest estimate of the building's value had been €3.2 million, and it was known to have increased slightly since then. Mr. Patoray asked for questions or comments.

Dr. Klenovský asked whether the figure of €667 000 also included the equipment for the new website and information system.

Mr. Patoray replied that it did not. The computers, servers and other equipment came under a separate account. On the other hand, the upgrading of the electrical system had been included in the renovation work.

Mr. Awosola asked whether there were any plans to let out some of the offices once the refurbishment was complete. This was a possible source of extra income.

Mr. Patoray replied that the conference center could be rented out, but that all the offices were occupied by the Bureau staff. If more staff should be needed, a sub-division would have to be made, but at present no office space was available except a small office on the second floor, currently used to stock outdated computer equipment.

Mr. Mason told Members that the conference center was potentially available for other users. He asked Mr. Patoray to explain the approach which it was intended to take to making it available.

Mr. Patoray explained that, other than by word of mouth or informally, he did not want to advertise the center. Simple catering could be arranged via delivery services, and the cleaning staff could offer any necessary assistance until 12.30. Lunch could be delivered, as had been done for WELMEC, and set up in the lower reception room. It would not be advertised publicly, but members of the community and the Organization who showed an interest would be welcome to use it.

Mr. Birch commented that he was surprised by the lack of fire protection in the catering room. Such a building would be illegal in Australia. He did not know what the effect would be on the building's insurance.

Mr. Patoray answered that there were many old buildings in Paris without fire exits or disabled access and that this was not an issue. The lack of smoke and CO₂ detectors could be remedied by a trip to the hardware store, but there was no central system. With the security system, however, each of the four floors would have smoke, fire and, on the lower floors, also carbon monoxide detectors. However, in France, consultation with the architect had indicated that there was no requirement to have a sprinkler system or any fire retardant materials. Even fire escapes were not a requirement except for schools. A plan existed for getting out of the third floor, but an actual fire escape had not been installed because it was not required under French law. Discussion of an emergency ladder or other form of escape was ongoing.

Returning to use of the conference center, Mr. Mason reiterated that use of this was available to those organizations which found out about it by word of mouth, which would include any organization within the OIML "family", such as WELMEC, which had already made use of it, and the BIPM, with which some discussion had taken place on the possibility of them using this central Paris space for some small meetings. The facility would also be extended to the OIML's liaison organizations. He did not think it would be a good use of time and money to go through a formal marketing exercise aimed at people not known to the OIML, but the definition of "friends of the OIML" would be cast quite widely. He invited everyone in the room to be aware that this facility was available.

Mr. Dunmill confirmed, following discussions with the architect and the electrical supplier who was fitting the new security system, that there would be smoke detection

and gas detection fitted in the system, but added that in France the law concerning smoke detection was not yet in force, though it would shortly come in. The Bureau would be in compliance with this law, even though it was not strictly obliged to conform to French law, or subject to inspection under it, because of its ex-territorial status.

5.4 Forecast budget realization 2014

Mr. Patoray informed Members that one advantage of having the meeting later in the year was that the financial analysis for the third trimester had been completed. He would be emphasizing the word “near”. There had been some interesting characteristics in this particular year:

- one was increased travel, at a cost closer to budget levels;
- figures for the current meeting were still awaited, so expenses were still in a state of flux;
- €15 000 income was budgeted for the Translation Center, which was not being collected, so that represented a negative under income;
- rates for social security in France had increased; this affected all employees, as all were covered by the health aspects of French social security, so obviously that had resulted in an increase in costs;
- Mr. Dunmill had previously been having money deducted from his salary and paid into the BIML Pension System and this had been matched by the BIML. In reality, however, this had only been an accounting process, no actual money had been transferred and no real fund existed. Because of the change, the *Financial regulations* stipulated that Mr. Dunmill should receive the equivalent amount to what the BIML would have to pay to the French retirement system, to which all the other staff except Messrs. Dunmill and Patoray subscribed. This had a double effect on the budget: contributions were not being paid to the BIML by Mr. Dunmill but an amount was being paid by the BIML to him. The combined effect of this was a charge to the Bureau of about €40 000. This appeared under the heading of “Staff Costs”;
- the biggest cost in these accounts when they were finalized, however, would be depreciation; this was because of the significant increase in the value of the building. There had been heavy spending on computer equipment, and this plus the increase in the value of the building both came under the heading of Depreciation, with the result that the figure estimated for this in the budget was, as Mr. Patoray put it, not quite on target.

The overall effect of all this was that the BIML was near budget; when the accounting was finished, with some expected outgoings unspent, such as the €35 000, some spent, some not received, the target would not quite be reached. Only Cameroon had joined as a new Member State this year, plus Zambia, announced the previous year but effective in the current one, and both of these were in any case on the first level of contribution, so the overall contribution was only slightly higher. On the other hand, expenses such as depreciation would show up.

The other part was that in the current year there had been a substantial budget surplus, in that this was the year when the reassessed classifications of countries, based on population and economics, had come into effect, with the result that several countries’ base contributory shares had increased, bringing in a higher income.

The result therefore for the current year did not risk being negative, but would not have as large a positive effect as had been predicted. More detail would be available at the next meeting, as the final accounts would by then be available.

5.5 Outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members

Mr. Patoray told Members that the list of these was fairly short. Only Sri Lanka was in close proximity to being struck from the list. An asterisk by Sri Lanka on the slide indicated that they had partially paid in 2012. The rule was that three consecutive years of non-payment triggered expulsion. They would not therefore be eligible to be struck off at the end of 2014, but the only at the end of 2015. There had been significant activity recently in Sri Lanka and it was hoped that good news might be received from them. All other countries on the list showed only the current year of non-payment and it was hoped that this money might be received by the end of the year. Cuba had made a substantial payment, not the full amount for 2014, but a combined amount from 2014 and 2013, which had partially but not fully paid off their arrears. Income was therefore looking reasonably good, and had changed dramatically in the last two weeks; the latest reminder had resulted in a substantial number of payments being received. Any country still in arrears would be contacted through their embassy to ensure that they were aware of the situation, but where there had been a partial payment this would not happen until the middle of 2015.

Mr. Patoray said that the accounts were updated daily and asked for any indication that information on the slide being shown was not accurate. He went on to say that the list of Corresponding Members was quite a lot longer, but most of them were not in arrears for earlier years and were expected to pay up before the end of 2014. Some countries had a budget cycle relating to the end of the year and came in in the fourth quarter.

Mr. Patoray went on to say that most Corresponding Members marked on the slide as not fully paid up had only 2014 contributions outstanding, but he expected to see activity before the end of the year in many of these; a small number of them also owed money for 2013. The Bureau would continue to send reminders, and it would soon be time for 2015 invoices to be sent.

Without wishing to be negative, he pointed out that several Member States were being financed by others throughout the year. The Convention indicated that dues should be paid “at the beginning of the year”, and many Members conformed to this. Mr. Patoray understood that some Member States might have issues due to budgeting dates. The new accountancy system would be better able to track when such payments arrived, a task which had in the past taken the form of a paper book in which payments were entered. He expressed appreciation to those who did pay early in the year, as indicated in the relevant resolution. There was not a cash flow problem, but some Members should not be obliged to support others.

The relevant resolution was shown and no objections were received although it contained potentially sensitive elements.

Additional agenda item: Potential re-appointment of the BIML Director

Mr. Mason reminded the meeting that this was Members’ opportunity to consider how best to approach the question of the potential renewal of the BIML Director’s contract, which was for a five-year term and which would normally expire at the end of 2015. It

had been recognized for many years that this appointment, like those of the Assistant Directors, was a decision to be made by the Committee, and that it did not make sense for it to be made when there was only a month or two left to run. They had therefore looked to have the opportunity to consider the way forward, in this case some fourteen months before the end of the contract. This matter was being approached according to the procedure laid down in OIML B 13 *Procedure for the appointment of the BIML Director and Assistant Directors*. As frequently happened when using documents which were not often consulted, not all eventualities were necessarily covered, and this seemed to be the experience again this time. B 13 had to be looked at, and consideration given to how best to use it in a certain set of circumstances.

So Mr. Mason, after consultation with a number of colleagues, was putting forward an approach which would involve giving the Director the opportunity to make his own comments on his willingness to submit himself for a further term, to give an account of his stewardship over the last four years and to set out his views on how he would see himself tackling the role in the future. A written statement, primarily about the achievements of the previous four years, had already been distributed, and this should be taken into account when the decision was made, as well as what he would say on the present occasion about his thoughts on the future. There had also been a request for an opportunity to put questions to the Director, and this had been set up as an open session, as it seemed appropriate for Corresponding Members and liaison organizations also to be able to ask questions of the Director. At the end of that stage the meeting would move into a closed session, exclusively for CIML Members, accompanied by one translator where necessary.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Patoray to make his address along the above lines.

Stephen Patoray:

“Good afternoon again, ladies and gentlemen, President Mason, Vice-Presidents, CIML Members, delegates, colleagues.

Most of the time, you note that I don’t read my presentations. There may be slides, there may be other things. But this is a very important set of information that I am trying to present to you, and I am therefore going to read a statement, and I hope that will not be distracting, but also I feel, based on the time limits and the content, that I need to do this so that I express myself clearly and you will be able to follow along. The statement itself will obviously be available as part of the minutes of the meeting.

Upon my arrival at the Bureau,

- I was very fortunate to find excellent individual staff members; however, the staff members did not really work together as a team and also they did not recall the last time they had a meeting as a group.
- I was also very fortunate that much of the ground work had already been put in place for the conversion to accrual accounting; unfortunately, however, the change to accrual accounting was not accepted by the Administrator at that time.
- I was very fortunate that the ground work for the change in the policy regarding the pension had already been put in place; however, it had not yet been implemented.

- I was also fortunate to find an IT system that was functioning and was maintained by a very competent person; however, it was very outdated, there were two separate websites, at least six databases, and none of them communicated with each other.
- I was fortunate that we had a wonderful historic building, and on the surface it looked quite beautiful; however, serious problems were hiding behind and below all of that beauty.
- I was fortunate that the Convention and policies described clearly how to deal with Members in arrears; however, those policies were not applied uniformly.
- But most important, I was fortunate to have Members of this Organization who were very supportive, provided positive input, and anticipated change; however, this came with very high expectations.

It is my belief that during the four years, a great amount has been accomplished. A new foundation has been set in place. You now have the opportunity to build on that foundation, to create an even better Organization that will be able to begin to focus on the next fifty years.

The Convention states in Article XXII “The Director shall be responsible for the working of the Bureau under the control and the direction of the Committee”. However, as President Mason indicated, a small number of Members wanted me to express my vision for the future, and I will therefore provide some thoughts and considerations for you.

The first one is based on objective 1 of the *OIML Strategy*. As I indicated in the text that was sent out to you, there were several objectives based on the strategy. Objective 1 indicates that we develop, in cooperation with our stakeholders, standards related to documents for use in legal metrology. That is really the sole purpose of what we do. We create those Recommendations, those Documents, those publications.

President Mason has expressed his concern this morning about the amount of observable progress we can show in some of our technical work.

Currently there are 103 different unique Recommendations; many of those have several parts. At this time, somewhere between 13 and 19 of those 103 Recommendations are up to date. By up to date, I mean, they are less than last five years old, because our documents state that we should review or revise Recommendations every five years. I understand that some do not need revision. The problem is, however, we do not understand how many of those do not need revision, because we cannot determine that from the facts available to us. And if we cannot measure, how can we improve? Significant research was conducted by the BIML on this topic, and the information is just not available. We now have a combined role of the BIML and the TCs/SCs to make recommendations to the CIML which then makes a decision, based on the information presented, on whether these documents need revising or not. In addition, many projects have now been underway for more than five years, some without any drafts submitted at all. But it is **not clear**, in many cases, when the project began. Some projects have numerous drafts submitted, but it is **not clear** when they are going to be completed. To me these situations are really **unacceptable**. We must begin to develop the tools needed to conduct the surveys required by B 6 of the TCs and SCs to determine the reviews. We must also begin to develop the tools to conduct elections for secretaries and conveners as described in OIML B 6-1. The BIML will be prepared to move these

items forward in a controlled manner early in 2015, under the control and the direction of the CIML.

There is also the need to improve B 6. It has been stated several times that there are problems with B 6, even though we know it has functioned reasonably well. There are certain sections that do need updating, and our experience with TC 8/SC 3 has been quite extensive. Although President Mason indicated the flexibility of B 6, we also noted during this time the inflexibility of B 6 based on the ability to have a meeting if something has passed – it states we should not – and also setting up the time frame for the consideration of drafts, like a check list or the test report itself as the part 3. There is no flexibility in any of that in B 6. Therefore, I will propose a project at the 50th CIML next year to open a project on revision of B 6.

There is the need for new and improved tools for the conveners, and we have discussed this a little bit at the seminar. There must be an easy way for the conveners and the members of the project to post their comments, the ability to get the project and the documents up, and we have been gathering information from several of our active conveners. We are now developing the correct tools, and these will be a top priority for the website development in the first months of 2015.

There is a need for change in the practice of sequential development. Most conveners develop the three parts of a Recommendation sequentially. There are reasons for that; however, it will take three and a half years just to wait for the voting with three parts being developed sequentially. This does not include the work. That again is not acceptable. We also find that when the subsequent parts are worked on they find problems with the parts that have already been approved. That creates additional problems. So we must find the ability and the tools to be able to create the documents together, all three parts, to reduce the time and to reduce the problems with sequential development of different parts.

The other item is that ISO revises hundreds of publications every year. They have tools available on their website. We have an MoU with ISO, and it would be my intention to find out how they use these tools, what tools are available to us and how we might be able to use them, but, again, under the direction and the control of the CIML.

What I have described is going to take a lot of work, and it might actually take more resources, so that is something that might need to be considered in the future.

The next item is **Objective 2: To provide mutual recognition systems which reduce trade barriers and costs in a global market.** This really is simply the certification system that we have. President Mason has stated that success of the MAA is the single most important element in achieving the second objective. Along with President Mason, I too appreciate the efforts of First Vice-President Schwartz and the work of the MAA Ad hoc working group. They have begun very important discussions, and I would like to remind the group of my background. I was the first Director of the National Type Evaluation program after the transition of the National Conference to administer their own program. I also led the effort in creating Conformity Assessment in the United States. With these experiences, I believe that I am very well equipped to make significant contributions to the discussion, and the BIML and myself will continue strong support of this work.

However, the actual need to create the MAA Ad hoc group, combined with my experiences, indicate that there may be fundamental problems with the Certificate

System itself. This was developed in the 1990's, and there has not been substantial change to it since that time. The MAA was developed in 2000. But over this time there have been significant advances in accreditation, peer assessment and certification. But I do not think that our System has kept pace. There are certainly other systems out there in the world that we can model and look at. IEC is present, and we have looked at their systems, so, beyond the immediate focus of the work of the MAA Ad hoc group, it may be time to consider a broader discussion on the entire OIML Certificate System. That would include conformity to type, which I know is a controversial topic with this group.

I make a personal commitment to President Mason and First Vice-president Schwartz to lead the effort to make the OIML Certificate System successful.

Objective 6: To identify areas for the OIML to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its work talks about efficiency and effectiveness. You have seen the example of our website, and we continue to develop the OIML website and the database, but we still need to improve the tools you use. Many of you have seen at the seminar that we have made much progress; now we have the ability for the website to be a dynamic, integral part of the work of this Organization. However, the work is not yet finished. As described earlier, we have several additional phases to complete. One of the main phases is a workspace for the Project Groups, and in discussions we learned that the RLMOs too could use a workspace. They must have an easy way to contact Members and users and be able to develop their documents. So we will continue to seek feedback and suggestions for the site, and we will try to do our best to complete this workspace within the early months of 2015. There is also the need to develop an entire website for the advisory committee. It sounds as though it might be combined with RLMO work, as well as the special project that the BIML is working on. But to develop a new complete site may require, again, additional resources.

Another area that has been high on my priority list, but, I must admit, very low on my success list, has been efforts to assist countries and economies with emerging metrology systems. I am very encouraged at the progress of the Advisory Group, and acknowledge the work that China has begun in this area. The BIML, and you will hear a report on this a little later, has begun to organize its own work with this, but I can say we really don't have progress. We have a beginning but no real success. We also are beginning a project for an expert report. That is headed up by Dr. Villiere from Australia, to attempt to identify quantities, or quantitative values, for the benefit of metrology and in particular legal metrology, which can be used by developing countries. So a lot of work is going on, but I cannot stand here and say we have made significant progress in this area.

So I continue to have a great commitment to the work in this area and will again make a personal commitment to assist these projects in any way possible. I still believe that the countries and economies with emerging metrology systems are the real future of this Organization.

Again on the subject of effectiveness and efficiency, the Convention states that CIML meetings, except for special reasons, are to be held in France. I did not write that. There are currently significant budgetary constraints in many of our Member States. We also find it increasingly difficult for the host country to pay for certain aspects of the meeting, some of these being the reception, food, beverage and other things. There also appears to be a growing difficulty in the ability to justify travel to distant locations. The number of CIML Members present here today is an example of that. In addition, I have seen a significant benefit in the ability of the entire BIML Staff to participate in the CIML

meetings, in particular the Conference that was held in Bucharest. In order to continue to provide CIML and Conference meetings which are cost effective, accessible to most members and efficient for the Bureau, I believe a discussion needs to begin before the next budget cycle, on how to better arrange for and fund the meetings of the CIML and the Conference. It is clearly understood that this must be accomplished without any increase in the budget or subscription fee.

In conclusion, you are about to make the most important decision any organization can make. It is a decision about an employee and affects not only the organization but also the employee and all of those around that employee, not only now but into the future. It is also a very important decision to me personally. I indicated that I would not lobby for reappointment, and I am not doing that now. The decision is up to you. You must decide what is best for the Organization.

I wish to indicate again to all of you, so that there is no misunderstanding; if you decide to create a selection committee and put out a call for candidates, I would consider that as a vote of “no confidence”, and I would not apply as a candidate and you would be free to find a more suitable Director. I only ask now that you make a clear decision on your expectations. I need to know your intent for my future so that I may be able to make the necessary preparations for continuing as the Director of the BIML, or I need to begin preparations to return to the United States Department of Agriculture by January 2016 according to my terms of separation.

From the time I joined the BIML, I have done my best to fulfill my promises to you. Together we have completed many major projects. I believe that I have delivered all that I was asked to do. I am very proud of my accomplishments, but, more importantly, I am very proud of the accomplishments of the BIML’s staff. I strongly believe the BIML as well as the OIML is in a far better place today than it was four years ago.

I thank you for your time and attention, and I wish you and the OIML all the best.

Thank you.”

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Patoray and called for questions.

Dr. Ehrlich referred to Mr. Patoray’s statement that he would lead an effort to make the OIML Certificate System more successful. He asked him to elaborate on what he thought needed to be done, what he would personally do and how other parts of the Organization would be involved, where TC 3/SC 5 might fit in, how the ad hoc committee might fit in. It would be useful to understand more of what he had in mind.

Mr. Patoray replied that a lot would depend on the work of the ad hoc committee and where they were going. It was very early, there had not been significant progress with the ad hoc committee. He admitted that he was a significant part of that lack of progress, due to other commitments. In the case of the Basic OIML Certificate System, to him this seemed to be a broken system, because it was based on no confidence. There was no certification or accreditation for the laboratories that were identified, so the best way to put it was that a Basic certificate was issued based on the signature of the CIML Member. In his opinion, there was no confidence in a Basic certificate, and that was one of the reasons they were not very well accepted. There were also significant parts of the market in the world that did not accept either Basic or MAA certificates. Why was this? he asked. The ad hoc committee was attempting to find that out, and he hoped that this

could be done. But if this was not possible, he questioned whether there was something broken with the system itself. The piece of paper that recipients had was no better than the confidence they had in how it was generated. To him today, the Basic system was not working. The MAA was the future of where OIIML was going. He appreciated the work of Prof. Schwartz in chairing that committee, and he expected they would make good progress, but it did not address the entire system. At present there were only three Recommendations in the MAA, so there was a need to look at the larger scope of what went on. One of the questions was a single system, but it did not address a single system for the entire Certificate System, only for those of the MAA, and even this was proving difficult.

Coming from the United States, Mr. Patoray was aware that there was a totally different perspective there on what a certificate was. The National Conference actually issued the certificate. They owned the certificate, and they had a conformity assessment program to back up that certificate. It was very different from the OIIML system, where certificates which had been issued by others were registered with an OIIML logo. It had taken him a while to understand that difference. So from his point of view in looking for an answer, he had a different perspective on what a certificate system was, and he would like to be able to open the discussion to determine what exactly the expectations were for an OIIML Certificate System, not just the MAA.

Prof. Schwartz asked Mr. Patoray whether, on the subject of the MAA, he thought that more resources needed to be allocated, so that the MAA could be better supported by the BIML, as had been the case in the past, with Ms. Gaucher and Mr. Just. Prof. Schwartz believed that thought must be given to the question of whether there were enough staff at the BIML to support the MAA in the function of its secretariat and CPRs. He asked Mr. Patoray whether he believed more staff should be allocated at the BIML.

Mr. Patoray responded that he could not answer that question at the moment, mainly because if there were additional staff at the BIML at present they could not be fully employed. The work of the ad hoc committee had been distributed to task groups; the BIML was a member of a task group but not leading it. If the direction of the CIML was for the BIML to lead the groups, then additional resources would indeed be needed, but for support, this was not necessary at the present time.

There was not a tremendous amount of work now the system was in place, so he did not know exactly what additional staff would do. But if there was progress with the ad hoc committee, once they decided what was necessary for the Basic System, then that might alter. One of the questions to emerge from one of the task groups recently had been the structure itself. One of the proposals was a management board or management group participating in that, but the simple answer that he could commit to at the time of speaking was that he would personally head, if there needed to be the CPR and its chair, or whatever was decided.

If any additional support was needed, one of the things that Mr. Patoray had committed to was that – if it was to be structured properly – the MAA, CPR, DoMC (or whatever terms were to be used for the system currently known as the MAA) could be led by the Director himself, with support, rather than hiring an additional person. Then it could be determined what support was necessary. He agreed that that had not been the case in the past, when he had been focused on different things and let the MAA be run in a different way. Moving forward, however, he was committed to support this in any way he could in order to make it successful, and one of those commitments would be for the

Director to be directly responsible and not have to pass through anybody else. He would chair the meetings if appropriate, if this was decided by the ad hoc group, and ensure that all the documents and all the other things were available. He might need support in this, but it would be support for which he would be the person with responsibility.

Dr. Klenovský said that very hard words had been heard about the Basic Certificate System, and he wondered what the hard data were that supported this criticism. In his country they used the Basic Certificate System for some measurement systems that fell outside the normal regulations such as the MID in Europe, for example level gauges, and, to his knowledge, it worked quite well and their certificates were very well accepted. On the other hand, he could offer numerous examples of things that were accredited but did not work, so this was probably not the only problem.

Mr. Patoray thanked Dr. Klenovský for his comments. He was sure that this subject could be discussed in much more depth, but the main thing that he was trying to point out was that the certificate was issued by a laboratory about which he knew nothing, not whether it was certified, accredited or anything else. At the present time there was no requirement in the Basic System for any type of credential for a laboratory. All that was required was for the CIML Member to send in information that they wanted to become an issuing authority. He would have no problem with most of the laboratories doing that, and most of them were probably in fact accredited, otherwise they would not be laboratories, but the OIML had no record of that, they had no information to provide to anyone when a question on the subject came in. This seemed to him to be a significant deficiency in the organization's Basic Certificate System. The MAA took care of that because it required either a peer assessment or accreditation. If such peer assessment or accreditation was required for all the certificates issued, confidence in them would begin to be built.

Returning to Prof. Schwartz's question and his own about clarification of the role Mr. Patoray would play, Dr. Ehrlich said that he had not heard him mention the OIML subcommittee that was responsible for B 3 and B 10. Was Mr. Patoray saying that he would be taking over Mr. Mussio's implementation role and lead the effort, or was he saying that the BIML would take on the subcommittees' leadership role?

Mr. Patoray replied that he would take on responsibility for whatever the ad hoc group decided. In his opinion, what the task group had proposed was a very good proposal, and included a management board for the Certificate System, which included their development of the process, not development in a technical committee. This was not a technical document for that type of development. In Mr. Patoray's opinion the management board would take responsibility for development of the policies and procedures for the Certificate System. How that fitted within the structure of the Organization would be determined. He would support the effort of the task group and what they had presented.

Mr. Mason told Mr. Patoray that he had described both his own experience and the way in which he envisaged contributing to policy making and discussion, in particular in the MAA field. He had also described his approach as one of following the direction set ultimately by the CIML, but often by sub-groups and the advisory group. He asked him to elaborate on how he saw these two roles operating side by side, particularly in the MAA, since that was under discussion, but also possibly in others of his responsibilities. In other words, he asked how Mr. Patoray saw the involvement of the Director in policy making and contributing the benefit of his experience in decisions that had to be made,

including those to be made by the advisory group. How would the Director go about implementing decisions made by the advisory group which might not be in accord with the advice he had given?

Mr. Patoray replied that there were certainly times when his advice was not taken. He did not believe himself to be the smartest or most intelligent individual in the room. Members knew, from his experiences, and the fact that he was 62, soon 63 years old, that he was not going to change much in his personality. Members had seen him at his best and at his worst. In the case of his providing advice, this was just advice. Most of the time, on launching a project, there were a lot of ideas and opinions. But on listening to others and attempting to express their own ideas, people often changed their actions and even their opinions. The conformity assessment program in the US ended up far from the process envisaged in the beginning. It had begun as testing units randomly picked off assembly lines and it turned into third party accreditation, about as dissimilar as could be imagined. But Mr. Patoray had had no problem in changing his mind, or in changing directions when they were good directions. He certainly had a strong sense of duty and responsibility to the Organization itself. His thoughts would be strong when the debate was going on, but once the debate was over, one moved on to the next problem without going over the same issues again. Mr. Patoray believed that some of the items he had mentioned were problems, others might not be. If they were not considered problems by the group, then that was the answer. It was not for Mr. Patoray to decide, but for Members. The job of the BIML was to implement these decisions. As had been heard many times, if you get in a taxi and don't tell the taxi driver where to go, don't blame the taxi driver if you don't get there! He was asking this group to tell him where to go, and he would take them there. A lot had been done in four years, starting pretty much at zero in a lot of those areas. He thought they were in a good place, but there was a lot more work to do. There was a need to hear from more of the Members, to have input from others who were able to express what they believed the Organization needed to do. Many times they heard from too few voices. All Members had the vote but some did not make themselves heard. He would like to see open discussion on many of these topics, and many times it just took initial ideas to make people begin to think. It was hard to write a document the first time, but easy to make changes to it and accept those changes, because mostly they would improve the document. This was the way he always worked, but again, as he had explained, his role was to solve problems. There had been many problems in the Bureau when he had arrived, of which some had been solved but others had not. The Organization needed to continue to grow, to build on the fifty years they had had, and if Members had the trust and confidence in him to help them do that, he would accept that. If they did not, they should make that decision now so that everyone could move on.

Mr. Johnston told Mr. Patoray that his question was on his favorite subject of travel. He had appreciated hearing from Mr. Patoray that he was looking at the cost of holding meetings; he also noted that he had said he had reduced travel costs. Canada was having a systematic review of all travel costs. He was particularly concerned for the 2016 Conference, when a budget had to be proposed for the next four years, that scrutiny of those parts of the budget might detract from the important role of the Organization. He had been a little concerned to hear Mr. Patoray say during his presentation that he would be spending up to the budget. He was asking for his point of view on innovative ways of reducing travel costs, because he felt that he could very well be in a difficult position in two years when he went forward with a justification of the numbers related

to the OIML. Previously he had been able to point out that it was much less than was paid to the BIPM but he was not sure how much longer he could go on doing that.

Mr. Patoray answered that as an international organization, with many liaisons, MoUs, other relationships, travel was the cost of doing business. It was not a luxury. Contact with people was necessary; individuals could be contacted in the countries they went to for seminars and conferences. OIML Members had to be able to identify themselves to people in other places, and the tools used by these people had to be identified to OIML Members. Mr. Mason had indicated that at the ILAC meeting he had discussed detail of the strategic plan. He had been encouraged by that, and would not have had that opportunity if he had not attended the meeting. People simply had to be in the same room

In the context of OIML meetings, however, Mr. Patoray said that there was some scope for improvement. They could review the list of meetings they attended. A lot of working groups and other things in some ways focused on Europe, but half of the Members were from Europe, and these areas had to be supported. A lot of travel had been local, in Europe. But international meetings moved round the world, just as did the CIML, and their location could not be controlled. Travel costs could only be cut by attending fewer meetings, after careful examination of the benefits to be gained from them. Mr. Patoray himself had rejected the opportunity to go to several meetings because he did not believe them to be beneficial. A budget target could be set in the 2016 budget if Members so wished. Travel costs had been substantially reduced since 2011, before which date the travel budget had been exceeded substantially each year. When looking at a budget, the actual expense is not being considered. A percentage decrease could be budgeted for, and kept to, if the BIML was so instructed.

Turning to the website discussion, Dr. Ehrlich said that he had attended Mr. Patoray's presentation the day before, and also his presentation a few minutes earlier, during which he had heard Mr. Patoray say that he anticipated the project group conveners being able to use the new website workspaces to conduct their business by the first few months of 2015. His feeling was that this had been heard for some time, and he asked Mr. Patoray how much money he was willing to bet on that. Would Members really see this happening? He felt conveners would like to be able to use the website to conduct their work, but he did not have a good feeling of when this was going to happen. For instance, when did he anticipate being able to give training to the conveners on the website?

Mr. Mason interjected that before Mr. Patoray answered this he wished to clarify what was meant by the expectation of something happening in the future. As he understood it, the website – as described in detail the previous day – already provided a number of functionalities for conveners doing the work required, namely posting revisions, collecting comments and, crucially, gathering votes, so that was already available. In particular for the benefit of members of the Committee who had not been present at the seminar, he wished to clarify that this was already now live. The second element was the possibility of using the workspace functionality, to replicate on the new website the opportunities which existed on the old "Workgroups", but which were not used by many conveners. There might be third and fourth elements of a convener doing his job, but Mr. Mason considered that before Mr. Patoray answered, it would be helpful for the questioner to clarify exactly what he meant by "the facilities that are required for the

convener to do their jobs”, because, as he understood it, a lot of those facilities were already there.

Dr. Ehrlich thanked Mr. Mason and admitted that he had perhaps misunderstood what was available. He had not had a chance to look at the website and so had not seen all these new features. Perhaps he had misunderstood just what features were available and then which were not available. He said he would turn his question around and just ask what were the features which Mr. Patoray had been referring to, which he had said he hoped to have available in the first few months of 2015. This was really his question.

Mr. Patoray replied that the website itself still maintained the previous “Workgroups” site, as it always had. Work could be done there at any time. But in fact the major part of it was not used. Most conveners were not using it. Fortunately, two conveners did use it, periodically. Two others used it quite extensively, and perhaps one or two others used it occasionally. Beyond that, of the hundred OIML projects in existence, nobody was using it. The tools available at the present time were that on the website there was a clear indication of the project, the project phase, the project P-members, O-members and liaisons, and the ability to get to emails. There was now no need for the conveners to keep any of this information on their own personal sites, because it was all there and active and dynamic. The previous day, there had been a number of changes in roles and positions in the TC/SCs after the seminar itself, and it had been encouraging to see notifications arriving concerning the changed roles and positions in certain TCs/SCs/PGs. Beyond that, there was now the ability to send completed committee drafts to the BIML for posting on the website for voting online, with the deadlines and the other parts.

He remembered the strange expression on Dr. Ehrlich’s face when Mr. Patoray had spoken of voting in the PGs. He was sorry that Dr. Ehrlich had not understood the function that was there. The conveners sent their information and they could see the results and the votes as they came in, so they could work on whatever they needed to. This was available and would be archived.

What was still to come was the actual workspace itself, because beyond the voting that took place on a CD, there was often also the need to have more informal input, comments, and feedback from the group itself on the work. As the convener was developing the document there were always questions or issues which arose. Conveners who developed their documents in committee rather than doing it themselves needed to have the ability to communicate with those committees in different ways by different methods. The workspace would be developed so that the convener could have a more pleasant experience than they had on the current Workgroups site. Beyond this, there would not be many more tools than were on the current site, except that it would be much more user friendly. Teleconferencing and the like could not be developed on a website, because it did not work that way, but it could be used for exchanging information, exchanging documents, being able to collect comments that were not part of the CD though they were part of the work. There would be a workspace that could collect all the information, contact people and bring things together. This was the area currently being worked on. Mr. Patoray’s way of working was to develop at the highest level. Facilities for voting had been needed. This had been developed at the CIML Member level. It had been implemented into the project group recently, but it was the same process. Workspaces would be developed because the project groups needed them, but they would also be developed for the advisory group, for the RLMOs, for the

Presidential Council, potentially for any ad hoc groups, for the MAA, the CPR, and anything similar which had voting and meetings. Also described was meeting registration, so that when the convener called a meeting people could register online or identify a proxy if necessary. These tasks had been difficult in the case of the meeting for R 117, and the new facilities should help. Similar online registration had been used for the current meeting and it was set up so that the right people, including the PGs, would have access to it.

Dr. Ehrlich thanked Mr. Patoray for this clarification and again agreed that he had perhaps misunderstood that certain of these tools now already existed and had gone online and become available the previous day, that these were additional tools for the conveners, that conveners could continue to work using email as they did at present, in collecting comments or go into the workspace in the future, and that the workspace, as it developed, would make it easier to do that work. He asked whether that was a correct analysis.

Mr. Patoray confirmed that this was correct, except that this could already be done on the current Workgroups website, and several conveners already did it that way. It was not heavily utilized, however. It would be an enhancement of what already existed and provided easy informal communication within groups. CD voting was a formal process, with deadlines, specific documents that had to be finished and put up and voting was on something complete; before reaching the CD stage, work on drafts etc. was on an informal basis. The informal workspace provided could be utilized to collect documents in a safe and secure environment, because the documents would eventually, after scrutiny, get into the server, and must not be allowed to bring viruses with them. So this workspace would be a virtual machine outside the secure zone. Mr. Patoray added that this part of the work had taken longer than expected because it had been necessary to start from zero, but now that all the basic tools were in place things could move faster.

Mr. Mason suggested refining the original question so that there would be clarity about time scales. He reminded Mr. Patoray that he had spoken of the workspace development requiring three or four months. He repeated the phrase Dr. Ehrlich had used “how much will you bet?” Mr. Mason thought that within OIML circles the proper phrase was, “what is the level of confidence you have that the workspace will be available for, say, the Presidential Council meeting in March?”

Mr. Patoray replied that basic areas could be set up, the structure determined and initial tools made available. He would not say that everything would be completed by then, however, because eventually this workspace would also include areas such as the ISO tool which provided the ability to correlate comments. This was an extremely powerful tool, but would take additional time. The basic workspace could be set up with a target date of the Presidential Council meeting if that was requested, and would be continually enhanced in the course of time.

Dr. Ehrlich apologized for his informality. His question actually was, going back to the other question he had asked, at what point Mr. Patoray thought it would be possible to start training conveners on the use of the website.

Mr. Patoray responded that on the website, at this point no training was involved; documents would be sent to the BIML and posted by them. If the workspace was set up properly, training would not be necessary for that either. Many of those present had logged in the previous day and changed some status of their projects. He confirmed with those present that they had not needed training in order to be able to accomplish this.

The new tools would be equally straightforward and user friendly. Training was, however, necessary to ensure the parallel development of documents as the present practice of sequential development of documents over seven to ten years was totally unacceptable. Most people did not know how to use proxies; Mr. Richter had learned very quickly and had done an excellent job with them, but many did not know they existed because they had not closely read B 6. For these two types of training, the BIML had been waiting to have the website in place, but this was probably now sufficiently advanced for this training, which would be regionally located, to take place. All the American Members would be trained in the US, which was the only Member State that had a convener. Europe had numerous conveners, as had Russia and Asia. So four different centers of training could be set up, but this was training in the use of B 6, not of the website. He agreed with Dr. Ehrlich on this. He had previously thought that the new tools would be very sophisticated, like the old ones, on the Workgroups site, which had been complicated and not user friendly, but the new ones were quite different, as had been seen at the seminar the previous day. It was possible simply to push a button, see the information that was needed, and get on with the work. Collating the comments would take more work, being always the convener's hardest job. He hoped that ISO would allow their tools to be used by conveners, but discipline would be needed in the way the responses and the comments were submitted and entered if this tool was to be used.

Dr. Ehrlich interjected that replying to the comments was equally if not more difficult.

Mr. Mason commented that, in terms of functionality, his understanding was that the website already allowed for replies to be posted and thus made readily available to everybody with an interest in them. The functionality existed, but hard work would always be hard work.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Patoray for the candor with which he had addressed the Committee and answered the questions put to him. He said that the CIML would move directly into the closed session. All non-CIML Members apart from necessary interpreters were asked to leave the room, and Mr. Mason asked that the session not be recorded.

[Closed session not recorded]

Mr. Mason told Members that as a transparent organization the results of the closed session should be reported back to Members. The resulting resolution read as follows:

Resolution no. 2014/4

The Committee,

Having regard to section 7.2.2 of OIML B 7:2013 *BIML Staff regulations*, section 2, first paragraph and section 4, first bullet point, of OIML B 13:2004 *Procedure for the appointment of the BIML Director and Assistant Directors*,

Considering that the term of appointment of the BIML Director expires on 31st December, 2015,

Considering the proposal of its President, under section 2 of OIML B 13:2004, to extend the Director's contract without a further preliminary procedure,

Noting the comments made by its Members,

Expresses its expectation that it will resolve to renew the appointment of the BIML Director for a fixed term of up to five years at its meeting in 2015, and

Resolves not to appoint a Selection Committee under section 3 of OIML B 13:2004.

Mr. Mason told those present that the above resolution had been passed with a vote of 41 in favor, 6 abstentions and 4 votes against. So this would be passed and added to the list of decisions which would be made on the following Thursday. They would not, however, be voting a second time on that resolution.

6 Report on developing countries matters

6.1 BIML activities in liaison with other international organizations

Mr. Dunmill told Members that he would speak mainly about the Bureau's contribution to activities in favor of developing countries.

The main event of the year had been the OIML's involvement in the AFRIMETS Legal Metrology School. Members might remember that in 2013 Mr. Dunmill had mentioned the intention to operate this school as a follow up to one which had been organized by UNIDO in 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. UNIDO had finally managed, very much at the last minute, to acquire the necessary funding to hold this school. At the 2011 school there had been staff employed specifically to help to organize and run the school, and a lot of local support. The recent school, however, had basically been put together very quickly by a steering committee between UNIDO, the OIML, the PTB and another organization called ACPEUTBT. This was an organization based in Brussels. ACP stood for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific. It was a group of countries which were seen to have common needs. The EU part meant that the funding came from an EU development project directed at those countries. The TBT part was because the whole purpose of their funding was to help in the reduction of technical barriers to trade. The school had been programmed to take place in October 2014, in Tunisia.

Mr. Mason had already mentioned his participation in it, shortly before the current meeting. The OIML had been the main partner with UNIDO this time, since the event concerned specifically legal metrology. They had been involved to some extent in the 2011 school to talk about legal metrology, but the focus on that occasion had been distinctly on scientific and industrial metrology.

Mr. Dunmill explained that almost all the participants had been funded by ACPEUTBT. The fund provided various kinds of quality infrastructure support to countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Legal metrology had been something quite new to them. Two ACPEUTBT representatives had attended the 2013 AFRIMETS General Assembly and found out a lot about metrology as a whole and they had been very keen to provide funding for participants, so virtually all the funding for participants' travel, accommodation, etc. had come from this organization. UNIDO had contributed funds for certain African countries not covered by the ACP program. This money had come from the Norwegian aid program, NORAD, and much of the participation of presenters in particular had been covered by the PTB.

The steering group had consisted of UNIDO, the OIML, the PTB, ACPEUTBT, the AFRIMETS secretariat and ANM, the Tunisian metrology body. At the school itself, the OIML had been represented by Messrs. Mason and Dunmill. The 10-day course had covered quite a wide range of aspects, including

- legislation infrastructure,
- the role of conformity assessment in metrology,
- an introduction to the concept of uncertainty,
- the training of personnel, and
- quality systems in general.

Additionally there had been two main groups: one covered mass and had done some training on weights, non-automatic weighing instruments and a very limited session on automatic weighing instruments; this had been aimed at the verification of these instruments. Most of the countries involved did not have the facilities or even the need to do full type approval testing. Most of them had no manufacturers, so the main concept had been aimed at how to verify the instruments. The other group had been split into two parts, one dealing with mass and the other with verification of mainly volume on liquid fuel dispensers and water meters. Both groups had also done some work on prepackaged goods because this was of increasing importance to developing countries.

Over 100 people had applied and 86 participants had attended the school, Mr. Dunmill continued. This generally represented two per country, which was the number the ACP program had agreed to pay for. Some countries had proposed more people and had been told that they could have two fully funded and others if they wished to pay for them, so a few countries had sent additional participants at their own cost. 37 African countries had been represented, 2/3 of all African countries, which was very good considering the economic situation in some of them. There had also been two participants from Haiti, thanks to ACP support also covering this area. Mr. Dunmill showed a map of the coverage, and some photos of participants.

The course content had been a fairly complicated program of plenary lectures, at the beginning and the end of the course, where there had been translation into English and French because of the number of both Anglophone and Francophone countries in Africa. The more technical content, in the middle of the course, had included courses in mass, volume and prepackaging, for which there had been separate English and French speaking sessions. The content had been roughly the same, though not identical, between the groups.

Mr. Dunmill showed a photograph of Mr. Mason at the beginning of the course delivering his lecture on legislative aspects of legal metrology, and some of the smaller groups, in one of which some members might recognize Mr. Brian Beard, who had been the CIML Member for South Africa for a number of years. He had dealt with one of the mass verification courses, and Mr. Jaco Marneweck, also from South Africa. An attempt had been made on this occasion to invite as many as possible of the lecturers from the African region. This was because one of the complaints about the 2011 course had been that a lot of very high level people had been brought in to do the scientific metrology lecturing, and although they were obviously very knowledgeable, people had said that it would have been nice to show that Africa had some expertise as well.

As well as lectures, participants had also had some hands-on experience of how to do work on verification of weighing instruments and petrol pumps, and had made some industrial visits to available companies, in one case a manufacturer of gauges for testing petrol pumps, so they had learnt a lot about what to look at when constructing such instruments. They had also visited a manufacturer of electronic scales of all kinds, and weighbridges, so they had seen a little about how weighbridge testing was conducted, and what was important in that. Obviously, to conduct the full verification of a weighbridge would have taken too long, but at least participants had got an overview of the kind of things that had to be taken into account.

The students themselves had been very good, almost all had participated well in the course, which was always something of an unknown. With 86 people, one never knew whether any of them were going to say anything or whether they would just sit and listen, but almost all of these participants had been keen to learn and participate in the course.

Participants had also had to undertake project work in small groups, and to work in the evenings and at the weekend. The project had covered aspects of either verification or prepackages, and each of the small groups had had a slightly different topic, based on the visits they had done and the training they had received during the course, and they could be found working up to 11.30 pm. On the last day of the course all the participants had presented their work and been questioned and criticized, advised and congratulated by the other participants according to what they had said. They had all seemed very satisfied with the course in general, apart from the fact that it was a 10-day course and there had been so much information in a short time, a criticism shared by some of the presenters. For example, a mass verification course was normally conducted over a much longer time than had been allotted for this entire course. Surveys filled in by the participants had shown overall satisfaction. There were many detailed comments which Mr. Dunmill had not yet had time to examine, but they would be examined and used as the basis for improving any future courses of this type. There had also been video interviews about people's experiences, from which UNIDO would put together a short promotional video showing this kind of event and how it worked, as an idea to spread the use of this kind of course throughout different regions. After the 2011 metrology school a very nice booklet had been produced, giving its outcome, explaining who had been there, who the presenters had been, what kind of courses had been presented, the benefits of the course and so on, and this had acted as a good publication for raising awareness about metrology training, so the same kind of thing would be done this time.

During the course there had been some countries present which, as Members might have noticed from the map earlier, were not OIML Members, and some of these had talked to Mr. Dunmill about how to become OIML Member States, or at least Corresponding Members, and he had also had a chance to talk to some countries which had previously been Members but had debts that needed to be paid. Having participated in the course, they might now be taking more interest in legal metrology and keen to rejoin. Of course the people who had been present were not necessarily those who were in a position to make such decisions, because it had been aimed more at younger technicians, but at least they could take the message back to their country and follow it up later.

Mr. Dunmill said that this had been the main thrust of the year's work, and invited questions.

Mr. O'Brien asked whether the training materials developed for the course were available online anywhere. The Asia Pacific metrology forum would be looking at doing some courses over the next couple of years so it would be beneficial to look at some of the resources that had been used and pick out the best bits for them.

Mr. Dunmill replied that they were not yet online because the course was so recent, and they had not yet had any follow up discussions with UNIDO, but he would certainly look into whether they could be made available on either the OIML or the UNIDO website. UNIDO had an e-learning section where they might host such material, or otherwise, being very specific, it could be done through the OIML website.

6.2 Advisory group on countries and economies with emerging metrology systems

Mr. Mason explained to Members that this group had met the previous evening and would now present the results of that.

Mr. Guo Su, the group's secretary and also the APLMF secretary, speaking on behalf of Mr. Pu Changcheng, the chair of the advisory group, said that he would be reporting on what had been done since the last CIML meeting and the outcome of the previous day's meeting, which he thought had been very productive.

First he would give a short introduction, as some Members might not know them well; then he would recount their activities since the 48th CIML Meeting; thirdly they had produced some documents and made a work plan for the following year.

Mr. Su showed the resolution from the 2013 CIML meeting, which showed that the advisory group was focusing on countries and economies with emerging metrology systems, CEEMs for short.

The chair of the advisory group was Mr. Pu Changcheng, and the secretariat was jointly held by the BIML and China. At the moment it was proposed to hold a meeting at least once a year. The present composition of the group was the CIML President and Vice-President, the Director of the BIML, the chair of the advisory group and its secretariat. They would also like to have a representative from each of the RLMOs, because they needed close cooperation with them, and also some volunteers from OIML developing countries, and some other volunteers based on their personal capacity. There were not many members of the group at the moment so they would welcome people to join them.

The objectives and tasks of the group were in its terms of reference which the BIML had circulated in August, about which Mr. Su gave some details:

- the first was that they would carry out the work with OIML activities under the leadership of the CIML and they would consider the RLMOs' work plan;
- the second was that they would coordinate with the RLMOs to decide the project program and report to the CIML President and the BIML Director to ensure that the project was in accordance with the CIML decision;
- the third was for the advisory group to carry out its activities in the scope of the CEEMS, based on the needs they collected.

Mr. Su then showed the activities that the group had carried out since the previous CIML meeting:

- first, before March 2014 they had developed a work program of the advisory group for the Presidential Council to review and discuss;
- in April they had discussed cooperation with the Chinese Government and had proposed a project fund from China. They expected to hear updates from them by the end of 2014;
- in May they had cooperated with China's ministries to give lectures to their colleagues from Nigeria about metrology infrastructure, an example of international cooperation;
- in July they had met with Mr. Mason to discuss the draft of the Terms of Reference, survey, webpage contents and some related issues. They had finalized these documents and submitted them to the BIML, which had circulated them and sent out a survey to CEEMs,
- in September they had met Mr. Patoray to discuss cooperation with the BIML;
- in October they had collated the survey results which the BIML had sent them and produced a summary report, the details of which he would give Members later;
- before the current meeting they had developed their activities report and drafted their work plan for the CIML to review and discuss;
- the previous day, they had discussed their work plan, which he would show to Members;
- they had reported to the RMLO meeting and discussed ways to cooperate with them; and
- they had reviewed all the documents and made a work plan for 2015.

The main contents of the document and work plan were as follows.

1 Terms of reference, which included

- objectives,
- tasks,
- periodicity of meetings,
- members, and
- chair and secretariat.

2 Speaking of the survey, Mr. Su told Members that only one response had been received from Africa. They would continue to collect completed surveys and hoped that more would come from Africa and other Members. Their conclusions were based on the responses collected from 26 countries, most of which already had established laws. This was their major strength. Their major weakness was a lack of skilled staff, so more training might be needed.

3 On urgent needs and plans, Mr. Su said that on the graph he showed, the tallest bar was about 70 and the next was 15. Although in most of the 26 countries a law had been established, laws and regulations needed to be updated. They needed training and stability of personnel.

Mr. Su then showed the contents of the AG's webpage, which were

- About Us,
- Documents and resources,
- Interaction,
- News and information, and
- Database.

For this part it was the group's intention to work very closely with the RLMOs and also with the Bureau to provide webpages.

Mr. Su then moved on to the group's work plan for 2015:

1. To extend the survey and finalize the summary report. As Members might know, this report was not a comprehensive one, so more input was needed.
2. To provide information on RLMO and other training, such as the training referred to by Mr. O'Brien or that produced by other regional metrology organizations, subject to geographic convenience.
3. To coordinate and assist in the establishment or development of legal metrology infrastructures in CEEMS by holding regionally based seminars with international experts.
4. To organize seminars with a CEEMS theme, based on the survey results, possibly in conjunction with the CIML meeting.
5. To provide facilities for experts on CEEMS matters to make their experience available and to share their knowledge through a network on the OIML website.

Mr. Su thanked Members and invited questions.

Mr. Mason informed Members that the first item of the work plan was something that could be started on immediately. Those countries which wished to have their views and their needs reflected in the work should look again at the survey request which had gone out and complete it if they had not already done so. It was important to get a good response from the different parts of the globe. One thing that had come out of the initial analysis had been that the needs did appear to be different in different regions. It was therefore really helpful to have more information about the pattern of needs that could be identified and would provide guidance on the next aspects to consider. The survey request would be reissued, and Mr. Mason also took this opportunity to encourage Members who would like to be part of this exercise to provide that information. Similarly, the analysis that Members had just seen was an interim analysis; more detail would be prepared when the results of the second round of questionnaire responses had been received.

Mr. Mason's second comment was that there had been much enthusiasm the previous day for identifying what could be done through the website, using its new functionality to support the advisory group which, by its nature, must usually be a virtual group, since it would be very difficult for it to meet more than once. Its terms of reference included trying to meet at least once, usually around the CIML.

On the third item, Mr. Mason told Members, the aim was to model a seminar on one which was already in preparation in the Asia Pacific area. The intention would be to see how that operated and then to work with other regional organizations to see how they could do something similar in their regions based on the Asia Pacific event.

The fourth element, Mr. Mason said, was a recognition that if momentum was to be maintained in this area it would be useful to have a major seminar on the subject of what the OIML could do in this area. Thinking was at the moment that this might be combined with the next CIML meeting, but it was difficult to commit to that until more detail was known about how the next CIML meeting itself was going to be organized.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Su for his clear presentation and said that he hoped this had demonstrated that a lot of work had been going on in the last twelve months in relation to the subject.

The Committee was invited to approve a resolution which simply noted the oral report. Mr. Mason clarified that there had been some discussion the previous day on the terms of reference of the group, but the opinion had been that it was for the group itself to set these. They were being provided to the Committee for information but the Committee was not being asked to give formal approval.

The resolution was shown and approved.

6.3 Special project aimed at developing countries

Mr. Kool explained that in the current 2013–2016 OIML budget there was a provision for expenses specifically aimed at countries with less developed legal metrology infrastructures, because it had been considered that such countries should receive more support from the OIML to do things like awareness raising, activities aimed at attaining funding from other international organizations, access to training tools, etc. In the past few years a number of organizations had approached the BIML saying that they were seeking cooperation with the OIML in exactly that kind of activities. The BIML proposed to these organizations that a project group should be formed, and they had agreed to this.

So far, the participants in that group had, again amongst themselves, agreed on terms of reference. Those terms of reference had been made available to Members through the last minute documents page of the meeting website, so they should already have received all that information. However, Mr. Kool said, he would just give a brief overview.

The group had chosen a rather broad title for the project: “Reliable measurement for fair trade and consumer protection”. Mr. Kool showed the logos of the organizations participating in the project. The OIML was the lead agency, but it also included the PTB, the International Trade Center, METAS and the Netherlands NMI. The project was aimed at countries with less developed legal metrology infrastructures; its terms of reference had been made available to Members. Its purpose would be to support these countries in order to safeguard consumer protection and fair trade, and initially it had been decided that the project would focus on activities around the implementation of regulations for prepackages based on OIML R 87 and R 79. The primary objective of all these activities should be, Mr. Kool said, to increase the confidence in statements of quantity in the trading of consumer products, in particular prepackaged products, to enhance compliance with international standards.

The formulation of the terms of reference, Mr. Kool explained, had been done mainly by experts from the PTB, who had a lot of experience in defining this type of texts. This should appeal to decision makers rather than to technicians. So some of the terminology was specific for the target groups that were envisaged, in this case decision makers.

The project, Mr. Kool continued, aimed at targeting different levels and kinds of activities, and this was specified in more detail in the terms of reference. Basically, there were three levels:

- the level of the policy makers;
- the level of the institutions that formed the quality infrastructure in countries; and
- the level of the beneficiaries of all these activities, who were mainly consumers, producers, traders, exporters, in short the stakeholders.

There were three categories of activities. The main category was awareness raising, so the group was trying to produce information material, templates for presentations that could be made at seminars/workshops and advisory services, but here Mr. Kool warned that the terminology should be looked at with care. The group would not be offering technical assistance in individual countries, as that was not what the project was for; they were looking at activities at regional level, in conjunction with other events, which could be for example on legislation, organization and equipment that could be used for the control of the quantity of product in prepackages. The third category of activities would be directed at human capacity development – the production of guidance documents, training material, etc.

Mr. Kool added that this was the stage the group was at currently: it was in the process of finding what kind of material could be developed, based on what already existed. A lot of training material on prepackages had been received from New Zealand; there were also documents which had been published in the past weeks by the IEC, but these needed to be updated in order to be used in the group's project.

Dr. Ehrlich asked whether it was envisaged that TC 6 would be involved in this project. It had not been mentioned at the TC 6 meeting.

Mr. Kool replied that the short answer was no, at least not directly. The content of R 87 and R 79 was not being discussed, and nor was TC 6's other current project, the development of criteria for certification systems. The standards and documents existed, and the project group was now going to produce training material which could be used by them or by others to inform people about how to implement these documents from TC 6.

Dr. Ehrlich wished to confirm that the group's activity did not relate to the guide being produced in TC 6. The delivery had seemed a little vague but he thought he now had a better understanding of the matter.

Mr. Mason added that this had obviously been a factual answer to the question about TC 6 being involved. He did however think it might be worth considering whether there was a role for the secretariat at least to be made aware of the work. One of the things that they had been aware of when they had decided to retain technical committees as well as project groups had been that there was a secretariat that had a continued interest in a particular subject area; he therefore invited the Bureau to comment on whether they would see any difficulties about at least setting up a line of communication to the TC 6 secretariat. He thought that South Africa should also be

invited, as the holder of that secretariat, to comment on whether they would welcome or not such a line of communication. He thought that South Africa should comment before the Bureau did so.

Mr. Carstens replied that he did not think TC 6 would have any objection to a line of communication. They had developed these documents and seeing the training material would possibly also assist. They might also be able to input training materials from South Africa, having been closely involved in the development. He did not see any problem.

Mr. Kool said that he did not see any problem either. It was not a secret project.

Mr. Mason expressed gratitude for these two responses. It seemed to him that it was consistent with the view that there were technical committees and a secretariat responsibility which went alongside individual project convenerships, that one of the things that a secretariat should expect to do was to be aware of things which were going on in the areas which they covered.

6.4 Modeling: Benefits of legal metrology

Dr. Villiere said that OIML Members had been looking at the cost benefits of legal metrology, each in their own country. This was not always easy. A study had been commissioned by the CIML Members, and a report by John Birch in 2003 had given some insight. One of the standardization bodies in Australia had been looking at the economic benefits of standardization. However, there was nothing concrete, no modeling that would assist them in bringing them closer to the cost benefits. So Dr. Villiere had been looking at this issue for quite a few years, and looking at the cost of such a study, and she had not been particularly successful in Australia, so she had started looking elsewhere. She had discussed with the BIML whether there would be an opportunity to invest in such a study. They wanted to measure the impact of legal metrology standards, ultimately in order to inform their government, to have good arguments for developing new regulations and costing those regulations. Dr. Villiere had also engaged the chief economist of the Department of Industry in Australia. Of course he had become very interested – metrology was an interesting subject, so they had done a literature review on the economics of metrology in general. Dr. Villiere showed information which would be published on the Australian Department of Industry's website in two or three weeks' time.

What had ultimately been found was that the economic benefits of measurement were

- limiting market failure,
- reduced transaction costs,
- increased economic efficiency, and
- supporting innovation.

Looking at the literature, two key things had been found:

- a 1 % increase in the stock of standards on total factor productivity produced estimates that ranged from 0.1 % to 0.17 %; and
- a 1 % increase in the stock of standards on labor productivity ranged from 0.05 % to 0.36 %, while the impact on GDP ranged from 0.17 % to 1 %.

However, this was not something that could be used on a daily basis to try to convince anyone of the benefits of legal metrology. So the purpose of that study had been to undertake modelling, and Dr. Villiere had not found anyone interested in doing this until she had found some French students from the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique. These optimistic young people had been prepared to accept the challenge and look at any modeling. The cost of the study had been around €10 000. The students belonged to the commercial arm of the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique.

The main content of the report was as below.

Review of literature on standards, metrology, legal metrology, econometric models: it would not be a surprise to those present that there was not much to be found on legal metrology, so they had discussed several times what could be done when there is not enough information, and they had broadened the scope to standards and metrology in general. So the report consisted of 25–30 pages on the literature, and personally, Dr. Villiere found that the students had done a very good job in trying to capture the different concepts. She had also asked the students to look at macroeconomic and microeconomic benefits, again to be able to look at all aspects of the benefits.

The challenging part then had been the modeling. To test the model, they had looked at some case studies based on Australia. They had looked at transaction costs, productivity increase, price increase and social welfare. They had taken some very complex formulae which could be used by sophisticated economists, and the report contained a formula which it might be possible to use. However, even with the formulae they had found, the students had not actually been able to find any model usable for legal metrology. This had been rather disappointing but not surprising. The only model they had been able to find was the model which Usuda and Henson, from the BIPM, had developed in 2012, so they had decided to run with this model.

The case studies were for three products, wheat, coal and sugar, which were commodities also used in other countries, in two situations:

- deviating from MPEs in a national situation; and
- allowing larger MPEs in an export/import situation.

On the whole, the data, which Dr. Villiere showed on the screen, demonstrated that a deviation of 0.1 % or .05 % in relation to coal could cost up to up to 1.2 million Australian dollars per year. Allowing larger MPEs in an export/import situation could cost up to 9 million Australian dollars for coal, so high values could result from apparently small errors.

Dr. Villiere went on to say that obviously this was a report. Some work was still needed in order to test the validity of this report. The draft report would be made available to interested CIML Members and to the BIML. This would help them find out how they could push the model, and whether they could find experts from various countries to form some sort of working group in developing different models. This had been just a starting point, she told the meeting, in terms of looking at modeling of legal metrology benefits. These were the two points she would like to discuss with Members.

Dr. Villiere thanked the BIML and the CIML President for allowing her to undertake this project; the two students, Caroline and Yasmine, who had not initially realized how little

literature existed on legal metrology; and her own staff member, Darryl Hines, who had developed the data for the studies in the three industry sectors.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Villiere. He pointed out that this was still work in progress, the ultimate objective of which was to provide material which would be persuasive, in particular in developing countries. There was still quite a lot of work to move from the current document into a form that would be usable, but it had been worth sharing it with the Committee.

Dr. Miki thanked Dr. Villiere for using his colleagues' study. Dr. Villiere replied that she had not directed the students to that study but she had been delighted when they had found it. This had been one of the good tests to find that such a model had been developed.

Dr. Miki thought that many types of models could be considered for development. He asked whether she was going to develop another model.

Dr. Villiere replied that the challenge was that the students had done a big literature review and yet failed to find any model. She had tested this concept with a consulting firm in Australia when she was seeking a quote for NMI, and this firm had rejected the concept of a model, though they had been quite prepared to do a literature review or case studies. So they had not been very successful. This was why they were looking at getting experts from different countries, economists who would be happy to think outside the square and assist with future modeling despite knowing the limitations.

Having thanked Dr. Villiere, Mr. Mason referred Members to item 9.2 on the agenda, about a proposal for clarifying the interpretation of procedures under the Convention, to be put to the next Conference. At the recent Presidential Council meeting, it had been concluded that there was a little more work to be done on this. That item was therefore to be withdrawn from the agenda.

7 Liaisons

7.1 Report on the cooperation with the BIPM

Dr. Richard explained that Dr. Martin Milton (BIPM Director) had asked him to make this presentation because the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM) would take place in less than two weeks and all the BIPM staff were busy preparing it. He intended to speak briefly about the current situation with the revision of the International System of units (SI), say some words about the main topics in the imminent General Conference, give Members an update on the present situation on Members and Associates of the Metre Convention, and finally summarize three other items.

Starting with the revision of the SI, Dr. Richard showed a slide of the road map he had prepared about two years previously for the Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities (CCM). On it delegates could see on the left the year 2013 and on the right 2018, which was the possible date for the change from the present system. In the middle could be seen all the necessary steps which had been defined in order to reach the conditions fixed by the CCM in order to be sure that, mainly for the kilogram, there was no discontinuity between the present and future definitions.

One of these important steps was traceability to the IPK, the international prototype of the kilogram. Dr. Richard showed Members a very recent result concerning the recent extraordinary calibration using the IPK and the six official copies at the BIPM. Members might know that the IPK had been used three times in history, the first in 1899, the second in 1946 and the third, for the third official periodic verification, in the 1990s. In the current year, it had been taken out of the safe again to provide traceability to the NMIs having experiments for the primary realization of the kilogram (like the Avogadro and the watt balance experiments), in order to be totally ready for the redefinition. Usually the graph presented only the evolution of mass of the six official copies with time, and during the second and the third periodic verifications all the copies had increased their mass related to the IPK. For the first time in history, the mass of the national copies had not changed any more with respect to the IPK. This was a very good situation. Starting from this, it would soon be possible to provide new traceability to the countries which were able to publish new values of the Planck constant.

Dr. Richard showed the most recent published values for the Planck constant, which would be used as the constant to redefine the kilogram. The most recent values showed at present a very good agreement, but if the total set of data was considered, including past values, the agreement was not yet sufficient. If the kilogram definition was changed based on the most recent value of the Planck constant, there would also be some change for the electricity unit. In fact, if the Planck constant was fixed to the best known actual value, there would be an offset to the Von Klitzing constant at a level of about 1×10^{-7} . The electricity specialists would have to explain this offset; if it was to be possible to maintain continuity in the mass unit, this would not be possible for the electrical units, and this would need a lot of explanation to the outside world.

For the unit of temperature, there was a lot of ongoing work in this field to determine the Boltzmann constant. This was a very active area; recently there had been many new publications on the determination of this, and they were now very close to reaching the limits fixed by the Consultative Committee for Thermometry.

Dr. Richard told Members that this was all he had to say at the moment on the revision of the SI, though the subject would of course be further discussed at the General Conference in about two weeks' time.

Continuing about the CGPM he said that it was similar to the OIML International Conference on Legal Metrology; it usually took place every four years, and the next one was planned to be held from 18–20 November. It was of course, like the OIML Conference, a meeting of all the delegates from the Member states and observers from the Associate Members. Five main resolutions would be addressed:

- 1 the future revision of the International System of Units;
- 2 the totally new process for the election of the International Committee for Weights and Measures. This was almost like the CIML, but much smaller, with only 18 members, who from the current year would be elected by the CGPM;
- 3 the pension and provident fund of the BIPM;
- 4 the BIPM dotation for 2016–2019, similar to the setting of the budget at the OIML Conference;
- 5 the importance of the CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement (CIPM MRA). This was the arrangement for international recognition of calibration and measurement capabilities and calibration certificates.

The BIPM had therefore prepared a lot of very important documents in order to describe the content of the budget. This was mainly based on the BIPM work program, and many other documents. The financial statement for the previous year was one important subject, and they had also published a long term strategy, a detailed work program for the period 2016–2019, and they were also developing a new program called the BIPM Visitor program.

Dr. Richard explained that the BIPM Visitor program was an additional program, proposed for the first time by the BIPM. The aim was to support an exchange of staff with the BIPM to provide opportunities for staff of the national metrology institutes in the member states, especially those with emerging metrology infrastructures, to visit the BIPM for 2, 3 or more months, to attend specific seminars and also to attend training on specific subjects. This would be implemented in collaboration with the regional metrology organizations, and was in addition to the opportunities for visiting scientists which already existed at the BIPM and which were very well used. The starting of this program would of course depend on the proposed dotation, which would be decided at the CGPM.

The Visitor Program would help the world-wide metrology infrastructure and countries would benefit from access to an enlarged pool of scientists and technical staff, to be trained and to know more about the metrology at the BIPM, and the work program would also provide money to support these staff, in order to share the costs with the NMIs. The main objective was to support those countries with developing metrology infrastructures in order to have trained people and benefit from the experience of the BIPM staff. The idea was to ask the regions to help to select the best candidates to attend the program. Members and Associate Members of the Metre Convention would profit from this program and it was hoped that Associate members would be encouraged to join as Member States.

The other important issue at the CGPM was the process of election of the CIPM, or International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM). This would be totally new in the current year. There had been no real elections since the establishment of the Metre Convention, and now there would be a real and transparent election at the upcoming CGPM. 18 members of the CIPM would be elected; some of the past members would be available for re-election but there would also be new members. All documents, CVs, résumés, etc. had been presented to the CIPM and also to a special ad hoc working group which had been created for this re-election process.

Of course, there would not only be these 18 candidates, there would also be additional candidates in order to provide the CGPM with a choice. The present members of the CIPM would hand over to the new, elected members for the next meeting, which would take place in March 2015.

Coming briefly to present Members and Associates, Dr. Richard said that the BIPM had 56 Member States; there had been a new one in the current year, and also three new Associates, so both these numbers were still increasing.

Dr. Richard showed a map of CIPM MRA participation, covering a very wide part of the world.

Coming to his last three subjects, Dr. Richard showed the program for World Metrology Day 2014, which had already been mentioned, and reminded members that the subject for 2015 would be *Measurements and Light*, which would complement the United

Nations Year of Light 2015. Dr. Richard drew attention to the establishment a few weeks previously of a new website on the subject for the BIPM. The home page described the Metre Convention and its general activities.

Dr. Richard's second chosen page showed the BIPM MRA agreement, with the most important documents available. Delegates would also notice, in the presentation but also on the website, that since the creation of the website the BIPM also had a new logo, in French, *Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*.

His third example gave information about the regions, for instance the Asia Pacific region, with the Members, their status and different information on the region.

Finally, Dr. Richard gave information on the most important meetings for 2015: in March there would be the constitutive meeting of the new CIPM; some workshops were planned for 2015, one on the new *Guide to the expression of uncertainty*, which would be in June or July, and a second on carbon metrology (Global to Urban Scale Carbon Measurements). In October there would also be the NMI directors' meeting, and finally, many of the consultative committees would also be meeting in 2015.

This, Dr. Richard said, completed the presentation prepared by the Director of the BIPM, Martin Milton. He might be able to answer some questions, but anything more detailed should be put directly to Mr. Milton.

Dr. Klenovský said that he would not be present in the current year at the CGPM, but he had a question about the fact that there were eighteen places and a slate of eighteen candidates. This seemed quite strange to him.

Dr. Richard explained that the total number of candidates fulfilling all the conditions according to the new election process was 23. The present CIPM and a special ad hoc group (which included at least two CIML Members currently present) had commented on the list proposed by the CIPM and made some changes, and this was now a joint ad hoc group/CIPM list. However, some of the additional members would still be available for re-election if the CGPM decided not to elect the list of 18, but to change some of the names.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that any previous members whose names were not on the list did not wish to present themselves for re-election. Five candidates whose names were not on the slate would be available if the Member States wished to replace a name on the slate with one of the additional ones.

Dr. Miki said that he was a member of the ad hoc committee, and that the 18 members were those recommended by the group, but this was just a recommendation. Members were free to vote for other candidates.

Mr. Mason referred to the carbon metrology workshop in June or July, mentioned in the presentation, and asked Dr. Richard if he could say a little more about who was expected to participate in this, and in particular whether it was likely that issues concerning regulation would be touched on, as these would clearly be of interest to OIML Members.

Dr. Richard regretted that he did not know much more about the workshop, but invitations to participate in BIPM workshops were usually sent to NMI Directors, and each country could send one or two representatives. He thought it would be more on the measurement side than on the regulatory side, from the Department of Chemistry at the BIPM.

Mr. Mason added that talks were continuing with the BIPM about the right time to introduce OIML expertise into these discussions and that this would take place over the coming months. What Dr. Richard had said confirmed that there had not been a decision on this but that there was a dialogue.

Mr. Birch said that there was concern that quite a few of the measurements being done for climate change were not fit for purpose, partly because the instruments themselves were not fit for purpose, not having been properly approved, and also because they were quite often not being used in a way which provided consistent measurements. Quite often there were problems with placement of the instruments and the people doing the measurements. These were all areas to which legal metrology would have something to contribute, if in fact this sort of area was going to be covered.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Birch for his comments and confirmed that that was one of the main reasons why the OIML was maintaining an interest in this work and how it was being approached.

Dr. Ehrlich informed the meeting that he and, he thought, Mr. Mussio were planning to attend the workshop on uncertainty in measurement. The intention, by WG1 of the JCGM, was to circulate a draft of the revised GUM by the end of the current year, so that it would be available for comment, and would be discussed at that workshop.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Richard for his very clear presentation and said that it demonstrated once again how the practicalities of reporting on the activities of the OIML and the BIPM could be dealt with in an imaginative and efficient way.

7.2 Report by the BIML on liaison activities

Mr. Kool informed Members that Addendum 7.2 contained a brief overview of the activities of the BIML with the main liaison organizations. He hoped that all Members had had an opportunity to read this, and would be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. Kool commented that the Memorandum of Understanding between ILAC, IAF and the OIML had been renewed recently in Vancouver on the occasion of the ILAC/IAF general assembly by the CIML President and the Chairs of ILAC and IAF. This MoU had been made available to Members as a last minute document.

Another item, Mr. Kool said, was that the MoU with the IEC was up for renewal, and that would be worked on in the coming months.

Prof. Schwartz thanked Mr. Kool for his report, which had mentioned cooperation with ISO/CASCO. Mr. Kool had mentioned the revision of ISO Guide 76 and Prof. Schwartz wondered whether more information was available concerning the other important document ISO/IEC 17025.

Mr. Kool replied that ISO/CASCO had formed a working group for the revision of ISO/IEC 17025. The BIML had circulated information about this to Members with a request to nominate experts. A number of responses had been received, from among which a mirror group had been formed which would follow the work going on in ISO/CASCO on this; one of these, Mr. Kai Stoll-Malke from the PTB, had also volunteered to act as the OIML representative to the ISO/CASCO working group, so the mirror group would be kept informed and asked for comments on the drafts produced by the ISO/CASCO working group. There was already an initial set of OIML comments, which

would be put forward in the first meeting of the working group, scheduled for February 2015.

Mr. Mason asked where the mirror group was posted, in case Members wished to contact anyone in it.

Mr. Kool responded that in the near future a work space would be created on the website for project groups, ad hoc groups and this kind of mirror groups, which were not formal groups or project groups of the OIML. Anyone wanting information could contact Mr. Kool.

Dr. Klenovský asked who this group was composed of and who had decided it.

Mr. Kool replied that the members of the group were those who had responded to the request for anyone interested in following the work of this ISO/CASCO working group. There were seven or eight people, whose names he did not have readily available, who had offered to do this.

Mr. Mason said he would like the Presidential Council to have another opportunity to think about this because he thought there were some issues concerning the relationship between informal groups and formal structures within OIML arrangements. Unless there was a wish for immediate further debate, he would take the matter to the Presidential Council, since considering the approach to exercises of this kind was one of the purposes of having the Presidential Council.

Dr. Klenovský thanked the President, saying that this was exactly what he had expected of him. Others would be interested in following the progress of this important document, as there were many conflicting interests around its development from the previous version and it needed to be carefully followed.

Mr. Mason reminded Members that he had had the opportunity to attend the ILAC/IAF general assembly, which he had found very useful for the purpose of identifying areas of common interest. There were a number of these, and he would continue to follow them up, within the framework of the renewed MoU.

7.3 Reports from / presentations by Liaison Organizations

Mr. Kool explained that four written reports had been received and made available to Members, and there would be three live presentations from the IEC, from CECIP and on behalf of ILAC and the IAF.

Mr. Mason expressed his appreciation for the work that had gone into the detailed written reports that had been received from the liaison organizations.

IEC

For the IEC, Mr. Amos expressed his pleasure at being at this meeting to represent the International Electrotechnical Commission. This was something new to him; he would be updating delegates on the activities of the IEC, along with some of its thinking and some ways forward. He knew that they had heard a presentation by Mr. Chew the previous year, and would inform Members of developments in the year since then.

The IEC, he explained, was a not for profit, non-government organization, set up in 1906 for two main purposes: to promote international cooperation on all questions of standardization and conformity assessment in the electro-technical area, and to provide

international standards and conformity assessment systems for all electrical and electronic components, devices and systems. Since that time they had developed into other associate areas, and he would talk more later about the systems approach they were using to address the pervasiveness of electro-technology throughout economies, both developed and developing.

The IEC dealt with all electrical and electronic components, devices and systems: power generation, transporting electrical current, aspects of safety, electromagnetic interference, environment and waste management.

The IEC comprised 82 member nations and 83 affiliates. In simple terms, 82 members provided the P-members of some 117 committees. 83 affiliates from developing economies provided O-members for a lot of the work done by the IEC. In recognition of the development of the organization, it had started as very euro-centric, but there were now more members outside Europe, and this was reflected in the locations of their offices. Two of the systems were operated from Australia, where Mr. Amos himself originated, but a lot of time was spent travelling also.

The activities of the IEC included over 170 technical committees and subcommittees, supported by over 1200 working groups. This gave the opportunity for over 15 000 experts in a wide variety of technologies to provide contributions to the development needs of over 7000 publications, which consisted mainly of standards but also guides and other documents used to support the assessments systems. Over a million certificates had so far been issued, together with test reports and other associate documents, supporting their members in the market place.

In terms of standards, the IEC recognized the OIML as part of the family, as also the ISO and the ITU, the International Telecommunications Union. This was underpinned by regional organizations and the national committees which they relied on to provide the expertise and support for everything they did.

Mr. Amos showed a slide containing two famous quotations from Lord Kelvin regarding the importance of measurement. He told Members that they would certainly recognize the quotations, but might not know that Lord Kelvin had been the first President of the IEC. So they had a close association not only with the man himself, the work that he did, but also to the importance of measurement in the work of the IEC. Every standard they produced presumed and required reliable measurement; hence, the activities of the OIML and the IEC were inter-dependent. In recognition of their mutual needs and relationship, the two organizations had published an MoU. This formalized their relationship, but also through the detail permitted and encouraged both cooperation and collaboration, through joint publications, such as ISO/IEC Guides 99 and 98-1, both currently under review.

The IEC General secretary Mr. Frans Vreeswijk, was unfortunately unable to be present at the current meeting, Mr. Amos said, but he had sent the message that he was very comfortable with the way that the MoU had worked. He believed it was working well for the IEC and he hoped the OIML was equally pleased, and they welcomed further cooperation and a stronger relationship between the two organizations.

In looking to do what they set out to do, the IEC worked through its national committees, which provided the expertise and the guidance for its work. This was done through consultation, consensus and cooperative arrangements at various levels,

according to the pyramid diagram on the slide, and also directly with the experts, on a day to day basis.

In providing standards, the IEC also produced conformity assessment systems, which enabled those standards to be put into practice. As they said, “a standard is just an interesting document until it is brought up in regulation or through custom and need, or some other demand for that as a requirement”. Clarifying the link between standards and conformity assessment, Mr. Amos continued, the IEC believed that conformity assessment provided the confidence that the products, services, processes or people involved were what they appeared to be and functioned as they should in terms of performance, safety, reliability, etc., and, from the OIML’s point of view, particularly accuracy. In other words, their ultimate aim and the principle they relied on was “one product, one test, one certificate, accepted everywhere”. They were not quite there yet, but that was their objective.

Speaking of the IEC’s four conformity assessment systems, Mr. Amos said that the first was the IECE, or CB scheme, which those present might or might not be aware of. This had been the first of their systems and was focused on electrical equipment and components, the things people bought off the shelf, office equipment, switches, and the like. It was essentially a mutual arrangement for the acceptance of test results, in some ways similar to the OIML MAA. There were facilities within that scheme for doing more third party certification, but that tended not to be among the uses applied to it.

A more recent system, Mr. Amos said, was the IECQ, which was primarily a tool for supply chains management and quality assurance within the manufacture of hi-tech electrical components, PCBs, etc. The IEC was finding that as this became more complex, people mainly interested in technology needed help with managing the supply chain, managing assurance and highlighting the reliability aspect. There was interest in this area from the avionics industry (Boeing and Airbus), and also from military applications. This was all about materials, lead-free solders, and hazardous materials ensuring they were not only reliable but also that they did not harm people or the environment.

The third system was the IECEx where Mr. Amos told Members he spent most of his time. This was a system dedicated to ensuring the safety of equipment used in explosive atmospheres. This did not mean explosive, but explosive atmospheres, as could be seen from the diagrams on the slide. He told Members that virtually every industry they could think of had some sort of risk in terms of explosion, and when it went wrong it went wrong quickly and badly, so the IEC made efforts to ensure that equipment in those requirements was certified as not being subject to damage and did not cause damage. This system was called a “Type 5 system” where third parties were verifying the test reports and results and the ongoing capability of the manufacturer to produce those items, so this was the other end of the spectrum of conformity assessment systems.

The fourth system, which was new, was for the renewable energy applications, the IECRE. This was about not only the equipment used in renewable energy applications such as solar, wind, marine, geothermal, but also the people and the processes that they used in the installation and ongoing maintenance of these. Every IEC system was in response to a market need or demand, and this system had been requested by that industry sector, on the basis that there was a lot of promising with renewable energy. But those promises would only be delivered if the materials were reliable, did what they

were intended to do, operated safely and did not damage the environment more than they assisted, so that was something that was currently under development in response to the market need.

As delegates could probably imagine, Mr. Amos said, in looking at the products dealt with by the IEC, the key challenge in many of them was interoperability and interconnectivity. People had the expectation that they could connect most things to other things, and that they would work and continue to work. The parallel was drawn of buying an Apple computer which immediately worked. This did not happen by accident, it was because it was designed that way. In all the work that the IEC did, Mr. Amos said, there were experts in their own areas who might not think about, understand or consider other things that happened to their product or how it might be used, so the IEC had established a systems approach, which looked at use cases, or reference architecture, where a product might be used, what it should do, how it impacted with other things. This was an increasing focus of IEC work in this standards development area.

However, because not all of what the IEC did was standards development, there could be standards for the systems approach, but how could they continue to provide the expectation people had? So a lot of work was being done on a systems approach, on how, when a sophisticated system was coupled together, it could be ensured that it actually fitted together and was safely operable. It was also necessary to know how it could be inspected, how it could be maintained and eventually disposed of, and how to ensure that the people working on it were competent. As a result, the IEC was moving away from conformity systems, maintaining the focus on equipment but including how it was used, maintained and installed, the people who were doing all those things, and whether there was an assurance that all these things would be as safe ten years later as they had been when the product had left the factory. There was a recognition that more needed to be done in that area.

Like other organizations present, the IEC was also looking at what could be done to help people in other countries to move along. The IEC had an affiliate country program involving 83 participating countries; there were translations of a number of guides; through a declaration process there was a free issue of some basic IEC standards to governments who might otherwise be prevented from applying standards and regulation by being unable to afford them. These could be used as a basis for beginning to set up state of the art regulation in these countries.

It was also important for these countries to set up conformity assessment systems to help them to deliver the expectations people had from the existence of the standards. The IEC had found in talking to developing countries that they understood and wanted standards, they understood regulation and believed it was a basis for improving the economy, but they had little understanding of conformity assessment systems. So in response to surveys and feedback from these areas the IEC had produced the ACAS program, with as much emphasis going into developing economies on developing standards as into conformity assessment systems. So they were spending a lot of time talking to people; a reasonable level was being achieved, but a lot more work needed to be done to help people understand how they could use conformity assessment systems to deliver what the regulations demanded.

Feedback and talking to people had also raised for the IEC the question of where the next generation was going to come from. The average age of experts in the OIML, as in

most organizations, was advanced. One of the answers was the Young Professionals program. The IEC General Assembly would take place the following week, and there would be a four-day program of delegates nominated by their countries who were invited to attend and become involved in workshops, training sessions and projects, and to receive mentoring. This process was successful and well received.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Amos for his clear and informative presentation, and asked for questions.

Mr. O'Brien told Mr. Amos that he had been very interested in his presentation and in the overview of the scope of the work undertaken by the IEC. With reference to the IECQ system, he asked for more detail on how it worked. As a regulator of consumer product safety trading standards himself, he found that safety issues came in various parts of the supply chain and he would like to know more about how the IEC dealt with the supply chain management.

Mr. Amos explained that this was a third party scheme with independent verification by certification bodies. The manufacturer requested to be certified to the relevant standard or document. The product would be tested by a laboratory that had been accepted by the IEC for that work, then that laboratory would submit a test report to a certification body. There were many of these around the world, both government and commercially based, issuing certification to ISO/IEC 17025, Guide 65, etc. That certification body would look at the report and say it was happy, on the basis of this report, to investigate the manufacturer's capabilities through quality assurance using ISO 9000, stand with the manufacturer to accept the liability that the product did meet the standard, and undertake to audit and assess the manufacturer via ongoing surveillance to satisfy itself that the manufacturer would be able to continue to produce to the same standard, and would then issue the certificate. Certificates within that scheme could be about what were called HSBM, hazardous substances, which certified that the product satisfied the requirements, which might be lead-free solder, for example, or include the absence of mercury or cadmium. This could also be a system for supply change management – i.e. whether a company was certified as being capable of managing suppliers, vendors and system integrators to come up with a product that that company would put on the market. The company would be able to say that all the people who had helped with this had it under control.

Mr. Amos added that another area was avionics, in which there was a lot of working not only with the reliability of equipment but also with what happened with the sourcing of a replacement component when an aircraft had to be repaired.

Additionally, rather akin to automotive, there was the question of how the manufacturing process was managed. So there were four different aspects, depending on what was being managed: environmental health issues, management system processes, reliability of equipment, and the conformity of that equipment with recognized standards. These elements were mixed around and sorted according to what the regulation or a client required.

Mr. Birch thanked Mr. Amos for his presentation and asked him if he had any comments on the current round of free trade agreements and particularly with reference to TBT, and the extent to which they would reference IEC conformity assessment or whether this could be bypassed by mutual acceptance arrangements.

Mr. Amos replied that he did not understand enough about the current situation; he had not understood what he had read in that morning's paper on the subject. In most cases, IEC conformity assessment systems were voluntary. Rather than regulations saying "you shall have certification to the IEC or other bodies", there was rather an acceptance, a recognition of products certified to that system, rather than a mandate. So it was to be hoped that under that scenario FTAs, etc. would reflect that a product produced in country X, certified according to international standards there, would, through the recognition of IEC standards in the first place, but also under mutual recognition acceptance within the systems of test reports, be transportable as a passport for that product into other economies. This was how, for example, IECX worked, where a product manufactured in Germany was accepted into underground coal mines in Australia without need for further testing or assurances.

Mr. Birch added that different conformity assessment systems were mutually recognized and led to an acceptance by each of the other's equipment. The computer industry in particular had been keen on this arrangement.

Mr. Amos added that before entering the path of mutual acceptance of test results or certificates, rules had to be accepted. These were subjected to peer assessment and ongoing surveillance; there was no blind or casual acceptance into the system, but a rigorous process to be undergone before becoming part of it. The fact that all the people in the system had been subject to the same rules provided the necessary mutual confidence. This was not necessarily how all conformity assessment certificates round the world would operate, but that was how IEC systems operated.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that Mr. Amos had described activities in the certification of products and in quality systems certification. These activities were like those in the European Directives for many products. Within the framework of the European Directives, there was another tool for ensuring that all instruments were conform, which was market surveillance. She asked whether the IEC intervened in certain market surveillance actions at the request of an authority when there was a problem of suspect conformity.

Mr. Amos replied that regarding market surveillance, the members of the IEC secretariat did not do this, but they did receive feedback, complaints, and questions about certificates. They responded by telling the enquirer to talk to the certification body which had the test results; they visited the manufacturer, had a relation with the manufacturer, and took the responsibility. So yes, they received complaints from competitors and from consumers, but these were all referred to the certification body. In response to enquiries they also asked anyone contacting the certification body to send copies to the IEC, which kept them involved. The IEC monitored and reported the activity and issues or progress on the matter to the management committee, so every certification body knew what was happening. This was not direct market surveillance, but there was monitoring and everyone knew what was happening. It was not a case of "name and shame", but there was transparency. It was important to the IEC that the system maintained credibility, and that could only be done if there was a response to complaints and enquiries. He asked if this answered the question.

Mrs. Lagauterie replied that that did indeed answer her question, but she wanted to know whether, in the case of a dispute, the IEC had ever had to have recourse to an organization other than the one which had done the certification.

Mr. Amos confirmed that there had been disputes, and issues which could not be resolved, so they had an appeals process and tribunal. They offered manufacturers the ability to have confirmation testing, validation testing, and there had been instances where certificates had been suspended, or indeed cancelled. There had also been cases where certification bodies had been suspended (though not withdrawn). So the IEC tried to be very responsive to problems, because the credibility of the system was important, and they would not risk that because of one certification body or one complaint, so they were very serious about achieving a satisfactory outcome by any of the various methods available to them.

Mr. Nater (CECIP) reminded Mr. Amos that he had said that on the one hand the IEC had issued one million certificates, and on the other, they had four systems. He asked about the relative size of these systems.

Mr. Amos replied that in the one million documents he had included certificates, test reports, and quality assurance reports supporting those. A certificate was always supported by other documents. In terms of ranking, the highest number was probably the IECCE scheme, the CB scheme, simply because of the number of products and types and their variations. The next was the IECX; by the previous week 48 000 certificates had been issued in this system which with supporting documents came to about 130 000. After this came IECQ, because it was more about factories and processes rather than items of equipment, and renewable energy brought up the rear because this scheme had only recently started.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Amos and added that the OIML looked forward to continued close collaboration with the IEC.

CECIP

For CECIP, Mrs. Martens told Members that as this was the last time she would be at the CIML, she wanted to give some thoughts about the OIML and about industry's expectations from their work.

The overall task of OIML Members in their own countries, Mrs. Martens said, was to guarantee fair trade for consumers and business to business, and to protect human life and the environment. But to fulfil these tasks, several stakeholders needed to be involved, and to be successful they must take responsibility. Of course there were legal authorities on top, but these were not all that was necessary in order to make the system successful. Instrument manufacturers, users from large global industries such as pharmaceuticals, and from trade, or small industry, which used the instruments, and perhaps in some cases also individuals were also needed. Only if all these worked together in the same direction could the principal aim for all countries be achieved. She could therefore say that the OIML was of great importance for all stakeholders.

In legal metrology, the OIML should achieve very importantly, harmonization of rules, requirements and procedures.

Secondly, fair competition should be granted for instrument manufacturers, and there should be awareness that quality was a benefit for all participants in all countries. This could be achieved via the work of the OIML.

Also very important for the future, in CECIP's opinion, was to set up a unique legal metrology system in the world, because, in the future, technology would not care about borders.

Another requirement was to take care of the needs of all stakeholders, not only the legal authorities. The rapid development in technology and globalization should also be considered.

Entering into further detail on the subject of harmonization, Mrs. Martens stated that in the details of national law, additional and different requirements were often to be found. These should be identified and possibly deleted. The OIML should be aware that in the detail there were more of these than those published via the MAA. There was of course a need for the MAA, as everyone knew, but the MAA was only for helping with certification for market entry. However, it might be possible to certify instruments via the MAA, but then it could happen that the instruments in use suddenly had to fulfil previously unknown additional requirements and details, and there could be conflicts, meaning that harmonization by the OIML was necessary in all cases to prevent conflict.

Mrs. Martens said that another point from her list referred to technical documentation. Everyone knew that there was rapid change in technology. The OIML therefore had to think about what could be done for quicker updates of OIML publications. Mrs. Martens offered two examples: R 76 and R 51 were from 2006, and several others were even older. She asked Members whether they thought eight year old Recommendations represented the state of the art. This was only one example. Another problem was the duration of the processing, for example, work on updating R 60, dating from 2000, had begun in 2010 and currently, in 2014, was not yet complete. So it had in effect taken 14 years or more for an updated version to become available. Mrs. Martens wondered whether there was a way either to make updating quicker or to make intermediate changes.

Another problem concerning technical documentation, Mrs. Martens continued, was that in all areas of laws and requirements all over the world, ordinances and technical documentation grew more and more, and they dealt with unnecessary detail. More and more governments were producing technical solutions for requirements; if technical solutions became a requirement, manufacturers and technical development ran into problems, because sometimes alternatives were no longer possible. Adhering to these made production impossible, whereas other technical solutions might be perfectly acceptable and achieve the same result. A second result of this was that when documents were updated they tended to become longer and longer. Mrs. Martens wondered if the OIML might pioneer a return to essential requirements, avoiding technical solutions.

Finally, Mrs. Martens turned her attention to mutual acceptance arrangements, saying that everybody, but especially manufacturers, dreamed that one day there would be a worldwide legal metrology system. Globalization increasingly required such things. CECIP therefore thought that the MAA was essential and its future success was necessary. To achieve this, they suggested that all stakeholders should be involved and convinced, their needs should be taken into account and they should become partners. They should be qualified instead of merely being given requirements, and it was very important for the OIML to be aware of the international pressure in globalization and technical development. Mrs. Martens gave as an example mobile phones with apps, which everyone used, which could be used for data storage on measuring instruments,

for payments. This was not a new idea, it was already done at a state of the art level in some cases. This meant that everybody could go everywhere.

Similarly, Mrs. Martens added, using these tools – with cloud storage or similar – for everything concerning measuring instruments, would mean that the instrument could be in one country but regulated from another, which perhaps had the headquarters for that industry. So there could be data transfer with data exchanged internationally and stored in the cloud. Borders would become more and more inactive.

CECIP believed, Mrs. Martens averred, that the OIML was the right podium to find solutions for this. Otherwise, as was known from other parts of life that technology would overrun humanity like a train. In order to prevent this, she asked the OIML to find solutions for all of this.

Mr. Mason thanked Mrs. Martens for her thoughtful contribution. As she knew, he said, the OIML had long sought to have input in their work from manufacturers and their representatives. They had greatly valued the contribution made by CECIP and Mrs. Martens, which was not confined to the European association, as the OIML looked for contributions from manufacturers in other parts of the world, but he thought it could also be said that CECIP's contribution was a very good model for others to follow. He asked for questions.

Mrs. Lagauterie said OIML Members had known Mrs. Martens for a long time and greatly appreciated discussions with CECIP in general and Mrs. Martens in particular. She thanked her for her recommendations to the OIML, concerning mainly the future work of the OIML, but Mrs. Lagauterie wished to ask her what her recommendations would be for the future of CECIP, and how it could represent small businesses, which were not manufacturing measures, but, in many countries, verification businesses, which also did a lot of work for legal metrology. These had not been mentioned in the list at the beginning of Mrs. Martens's presentation, but Mrs. Lagauterie thought they represented a considerable number of enterprises within legal metrology. What, she asked, would be Mrs. Martens's recommendation to CECIP in its efforts to represent these businesses?

Mrs. Martens thanked Mrs. Lagauterie for reminding her of this. CECIP, she said, was an organization which represented not only large manufacturers of measuring instruments, but also, in Europe, more than 40 000 small installers. This was because CECIP represented, directly or indirectly, several federations. Members must be aware that if CECIP sold components or instruments via those small organizations, these were their customers, who required that CECIP should represent their needs as well. Otherwise they would be lost as members. Mrs. Martens hoped that CECIP was already doing this but thought it was possible they might be able to do it better.

Dr. Ehrlich asked Mrs. Martens to explain what she had meant by “qualify stakeholders instead of giving requirements only”.

Mrs. Martens said that she had been referring to something she had said in previous years, i.e. that if the OIML made MTLs more active in all parts of the world, then they would be qualified in the sense that they would be able to measure their instruments and supervise them in a very qualified way. If then there was supervision over such laboratories from the manufacturers, it would be possible to find out with some

certainty whether things were going wrong or not. This was because people who were not qualified risked not doing the right things.

Mr. Nater added that CECIP had invested much money with the MTLs, and that he had been very happy to hear from Mr. Patoray the previous day that he was focusing on the MAA.

Mr. Mason wished Mrs. Martens a very happy retirement and expressed the OIML's confidence that the close working relationship between the OIML and CECIP which she had established would continue after her departure. He thanked Mrs. Martens for her contribution.

ILAC/IAF

For ILAC and the IAF, Dr. Richards said he thought he was the only delegate present who was actually based in Auckland, and had not had to fly to get to the meeting; in fact his offices were only 5 kilometers away, so he welcomed colleagues.

Dr. Richards told Members that he knew that in the discussions of the previous couple of days much had been said about liaisons with other organizations. He wanted to thank Messrs. Mason and Kool for attending the Vancouver ILAC/IAF General Assembly meeting two weeks previously. Dr. Richards said that he knew that during the earlier discussion about liaisons there had been comment about ISO/IEC 17025. That standard was up for review, with a first meeting of the working group in late January. However, for many, the important standard was ISO/IEC 17011, applying to accreditation bodies, and this also was currently up for review, with a first meeting in a week's time in Geneva. So within CASCO, or the wider ISO group, there were many liaisons within ILAC and IAF, because these international standards were critical to all the work that they did.

Many Members, Dr. Richards said, would be familiar with the objectives of ILAC and the IAF. They had a Mutual Recognition Arrangement, both ILAC and IAF separately, but basically to make sure that test reports, inspection reports and certificates would and could be accepted around the world. It was critical that this should be able to happen, and he would suggest that this was the core function of both ILAC and the IAF at the present time. Obviously they had other issues – increasing cooperation with relevant stakeholders, acting as a central hub to try and harmonize best practice and conformity assessment, and another issue, of course, which affected everybody, was still to provide assistance to developing economies, to try and get them involved in the global sphere, which was becoming effectively a requirement for trade.

ILAC and the IAF had their global vision, where they were trying to say that it was going to be “one test, one certificate accepted everywhere”, but there was a long way to go. The reasons for this aim were fairly obvious – reducing the risks for business, reducing liability on regulators, and, obviously, protecting the consumer by making sure that it did not matter whether it was a product that had been tested or a service that had been certified, the end user could rely on the outcome.

There were now more and more government and regulators relying on ILAC and the IAF, but within the trade agenda, Dr. Richards said, he knew that the earlier question about TPP, he was aware that accreditation was one of the factors in the negotiation within the TPP space, and it was not just TPP; they had free trade agreements, a number of bilateral agreements around the world, and Dr. Richards knew that accreditation was

playing a growing role within these. He was very familiar with the agreements that New Zealand had signed, for example with China, with Chinese Taipei, with Singapore, and he knew that accreditation was part of the foundation of those agreements. So it was becoming more and more critical to support free trade, eliminate technical barriers and realize the goal “tested or inspected or accredited once, accepted everywhere”. The point about this, when trade barriers and regulators were talked about, was that if a regulator introduced a regulation that was not based on an international standard and an international conformity assessment process, then that regulator was creating a trade barrier. So it was not possible to have one without the other. If trade facilitation was wanted, the international standards network and the global conformity assessment system had to be used. This point had been made earlier by Mrs. Martens: there were still barriers; what regulators did mattered a lot, and how they did it could become a barrier or it could become a catalyst towards free trade.

Within ILAC this had certainly been recognized, and there was a project at the moment to try and look at all current regulatory practices in countries around the world and to identify which regulators actually had their regulations based on the use of accreditation, as part of their formal process, how accreditation was specified in regulations, and how accreditation was used in regulations. This project had just begun. Previously, ILAC had carried out quite a major review every two years of all countries, looking at whether accreditation was accepted by regulators, and he was happy to say that all ILAC arrangement signatory countries did accept accreditation in some form, either as part of their national process or, in some cases, as part of their global trade facilitation agenda, i.e. that there was some acceptance of accreditation by at least some regulators in all economies. They were now going to look at the depth of acceptance, how it was specified, and how it was used.

Dr. Richards said that he knew that many colleagues from Europe would be very familiar with the European Directives, the legislation that covered all of the European Union, and they would know that the regulations actually specified the use of accreditation as one of the underpinning aspects of those Directives. So this was the type of specification that ILAC was looking for, and to see how that was used around the world. ILAC itself was very much a membership body, but also a regional membership body. The point of ILAC was to be a light but authoritative umbrella over the regions. ILAC set the policies and the rules but the actual work itself was very largely done by the regions. So by their Mutual Recognition Arrangement, all the actual arrangement activity was organized completely independently by the regions themselves. ILAC was not directly involved.

A subtle point about ILAC, Dr. Richards told delegates, was that the membership structure was there, but the voting within ILAC was by member economies, and not by individual accreditation bodies. The IAF, on the other hand, had a very similar structure, but the voting was by member bodies within IAF, a quite different democratic model. The overall structure, though, and the discussions that occurred, were very similar within both organizations. Within the IAF and ILAC, prior to 1996 ILAC had not been a cooperation, but a technical conference to look at accreditation matters and technical matters; then it had formally become the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation in 1996, and the ILAC arrangement had actually been signed in 2000 for testing and calibration, and in 2012 for inspection body accreditation.

The IAF, Dr. Richards continued, had been established in 1993, and their first MLA, or multilateral arrangement, had been for quality management systems in 1998. They had extended that to include environmental management systems and product certification in 2004. Delegates would notice in the middle of the slide the date 2001, since when ILAC and the IAF had been meeting together, and cooperating very actively.

The whole point of the arrangements he had referred to earlier, Dr. Richards explained, was really to ensure that the accreditation bodies themselves were competent, and consequentially the organizations that they accredited were competent. They used, as their peer evaluation framework, ISO/IEC 17011, and in addition to that there were a number of guidance documents, interpretation documents and application documents, developed by ILAC and IAF to particularize ISO/IEC 17011. These were referred to as the A series documents, a common series of documents used by ILAC and the IAF. As previously noted, the core Standard, ISO/IEC 17011, was currently up for revision. The Arrangement, he said, provided a binding obligation on signatories to recognize certificates, reports and results from organizations accredited by the other signatories, but the obligation was on the accreditation body and not on regulators *per se*. Often around the world, Dr. Richards continued, regulators chose to base their regulations on the whole accreditation process, and in some instances actually called up the ILAC or IAF MRA specifically, but that was a decision the regulator made. The obligation through the arrangement with ILAC and the IAF was only binding on the signatories themselves. Of course, however, it provided advantages for business, and went a long way towards eliminating technical barriers to trade through the assessment process.

Dr. Richards reiterated that the organizations were very much based on the regions; there were currently a number of regions within the ILAC and IAF community. EA and APLAC formed the basis of the ILAC arrangement of 2000, where the accreditation of testing laboratories and calibration laboratories had been recognized by both parties, and IAAC had come on board in 2006. Delegates would notice on the slide that they also had SADCA, the Southern African group, AFRAC, which covered the whole of Africa, and now ARAC, an Arab cooperation group which had been formed. These bodies were not yet recognized by ILAC or the IAF, but were working towards developing their own mutual recognition schemes, and hopefully one day would be in a position to be recognized by the global community directly.

Offering a brief overview of the present status of ILAC, Dr. Richards told delegates that they now had 148 bodies from 112 different economies, effectively different countries, of which 86 were full members, or MRA signatories, and additionally there were 16 associates, 16 affiliates, 24 stakeholders and six regional cooperation bodies. The 86 full members, or MRA signatories, represented 71 economies around the world, plus five economies within the European Union which were members of the European arrangement but not signatories to the ILAC arrangement, so altogether there were 76 countries where the accreditation body was recognized by its regional body. At the moment the ILAC MRA covered testing, calibration and inspection; they were working also on accreditation recognition for proficiency testing providers and also for reference material producers. These would come on board in the next couple of years or so. At the moment the signatories to the ILAC arrangement represented approximately 95 % of global trade, and overall there were more than 44 000 accredited laboratories around the world, and about 7 500 accredited inspection bodies.

On the ILAC map, Dr. Richards said that countries colored in navy blue represented the full signatories, and those in orange were working towards becoming full signatories. The Balkan States, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were grey, but within the EA system they were full signatories. The other two, he thought, were Malta and Cyprus.

On the IAF side, Dr. Richards said, there were 53 full signatories, from EA, PAC, which was the Asia Pacific group and IAAC, the inter-Americas group, 53 for management system, 51 for product certification. Underneath that main scope of activity, there were sub scopes, global good agricultural practice for 26 accreditation bodies, and the detail of the quality management system, the environmental management system, and looking at new areas of activity, MDMS, FSMS, ISMS, people certification and greenhouse gases as well. So a lot of work was still planned.

Dr. Richards then showed the IAF map, which was slightly different from the ILAC one. There was not quite so much navy blue yet, but he was sure that that would occur in the near future.

In terms of process, obviously accreditation was being looked at, making sure that the laboratories, inspection bodies and certification bodies that were accredited were competent to do their activity so that when they tested or certified products or service providers around the world, everybody who used that product or service could have confidence, know that the service was reliable and have the assurance that things would be OK. So ILAC was very much looking at the outcome, what was the output of the laboratory, whether the result was correct, obviously within the uncertainty of the measurement being carried out.

Looking at the benefits of ILAC processes, obviously they were looking at being a facilitator for trade, and, as mentioned previously, accreditation was now being written into the Free Trade Agreement. It was a very robust and rigorous tool for governments and regulators to use. For the business community, the benefits brought by quality management and other management system standards were well recognized. It avoided costs for businesses, which did not have to get things done twice, or many times as the case might be, and it meant that the whole procurement process was much better founded. Obviously the end user could have confidence in the goods and services they used. As had been seen on the TV clip, nobody thought about the accuracy of the weighing machine, or whether their liter of petrol or twenty liters of petrol was accurate or not. They took it for granted. It had been a delight for Dr. Richards in New Zealand to see that – when assessments had been done round the world and it had been seen how far out petrol measurement or weighing measurement could be in some other economies, it was quite alarming. So it was good that New Zealand people thought they had nothing to worry about, and it was easier for regulators if they did not have to think about product recalls on a regular basis.

Summarizing briefly, Dr. Richards told delegates that the whole range of ILAC and IAF services was a commitment to developing a harmonized global approach for accreditation practice, making sure the arrangements worked so that they were regarded as reliable, and then promoting acceptance by regulators and businesses, to remove technical barriers to trade, avoid the need for duplicate certifications of testing or inspection. As he had pointed out earlier, acceptance by accreditation bodies did not necessarily equal acceptance by regulators. There was a lot more work to be done on this, and obviously they were doing a lot to help developing economies, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. ILAC was doing everything possible to encourage those

who were not signatories yet to become signatories as rapidly as possible. As everyone knew, New Zealand was a dairy export nation – in fact this was its largest industry. At the moment, New Zealand dairy exporters exported New Zealand dairy products to 152 countries around the world. The only problem was that there were 152 different regulatory requirements that they had to meet. No two countries had exactly the same regulatory requirements for dairy products coming into their country. It could be imagined what a nightmare this caused for the people producing dairy products.

Speaking of cooperation, Dr. Richards said that there was a very active joint program between ILAC and the OIML. There were plans for a joint OIML/ILAC assessment procedure in the field of legal metrology, providing guidelines related to the assessment of testing laboratories in the field of legal metrology, to support the laboratories' approval and participation in the OIML's declaration of mutual confidence in the framework of their MAA, to make sure that the accreditation assessments and the peer assessments were harmonized around the world. The guidance focused in particular on the competence of the assessment team and the reference documents which defined the requirements to be assessed. So for the OIML, the joint assessment procedure would be an MAA document, not a formal OIML publication. It would not necessarily be placed on the OIML website but it would be mandatory within the MAA. The final draft of the assessment procedure had been distributed to the full membership of ILAC in August 2014 for a review of the major issues only, and it had also been reviewed by the ILAC Executive Committee. Responses had been received from about 20 accreditation bodies and two of the executive members; those comments had all been reviewed by ILAC, and responses to them would be provided as soon as possible. Once this was done, the ILAC secretariat would be discussing plans for publication with the OIML, and it had previously been suggested that the BIML could organize a one-day seminar to obtain feedback from experts and at the same time to inform the experts about developments in the MAA and other relevant issues. The seminar would probably be held in Europe, which was where the majority of experts were located, and within ILAC the possibility of funding that seminar was being looked at as well, once the document was closer to publication and more details were known about timing. That was the first joint action Dr. Richards had wanted to explain in detail.

The second joint ILAC/OIML action was the periodic review of ILAC-G24/OIML D 10 *Guidelines for the determination of recalibration intervals of measuring equipment used in testing laboratories*. After some discussion between the BIML and ILAC, it had been agreed to review this document, and ILAC had formed a small working group to assist the OIML in the task. In Seoul in 2013 Mr. Kool had reported that the OIML was ready to review, the group had been set up. André Barel from RvA in the Netherlands would co-convene the group with the OIML, and at the Vancouver meeting two weeks previously Mr. Kool had reported that the working group had been established. The committee working draft was expected before the end of 2014.

There was also a planned joint group program to look at a survey among IAF members to gather information about current accredited certification activities with regard to regulated and non-regulated measuring instruments as a basis of further joint activities between IAF and the OIML.

The comment had been made in the course of the meeting that the Memorandum of Understanding had been revised and re-signed during 2014, and it had been greatly appreciated that Mr. Mason had gone to Vancouver to sign this document.

In conclusion, Dr. Richards said, the aims were to

- ensure a level playing field for all parties (producers and conformity assessment bodies),
- jointly promote free trade,
- eliminate technical barriers to trade,
- increase the use of conformity assessment,
- ensure traceability of measurements, ultimately to the SI units, and
- minimize costs and workloads for all,

thereby achieving confidence in the market. The above were what all those in the OIML, ILAC and the IAF were active in doing.

The next series of ILAC meetings, Dr. Richards told delegates, would be the mid-term meeting in April, held as always in Frankfurt; and the next General Assembly meeting in October or November 2015, which would be in Milan.

There was a new ILAC website, in action for the last month, which contained many brochures and publications which could be translated into a large number of languages.

Dr. Richards also drew delegates' attention to World Accreditation Day, held in June of each year, when a lot of promotion and publicity would be seen.

A slide with details of the IAF and ILAC secretariats was shown, and these secretariats would be more than happy to supply any information that delegates might require.

Dr. Richards invited questions.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Richards for his clear and comprehensive survey of ILAC's work and its interaction with the OIML. It was of course interesting that there was a lot of experience of accreditation in the room, in the form of both legal metrology regulators, who might resort to accreditation as part of their regulatory requirements, and also certification bodies that were very familiar with the accreditation process. Mr. Mason himself was all too familiar with it, but everyone knew how rigorous and how helpful that process could be.

Mr. Awosola asked Dr. Richards for some examples of ILAC's activities to try and encourage more signatories from Africa; he had noticed from the graph that there were few members from that continent. He wondered if training, seminars or marketing were being offered.

Dr. Richards replied that ILAC had a development assistance program, working with the accreditation bodies within Africa to bring them within the ILAC and IAF framework. There was a joint developing committee. He was not supposed to talk publicly about people in the pipeline, but he could assure delegates that there were accreditation bodies in Africa that were currently going through the peer evaluation process to join the ILAC MRA. So it was much more than just training and seminars, ILAC were actively involved in assisting, they did free peer evaluation to let them know where their gaps were, and an active evaluation program was currently under way to bring many African accreditation bodies into ILAC. Similarly, in the Arab regional accreditation cooperation, ILAC had recognized some time previously that there was a cultural grouping from the Arab nations, and facilitating the establishment of ARAC had been another way of getting extra economies to come on board and become signatories to the ILAC arrangement, so there was quite an active development program. Within the Asia Pacific

area, Dr. Richards said he was aware of the arrangement between New Zealand and Australia, who had signed a trade agreement with ASEAN, a group of ten south-east Asian nations. Three of these nations were not involved with the global infrastructure – Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar were not involved in the standardization process, any part of the metrology process or the accreditation process, so again there was direct support of their infrastructure development, to assist them to participate in global infrastructure activities.

Mr. Birch thanked Dr. Richards for his presentation. He said he had attended a few ILAC General Assemblies over the years, and the problem of accrediting international regulations which were not internationally harmonized had often been discussed. In some respects there had been a move towards international harmonization, but in many respects things might be going backwards as governments started to deregulate. He wondered what comments Dr. Richards might have on that aspect.

Dr. Richards told Mr. Birch that he found this really interesting. The deregulation process was actually putting more onus back on business to do more, and regulators still had to have some form of assurance that what business was doing was acceptable, so even though there was deregulation, there tended to be a move towards the use of international standards to a high degree, and often it might be suppliers' declaration of conformity, but it might be required that suppliers' declaration of conformity should be based on testing in an accredited laboratory. So ILAC were now finding many instances of manufacturers' laboratories that were being accredited, because they knew that if they were accredited, their test reports and therefore their products were actually more likely to be able to be accepted around the world. Even within the European Directives framework, Dr. Richards added, a technical content file was an essential requirement, and while there might be no specific requirement for this file to be based on testing in an accredited facility, more and more often that was occurring, and in fact many of the issues that ILAC were now coming across, whether counterfeit products, illegal products or fraudulent products, once again it was traceability, and the traceability chains were going to require some form of accreditation as an assurance of that process.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Richards again.

7.4 Information regarding the RLMO Round Table

Dr. Miki told delegates that he had chaired this meeting on the afternoon of Monday 3 November, at which there had been 22 participants from 9 Member States (Australia, P.R. China, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Russian Federation, South Africa and USA) and the BIML. There had also been representatives from APLMF, COOMET, SIM and WELMEC. Some Members had been absent, probably because of the New Zealand location.

Dr. Miki thanked those who provided input and made comments. Summarizing the content, he said that Mr. Guo Su had presented a report on the APLMF. As many delegates knew, the current year's APLMF annual meeting would be held in Wellington the following week.

Mr. Komissarov had then presented a report of COOMET. COOMET news was that there had been a seminar, with an English translation service, which had been open to participants outside the COOMET area.

Mr. Richter had presented a report on SIM, following which, in the question and answer session, there had been talk about financial support to participants from developing economies for transport, a common problem for such activities.

Ms. Anneke Van Spronsen had provided a report on WELMEC. WELMEC Dr. Miki explained, was somewhat different from the other bodies, in that it was more advanced; among other activities, it produced guides. Ms. Van Spronsen had talked about the way they ran their organization.

There had been a new topic in the current year, Dr. Miki said, because they had had an advisory committee, established the previous year, and the BIML also had a special fund for special projects in developing economies, so there had been a chance to have talks from these two bodies about this. First, Ms. Zheng Huaxin had given a report, which delegates had also heard previous day. Mr. Kool had talked about the special project, which again had been repeated the previous day.

Following this there had been discussion on the role of the RLMO Round Table and its terms of reference. It had been decided the previous year that this was the place where RLMO representatives and other interested people gathered and exchanged information about their activities and discussed how to cooperate or set up a new project, especially as many of these related to support for developing economies. These had been the main topics at the meeting. Originally they had wished to draw up terms of reference, but it had been decided that this was not needed at this stage, as their goal was not yet very clear.

There had then, Dr. Miki said, been talk about cooperation and the relation between the OIML and the RLMOs in terms of support for developing countries. Several valuable comments had been made by Messrs. Birch, Kochsiek and Carstens, the last of whom had suggested that a direct link between the OIML and the RLMOs was needed, for example an RLMO MoU to encourage cooperation in support for developing countries. Mr. Birch and Prof. Kochsiek had told the meeting that many documents and materials already existed which could be shared, and Prof. Kochsiek had also said that the RLMOs should use OIML documents as far as possible to implement new legal metrology systems in the developing countries.

Following this, there had been discussion of cooperation with the AGDC, concluding that they should of course work together. The new website and the workspace it offered had been commended as a tool for communication.

The conclusions, Dr. Miki told delegates, were that:

- it was agreed that the RLMOs should continue to share information and discussion in the Round Table;
- the new website, and especially its workspaces, was expected to be a good tool for information sharing and discussion; however, after the Round Table there had been a meeting of the Advisory Group; this group had wanted a new website of their own, so that website might perhaps contain all aspects related to developing economies;
- continued cooperation with AGDC was agreed on; and
- the next Round Table would be held in conjunction with, and preferably just before the 50th CIML Meeting in 2015. Dr. Miki said that he would like to invite

more participants, especially from developing economies, which were those who had most to gain from its activities.

Dr. Miki said he would be pleased to answer questions.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Miki and added that it was noteworthy that the topics which the Round Table had discussed were also topics which the CIML had been looking at in its formal meetings. This was not surprising, and it was clear, both from discussions the previous year and the ones which had just been reported, that there was still a continuing desire to have the opportunity to discuss some of these issues in more detail and to explore the implications for the regional organizations. He was therefore extremely grateful that Dr. Miki had stepped forward to act as the convener to bring some structure to the dialogue in the Round Table. He asked if there were questions.

Mr. O'Brien thanked Dr. Miki for his presentation. He asked whether when Dr. Miki referred to the new website he had meant the upgraded OIML website.

Dr. Miki replied that this was the case. During the Round Table this was the only website known. However, at the meeting of the advisory group which had followed the Round Table, there had been discussion of a possible completely new website for that purpose alone. He now thought however that it would be better to have everything on the same website, so that information could be shared between different groups.

Mr. O'Brien thanked Dr. Miki for this clarification and asked whether the reports from the RLMOs would be made available.

Dr. Miki said that this would be the case, after the RLMOs had been asked for permission to share their reports.

Mr. Mason added the comment that he thought that at the advisory group meeting, which he had attended, as well as at the Round Table, which he had not attended, but which had been reported, there seemed to be the common theme that the new website facilities would allow Members to adopt a way of working which was more efficient and more up to date and which allowed the sharing of information in a way which would become more routine for those Members who had an interest in these matters; they would know where to go for it and the material would be available in a familiar way. There was a clear view that the information should be made available within an OIML framework rather than going down a route of separate websites. All of these seemed to him to be very positive developments and they had been made possible by the work that had gone into making the OIML website what it was.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Miki again.

8 Technical activities

The Organization's technical activities, Mr. Mason stated, were the core of the OIML's work.

8.1 Implementation of the revised B 6: Directives for OIML technical work

Mr. Mason reminded the Committee that the decision had been taken the previous year not to work on a revision of B 6 for two or three years. That policy had been maintained for the last twelve months and would be continued for a further twelve, and a decision

would be taken in 2015 as to whether the pause turned out to be two years or three. However, this meant that there was an opportunity to look at the way that B 6 had been operating in a fairly stable environment.

Mr. Dunmill said that, as had been heard from previous speakers, the projects worked on in the preceding year had been following the procedures of B 6 quite well. He had reported the previous year on how the technical committees and the projects that were running had been translated into the new system. So what had been done during the current year had been to try to look at the full list of OIML projects to see what was still operational, what was not operational, what people were participating in, and so on.

Members would recall that with the new Directives there was the possibility to participate in each project under a technical committee or subcommittee individually. This had consequently meant that there was much less participation in some projects than in others. Mr. Dunmill had circulated a document giving updated information on all the project groups. This was very similar information to that which had been discussed at the Presidential Council in March 2014, during which there had been a technical review of all the projects to discuss any problems with inactivity in projects, or lack of resources available for certain projects which were deemed to be very important.

The current situation, Mr. Dunmill informed delegates, was that 72 projects were currently operating, but there were problems with some of these. B 6 had a requirement that there should be six P-members, from at least two regions of the world, otherwise a project was not deemed to be of sufficient international interest to make it worth working on. Nine projects currently had fewer than the six P-members required, and eleven project groups had no convener. This usually happened where an old subcommittee had several projects under it, and a country was responsible for the secretariat of that subcommittee but perhaps not really interested in all of the projects. Following the split into individual project groups, they had wanted to relinquish responsibility for particular projects. Also, priorities had changed in many countries since the projects had been started. In some cases it was difficult to ascertain when the projects had started, because of the way in which decisions to start projects had been recorded in the CIML minutes and resolutions. Although a lot of research had been done in the current year, it often remained unclear when some projects had come into being.

For six project groups, also, there were no progress reports. Each year Mr. Dunmill had distributed an enquiry to the conveners asking for updates on the progress made in the previous year based on what they had promised to accomplish, and also their projections for their workload for the coming year. Six of the project groups had not supplied this information, either because there was an e-mail problem or because they were not doing anything, he could not tell. This did not quite correspond with the information which delegates had received in the last minute document because a few updates had been made since those figures had been put together.

This indicated a reasonably low interest internationally in the subject at the moment, regardless of the fact that it had presumably aroused some previous interest in order to set up the project.

Mr. Dunmill showed the list of current project groups with fewer than six P-members. Some of these were revisions of existing Recommendations and Documents, and some were for the development of new ones. It could be seen that a couple of groups had only two P-members, and, bearing in mind that those two included the country holding the convenership, this did not indicate much interest.

Mr. Dunmill then showed the project groups which had no convener. This meant that although there may be a reasonable number of P-members, no country was willing to offer the resources to act as convener. Again, if the required level of interest could not be produced, then it did not seem worthwhile to continue with the project. The groups in red at the bottom, he said, were in both categories, in that they had no convener and fewer than six P-members. So they were apparently doubly uninteresting to the membership of the OIML at the moment. Delegates would notice that all of these showed a country which had previously held the secretariat of the old subcommittee, and had therefore inherited the role of convener under the new project group arrangement, but these countries had indicated that they did not want to run these particular projects. An enquiry had been conducted amongst the P-members to see whether other people were interested, but this not been successful.

There were therefore, Mr. Dunmill pointed out, a few points to consider in whether to disband these groups or not. In all of them, there had been little activity. And during the time it had taken to implement B 6, which had been over the last couple of years at least, nothing had happened in any of the groups. It was even more difficult to trace what activity there had been previously, especially in groups without a convener. It was not disastrous if one of these projects was stopped, in that a new project could easily be started at any time if the subject became of interest internationally, so stopping these subjects did not mean that the OIML would never work on them again, merely that at the moment there seemed to be such a low level of interest that it was not worth keeping the project on the OIML list. One of the problems was that there might be a large list of projects which looked good from the outside, but there was little point in having a large list if the work was not being done. The proposal was therefore to try to reduce the list of projects to those on which work was actually being done.

Of course, Mr. Dunmill told delegates, it was necessary to decide what happened with any of the existing Recommendations. Some of the projects were for revisions of existing Recommendations, so the first question was whether they were really being used, and, if so, why people were not interested in revising them. Should they be reconfirmed in their existing state or should they be withdrawn, if there was little interest in revising them? They could become part of the normal review process which the BIML was now responsible for operating, so each could be looked at again by conducting an enquiry amongst all CIML Members to see whether they thought these Recommendations were needed or not.

Mr. Dunmill showed the list of those project groups which had provided no progress report at the beginning of the current year. Since the information which Members had received, only a couple more reports had been received and he indicated the groups which had still not provided reports. Some of those were also on the low participation list.

A few odd cases had come to light, Mr. Dunmill told delegates. The convener of a project group working on a new Recommendation for ophthalmic instruments under the convenership of Germany had contacted the BIML because they had received a very poor voting response on the last CD which they had distributed. They felt that they had gone as far as was possible with the technical development of this Recommendation and were therefore asking, in line with B 6, to put it through the preliminary ballot procedure. The problem was that this was one of the groups which had too few P-members. The BIML had the draft, which appeared to be in a reasonable state, but the

German convener was having difficulty in obtaining a response from their five P-members. However, since the work had been done, the proposal was that it should be put to a preliminary ballot in the normal way in accordance with B 6, which allowed the situation where the convener felt that no further progress could be made. The most reasonable line of conduct seemed to be to go through the final approval process and then revisit the question in five years' time when this Recommendation would next be due for revision.

Two other projects had fallen through the gaps in the implementation process:

- the first had been omitted from the original report because at the time when the implementation had been done, there was no secretariat of the parent subcommittee TC 18/SC 2. This project had therefore not shown up in the database listing of projects requiring attention. It currently had a committee draft produced by the previous secretariat but this could not be put on the list for approval of its withdrawal, because there had not been enough notice, as it had not appeared in any of the papers sent out three months previously. It was therefore proposed that the withdrawal of this project should be considered by an online ballot;
- another project in the same subcommittee had involved exactly the same problem of falling through the gaps of the implementation process. Nothing had yet been developed, though the project had existed for a number of years. Mr. Dunmill proposed that withdrawal of this project should also be considered by an online ballot.

Linked to the question of projects and the work done within them, the existing Recommendations and Documents had also been analyzed, and delegates had received a document giving the complete status of all current Recommendations, including the metrological procedures, test requirements and test report formats, which were now published as Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 of the same Recommendation.

There were at present 103 current Recommendations and 27 OIML Documents. The proportion of Documents and Recommendations was exactly the same:

- about 44 % were under revision, under the responsibility of a project group, and were currently being revised;
- 37 %–38 % were out of date and not under revision; and
- about 18 % had been published or reconfirmed as not being in need of revision within the last five years.

Mr. Dunmill showed an illustrative graph. He told delegates that within the following year the BIML would try to start the review process for as many as possible of the Recommendations and Documents which were not already under revision. Obviously not all of them could be undertaken in a year, as resources had to be found and the five-year cycle would be affected. Priority would be given to anything which was in the Certificate System or in the MAA. CECIP had earlier commented about R 60 being old; this was already an ongoing project but they would be looking at anything else which was in the Certificate System to ensure that these had priority in revision. Over the coming years they would work through improving this revision cycle of OIML Recommendations, something which in the past had not been very strictly adhered to. If the OIML was to be seen to be producing relevant publications, then the revision process needed to be done on as regular a basis as possible. Even five years was quite a

long time in technology terms, so the speed of the revision needed to be improved as well.

Summarizing, Mr. Dunmill said that the BIML was proposing that the list of projects for which there were currently not enough P-members or no convener should be withdrawn. Before considering this further, he asked whether there were any questions about the projects on the list, or the process.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Dunmill for his presentation. He referred to Mr. Dunmill's statement that a project which was cancelled could be revived again if there appeared to be a need at a later date. He asked first whether it was possible to do this without obtaining formal CIML approval for the new project, as would be done in the case of a normal new project.

Mr. Dunmill replied that he meant that CIML approval would still be needed, and the project would be set up by the normal procedure and would still require the justification and rationale, together with some proof that the Recommendation was needed. B 6 now required that the rationale clearly stated those countries which had legislation in a particular area or intended to put it in place, so there would not be any accelerated procedure in reviving a cancelled project, but it would be a much clearer indication of the need for that project to exist. There was no problem in putting a repeat project into place, but it would have to meet the current rules on how to establish a project.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Dunmill for this clarification and said he had noticed that in two cases there was an absence of convenership because there was an absence of secretariat, both in TC 18/SC 2. He asked whether this secretariat was now in place and whether this was a case where there was a secretariat but which was not keen to take on convenerships of these projects, or whether there was still a vacancy for that secretariat.

Mr. Dunmill replied that there was still a vacancy for the secretariat, and in fact the situation with too few P-members also applied to some other TCs or SCs. In the current year the BIML had concentrated only on looking at what work was being done in the projects, but there were several other committees where there were fewer than six P-members, though TC 18/SC 2 was the only secretariat which was currently vacant.

Mr. Mason said that he had found this helpful, because one of the things that he thought the CIML needed to consider and recognize was that the vast majority of these projects were in fields outside what could be called traditional legal metrology relating to trade and in the field of health and safety or environmental considerations. Of course the OIML had always felt that there was a need to have capability in these areas, so they had a choice of having some sort of debate about the role of the OIML in these areas, which was one way of approaching it, or the alternative was to approach it on a project by project basis. As he understood it, decisions could be taken on a project by project basis in the current year, giving the opportunity to raise the broader, philosophical question about the range of OIML activities the following year, when a start would be made on looking in detail at whether the subcommittees themselves had enough support.

Mr. Dunmill concurred that this was correct. The BIML had felt that they would be in a clearer situation to report on what work the OIML was actually doing if in the current year they could clear out the projects which were not being worked on and where there was little interest, and then the following year look more closely at the range of

subcommittees, etc. He agreed that there was a need for ongoing discussion of the expanding scope of legal metrology, not just covering the traditional weights and measures areas. When the number of participants was looked at, it was very clear that there was much less interest in many of these non-traditional areas. There needed to be a philosophical discussion but the BIML had felt that it was clearer to concentrate on practical matters in the current year and the more philosophical matters in the future.

Mr. Mason asked for the first round of comments to be of a general rather than a project-specific nature, on the general approach to be taken. The project list would then be gone through item by item as a second agenda item, in order to establish whether there was interest in the room which could be translated into additional P-members or a convenership, or which would allow that project to be taken off the list.

Dr. Ehrlich asked whether the information on the new website concerning the status of the projects could be changed by Members directly and more frequently rather than sent to the BIML to be done in the Bureau.

Mr. Dunmill replied that this was being done by the Bureau at the moment because the interface through which it was done was not yet ready to be released to everyone, but access to the website was all based on access rights management; there was nothing to prevent it being opened to conveners to update, and the intention was to make this available in the future. Updating could then also be done much more immediately and frequently than the present once a year, to announce or report on a meeting, for example, give comments on what happened in it, etc.

Dr. Ehrlich thanked Mr. Dunmill for his clarification and said that this facility would be appreciated.

Mr. Birch mentioned that the APLMF had a very active medical measurements working group which had been in operation for some fifteen years and was convened by an OIML Corresponding Member. This issue had been identified in a survey of priorities for the area done by Knut Birkeland in about 1998; the group had been quite active on the issue of clinical thermometers. He said that he would take this matter to the APLMF meeting the following week in Wellington and acquire some feedback on those issues.

Mr. Mason said that this would be helpful, although there was a need to remember the rule that not only did a certain number of P-members need to be involved, but also those P-members needed to originate from more than one region, on the grounds that what the OIML did should be of international rather than merely regional significance. He was not sure how this offer could be reflected in the decisions the Committee was being invited to make at the present time.

Mr. Dunmill commented that the two projects concerning thermometers were among those he was proposing for CIML ballot.

On the subject of clinical thermometers, Dr. Klenovský said that mercury thermometers were banned from use in Europe by regulation but on the other hand many electronic instruments were being used that had problems. Logically, at this stage, the OIML should have a project to regulate electronic thermometers, otherwise the OIML would, as he put it, “miss the train”.

Mr. Van Mullem asked about the large table Mr. Dunmill had compiled. This was the first time delegates had seen information of this sort and he thought it was good to have it. Mr. Dunmill had also said that the following year he would try to investigate the projects

which were out of date. He asked whether this took into account the progress on the several projects which were under revision. A project could be said to be under revision, yet little or no progress be made on it. This should also be taken into account.

Mr. Mason replied that he thought the intention was that these were questions that would be pursued more vigorously and throughout the year rather than just taken to the CIML for a decision once a year. So, recalling discussions at the Presidential Council, they had been very much intending to identify important projects which certainly had enough support for the work to be undertaken, but which were not making very good progress. He saw it as the role of the Presidential Council to push for more progress rather than to take the option of deleting a project which might be very important but was proceeding too slowly.

Mr. Dunmill agreed, adding that one of the objectives of cleaning up what appeared to be inactive in the current year was so that at the Presidential Council meeting, instead of considering a large list where a large number of projects were not making progress, there would be a clearer, shorter list of what the organization was actually doing, so that those which were not being worked on could be looked at. A second point was that in the full table there was a list of all the out of date Recommendations. This might, however, not be quite as simple as it looked, as in the past, the re-confirmation had not been well recorded in the minutes. Further than a few years back, it began to become extremely difficult to tell when things were actually re-confirmed. There might be Recommendations which said they were from 1980, but which had in fact been re-confirmed more recently. At the present moment it had not been possible to find the proof of that. Again, this was part of the review process; this first time would be more complicated because it would be necessary to chase up those who had been responsible in the past and find out what had really happened as far as re-confirmation was concerned. More recently, the meeting resolutions had been much more clearly recorded in the minutes, and clearly stated a list of those Recommendations which had been reconfirmed in the year in question.

Mr. Mason asked for clarification on whether re-confirmation was a decision taken by the CIML under the new arrangements.

Mr. Dunmill replied that this was the case, the CIML now decided on all aspects of the publications: project, publication and re-confirmation.

Dr. Ehrlich commented that in the table which included the status of secretariats and conveners, a fairly large number said “none, previously US”. He wished to point out that this did not necessarily mean that the US did not have interest, but rather that they had had to look at their resources and decide what they could and could not do. They had been hoping, and still hoped that this would encourage others to take over these projects. If certain project groups were disbanded, the CIML would have to go through all the work as a whole new process to re-institute them later. Some of the projects had 17 or even 24 P-members, so hopefully somebody could take over the work.

Mr. Mason added that his thinking behind looking at these projects on a case by case basis was that it would give the opportunity for anyone in the room to say, “Oh, actually this is important, if nobody else will be the convener, then I want to be the convener”. He hoped, from what Dr. Ehrlich had said, that the USA would like to step forward in one or two instances. The process, he mused, would be like a game of “chicken”, where everybody hoped that somebody else would come forward first.

Dr. Ehrlich said that the USA simply did not have the resources. In one or two cases the BIML had held the role. Dr. Ehrlich had simply not wished it to be thought that the USA considered these projects to be unimportant.

Mr. Dunmill regretted not having mentioned earlier that the USA and Germany had been responsible for these projects while they were part of the work under a subcommittee; in both cases it was a lack of resources to operate these projects in a reasonable time scale, and not a lack of interest. Again, what was being said was that if the projects could not be undertaken at once, they could be put aside until an opportunity should arise. There was also the point alluded to by Dr. Ehrlich about the number of P-members. He had not shown this on the slide, but he had colored the groups where there was very low interest. Some of the others did indeed have 17 P-members; it was just that nobody appeared to be willing to run them.

Dr. Ehrlich further clarified that if the projects were closed, the documents would presumably still be kept on the books. He asked whether the intention was to abolish subcommittees.

Mr. Dunmill replied that at the moment all that was being done was to look at the project groups in order to clear up what work the Organization was or was not actually doing. There was no proposal to alter the TC/SC structure at the moment, though, as Mr. Mason had said, it was part of a larger philosophical discussion as to what the OIML should be involved in.

Mr. Mason added that it was not clear to him whether this discussion should take place in 2015 or 2016, but he thought that at some stage the question had to be asked as to whether, if a subcommittee had no active work on any projects, and, in particular, if that subcommittee was itself failing to attract enough P-members, that subcommittee ought to be disbanded. He thought that the Presidential Council ought to consider at its March meeting whether 2015 was the right time to be discussing that or whether a little more time should be given to it.

Mr. Dunmill added that as well as medical instruments, which was agreed to be quite an important area, involving many consumers, but which seemed to attract little interest, another area where there was a problem was radioactivity. In this latter case, the technical committee had no responsibilities at all – all the work was in subcommittees, which themselves were either not doing anything or not participating in things, and in fact there was a lot of international work going on in that area. The more philosophical question was whether the OIML also needed to be involved in this. Mr. Dunmill said that he had attended some IAEA and ISO meetings in that area, and both had produced a lot of documents; whether there was a need for the OIML to produce anything because of legislation was another matter entirely.

Mr. Mason added that he envisaged that before taking any major step in these areas of metrology, the OIML should seek to engage at a senior level with the other standards making bodies that were operating in this area, so that it could be established what the correct level of engagement was, if any. This was another reason why he did not wish to rush into what could be very big questions. It was necessary to identify where the work was being carried out, when this was not in the OIML, and to have a high level discussion with those bodies in order to work out whether there was a useful role for the OIML, quite possibly in the way that they were doing the work, rather than attempting to do it within the OIML.

Mr. Mason reminded Members that the meeting was now about to consider, on a case by case basis, the projects which either did not have a convener or had insufficient P-members. Unless Members were able to step forward and either take a convenership or volunteer to be P-members, all of which could now be done very quickly through the website, the projects would close. Clearly, becoming a convener implied more of a commitment than becoming a P-member.

TC 3/SC 1/p 4 Revision of D 13: *Guidelines for bi- or multilateral arrangements on the recognition of: test results, pattern approvals, verifications (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this was a project for which there was no convener. There were however 18 P-members and 13 O-members on this project group.

Dr. Ehrlich said that the reason why the US had wanted to give this up was that they had been waiting to see what would happen with the MAA document. So in a sense this project, at least for multilateral arrangements, was no longer necessary, though it might be necessary to have one for bilateral projects, because it had been supplanted by the MAA.

Mr. Carstens said that this project could possibly be of interest to regional bodies such as SADC, in which, for example, there was only one type approval body which was South Africa, and there might be a need for this document. He needed to discuss with SADC whether they thought this could be a document which could be used, and also possibly approach the APLMF or perhaps others.

Mr. Mason felt that it should be emphasized that the document stayed; the question was whether revising it was a priority for resources. The UK had recently been looking at renewing some of their bilateral arrangements, and he certainly had not looked at D 13 while doing this. It might be that a document even of this age was sufficient for bilateral arrangements. He invited the US to comment on how out of date the document felt.

Dr. Ehrlich admitted that he had not looked at it recently, but he guessed that it was sufficiently out of date to merit revision at the least.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Dunmill for the procedure for delaying a decision, dissolving the current project if word did not come from SADC or another group within a period of, he suggested, a month.

Mr. Carstens said that there was a meeting in March and asked to be allowed until the end of March to give a response.

Mr. Mason said that if this was a SADC matter then it was regional and not international, even though there were a large number of P-members spread across the world.

Mr. Dunmill said that this was an old document. Even if the current project was stopped, the document would at some time come up in the BIML's process of examining the relevance of all existing publications. The Recommendations were obviously more of a priority than the Documents, but at some point it would be looked at again by the BIML, an enquiry would be sent to everyone asking whether they felt the publication should be revised, withdrawn or reconfirmed, and asking people to volunteer a convener of such a project, if it was proposed for revision.

Mr. Mason suggested taking away this particular project and considering whether there was a suspension option as opposed to a deletion option, where it was known that there might be enough interest for a convener to step forward. He agreed that the first project

the BIML was trying to delete had turned out to be problematic, but felt that he must press for a volunteer to come forward earlier than March, for this not to be deleted. So, he said, the BIML would reflect on the wording of the resolution, but even if it went into suspension mode rather than deletion mode it would be for a matter of weeks, until December, rather than months, until March.

Mrs. Lagauterie felt that if this project were to continue it should be only on the verification aspect, because otherwise it was duplicating the MAA. It could if necessary continue on the level of verification and how countries could recognize each other's verifications, but for test results and type approval it paralleled the MAA and time should not be spent on it.

Prof. Schwartz agreed with this and felt that this was an argument for deleting the project immediately. If there were any new project, the connections to the MAA document, B 10 and other documents could be considered and there would be the opportunity to define a new project which did not touch the existing B 10.

Dr. Ehrlich said that it should be asked whether anyone was currently using this document.

Mr. Mason said he could answer this in the negative. He could see an argument for the existence of bi-lateral guidelines because it was known that there were bi-lateral arrangements. The UK had recently renewed at least one of these and were in discussion on two others, and the Netherlands also had bi-lateral arrangements. However, he would be surprised if when it was renewed they had recourse to D 13 to find out how to do it.

Mr. Carstens said that South Africa agreed to the project being deleted. Anyone wanting to make a bi-lateral arrangement could use the principles of the MAA. The only issue that might affect SADC was within SADC and concerned cross-border verification, where companies from one country were doing verifications within another country, but that could be handled on a regional level.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Carstens for his intervention and said that it sounded as though the project was being deleted.

TC 3/SC 5/p 10 New publication: *Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17021 to assessment of quality system certification bodies in the field of legal metrology (previously USA)*

TC 3/SC 5/p 11 New publication: *Guide for the application of ISO 9001 to legal metrology controls (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that the next projects fell into the category mentioned earlier by Dr. Ehrlich, and had been of BIML interest at the time. They currently had no convener (the USA had previously been the convener). 24 P-members were involved.

Dr. Ehrlich said that in fact the USA had never considered itself to be the convener for these two projects which had always been under a USA-BIML co-secretariat. He suggested that they be removed, unless anyone who had the expertise would like to undertake them, as the USA had never intended to pursue them.

Mr. Dunmill also pointed out that these were two of four proposed projects of which Paul Dixon of the UK was running two other projects in the same kind of field, but the

two being discussed had been left over and there did not seem to be any interest in them.

Dr. Ehrlich said that he thought that D 29 and D 30 were the other projects in the set, but that those would be kept.

Mr. Mason said that he was sure there was the expertise but the question was whether the projects were worth keeping. Nobody seemed to think there should be a guide, so the project would be deleted.

Mr. Dunmill asked whether the comments applied to both the above projects.

Mr. Mason confirmed that they did.

Dr. Ehrlich also confirmed this, adding that the comments probably applied even more to the ISO 9001 project, but that ISO/IEC 17021 could perhaps be useful. All these projects had been in the context of the MAA. Along with the project on ISO/IEC 17025, this was basically an interpretation document of the ISO/IEC document for legal metrology purposes. The document for ISO/IEC 17025 already existed and was already used by the assessors, but he did not think the other documents would be used in the MAA process.

Mr. Mason said that a guide to ISO 9001 would be used by a certification body that was looking at quality management systems, like NMI did, but he could not imagine that they felt they needed a guide in order to do something they were already doing.

Mrs. Lagauterie asked whether this work was not linked to that being done on conformity to type.

Mr. Mason replied that this was a good point, and that when the work on conformity to type had reached a stage where it might be felt that a guide on conformity to type was needed, this project might be expected to be revived at that point, as it would then be being developed in a quite different situation from its previous intended use. He stated that it was now agreed that this project should be deleted; it would always be possible to return to it later if it was felt that it would be useful.

TC 7/SC 4/p 2 Revision of R 55: *Speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this was a project of measuring instruments for road traffic. The USA had taken on the secretariat for TC 7/SC 4 mainly because of the interest in the other project in that committee, which was a revision of R 91 on radar equipment. This was why they wanted to give up this project, which currently had 20 P-members.

Dr. Ehrlich commented that the USA had hoped to work on this project but due to lack of resources this had proved impossible. When they had taken over that secretariat France and Switzerland had both expressed interest, so he wondered if he could encourage one of these to take it on.

Mr. Dunmill added that the UK had held the secretariat for this project before the USA. One of the problems in making progress on it was that for instruments embedded in vehicles there were over-riding type approval considerations. These were of no concern to the OIML, being under UN or UNECE jurisdiction, so this had made it extremely difficult to do the work, and the UK had abandoned it in favor of other priorities.

Dr. Ehrlich agreed that it was complicated.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that France's interest, like the USA's, had been rather for the revision of R 91. Speedometers within vehicles were not part of the legal metrology field. Mechanical odometers were very out of date and regulation still existed in France. As for tachographs, there was a European regulation which in fact went beyond European boundaries. This was an important regulation, relating to working hours, and beyond the scope of the OIML.

Switzerland also confirmed that they were not interested.

Mr. Dunmill said that if this project was cancelled, this would leave in place an extremely old regulation, which would later be examined to see whether it was relevant, useful or interesting.

Mr. Fischer asked what happened to a Recommendation if a project to revise it was cancelled. For instance, he asked whether R 55 would be withdrawn, since it was not possible to leave Recommendations on the website which were out of date.

Mr. Mason replied that he understood that R 55 would not be withdrawn immediately, but the problem was that possibly nobody had looked at R 55 to consider whether it was still relevant. If it related to old technology which was still in use, particularly in some parts of the world, where it would also be relevant to the way they conducted their regulations for safety purposes, it might still be relevant there; but this had to be a separate discussion. The present discussion was limited to whether to stop the present intention of revising the Recommendation, on the basis that the decision to revise it would itself have been taken many years previously. The Recommendation might be in use in places that were not able to use radar equipment to enforce speed restrictions, so it was important to give the opportunity to volunteer to look at it. He also added that a convenership, once assumed, could be resigned quite quickly.

Mr. Dunmill commented that he would not like it to be resigned too quickly.

Mr. Mason thought that it was possible for a Member to say "I am prepared to go and look at this and I consider that it would be useful and within our competence", and that would keep it going.

Mr. Dunmill replied that in other cases he had asked for an update but the project group had asked for time to reconsider whether a revision was necessary. In some cases these people were repeating enquiries done some years previously, to confirm the necessity of carrying on, even with projects which were not on the current list. So there was a possibility for someone to take this project on just to find out whether it was wanted, i.e. to take on the convenership, conduct an enquiry among the P-members as to the relevance and usefulness of R 55 and then make a recommendation that R 55 be withdrawn, if necessary.

Mr. Mason confirmed that a person who volunteered to be convener for this project would be required to do no more than confirm that it was a Recommendation that was worth working on. This would not be a heavy responsibility for a Member who wanted an easy introduction into the world of convenerships.

Mr. Awosola suggested that as there were no volunteers, the Bureau might take on the task.

Mr. Dunmill replied that the proposal for its withdrawal had been open to ballot for three months, but that nevertheless it would have to be examined at some stage, though

higher priority would go to projects connected with the certificate system and the MAA. At some point, however, he added, the Bureau would in any case do this survey.

TC 10/SC 3/p 1 Revision of R 97: *Barometers (P.R. China)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this project had a convenership, which was with China, but there were only four participating members.

Mr. Mason invited the Chinese delegation to comment on whether they wished to encourage additional P-members for this project.

The Chinese delegation replied that they thought there were not enough interested P-members to continue with this project.

Mr. Mason applauded the quick decision.

TC 16/SC 3/p 2 Revision of R 112: *High performance liquid chromatographs for measurement of pesticides and other toxic substances (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this project again did not have a convener and had three P-members, which suggested a lack of interest.

Seeing no volunteers, Mr. Mason suggested that the project should be deleted.

TC 16/SC 4/p 1 New publication: *Guide to air sampling devices for toxic chemical pollutants at hazardous waste sites (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this project had no convener and only two P-members: China and the USA. Dr. Ehrlich stated that this was not among their priorities at the moment, and commented that this could be one of the areas in which other organizations were developing standards that the OIML could consult. He said the project could be deleted at present, and revived later if there was interest.

This project was deleted.

TC 16/SC 4/p 3 Revision of D 22: *Guide to portable instruments for assessing airborne pollutants arising from hazardous wastes (incorporating FTIR spectrometers) (previously USA)*

Mr. Dunmill said that this project was in exactly the same situation as the previous one, with no convener and two P-members.

Dr. Ehrlich said that he had more interest in this project but no resources to deal with it at the moment.

Mr. Mason said that D 22 would remain in force until it came up again for revision, but that the project was deleted.

TC 18/SC 4/p 4 Revision of R 90: *Electrocardiographs, electrocardioscopes and electrocardioanalysers*

Mr. Dunmill said that this project had four P-members and that the Russian Federation held the convenership. This was a combination of some previous projects.

Mr. Mason asked the Russian Federation whether they were keen to have further P-members.

Dr. Kononogov said that they agreed to delete this project.

Seeing no volunteers, Mr. Mason said that this would happen.

**TC 18/SC 4/p 6 Revision of R 89: Electroencephalographs, and
TC 18/SC 4/p 4 Revision of R 90: *Electrocardiographs, electrocardioscopes and
electrocardioanalysers***

Mr. Dunmill said that these projects were in the same situation, with the Russian Federation holding the convenership and four P-members, dealing with the revisions of existing Recommendations.

These projects were also deleted.

TC 18/SC 5/p 1 *Electronic blood cell counting chambers*

Mr. Mason said that this was a project for a new publication.

Mr. Dunmill said that this had been one of the German projects, for which they had indicated that they did not want to keep the convenership. There were currently five P-members. There was in any case nothing available for this new project.

Mr. Mason expressed the opinion that it would require a high level of enthusiasm to get this work started, and he did not see that, so this project was also deleted.

TC 18/SC 9/p 4 Revision of R 26 *Medical syringes*

Mr. Dunmill told delegates that the situation was the same with this last project on the list; although this was a revision of an existing Recommendation, it had been under the responsibility of Germany and there were four P-members in it at the moment.

There being no volunteers, this project also was deleted.

Mr. Dunmill reminded delegates that for the projects he had also mentioned, two of which had fallen through the gap and been left out of the list, and any others which currently had no convener, an electronic vote would be organized. One project remained, which, if there were no objections, the BIML would conclude through the CIML ballot and approval procedure, even though the project had only five P-members. It had reached such an advanced stage that it would seem foolish to throw the work away.

Mr. Mason asked for a reminder of what level of acceptance online voting would entail.

Mr. Dunmill replied that withdrawals of projects would be on the basis of a simple majority. This was simply a decision of the CIML, and not the approval of a publication.

Dr. Ehrlich asked for clarification on this.

Mr. Mason answered that this referred to the two other projects which had not been circulated, which Mr. Dunmill had mentioned during his presentation. Because the secretariat had been vacant at the time of the transfers to the project groups, these projects had been missed off the database, and their existence had been found by Mr.

Dunmill when he had done further research. Formally, some action had to be taken concerning these.

Mr. Mason said that he could not see any objection to disbanding the project. If there was not enough interest to obtain a majority of online votes to disband it, it could not be disbanded, in which case it would be brought up at the following CIML meeting. Since nothing was happening at the moment it was unlikely that anything would happen in the meantime.

Mr. Mason said that there was obviously approval to put this to online voting. The final proposal was that a publication that was at an advanced stage of preparation should be submitted to preliminary ballot even though it did not have a convener.

Mr. Dunmill explained that the person who had been responsible for it, from Germany, would be willing to help with any final work on it, but there were only five P-members on that group at the moment, and they had received a poor response to the last CD voting round. However, they had felt that, in accordance with B 6, they had gone as far as they could with it and they had therefore asked the Bureau to put it to CIML ballot.

Mr. Mason commented that it seemed entirely appropriate, since the work had been done, that if it could not be taken any further and was publishable, that the CIML should vote on it.

Mr. Dunmill said that as long as there were no objections in the online ballot the proposal would go through for CIML approval, either online, or, if the response was not sufficient, then at the next meeting.

This was agreed, thereby completing this draft resolution.

Dr. Ehrlich said that in one of the documents sent out, he had been pleased to see the column “last confirmed”. He asked whether this information would also be put on the website.

Mr. Dunmill confirmed that when the Bureau’s work in researching publication and reconfirmation dates was finished this would be done; all documents would have the date of last publication and last re-confirming. He explained that there were numerous research problems in the older minutes. The last resort would be to ask the people who had been responsible for the documents in question.

Referring to the suppression of two of the above documents Mrs. Lagauterie recalled what Ms. Martens had said earlier about what work the OIML should be doing, and about which of these subjects were, or should be, of interest to the OIML. These included the certification of measuring instrument manufacturers’ quality systems on the basis of ISO 9001, the capacity of certain certification bodies to certify the quality systems of manufacturers of instruments for legal metrology. The OIML should continue to reflect on these topics in conformity to type and on the role which the OIML should be taking in general.

Mr. Mason thanked Mrs. Lagauterie for her helpful comment, which confirmed what had been said previously, i.e. that this was an important area but one which it would be better to record in the minutes and look at again when more progress had been made on conformity to type.

Ms. Van Spronsen referred to one of the topics in the additional information list for the topic 8.1. Earlier there had been a presentation from Dr. Richards on ILAC’s work, in

which he had spoken of a joint project between ILAC and the OIML on ISO/IEC 17025 on legal metrology. This overview mentioned the revision of D 30, the guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 for the assessment of testing laboratories involved in legal metrology. She asked for an explanation of the difference between those documents, or whether they were on the same subject.

Mr. Mason replied that he understood that the project which was still live and being undertaken by the UK, the revision of D 30, involved the application of a standard which was highly relevant to the work currently being done, and would affect the way in which a certification laboratory carried out its work and was assessed by an accreditation body. When looking at ISO/IEC 17021 there were separate issues, and there had not been the same level of interest at this point to produce a parallel document.

Ms. Van Spronsen said that her question had not been understood. There was a joint OIML/ILAC project on ISO/IEC 17025 for legal metrology. This seemed to her to be enough for accreditation bodies to assess testing houses which were going to operate this process. However, additionally, there was now a project which was doing, from what she could understand, exactly the same thing.

Mr. Kool explained that there was no joint OIML/ILAC project on ISO/IEC 17025. What he had reported earlier was that a working group had been established within ISO/CASCO to revise ISO/IEC 17025, and that there were OIML representatives in that working group. There was a joint ILAC/OIML project, but this was on the revision of OIML D 10/ILAC G 24, as had been reported by Dr. Richards. The project in the 8.1 document was an OIML project for the revision of OIML D 30, which was the guidance for applying ISO/IEC 17025 in legal metrology laboratories.

Mr. Mason added that this was a live project, the timing of which might be affected by a decision to revise ISO/IEC 17025, but if the latter was revised, it would be even more important to look at the drafting of D 30. It was clear that there was the necessary interest in this project, because there were enough P-members and a convener, and indeed this was one of the additional convenerships that the UK had decided to take on because of the importance attached to making sure that this documentation was right.

Prof. Schwartz suggested that Ms. Van Spronsen might be referring to the presentation by Dr. Richards, in which he had mentioned two joint work projects. Like Ms. Van Spronsen, Prof. Schwartz had been a little confused over the first one; Dr. Richards had mentioned a joint ILAC/OIML project concerning the assessment procedure which would end up in an MAA document. He thought that this had been going on for two years, and had been one of the responsibilities of Mr. Mussio, who had been the BIML contact to the project. He believed that this project was looking at the procedures, not at an interpretation of ISO/IEC 17025, but at harmonizing the procedures of accreditation and peer assessment in the field of metrology.

Mr. Onyancha expressed concern about those projects which had been disbanded because of having too few P-members. He was concerned that conveners might have put a lot of effort and resources into these projects. Some potential P-members might not have financial support or technical know-how to support the projects, but might perhaps be able to add their moral support to the numbers so that the project might not need to be discontinued.

Mr. Mason said that this was a good point, and in the case of the document which was going forward to preliminary ballot, the reasons for that were that a lot of work had

been done, and ought not to be wasted. For most of the other projects, however, very little work had been done, so not much would be lost by stopping them. In terms of the obligations of being a P-member, in particular with the present possibilities of online voting and clear distribution of documents, it should be much easier for a country that had an active interest in a document to take part without having to commit a large amount of resources. The fact that there were large numbers of P-members on so many OIML projects demonstrated that Member States found it relatively easy to take on that responsibility. The responsibility of being a convener was much heavier, which was why the recent debate had taken place.

Mr. Dunmill confirmed that of all the problem groups only two had existing CDs, and these had been produced some time previously and the Bureau did not even have a copy of them, so there had not been active work going on in those projects for some time. Anything which did exist would of course be kept for any future use, but they were not at an advanced stage.

8.2 Items for information

Information about Project 1 in TC 3/SC 1

Mr. Kool told delegates that they might have noticed that in the first version of the working document a proposal for a new project had been included. This had been submitted to the BIML by the USA, and was replacing a number of existing projects, simultaneously extending the scope of the work slightly. What had been overlooked by both the BIML and the secretariat was the fact that already in 2012 there had been a CIML resolution to combine a number of these projects, and ultimately the BIML and the secretariat had agreed that it was not necessary to set up a new project, and that the work could be done within the existing project, TC 3/SC 1/p 1. The project proposal had therefore been withdrawn, which was reflected in the second version of the working document. For information purposes, however, the original proposal had been kept in the addenda. He asked if the USA wished to add to this statement.

Mr. Mason said that this would be helpful, because there was a concern for transparency in the project which was now being undertaken.

Dr. Ehrlich added that the USA had known that there was project approval but had felt that the scope of that project needed further definition. The project proposal had been submitted in order to be sure that it was acceptable to the CIML. The original project had concerned the combined revision of D 19 and D 20, incorporating elements of R 34, but it had been felt that that did not convey the full scope of what was now being called a handbook project entitled “Principles of metrological control for measuring instruments throughout the instruments’ life cycle”. The scope of this project was to develop a document which would combine the elements of many of the existing documents, but go beyond that, basically to look at how a measuring instrument went through its life cycle, birth to death, and the different things that needed to be considered, from the legal metrology point of view. It looked at the different ways in which this was accomplished in different countries at the same time. It could almost be described as a story book. Before going too far with this, the group had submitted it as a new project proposal, just to make sure that they had the CIML’s agreement that they should be developing such a document.

Mr. Mason thanked Dr. Ehrlich for his clear presentation, which had met with enthusiastic approval at the Presidential Council. It was very consistent with the desire to tidy up the landscape and the publications, and there were high hopes of this project. He looked forward to shortly seeing some drafts.

8.3 Items for approval

Mr. Kool said that he would go through the Final Draft Recommendations and Documents one by one, as in previous years, and ask Members to vote on each draft. He reminded the meeting that according to the rules for voting in this case, the 80/80 rule applied. The existence of a quorum having already been established, this meant that 80 % of the Members present or represented had to vote and 80 % of the votes cast had to be in favor.

Mr. Patoray clarified that there were 60 CIML Members, of whom 51 were present or represented by a proxy, so this was the starting point. Mr. Kool presented the drafts.

8.3.1 Approval of Final Draft Recommendations and Documents

Draft 1 Revision of R 117-2 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water. Part 2: Metrological control and performance tests.*

There were no comments, abstentions or “no” votes so the draft was approved.

Draft 2 Revision of R 117-3 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water. Part 3: Test report format.*

There were no comments, abstentions or “no” votes so the draft was approved.

Draft 3 Amendment to R 35-1 *Material measures for length for general use. Part 1 Metrological and technical requirements.*

This was approved without abstentions or no votes.

Mr. Mason intervened to say that there had been some negative votes in the preliminary ballot and he wondered if an opportunity should be given to Members to comment before voting.

Mr. Kool said that he had omitted to mention that anyone voting “no” had to supply reasons for so doing.

Mr. Mason said that he knew that for R 117 an enormous amount of work had gone into getting complex documents into a state to be approved, and although there had not been comments, it was appropriate to invite comments on R 35, where there had been negative votes on the draft.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that the R 35 Amendment was only a short document and that further explanations concerning the “no” votes were not needed as they were already in the files accompanying the draft.

There were no abstentions. Sweden, Denmark, Monaco, France, Germany, Albania, and Serbia voted against the proposal. This meant that it was approved.

Draft 4 Revision of R 50-1 *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers). Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements.*

There were no comments, abstentions or “no” votes so the draft was approved.

Draft 5 Revision of R 50-2 *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers). Part 2: Test procedures*

There were no comments, abstentions or “no” votes so the draft was approved.

Draft 6 Revision of R 50-3 *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers). Part 3: Test report format.*

There were no comments, abstentions or “no” votes so the draft was approved.

Draft 7 Revision of R 139-1 *Compressed gaseous fuels, measuring systems for vehicles. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements.*

There were no comments. Cuba abstained. There were no “no” votes. The draft was approved.

Draft 8 Revision of R 139-2 *Compressed gaseous fuels, measuring systems for vehicles. Part 2: metrological controls and performance tests.*

There were no comments. Cuba abstained. There were no “no” votes. The draft was approved.

Mr. Kool told delegates that the relevant resolution would be prepared with the list of approved Recommendations and Documents.

8.3.2 Approval of a new project in TC 8/SC 3: *Dynamic volume and mass measurement (liquids other than water)*

Note: See the Terms of Reference for this project in Annex 1.

Mr. Kool reminded delegates that the project proposal was in Addendum 8.3.2 to the working document. Because this was a new project, the procedure for approval was by simple majority.

Mr. Van Mullem commented that the terms of reference in the proposal were too short. He suggested moving item 5 of the project proposal and placing it under the terms of reference, so that it was clearer what the terms of reference for this project group were.

At Mr. Mason’s request, the terms of reference were shown on the screen. Mr. Mason clarified that the normal assumption was that when a project was approved, Members had an understanding of the scope of the projects being undertaken. Mr. Mason pointed out that the word “including” meant that the list was not a comprehensive or finite one.

Mr. Richter offered to explain the project, if this would be useful.

Mr. Mason accepted the offer, saying that the matter of what needed to be amended in R 117 was of interest to many delegates.

Mr. Richter said that he was speaking on behalf of himself and Dr. Michael Rinker from the PTB. They had delayed starting the full revision of R 117-1 until -2 and -3 had been approved, but now that this had happened they were ready to begin an immediate revision of all three parts. While creating Part 2, they had found several things in Part 1 which would need to be revised to ensure full harmonization with all three parts. They also had several annexes in Part 2 that were going to be added, but which had been delayed in order to have that part approved in its current status. These were measuring systems which were going to be part of the whole R 117 family. A couple of these did

not yet have the requirements in Part 1 and did not have test procedures in Part 2. He had therefore included in this list four of the significant items:

- measuring systems for unloading ships' tanks and rail and road tankers, using an intermediate tank;
- measuring systems for liquefied gases under pressure, other than LPG dispensers, because LPG dispensers were already in R 117;
- measuring systems for bunker fuel, which had become a very important project because billions of dollars' worth of bunker fuel were exchanged annually and there was not really a good set of requirements or set of test procedures for it. It was now being done dynamically, whereas it had previously been done statically; and
- measuring systems for LNG, for which the same was true, i.e. previously they had mostly been measured statically, and there had been a huge call to develop requirements and test procedures to measure them dynamically.

Mr. Richter also pointed out, which had not yet been mentioned, was that as R 117-2 and -3 had just been approved, so now all three parts were available. He would like to propose that at some point when Parts 2 and 3 had been published, R 105 *Measuring systems of mass flow measurement*, and R 118 *Test procedures for fuel dispensers*, should be withdrawn. Mr. Richter invited questions on the scope of the project, which would include all three parts. Several of the annexes had already been started, including those for bunker fuel and for LNG, which they had been told not to include in the current version of Part 2, but rather to wait until they had an improved Recommendation.

Returning to the subject of how tightly defined the scope of this project was, Mr. Mason said that the phrase "the main areas" had been used, as though to suggest that there might possibly be others. He thought it would be useful if the Bureau could comment on the scope that existed for going beyond the specific items that were mentioned in a project proposal when it was approved by the CIML, if indeed there was any such scope.

Mr. Kool replied that it would be expected that the project proposal would describe the scope. Minor details could always be added and then it was finally up to the CIML to accept them or not when they approved the resulting publication, but in general he thought that they were now going into a process where the scope should be defined as clearly as possible, and the documents should not go beyond the scope in the terms of reference.

Mr. Mason expressed a wish to clarify that the co-conveners of this project were happy with that formulation.

Mr. Richter said that if he understood correctly, he was being asked to make a statement that number 5 was all that would be added.

Mr. Mason replied that this was in principle the case, but that his request had been slightly different from that. It had been recognized that four new areas had been identified, but there was still scope for minor modification without coming back to the CIML. The understanding that taking a decision on the basis of this document was that it would not be appropriate for items 5 and 6 to be added to the project without consulting the CIML again. He felt that it was important to have clarity on this, especially bearing in mind that, in the past, the question of the scope of a revision of R 117 had been a matter which had given rise to a lot of discussion.

Mr. Richter said that he understood completely and was willing to say that five items were what it was planned to do.

Mr. Mason added that there were items four and five, and that other shortcomings in item four had also been mentioned. This now seemed clear enough to him; he asked whether it was clear enough for other Members. There being no further questions he said that the project could proceed to a vote.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes so the project was approved. Mr. Kool said that the BIML would now put out a call for membership of this new project to establish the new project group, and, since the functionality was now available for CIML Members, it was possible for Members to indicate online whether they wanted to be a P-member or an O-member. Corresponding Members were also invited to use this online facility to indicate whether they wanted to contribute as O-members to this project. He was not sure, however, how the declaration of the secretariat would function, except that in the proposal Mr. Richter was proposing to be the convener.

Mr. Richter said that his proposal would be to go ahead and move forward with the existing project group, rather than go through the formality and effort of disbanding it and forming a new one which would essentially have the same composition.

Mr. Patoray said that he did not wish to detract or deter the group from continuing with its work; however, the policies in B 6 were very clear, that when a project was approved the project group was disbanded. When a new project was proposed and approved, a new project was created. So this had to be tracked through the system, the project had to be created and B 6 had to be followed, despite its admitted inflexibility. In order to ensure the proper participation, the call had to go out. The same group could not simply continue, other Members might be interested, after all that had been going on with R 117, and want to participate. There had also been several new Members since this project had been created many years previously, so from this perspective the project definitely needed to be set up as a new project with a call going out. He would certainly not delay the group’s work. It was known that most of the people involved, most of the experts, were not going to change, but there might be some additional people to call upon. So the procedures needed to be followed.

Mr. Dunmill commented that the reality would be a compromise; the procedure in B 6 would be followed, but the default situation in the procedure was that anyone who was currently registered as a P-member on TC 8/SC 3 would automatically become a P-member on this project, unless they said otherwise. B 6 required the BIML to send out details of the project including the convenership, etc., and the terms of reference, to everyone, and would ask P-members of the TC or SC whether they wished to remain a P-member of this particular project group or whether they wanted to be recorded as an O-member, and to confirm the details of the expert who would be responsible for this project, rather than the expert for TC 8/SC 3. In fact the group would probably consist of those currently registered, as most P-members of that sub-committee had been involved in the previous project.

Mr. Mason recalled that there had been a co-secretariat and a co-convener for the previous project and asked whether it was intended that there should be a co-convenership for the new project.

Mr. Richter confirmed that this was the intention. Dr. Rinker had helped with the proposal and Mr. Richter assumed that he wanted to stay on as co-secretariat, but he had not asked him that specific question.

Mr. Mason said that, although nobody was expected to commit at the moment, he felt that it would be helpful for Members to know what sort of convenership there would be.

Mr. Richter said that there had been a good co-convenership and there was no reason to believe that this would not continue. B 6 clearly said that the convener of the sub-committee was also, as a default position, the convener of the project group; he supposed that this would also be true in the case of a co-convenership.

Mr. Awosola asked whether this project was going to start immediately or wait for completion of the consultation for new members.

Mr. Richter replied that, based on what the BIML Director had said, it would start immediately.

Mr. Patoray confirmed that there was no reason why the group should not continue the work they had been doing, but the opportunity had to be given for others to know of a new project and have it announced, and the BIML had to be able to set up the project correctly in the website so that there was the correct numbering and the convener was set up by the BIML and could then be designated as such by the TC/SC. Any additional members might be extremely helpful, or at least catch up quickly with what had been going on.

8.3.3 Approval of a new project in TC 8/SC 7, *Gas metering to revise R 140 Measuring systems for gaseous fuel*

Note: See the Terms of Reference for this project in Annex 2.

This project was voted on: Sweden abstained, there were no “no” votes so the project was approved.

8.4 OIML Systems: the Basic Certificate System

Mr. Mussio informed delegates that in the previous year a lot of basic certificates were still being issued on R 76 and R 60, and the BIML wondered why, because most of these certificates had been issued by MAA participants. After looking at the certificates and consulting the issuing authorities, the reason had turned out to be that many of these had been based on test reports issued before the MAA had been established. They could not be MAA certificates because the data was previous to the MAA. This was mainly the case for R 76. Also in some cases they were using data from MTLs but up to 2013 this had not been approved in the MAA, so the certificates had had to be basic certificates. This had to be taken into account when calculating how fast the basic certificates could be stopped, considering the number of certificates which could not yet be issued under the MAA.

The other interesting point was that most of the MAA certificates emanated from Asian manufacturers, but the issuing authorities were European. Mr. Mussio said that he would explore this matter further. The major proportion of basic certificates was from European manufacturers; he would be seeking reasons for this also.

The good news was that the percentage of MAA certificates, compared with basic, was still growing.

The main activity in the previous year had been the intermediate review. Two kinds of decisions had to be taken. One was to re-approve participants, approve MTLs in existing participants, and approve new participants. The problem was that the rules for these decisions are different for the different cases. For re-approval the decision is taken based on the votes cast, whereas for new participants the number of votes needed is a percentage of the total number of potential votes, or the total number of participants. Mr. Mussio said that he had had a really hard time trying to obtain votes from many countries that were not active in the MAA.

Most of the new participants had been approved. A new factor was that MTLs could now issue test results that could also be used by the issuing authority to issue MAA certificates. Mr. Mussio showed examples of these, from two issuing authorities, both for Mettler. For R 60 there was only one MTL.

A problem was the case of Korea, which was not a new participant. It was a reinstated participant which had asked to be suspended because of laboratory problems. So the rule of votes cast had been applied. They could not be approved as a new issuing participant because although there was a negative vote, Mr. Mussio had not been able to obtain more than 53 % of the total votes of participants of the MAA. This made him think that the process needed to be reviewed, i.e. whether a rule similar to that for project groups should be applied: participants who had not actively attended two meetings, or who had not voted twice, should not be included in the next activities because by becoming a simple utilizing participant and being inactive, the system was blocked.

The problem of the other issuing participant who had not been approved was also a communication issue. Mr. Mussio had not at that time been in possession of the list of contacts that he now had, because it had not been updated by the participants. He had had to obtain information from the issuing authority; having requested it in March, the last part of it had arrived only in October, so the vote had not succeeded. He requested all Members to check who the official contacts were for their countries, and to also check whether these people were really active. If necessary, they should contact Mr. Mussio so that he could update the list.

Finally, Mr. Mussio said, there were new experts, including those on the OIML/ILAC list, finalized at the meeting, who could now act as experts for accreditation.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Mussio and asked for questions and comments.

Mr. Van Mullem asked Mr. Mussio to provide some information about R 49 certificates, because what he had shown in the comparison graph was only for R 60 and R 76.

Mr. Mussio replied that he would prepare this information and put it online.

Dr. Ehrlich asked Mr. Mussio for clarification about what he had said at the beginning about large numbers of basic certificates; he had not quite followed his explanations of this.

Mr. Mussio replied that he had noted the large number of basic certificates still issued under R 60 and R 76. The explanation had turned out to be that these were revisions of

old, pre-MAA certificates, using old data, and some were using MTLs, which at the time had not been acceptable in the MAA system.

Mr. Van Mullem asked Mr. Mussio whether it was possible that there were authorities issuing basic certificates because they were not part of the MAA.

Mr. Mussio replied that the majority of R 76 basic certificates was from the Netherlands and the UK, and confirmed that this was because they could not be MAA certificates because of when the tests had been done.

Mr. Patoray added that he and Mr. Mussio had looked carefully at this matter, based on discussions at the ad hoc working group and other forums. Unfortunately this had affected the timing as the information could not be ready earlier, but in essence they had found, focusing mainly on R 76, that about half of the basic certificates that had been issued had been revisions of old certificates, and therefore based on older data. There was another group, this time of newly issued certificates, which were based on old data. There was a long list of information from test reports. In NMI's test reports they listed the test report date on the certificate, so it was easy to know. Some from the PTB which Mr. Patoray had reviewed with Prof. Schwartz, showed a similar phenomenon, except that several of these were related to MTL, which was outside the scope. A few were simply outside the scope of the MAA, and a very small number, less than 10 %, were from non MAA issuing participants.

Mr. Awosola asked whether the data showing the huge number of basic certificates for R 76 and R 60 which had been presented was a one-off happening or on a yearly basis.

Mr. Mussio replied that it had been happening for the last five years. The percentage was reducing, but not very fast.

8.5 OIML Systems: the MAA

This item, Mr. Mason reminded delegates, had been held over so that the results of the previous evening's meeting of the ad hoc working group could be taken into account.

Prof. Schwartz, the chair of the ad hoc working group on the review of the MAA, said that he was going to report on what had been done by that group since the seminar in Ho Chi Minh City the previous year. As Members had already been told, the seminar report had been published as OIML S 7:2013 *Seminar on the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (OIML MAA)*, and was available on the OIML website.

Three CIML resolutions addressing the issue of the review of the MAA been approved at the previous CIML meeting, Prof. Schwartz explained:

- the first concerned raising awareness of the MAA;
- the second concerned the review of the CPR structure, rules and procedures; and
- the third concerned steps towards a single certification system for OIML type evaluations.

An ad hoc group had been formed. This had been initiated by the BIML sending out a letter in November 2013. 15 P-members had shown interest, there were two O-members, four representatives from manufacturers' associations and the national conference and the NTEP program. The BIML was also included, as the secretariat, Prof. Schwartz himself was the chair, and they had 34 participants.

The group's first action, Prof. Schwartz explained, had been to circulate, in December 2013, 16 questions addressing all aspects of the three CIML MAA resolutions. The deadline for comments had been the end of February 2014. A pleasing 21 responses had been received, with very good and useful proposals, and Prof. Schwartz thanked all the contributors for their often substantial proposals. The BIML had compiled and summarized the responses and distributed this summary to the ad hoc working group in preparation for their meeting, which had been held at the end of March in Gaithersburg, in conjunction with the CPR meeting and a meeting of TC 9 on the revision of R 60.

Going through the summary, Prof. Schwartz said that it was a good follow up to the previous year's seminar, to inform delegates of what had happened and of the thoughts of the ad hoc working group, in fuller, but not excessive, detail.

1 On awareness raising, the first question had been "Should we raise awareness by improving the information provided on the OIML website?" This proposal had received 67 % support, and some detailed and useful proposals, and was therefore considered to be a high priority work item, and task group 1.1 had been charged to put it into effect.

2 The second question had concerned the OIML leaflet: "should we raise awareness by publishing an updated OIML MAA leaflet?" There was a clear majority in favor of this, but it had been pointed out that consideration should be given to different leaflets for different target groups such as manufacturers, potential issuing participants and other stakeholders in the system, for example regulators. It had been considered that the existing leaflet was not really attracting manufacturers. Translation into a lot of different languages had also been suggested. This had been considered an important work item and entrusted to the care of task group 1.1. On the other hand, this task group was concentrating on the existing leaflet, and Prof. Schwartz considered that it was for CIML Members to give information in their national languages.

Summarizing this, Prof. Schwartz said that tasks and terms of reference for task group 1.1 had been clearly defined, and it should develop, based on responses to the questionnaire, both a functional specification for the OIML website pages pertaining to the OIML certification systems and also ideas for an update and improvement of the OIML leaflet or leaflets. The objectives were to make the MAA more visible and attractive on the OIML home page, to explain better the benefits of the MAA and of MAA Certificates as being qualified certificates, and to enable better promotion of the MAA by updated and improved leaflets.

There were five members on the task group, Prof. Schwartz told delegates: Germany in the Chair, India, the UK, CECIP and the BIML.

Results so far were that a couple of proposals had been submitted to the Chair and to the BIML. More time was needed to work out concrete proposals, which would then have to be discussed in the task group until the end of December, but as a first step the BIML had already changed the website, as Members had seen during the seminar on the new website, so the MAA now had a greater presence; it was seen directly on the home page. Prof. Schwartz demonstrated how by clicking on the MAA icon; an introduction and background information could be found behind it. This would have to be updated by input from task group 1.1.

3 Returning to the point about raising awareness, Prof. Schwartz asked whether this should be done by an information letter from the BIML to potential users. This had also

been supported by a clear majority, but it was not clear to whom it would be addressed. It had been suggested that primarily issuing authorities, i.e. regulators, would be addressed, and that manufacturers could be reached better through industrial organizations, associations and authorities, and in their national language. This would be considered as a work item of lower priority compared to (1) and (2); the task would not be forgotten, but it would wait for the improved website and updated MAA leaflet.

4 This item concerned raising awareness by drawing the attention of trade negotiators to the opportunities that the MAA offered to reduce barriers to trade. This had been part of the resolution approved in 2013, though there had not been very much support for this, particularly due to uncertainty about how to reach the right people. The ad hoc working group considered this to be primarily the task of CIML Members, using their personal contacts.

5 There had also been a clear majority (60 %) in favor of awareness raising by making presentations at conferences, organizing workshops, etc., for example at meetings arranged by RLMOs or at workshops in conjunction with the CIML meeting. There was a clear desire that presentations should be developed which could be used on different occasions, but of course these presentations would also have to contain information about the structure of the CPR and the role of utilizing participants, which would first need to be clarified in another task group, so this should be postponed until the MAA revision process had been finalized, at which point it would be very important.

6 A couple of good proposals had been made on the subject of raising awareness by other means, for example by making more use of the OIML Bulletin to promote the MAA. When a certain stage had been reached in the review process, thought should probably be given to using the Bulletin to inform the wider community. The opinion had also been expressed that there were still some fundamental doubts about the performance of the MAA, and there had been a few requests that the MAA should be evaluated before it was reviewed. The ad hoc working group had concluded that the OIML should be more patient and consider the current MAA review process as a good chance to make it more effective and better accepted. Another task group, 1.2, had been charged with dealing with reasons for non-acceptance, and given terms of reference to define tasks which should be developed based on respective responses to the questionnaire, and proposals as to how CIML Members, RLMOs and manufacturers' associations could be surveyed on their own experience and knowledge of the reasons for non-acceptance of MAA certificates. There were five members on this task group: Germany taking the chair, the UK, Netherlands, India and Zambia. So far this group had discussed how to obtain feedback from the RLMOs, CECIP and CECOD. They had already received some response from CECIP, so would concentrate for the moment on CIML Members, which seemed to be of key importance. They had approached this matter in the proposed draft resolution, which Members already had. The resolution asked CIML Members to give feedback on whether or not OIML certificates were accepted, partly accepted or not accepted. The task group was considering producing a short questionnaire which would be circulated. Prof. Schwartz said that he would return to this matter later.

7 The seventh item under this heading was the CPR review. This was the most important task group, doing the most important work. The first of the questions on this had been "do you consider that the current structure of the CPR is appropriate?", and there had been a split vote in response. 43 % had said yes, the structures were appropriate, and 43 % had said no, a review was needed. Others had said that this

depended on the number of DoMCs; at the moment there were three of these, for water meters, load cells and non-automatic weighing instruments, and a majority had considered that the current CPR system was not appropriate for more than three DoMCs. There had been a couple of useful proposals worthy of consideration, and task group 2 had been set up to take care of them.

8 The next question had been “do you consider the current rules and procedures of the CPRs to be appropriate?” This had again produced a completely split vote but also many useful proposals, and also some concern that the existing rules were not being strictly followed. This also would be taken into consideration by task group 2.

9 Still on the CPR, this question asked “do you consider the current rules and procedures sufficiently clear and understandable?” 43 % had answered yes and 33 % no, so again there had been almost a split vote, but there had been clear support for revising the B 10 document MAA 01, which was nine years old and urgently in need of revising. There had also been clear support for adding templates and forms which could be found on the website and could be used by potential utilizing participants, making it as easy as possible for newcomers to join the system. Again, task group 2 had been charged with this.

10 The fourth question on the CPR had been “do you consider that the role of utilizing participants should be redefined?” Again there had been a split vote. There were two concerns here: the number of utilizing participants had not increased since the beginning of the MAA, for which reasons must be sought; and utilizing participants which had originally signed the DoMC often did not participate in CPR meetings, thereby often hindering the work because a quorum was not reached. The proposal was to allow utilizing participants to choose between an active or a passive role, similar to that of P- and O-members of project groups. This was another issue for task group 2.

11 The fifth question concerning the CPR had been “do you support establishing other DoMCs in addition to the existing three?” Here there had been a clear majority in favor, and the opinion was that in principle there should be DoMCs for all relevant OIML Recommendations, depending on the number of basic certificates issued so far and the number of issuing authorities and testing laboratories, but two conditions had been mentioned: only on condition that the governance of the CPR had been revised and was deemed effective; and that stakeholders had expressed their interest.

12 This question had asked for other ideas to improve the CPR structure, rules and procedures. Useful proposals included investigating, reconsidering and reporting on the requirements and review procedures for issuing participants. At the moment there was a demand for an annual review and management report for each issuing participant; consideration should be given to making this more effective. Another proposal was to improve forms and checklists and make them more easily available, develop guidelines on how to implement OIML Recommendations and Documents internationally for legislation, and improve training of technical and metrological experts. These good ideas would certainly be taken into consideration, at first by task group 2, which was an important task group with a lot of tasks:

- consideration of the collective responses to the questionnaire, especially the proposals to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the system;
- whether or not to have another layer of decision within the CPR – the possible introduction of a management board taking care of general issues had been discussed in the previous evening’s meeting;

- strategic issues in the MAA system;
- means to increase efficiency, for example more forms and templates;
- increased use of technical means, for example electronic voting;
- improved preparation of CPR meetings,
- development of a proposal considering the chairing of CPR meetings, which was not clear at the moment;
- expansion of the category of “associates” to include issuing authorities from OIML Member States that did not wish actively to participate in the CPR; and
- consideration of the necessary amendments to both B 10 and MAA 01.

The members of this task group were UK (chair), the USA, Japan, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the BIML. Task group 2 had held its first formal meeting in March 2014 at the end of the meeting in Gaithersburg, and, in the meanwhile, Paul Dickson, as its chair, had circulated concrete ideas and substantial proposals for consideration by task group members, who should respond by 15 December.

13 Coming to the third resolution addressing the single system, the next question had been “would you support stopping the basic system for one or more categories? There had been no majority for this, with 38 % in favor and 48 % against. The main argument of the proponents was that two systems in parallel were confusing and uncertainty should be removed as soon as possible. The main arguments of the opponents were that that the matter should be left to the market, allowing the stakeholders or customers to decide whether they wanted to have a basic certificate or not, and that potential new participants should be given a fair chance to enter the MAA system. There should be no closed circle, they should have the opportunity to issue at least basic certificates to learn how the system worked before later becoming issuing participants in the MAA system. On the other hand, Prof. Schwartz said, he had had to remind the ad hoc working group that a clear majority of the CIML was in favor of moving to only one certification system as soon as possible, and that the ad hoc working group should not go against this CIML resolution. Task group 3 was charged to take care of this.

14 The second question on this subject had been on further steps to arrive at a single system. There had been some useful proposals which task group 3 would also take care of.

15 The final question had been “do you know of any well-established certification schemes of which we could take advantage?”. 52 % had answered yes, 38 % no. As mentioned the previous day, there were IEC schemes, IECEE, IECEx, and so on, and also ISO/IECEx, 17075, 17076, and European conformity assessment systems under the MID and NAWI Directive. Task group 3 was charged to take care of this matter also, and it touched as well on the remit of task group 2, the structure. It was of course essential to learn as much as possible and not to try to reinvent the wheel when there was a system already in place. So the remit of task group 3 on the single system was to investigate options for how a single system might be organized and the transition could take place, considering the respective responses to the questionnaire. It would review and analyze R 60 and R 76 at the moment, past decisions of the CIML on eliminating the basic system, the number of basic certificates still being issued, including revisions, and the implications of a CIML decision to terminate the basic system for a category for which a DoMC existed. It would also define the conditions and options under which potential new issuing participants might enter the MAA system.

The seven members of this task group were: Germany, in the chair, the BIML, the USA, India, the UK, the Netherlands and CECIP. Results so far in the current stages were that the BIML had provided a list of all relevant CIML decisions regarding the MAA and also, very recently, statistics on the number of basic certificates issued by issuing participants in the MAA, which was only allowed if the basic certificates were outside the scope of the MAA. Also, CECIP had responded with certain conditions to be fulfilled before the basic certificates for R 60 and R 76 were terminated. This needed further discussion by task group 3.

Prof. Schwartz then moved on to give a short report on the previous evening's discussions and present the proposed CIML resolution:

Draft Resolution no. 2014/xyz

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the ad-hoc working group (AHWG) chair and First CIML Vice-President, Roman Schwartz,

Considers the review of the MAA as a high priority project, and therefore

Encourages the AHWG, including its task groups, to undertake every effort to present concrete proposals to the next CIML meeting,

Instructs the BIML to provide any necessary support for the AHWG, including its task groups, in order to implement CIML Resolutions no. 2013/15, 2013/16 and 2013/17

Requests CIML members to inform the BIML about their experience and knowledge whether or not OIML certificates, be they basic or MAA certificates, and OIML Test Reports are accepted in their countries as the basis for national or regional type approval, and the reasons in cases where they were not, or not completely accepted.

This referred, Prof. Schwartz said, to all the relevant OIML Recommendations such as R 49, R 50, R 51, R 60, R 61, R 76, R 117 and perhaps one or two others which would be identified.

If the CIML resolution was passed, the next steps for the ad hoc working group, which had met the previous evening for an exchange of information on the current status and progress of the four task groups, would be that, in support of the CIML resolution, the BIML would circulate a short questionnaire to CIML Members as soon as possible, with only two questions. The timeline for the work program was that the task groups would have discussed and comment on the proposals by 15 December, and communicated to Prof. Schwartz, who was in the chair until the end of January. There would then be a meeting, not of the complete ad hoc working group, but of the task group chairs and the task group members in the second half of February 2015, which would produce the information to be put for discussion at the Presidential Council meeting at the beginning of March.

Prof. Schwartz invited questions.

Mr. Mason thanked Prof. Schwartz for his clear account of the substantial amount of work which had gone into addressing these issues. It had been seen over the last two days' discussions that the MAA was considered to be a very important issue which therefore thoroughly justified the amount of work which was going into it. He invited

comments and questions on the presentation first; the text of the resolution would be discussed later.

Dr. Villiere asked whether, in view of the concern expressed about moving to a single system, more work needed to be done in this regard.

Prof. Schwartz replied that it would be advisable to wait for the outcome of the work of task group 3; the previous year's resolution could be reconsidered in the light of their findings. He agreed that it would probably turn out to be necessary.

Mr. Mason added the comment that some of the reasons given for wishing to retain the basic system seemed to him to be stronger than others. When these reasons were examined further, that majority might well change. This served to emphasize the importance of the debate, and of having the debate within task groups rather than issuing questionnaires, which it was known often produced low or strange responses, and which might give an indication of feeling but not necessarily the final word. He asked for questions on the presentation and the timeline for the work, the latter being somewhat ambitious. He believed that there was enthusiasm on the part of most of the Member States which would be doing the work.

Dr. Klenovský asked for the timing of the distribution of the questionnaire and the deadline for responses.

Prof. Schwartz agreed that the BIML, with his support, would have to get the questionnaire out very quickly after the current meeting. The first version was ready, and hopefully should be circulated by the end of November. A deadline of 31 January 2015 would give two months, and he promised that the questions were very easy and needed little effort. It just seemed necessary to receive feedback from all CIML Members about the most important Recommendations, which played a very important role both in the basic system and in the MAA, whether they accepted MAA or basic certificates, partly accepted them or did not accept them. Prepared answers would be provided, only ticks in boxes were required, though comments could be added if necessary. The first question would ask if the recipient of the questionnaire was the right person to answer the questions, and if not, then the name of the right contact would be requested and the questionnaire would be sent to that person. The background information was needed, as this had been an important topic at the ad hoc working group meeting in Gaithersburg. However much work was done on the two systems, there were still problems with acceptance at the end.

Mr. Mason then suggested moving on to the text of the resolution. He told CIML Members that from their point of view the most important element was the request to them to respond to this questionnaire. There was also an issue about the coverage of the enquiry; the list of Recommendations was incomplete and he asked whether the list was expected to be complete when the resolution was adopted.

Prof. Schwartz affirmed this, saying that there had not been time to do it before but it would be done immediately after the meeting. There might be only one or two more Recommendations.

Mr. Mason said that as he understood it the Recommendations in question were those for which significant numbers of basic certificates had recently been issued, as well as those already covered by MAA DoMCs. He asked for further comments on the text of the resolution.

There being none, the vote was taken. Slovenia abstained; there were no “no” votes so the resolution was approved.

9 Preparation of the 15th Conference (2016)

9.1 Information about the organization of the 15th Conference (2016)

Mr. Patoray said that there was a potential site for the CIML meeting and Conference in 2016 but not all the details had been worked out at the moment. There had been discussions the previous day to verify some of the characteristics of the meeting and the requirements, numbers of people, size of demands, etc., all of which were necessary for the planning. The information was expected in the near future.

9.2 Proposal for an interpretation of the Convention

Mr. Mason said that the agenda sequence had been constructed on the assumption that there would also be an agenda item 9.2 on a matter to go to the Conference. As he had mentioned earlier in the meeting, the Presidential Council had advised not proceeding with the proposed resolution on this at the current meeting, as it required more time. In turn, however, there was a broader issue for the Committee to discuss, on the subject of its approach to OIML meetings, arrangements for meetings, how meeting costs were carried, their location and how it was decided, the amount of importance attached to having a location where many Member States were able to attend. The meeting would return to this matter during discussion of the next two CIML meetings.

As previously stated, the meeting would not proceed with this draft resolution as previously circulated. He wished, however, to mention to the Committee that there had been discussion about some of the issues that arose from the low level of participation in CIML decisions from some Member States, notably, almost by definition, those which were not at the present meeting; he wished also to mention, however, that some active CIML Members had not been able to be present in the current week. Several issues could give rise to low levels of participation at CIML level: clearly there would sometimes be periods of transition between one Member and another, which the Bureau might be made aware of; at other times there would be transition between CIML Members which the Bureau was not made aware of. There were other circumstances where a government might think its CIML Member was still in place, but where the Member was not fulfilling any of the expected functions. The question for the CIML was how to respond to each of those situations, given the fact that the existence of a CIML Member contributed to a quorum but also to the difficulty of meeting that quorum. There was a wish to propose at some stage, at least as a matter of principle, that it was recognized that there could be circumstances where there was a Member State which for one reason or another did not currently have a CIML Member. Similarly, it followed that an appropriate interpretation of procedures should be that in those circumstances the membership of the CIML was considered to be smaller than the number of Member States. This was the matter of principle which should be considered, and this would allow it to be taken into account when considering the voting rules, including, of course, the crucial online voting rules as well as decisions made in meetings. However, as indicated, several situations could give rise to CIML membership being actually, or deemed to be, vacant. More thought and more work needed to be given to explaining

those situations and working through the consequences, which was why the relevant resolution had been removed from the current meeting.

Mr. Mason thought, however, that it would be helpful, since the text had been circulated and the issue raised, to invite comments from the membership, which could be taken into account when further work was done on the matter, which would be brought back the following year with a clearer proposal. He asked for comments or observations.

Mrs. Van Spronsen said that this draft resolution had been discussed in the Netherlands ministry, and they understood the need for clarity about the CIML membership, but the general opinion had been that it was not for the Conference to decide whether a CIML Member still fulfilled the requirements of being a CIML Member, but for the Member State. Member States appointed their CIML Member. She could see that the Convention was not very clear about whether CIML membership automatically stopped when the requirements were not fulfilled, but the current wording of the proposal made no mention of the Member State. She wondered why the BIML did not contact the Member State instead of the CIML Member, in cases where there was no contact from that Member, and ask whether the Member still held that position. If the state had not replied after a certain time, it could be said that the Member State had been contacted but had not responded, despite understanding the consequences. This seemed to her to be a better way to proceed in such cases.

Mr. Mason thanked Mrs. Van Spronsen, adding that it was matters of detail such as those which had persuaded them that there was a need to work more on the resolution, and indeed perhaps to look at whether there was some text to explain that in more detail, which would not be appropriate to put in the resolution itself. He absolutely agreed that before taking the step of effectively disenfranchising a Member State, it would be necessary to try very hard to have a dialogue with the state, possibly through the relevant embassy in France. He thought that when the resolution had been drawn up, there had been an assumption that that was already covered by the phrase “all reasonably possible attempts”. There was certainly no difficulty in making it clear that that very definitely included strenuous attempts to obtain a response from a Member State. However, when work had started on redrafting it had been felt that a little more work should be done on getting the wording absolutely right. It was not ideal to have to change wording in the meeting itself on such an important point.

Mr. Björkqvist, adding to the Netherlands’ comments, said that he had been reading through the Convention, trying to find the legal ground for such an interpretation. He might be wrong, but, as he saw it, the Conference could not do interpretations of this kind. It might recommend amendments to Convention but nothing in the Convention stated how to give such powers to Conference.

Mr. Mason agreed that it would be necessary to be sure about this when the Conference was asked to make this decision. He did not necessarily agree with this interpretation. Two things were being attempted. The first was to recognize that there were some circumstances in which there was no CIML Member. A clear cut case would be where a Member State notified the Bureau that the CIML Member had retired and the new one had not yet been appointed. It would still be necessary to interpret the consequences of this for the voting procedures, and this, he believed, ought to be within the competence of the Conference, and to give guidance to the CIML on how it ought to vote in such a circumstance. The second, and rather more difficult, situation was where it was thought that there was a vacancy, because nobody was doing anything, but no notification had

been received. This situation had set off the train of thought, but he agreed that it was necessary to be very clear before introducing procedures which had the effect of taking away the voice of a Member State which was nevertheless being asked to pay its subscriptions.

Mr. Dunmill agreed that it would be necessary to confirm what powers were available, but mentioned that in one of the meetings of international organizations based in Paris, which had been hosted by the French Foreign Ministry, one of the organizations had put a question to the Foreign Ministry on the interpretation of its Convention and the Ministry had not been interested at all, saying that the Convention could be interpreted by the highest body of the organization to which it belonged, which in the OIML's case would be the Conference. It would probably have to be confirmed legally, however.

Mr. Mason thanked delegates and said that a more detailed proposal would be put forward, which sought to distinguish between the different circumstances which he had mentioned. There was still time the following year to consider the nature of the proposal to be put to the 2016 Conference.

10 Other matters

Mr. Mason said that he was not aware of any other matters, none having been notified.

11 Awards

Mr. Mason informed delegates that in the current year there were no letters of appreciation, but a number of awards of medals would be made.

OIML Medal awarded to Grahame Harvey

The first OIML award was to Dr. Grahame Harvey, former CIML Vice-President whose formal retirement had been notified in the summer of 2014. Virtually all those present would know Dr. Harvey, who had been in the world of legal metrology for over 30 years, had been a member of the CIML from 2004, and a Vice-President from 2006 until 2012, when he had moved to other responsibilities. It was the normal practice of OIML, Mr. Mason said, to recognize contributions of this nature through a medal. Dr. Harvey was not able to be present, but Mr. Mason invited Dr. Villiere to accept the medal and certificate on his behalf.

Dr. Villiere thanked Mr. Mason on behalf of Dr. Harvey, telling delegates that, as they knew, Dr. Harvey had served for 30 years in legal metrology and had contributed some significant achievements, one of which had been reviewing all the Australian measurement legislation when the functions of trade measurement, a State and Territory responsibility, transferred to the Commonwealth. This had not been an easy task, when six states and two territories with different legislation had come together. Dr. Harvey had retired in July 2014, and Dr. Villiere would be meeting him in Wellington the following week, which would be an opportunity to give him the medal and find out how he was enjoying his retirement. She thanked Members again.

OIML Medal awarded to Stuart Carstens

The next award, Mr. Mason told delegates, went to another Vice-President, who, Mr. Mason had been told, was attending his last CIML meeting, prior to his retirement in the spring of 2015. Mr. Mason had not written anything to say about Stuart Carstens; he did not think there was any need for him to go through his many accomplishments. Since becoming President, Mr. Mason had always found Mr. Carstens' counsel and wisdom most valuable, and had appreciated the work he had done as Vice-President. Mr. Carstens had done an excellent job of ensuring that the OIML paid proper attention to its Members outside the main trading blocks, and he would be greatly missed by all Members. Mr. Mason had found it hard to believe that Mr. Carstens was really retiring. He asked him to come up and collect his medal and certificate.

Mr. Carstens thanked Mr. Mason and said that this award had come as a big surprise, which perhaps was as it should be. He thanked Members, saying that his experience in the group had always been great; he had met a lot of people, made good friends, and had tried to make his contribution, in particular for his own area, South Africa. He thought he would miss the OIML, but he was getting a new boss and would have other duties to attend to. He wished Members good luck in the future and thanked them again.

OIML Medal awarded to Veronika Martens

The final award, Mr. Mason told delegates, was to be given, not to someone who was a member of the Committee, but to someone who in many respects was almost as much a fixture as members of the Committee. She had made an excellent presentation earlier in the day about the interests she represented, a presentation which had been balanced and thoughtful, as always. Veronika Martens' contributions would be missed in CIML deliberations. Members wished to take the opportunity of awarding her a medal. Mr. Mason invited her to go up and receive it.

Ms. Martens thanked Members for the medal, saying that it was a great honor for her to be presented with it, especially at the end of her career. She thanked all the Members for the many years of working together with her and wished the OIML every success for the future. She hoped for a unique metrology system in the future, hopefully in her own lifetime.

Sixth OIML Award for Excellent Contributions in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries

Turning to the Sixth OIML Award for Excellent Contributions in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries, Mr. Mason said that the award went to the Serbian National Metrology Institute, the DMDM, and its Director, Mrs. Vida Živković. The DMDM, he continued, had commendably managed to reform legal metrology services in Serbia. They had implemented a clearly formulated national quality infrastructure strategy, and were proactively preparing for the metrology relevant requirements of accession to the European Union. As a result of economic reforms and a decentralization and privatization process, the DMDM now supervised more than 60 ISO 17020 accredited inspection bodies, which conducted most of the normal measuring instrument verifications. This left the DMDM free to reform only the highly specialized verifications, for which it alone had the national capability. In the context of the accession process to the European Union, the relevant Directives had been transposed into Serbian national legislation, and this legislation had either already been implemented or was in the

process of being implemented; this of course involved the application of a number of important OIML Recommendations.

Mr. Mason added that in all of the awards, the OIML depended very heavily on the nature of the recommendations put to them by organizations knowledgeable in the field not only of developing countries but also, as they were encouraged to refer to them, the countries and economies with emerging metrology systems. He knew there had been some debate about whether Serbia should be regarded as a developing country, but he was certain that there could be no doubt that they had faced the challenges of an emerging metrology system extremely competently and in a well-organized and imaginative fashion. The award would therefore be presented to them at an appropriate time. Unfortunately, no representative from Serbia was able to be present; however, Members would be aware that it was the practice to give the award in one year and to invite the recipient to give a presentation on their own activities the following year, and this was what would be done in the case of the sixth award.

Presentation by the winner of the Fifth OIML Award

Mr. Mason said that this brought him to the subject of the Fifth award, which, as delegates would recall, had been awarded to the Tanzanian metrology service, and in particular its Director, Ms. Magdalena Chuwa.

Ms. Chuwa thanked the President and Members. She told delegates that Tanzania was located in the Eastern part of Africa, and had borders with Kenya and Uganda in the north, Rwanda, Burundi and D.R. Congo in the west, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the east. Its total surface area was about 1 million km², with a population of almost 48 million (2011 data). It had some of the continent's greatest concentration of wild animals.

Ms. Chuwa explained that the Tanzanian Weights and Measures Agency had been transformed into a measurements agency in 2002; formerly it had been a dependent department within the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The legislation which covered weights and measures in Tanzania was the Weights and Measures Act, Chapter 340. A new act was being developed, which would cover the other areas of legal metrology. There were 196 inspectors of weights and measures and a support staff of 106 making a total of 302 staff.

This agency was regionally affiliated internationally to the OIML and other international organizations, and also sub-regionally. They were also affiliated to AFRIMETS on the African continent, and within the regions they worked together with SADC through SADC MEL, and also EAMET (East African Metrology Technical Committee).

The Agency, Ms. Chuwa explained, generated some revenue from the services they provided, accounting for about 75 % of their total revenue. The government subsidized it in the form of salaries, which constituted about 23 % of the entire income. About 2 % came from aid or grants from development partners.

The Agency's activities covered the normal verification and inspection activities, and also some new areas such as the inspection of prepackages in industry and of some imported items, and also calibration of bulk storage tanks in fuel depots. They also inspected the weight of LPG cylinders.

Among the Agency's achievements were the extension of consumer protection to more areas, especially pre-package inspection at ports and on some borders, and defining of

quantities of imported fuels at the ports. They had managed to procure some new vehicles for field work, because Tanzania was a very big country, so it was necessary to have reliable transport for the inspectors. They also did some technical training, which in 2013 and 2014 had been based on OIML Recommendations and SADCMEI documents. Tanzania had organized the training and had a facilitator from Kenya. Inspectors from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Uganda had also been invited, so it had effectively been regional training. Another achievement was that the Agency was finalizing the regulations for measuring instruments in the new sector of natural gas, of which there was a large amount in Tanzania, so they needed to prepare their inspectors to be able to verify those instruments. They had also received two awards the previous year, one during the Public Service Week in Ghana, and the one they had received from the OIML in Vietnam. This achievement had done a lot to make the Tanzanian public aware of the importance of weights and measures.

Challenges, Ms. Chuwa continued, included an influx of substandard scales from outside Tanzania, due to a shortage in that country. There was also a big demand for verification of other instruments such as medical syringes and traffic speed measuring instruments. They were not yet prepared in terms of either having the required equipment, or being able to provide the proper training for inspectors to carry out such verifications. Fast growing technology in legal metrology, the shift from mechanical to electronic equipment, and their capability to build capacity was a very big challenge. They were trying to move forward but their rate of adaptation was slow compared to the fast pace of technological change.

Future plans included construction of a modern calibration bay for vehicle tanks and constructing buildings for regional offices with space for laboratories. They would be procuring a special truck for verifying weighbridges in the country, and also continuing capacity building by training, acquiring more modern equipment, etc.

Ms. Chuwa again thanked the CIML for the award on behalf of all her staff.

12 Future meetings

12.1 50th CIML Meeting (2015)

Mr. Patoray pointed out that the following year's meeting was very special, being the 50th CIML Meeting and the 60th anniversary of the Organization.

For this special occasion it had been decided that the event should be held in France, because the Convention indicated that the meeting should be held in France except under special circumstances. In this case, it seemed to be a special circumstance to actually hold the meeting in France.

Unfortunately, on the very point of signing a contract just before setting out for the current meeting, it had been discovered that the hall being offered had walls only 2.5 m high instead of being fully closed in. Noise from outside, including people on escalators, would come in. This had not been mentioned in the original contract or discussions or noted anywhere except in the final agreement offered for signature, where in a small note it was mentioned that the convention center was not responsible for noise entering from proceedings in other parts of the building.

There was consequently no location to give Members. Three potential locations in France were being looked at:

- one of them was very close to Roissy CDG Airport, convenient for transport, 20 minutes by train to Paris, but not very atmospheric in itself;
- the second was about 30-45 minutes north of the airport by train, but costs of this venue were not yet known;
- space was being held in the third venue, which was on the western coast of France, in Arcachon, in the Bordeaux region. The Bureau was currently checking on which airlines flew into Bordeaux, which was 4 hours by TGV from Roissy.

The Bureau was also checking which venue would be within budget limits and provide the best atmosphere, and hoped to have chosen a location by the end of the year.

Regarding dates, the first week of October was known to cause a conflict for some Members and would definitely not be chosen, and nor would early September, coming so soon after the European holiday season. The second and third weeks of October would probably be the best choice.

Mr. Patoray invited Members to bring in any items as part of the history of the Organization, which he believed it would be helpful for newer Members to see. They were in possession of the first book from the 1937 meeting regarding a potential Organization which was finally formed in 1955.

Mr. Mason commented that while the following year's meeting would be a special one, he felt that all CIML meetings were important for Members to get together, and that it was important to re-think arrangements for all meetings. He also wished it to be recorded that one of the suggestions which had been made as a result of the countries and economies with emerging metrology systems group (CEEMS) which had been presented the previous day had been that it would be a good idea to think in terms of an international seminar on CEEMS, which might or might not be held at the same time as the CIML meeting. This was another factor to factor into the decision making. He wished the Director and his staff luck in finding an appropriate location, and had every confidence that they would arrange a successful meeting.

12.2 51st CIML Meeting (2016)

Concerning arrangements for 2016, as Mr. Mason understood it, there was a potential volunteer with a proposal, but they were not yet in a position to disclose who this was.

Mr. Patoray confirmed that this was under discussion but not yet ready to be announced. That would also be the year in which the Conference would take place, and a lot would be happening then. The location was in Europe but not in France. Costs, and how to share them, were usually the largest obstacle, and were currently under discussion. Many times the host country could not fund certain parts of the meeting; this was becoming more difficult for host countries and the matter needed to be considered for the next budget period.

Mr. Mason said that the preference was for this discussion to be held on a matter of principle at the 2016 Conference, when the Organization could consider how to draw up the budget and to finance the meetings. He went on to say that this had also been a major topic of discussion in Vancouver, with IAF and ILAC. They had entirely different arrangements, as they subcontracted entirely to one of their members the responsibility for hosting, and also charged a substantial amount to everybody who attended. Their meetings cost 400 000 €, substantially more than the OIML, but they were seriously looking at moving from that model to one where the organizations themselves took

Resolution 5 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/5 [Agenda item 4]

The Committee,

Welcomes Cameroon as a re-instated Member State,

Welcomes Azerbaijan as a new Corresponding Member.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 6 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/6 [Agenda item 5.1]

The Committee,

Noting the accounts for 2013 and the BIML Director’s comments,

Considering the external auditor’s approval of the 2013 accounts,

Approves the 2013 accounts, and

Instructs its President to present them to the 15th OIML Conference.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 7 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/7 [Agenda item 5.1bis]

The Committee,

Having regard to article 21.4 of OIML B 8:2012 *OIML Financial regulations*,

Following the recommendation of the Director,

Appoints “LG Audits & Conseils” as the independent chartered accountant of the Organization for a four-year term from 1 January 2015.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 8 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/8 [Agenda item 5.5]

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director on the outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members,

Encourages the BIML to continue its efforts to recover these outstanding arrears, and

Requests those Members with arrears to bring their situation up to date as soon as possible.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 9 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/9 [Agenda item 6.1]

The Committee,

Notes the oral report given by the BIML on its activities in liaison with other international organizations aimed at developing countries, in particular regarding the organization of an AFRIMETS Legal Metrology School in Tunis in October 2014.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 10 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/10 **[Agenda item 6.2]**

The Committee,

Recalling its resolution no. 2013/9, setting up an advisory group to carry out wide consultation, to seek suggestions and to build up links with other bodies with an interest in promoting the economic development of countries and economies with emerging metrology systems,

Notes the oral report given by the Chair of the advisory group.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 11 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/11 **[Agenda item 6.3]**

The Committee,

Notes the oral report given by the BIML on the special project aimed at developing countries.

The resolution was approved.

Resolution 12 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/12 **[Agenda item 7.1 – 7.3]**

The Committee,

Thanks Dr. Philippe Richard, for his presentation on behalf of the BIPM,

Notes the written reports submitted by ILAC, the IAF, ISO/CASCO and the IEC,

Thanks Mr. Mark Amos (IEC), Mrs. Veronika Martens (CECIP) and Dr. Llewellyn Richards (ILAC-IAF) for their presentations.

Mr. Mason asked why the two points it contained had been combined into a single resolution. He considered that the liaison resolutions could conveniently be grouped together, but that the report on Round Table matters and relationships with the RLMOs were of a different nature to liaison reports and that, without changing the text, it would be appropriate for the resolution under discussion to have a different number.

Mr. Kool confirmed that the last paragraph of resolution 12 would go into a separate resolution, no. 13:

Resolution no. 2014/13 **[Agenda item 7.4]**

The Committee,

Notes the oral report by its Second Vice-President, Dr. Yukinobu Miki on the RLMO Round Table held on Monday, 3 November 2014.

Mr. Mason agreed to this, and no objections were raised.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that she shared Mr. Mason’s position on this, and further wondered whether, in place of the words “notes the presentation” it might be phrased “thanks ... for the presentations”. For the Round Table on the RLMOs, it might be possible to include a few words on the decisions which had been taken, for example “... to continue to hold this Round Table in liaison with the CIML”.

Mr. Kool pointed out that the full content of the presentation would be reflected in the minutes.

Mr. Mason took the two points separately. He agreed that it was a good idea to express thanks instead of “noting”, to the presentations given by liaison organizations. It was known to take a certain amount of effort on the part of other organizations, who were not obliged to be present, to make these presentations and to provide representatives, so he welcomed the suggestion. He did not think it was necessary to change the wording of any other resolutions; most of the other presentations were from OIML Members, who in some cases were simply doing their jobs, and in others, like the report on the Round Table, fulfilling a commitment which had already been made.

On Mrs. Lagauterie’s second point, he said that this was rather more complex and he would want opinions from other Members before the text was changed. He asked RLMO representatives whether they would like more content to be included.

There being no comments from RLMO representatives he proposed that the text remain unaltered. Attention might be given to including slightly more about the Round Table when it was reported the following year. The resolution was approved.

Resolution 14 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/14

[Agenda item 8.1]

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML on the implementation of OIML B 6-1:2013 Directives for OIML technical work,

Considering that a number of current Project Groups have too few P-members and that for some Project Groups no Member State is willing or able to volunteer to take up the convenership, and that, in accordance with 5.16 of OIML B 6-1:2013, these Project Groups should be disbanded,

Resolves to disband the following Project Groups:

- TC 3/SC 1/p 4: Revision of D 13:1986 Guidelines for bi- or multilateral arrangements on the recognition of: test results, pattern approvals, verifications,
- TC 3/SC 5/p 10: New publication: Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17021 to assessment of quality system certification bodies in the field of legal metrology,
- TC 3/SC 5/p 11: New publication: Guide for the application of ISO 9001 to legal metrology controls,
- TC 7/SC 4/p 2: Revision of R 55:1981 Speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles,
- TC 10/SC 3/p 1: Revision of R 97:1990 *Barometers*,
- TC 16/SC 3/p 2: Revision of R 112:1994 High performance liquid chromatographs for measurement of pesticides and other toxic substances,
- TC 16/SC 4/p 1: New publication: Guide to air sampling devices for toxic chemical pollutants at hazardous waste sites,
- TC 16/SC 4/p 3: Revision of D 22:1991 Guide to portable instruments for assessing airborne pollutants arising from hazardous wastes (incorporating FTIR spectrometers),
- TC 18/SC 4/p 4: Revision of R 90:1990 Electrocardiographs, electrocardioscopes and electrocardioanalysers,

- TC 18/SC 4/p 6: Revision of R 89:1990 *Electroencephalographs*,
- TC 18/SC 5/p 1: New publication: Electronic blood cell counting chambers,
- TC 18/SC 5/p 4: Revision R 26: *Medical syringes*.

Dr. Miki noted that in addition to these project groups, there were three project groups which were special cases; two of them had no convener.

Mr. Kool replied that the decision on these two projects, which had been identified as special cases, had been that it would be put before the CIML online to take a decision to disband the project group. So the decision was not being made at the meeting. For the third special case, there had been a decision to continue submitting the draft to the CIML preliminary ballot.

Mr. Dunmill agreed with Mr. Kool. However, about the wording, he pointed out that this was the only resolution where the word “decides” was used rather than “resolves”. The latter seemed preferable to him.

This was duly altered.

Mr. Mason wondered whether in the first line it was necessary to draw attention to the fact that these were revised Directives, though it did make reference to the “2013 version”. The resolution was approved.

Resolution 15 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/15

[Agenda item 8.3.1]

The Committee,

Approves the following draft publications:

- Amendment to R 35-1: Material measures for length for general use – Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements,
- Revision of R 50-1: Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) – Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements,
- Revision of R 50-2: Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) – Part 2: Test procedures,
- R 50-3: Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) – Part 3: Test report format,
- R 117-2: Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water – Part 2: Metrological controls and performance tests,
- R 117-3: Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water – Part 3: Test report format,
- Revision of R 139-1: Compressed gaseous fuels measuring systems for vehicles – Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements,
- Revision of R 139-2: Compressed gaseous fuels measuring systems for vehicles – Part 2: Metrological controls and performance tests.

Dr. Ehrlich said that Mr. Richter had pointed out to him that R 117-2 and R 117-3 were not revisions, and that word should be removed.

Mr. Mason asked whether the same applied to R 139.

Mrs. Lagauterie supported the US comment, and added that she had not had time during the earlier discussion on the issue of R 35 to say, concerning a declaration made by the secretariat in its replies to comments, that the secretariat allowed it to be presumed that in modifying R 35 it would be possible to modify also the European Directive. Her European colleagues would concur that this was unrealistic, so that if the OIML Recommendation was accepted it would not be possible to use it for presumption of conformity to the MID. This was just a comment and she was not asking for another vote to be taken.

Mr. Mason thanked Mrs. Lagauterie for her comment, which would be included in the minutes. He asked to be reminded of how voting levels on the resolutions were recorded.

Mr. Kool responded that it would be noted in the minutes who had abstained and who had voted against.

Mr. Mason asked if there were further comments on this resolution, which was very important because it embodied much of the work which had been done in the past year in the various technical committees. There were none, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 16 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/16

[Agenda item 8.3.2]

The Committee,

Considering the project proposal in Addendum 8.3.2 to the working document for this meeting, as clarified during the meeting,

Approves as a new project in TC 8/SC 3 the revision of all parts of R 117 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*.

Dr. Richard, referring to this resolution and the next, asked whether there should be mention of which part of the Recommendation was being considered.

Mr. Kool said that the agreement had been that the new project would concern all three parts of the Recommendation.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that for her, when it was said “approve a new project”, this could mean any project, but in fact approval had been given only to one particular project, the document given to Members. She would like to see a reference to the name of the document in question. This would give the resolution completeness and clarity.

Mr. Mason asked for comments on this suggestion, especially from the countries involved.

Dr. Ehrlich saw no objection to naming the project proposal document.

Prof. Schwartz was also in favor of this, which would also include the request from Switzerland, so that it was clear that all three parts of the document would be looked at.

Mr. Kool said that he had no problem with doing this, but it had never been done before, and it would be necessary to refer to a working document or addendum to a working document. He asked if this might be left to the editorial process after the text had been decided on.

Mrs. Van Spronsen said that there had been a discussion about the content of the first project because it had not been perfectly clear what the content of the project would be,

and this had altered during discussion of what was to be included in the project, and referring to the document would be different from the final decision.

Mr. Kool commented that there were different ways of doing things. His view was that it was not necessary to say more at this point because the minutes would make it clear what exactly had been decided about the content.

Mr. Mason wished for further discussion of the point, bearing in mind that procedures were being developed all the time, including the role of the Committee in sanctioning certain elements of new work. He therefore saw attractions in finding a way of ensuring that the work was clearly defined. The precise wording might need further consideration, but in principle when a new project was approved it should be approved as described in papers submitted to the Committee; it was possible that what was needed was a phrase no more detailed than that in order to make the necessary connection.

Mrs. Lagauterie said that this was exactly what concerned her also; the decisions of the Committee should not seem vague. The words “a new project” could signify anything at all, and not necessarily what had actually been approved. It was important to say “the new project presented to us”, meaning the framework of the secretariat’s work.

Mr. Mason suggested that the Committee consider whether general wording was sufficient for this. He offered the draft phrase “as described in the documents submitted to the Committee”, and asked whether this was sufficient to meet this concern.

Mr. Dunmill wondered whether, before the word “approves”, the resolution could say “the Committee, considering the project proposal included in (giving the reference) as amended during discussions in the meeting”, or something similar, in order to make the reference to the original document which had been supplied in advance but also to discussions which were covered by the minutes of the meeting. This was similar to the mention of giving a reference to the original document, but also include discussions covered by the minutes of the meeting. He suggested that a phrase such as “considering this document which was supplied” “as amended during discussions in the meeting”, and then moved on to “.... approves the project”, would make things clearer. The current resolution would therefore say, “The Committee, considering the project proposal made in Addendum 8.3.2, as amended during discussions during the meeting”, and then move on to the original text, “... approves as a new project the revision of R 117”, or even “...all parts of R 117”.

Mr. Mason queried whether “amended” was the right phrase; “clarified” would be more appropriate. Bearing in mind the nature of the discussion which had taken place on this, he was aware that there had been some discussion about whether some minor elements of the project had also been fully identified in the discussion. He asked the US delegation whether they wanted to add anything more about the full range of their understanding of the work items that had been discussed and clarified. In view of the detailed discussion which had taken place, he thought it would be useful to ensure that the other items were read into the minutes.

Mr. Mason then asked for comments on this general approach to clarification, which presumably would have to be carried through into the following work item, in the following resolution. Although discussion of this had not been at the same level, nevertheless it was a decision made in the light of discussion which had taken place on the project submitted. He thought he detected agreement to this approach.

Mr. Richter said that the project proposal had been in 8.3.2 of the working document, and that when he had tried to clarify the scope of the project to revise all three parts of the Recommendation, at the bottom, in the annexes, they had spoken of the four new annexes which would be added, and in fact these were the four major significant annexes that would be added, making seven in all. However, in view of the way R 117 was currently worded, there would be three additional annexes to these, making a total of seven, but the three additional annexes covered devices which were already in other annexes, so there would need to be some additional re-formatting involved. This was really just administrative work, but he wanted to clarify that there were potentially seven new annexes and not four.

Mr. Mason thanked Mr. Richter for his clarification and told him that all this would go into the minutes, so that hopefully there would be no doubt about the scope of this project, in the light of the discussion which had taken place. He considered that, bearing in mind that this resolution had been amended, it should be reconfirmed that the Committee was content with it in its present form.

Prof. Schwartz commented that he thought it was sufficient to have such a general reference to the project proposal, because B 6 foresaw, in the procedure for establishing the project group, that the terms of reference would in any case be circulated to the potential project group members, so it was clear that certain terms of reference had been agreed at the beginning of the project. He was content with the present wording.

At Mr. Mason's requests, Mr. Kool called for votes on the amended resolution 15. There were no abstentions or "no" votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 17 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/17

[Agenda item 8.3.3]

The Committee,

Considering the project proposal in Addendum 8.3.3 to the working document for this meeting,

Approves as a new project in TC 8/SC 7 the revision of all parts of R 140 *Measuring systems for gaseous fuels*.

There were no abstentions or "no" votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 18 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/18

[Agenda item 8.5]

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the ad-hoc working group (AHWG) chair and CIML First Vice-President, Dr. Roman Schwartz,

Considers the review of the MAA as a high priority project, and therefore

Encourages the AHWG, including its task groups, to undertake every effort to present concrete proposals to the next CIML meeting,

Instructs the BIML to provide the necessary support for the AHWG, including its task groups, in order to implement CIML Resolutions nos. 2013/15, 2013/16 and 2013/17,

Requests CIML Members to inform the BIML about their experience and knowledge as to whether or not OIML certificates (Basic or MAA) and OIML Test Reports are accepted in their countries as the basis for national or regional type approval, and the reasons in cases where they are either not accepted, or not completely accepted.

Mr. Kool said that a reference to the proposal document would be added later.

Mr. Kool amended the nomenclature of Prof. Schwartz from “CIML Vice-President” to “CIML First Vice-President”.

Mr. Mason asked whether it was thought necessary, for the purposes of a resolution, to have the references to the Recommendations. The sort of Recommendations in question had been clarified in discussion and adding a note to a resolution seemed to him to be unnecessary detail. He stated that he could see nods to this suggestion and asked whether any Member wished to argue for their retention.

Mr. Kool said that these had now been removed.

Resolution 19 was read, with a minor amendment in view of the previous comments.

Resolution no. 2014/19

[Agenda item 11]

The Committee,

Congratulates this year’s recipients of an OIML Medal:

- Mr. Stuart Carstens, former CIML Vice-President and member of the Presidential Council,
- Dr. Grahame Harvey, former CIML Vice-President and former member of the Presidential Council, and
- Mrs. Veronika Martens, President of the Legal Metrology Group of CECIP,

for their contribution to the work of the OIML,

Congratulates this year’s recipient of the OIML Award for Excellent Achievements in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries, the Serbian Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals (DMDM),

Thanks Mrs. Magdalena Chuwa of the Tanzania Weights and Measures Agency, the winner of the 2013 OIML Award for Excellent Achievements in Legal Metrology in Developing Countries, for her presentation.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

Resolution 20 was read.

Resolution no. 2014/20

[Agenda item 12]

The Committee,

Notes the information provided by its President and the BIML Director on the organization of the 50th CIML Meeting in 2015 and on the 15th Conference and the 51st CIML Meeting in 2016,

Instructs the Bureau to make the necessary arrangements to organize the 50th CIML Meeting in 2015 in France.

There were no abstentions or “no” votes, so the resolution was approved.

This concluded the resolutions.

Closure

Closing the meeting, Mr. Mason thanked all those present for their participation in the meeting, which had been a good one, though perhaps not quite as much controversy had been generated as in previous years!

The meeting had shown the Organization doing its job in a considered, efficient and well-ordered way. The fact that it had been possible to do that depended on the contributions of active CIML Members, and, indeed, those CIML Members who, in turn, were representing the works of their administrations, their experts on the various technical groups that had produced both the proposals which had been approved and the publications which had been adopted.

However, none of that could be possible without also important contributions from many other people, some of whom were not in the room. He mentioned in particular the absolutely excellent work which Mrs. Saint-Germain had done in securing the number of proxies that had been necessary to achieve the meeting quorum and to allow the week's decisions to be made. This was not an easy task, as Members would be aware, and was made more difficult by the fact that, necessarily, some Members who fully intended to attend the meetings were sometimes unable at the last minute to do so. When he had seen the proxies stabilize at a level which was worrying, and then rise, and, indeed some additional attendees, he had appreciated Mrs. Saint-Germain's efforts. He thanked all those who had made the arrangements to attend, which was not always easy, especially in times of budgetary restraint.

Mr. Mason also paid explicit tribute to the work that Mr. Patoray and his colleagues had put into making the liaison between OIML and the host administration work very smoothly again. It was a feature of this particular way of organizing meetings, and one which had been successful in the current year. The approach to meetings might need to change in the future, but, as an example of a host administration, which itself was not large and did not have limitless resources, Mr. Mason had been very impressed by the amount of commitment which had been made, especially bearing in mind that in a couple of days' time they would have to do it all over again in Wellington for APLMF.

Thirdly, Mr. Mason thanked Ms. Miriam Wilkins and her colleagues for what had been done behind the scenes. This was the first meeting he could remember where every time he had said "I'd like a copy of that", "I'd like that printed", "can we have that presentation?", it had been done immediately. The efficiency of these processes was perhaps something which it would be possible to start taking for granted. It had not always been able to take this for granted in the past, but these aspects of the meeting had worked extremely well.

Mr. Mason also paid tribute to the other members of the Bureau staff, three of whom (Messrs. Adnani, Esmiol and Pulham) had not only had to stay behind in order to tend to the Bureau's IT system and website, but also to make themselves available for the presentation on the Monday which had started at 9pm Paris time on the Sunday night. This was a good example of the commitment that the Director had been able to obtain from members of his staff. Equally, thanks went to the other Bureau members who were present, Messrs. Mussio, Dunmill and, in particular, Mr. Kool, who made it possible for the resolutions to be produced in real time and made everything run particularly smoothly.

In short, Mr. Mason concluded, he wanted to thank everybody for making the meeting so successful and wished everybody a safe journey home at the end of the week.

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Annex 1

Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 3 *Dynamic volume and mass measurement (liquids other than water)* to revise R 117 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*

CIML Working Document Addendum 8.3.2



Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 3 Dynamic volume and mass measurement (liquids other than water) to revise R 117 Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water.

The project proposal is reproduced on the next page.



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PROJECT

Within: OIML TC 8/ SC 3

Date: 8 July 2014

Proposers: Ralph Richter and Michael Rinker,
Co-Secretariats of OIML TC8/SC3

Type of proposed publication:

New

Revised

Recommendation

Document

Vocabulary

Guide

Title of proposed publication:

OIML R117 “Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements. Part 2: Metrological controls and performance tests. Part 3: Test report format.”

Terms of reference of the project: Revision of OIML R117 – All three parts.

The Project Group for this project already exists ... the Project Group for the Development of OIML R117.

Why should the OIML develop this publication?

1. Six years have now passed since the 2008 publication of R117-1.
2. At the TC8/SC3 meeting in November 2012 in Paris, it was agreed by full consensus of the technical subcommittee that a project to revise R117-1 should be initiated. It was later decided to delay the revision of R117-1 until CIML approval of Part 2 and Part 3. Therefore, the prerequisite for this new project is the successful final approval of Part 2 and Part 3 by the CIML in New Zealand.
3. At a meeting of the R117 Project Group in Chicago in April 2014, it was agreed by full consensus of the project group that an “immediate revision” of all three parts of R117 should be initiated immediately after CIML approval of Part 2 and Part 3.
4. Several changes are needed (especially the removal of the test procedures in Annex A of Part 1, which are now covered by R117-2) to ensure full agreement and compatibility between all three parts.
5. As agreed by full consensus of the R117 Project Group in Chicago, the requirements and test procedures for several complete measuring systems need to be added to R117, including: (a) Measuring systems for the unloading of ships' tanks and for rail and road tankers using an intermediate tank, (b) Measuring systems for liquefied gases under pressure (other than LPG dispensers), (c) Measuring systems for bunker fuel, and (d) measuring systems for liquefied natural gas (LNG).

List of countries known to regulate or with the intention to regulate this category of interest:

In January 2014, an inquiry was sent to all P-members (27) and O-members (11) of OIML TC8/SC3.

Based on the results of that inquiry, the “Project Group for the Development of OIML R117” membership lists were updated. There are now 26 active R117 Project Group P-members and 46 active liaisons and experts.

Almost all countries with an active legal metrology program regulate this category of measuring instruments.

Relevant associated OIML publications: R105 (to be withdrawn), R118 (to be withdrawn), and R119

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to this proposed project: Currently, both WELMEC WG10 and CECOD actively participate in the work of this project group.

Annex 2

**Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 7 *Gas metering* to revise R 140
*Measuring systems for gaseous fuel***

CIML Working Document Addendum 8.3.3



Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 7 *Gas metering* to revise R 140 *Measuring systems for gaseous fuel*.

The project proposal is reproduced on the next pages.



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PROJECT

Within: OIML TC 8/ SC 7

Date: 22 July 2014

Proposers: George Teunisse,
Secretariats of OIML TC8/SC7

Type of proposed publication:

New

Revised

Recommendation

Document

Vocabulary

Guide

Title of proposed publication:

OIML R140 “*Measuring systems for gaseous fuel. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements. Part 2: Metrological controls and performance tests. Part 3: Test report format.*”

Terms of reference of the project: Revision of OIML R140

Review of Part 1 and Part 2.

Development of Part 3.

The Secretariat of TC 8/SC 7 (Mr. George Teunisse, Verispect, Netherlands) has accepted to be the convener of this project.

Why should the OIML develop this publication?

According to the information from the poll organized by the Secretary of TC 8/SC 7 about the revision of R 140 "Measuring systems for gaseous fuel" (see below) and, the present status of R 140, it is concluded that:

- a) According to the rules established in 6.11 of B 6, there is no decision of the SC.
- b) As R 140 has been approved before the present edition of B 6, Part 1 "*Metrological and technical requirements*" and Part 2 "*Metrological and performance tests*" are included in a single document. t Part 3 "*Test report format*" was not included in the project for the revision of R 140.
- c) To include R 140 in the list of Recommendations for the Certificate Systems, it is necessary to develop a "Test report format" (OIML B 3, 2.2)
- d) It is also necessary to align the existing version of R 140 with V 1, V 2, D 11 and D 31 and with external documents.

The BIML in agreement with the Secretariat of TC 8/SC 7, request the CIML to:

- a) Open a new project under TC 8/SC 7 to review R 140 aligning it with the requirements of B 6 and the other document referred above, and to develop the Part 3 "Test report format".

List of countries known to regulate or with the intention to regulate this category of interest:

Present membership of TC 8/SC 7

P-Members (24)	O-Members (11)
Australia	Argentina
Austria	Brazil
Belgium	Croatia
Canada	Cuba
Czech republic	Finland
Denmark	Hungary
France	Ireland
Germany	Liberia
Japan	Norway
Korea (r.)	Slovenia
Netherlands	Tanzania
P.r. China	
Poland	
Romania	
Russian federation	
Serbia	
Slovakia	
South africa	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
United kingdom	
United states	

See also the results of the poll below.

Relevant associated OIML publications:

- V 1 International vocabulary of terms in legal metrology
- V 2 International Vocabulary of Metrology
- D 11 General requirements for measuring instruments - Environmental conditions
- D 31 General requirements for software controlled measuring instruments

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to this proposed project:

- CECOD European Committee of Manufacturers of Petrol Measuring Systems
- CEN European Standardization Committee
- ENGVA European Natural Gas Vehicle Association
- FACOGAZ Association of European Gas Meters Manufacturers
- IANGV International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles
- IGU International Gas Union
- ISO International Organization for Standardisation
- MARCOGAZ Technical Association of the European Natural Gas Industry

Results of the poll organized by the Secretariat of TC 8/SC 7

Result of voting on	Revision OIML R 140		OIML TC 8/SC 7/p0/N001				
OIML TC 8/SC 7 "Enquiry revision OIML R 140" Member/Liaison	Membership	Reply (Y/N)	Votes				Comments (Y/N)
	P, O or L		Re- Approve	Revise	Withdraw	Abstain	
AUSTRALIA	P	Y	X				Y
AUSTRIA	P	Y	X				N
BELGIUM	P	Y	X				N
CANADA	P	N					-
CZECH REPUBLIC	P	N					-
DENMARK	P	Y	X				N
FRANCE	P	Y		X			Y
GERMANY	P	Y		X			Y
JAPAN	P	Y	X				N
KOREA (R.)	P	N					-
NETHERLANDS	P	Y		X			Y
P.R. CHINA	P	N					-
POLAND	P	N					-
ROMANIA	P	Y	X				N
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	P	N					-
SERBIA	P	N					-
SLOVAKIA	P	N					-
SOUTH AFRICA	P	Y		X			Y
SPAIN	P	N					-
SWEDEN	P	N					-
SWITZERLAND	P	Y	X				N
TURKEY	P	N					-
UNITED KINGDOM	P	Y				X	N
UNITED STATES	P	N					-
ARGENTINA	O						
BRAZIL	O						
CROATIA	O						
CUBA	O						
FINLAND	O						
HUNGARY	O						
IRELAND	O						
LIBERIA	O						
NORWAY	O						
SLOVENIA	O						
TANZANIA	O						
CEN	L						
ISO	L						

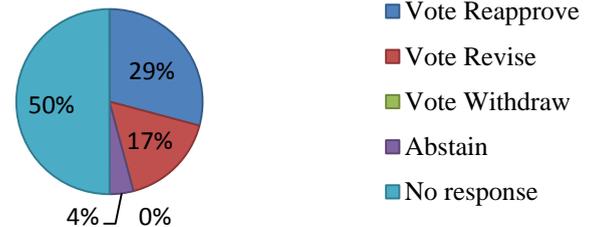
FACOGAZ	L						
IANGV	L						
IGU	L						
MARCOGAZ	L						
ENGVA	L						
CECOD	L						

P-member responses

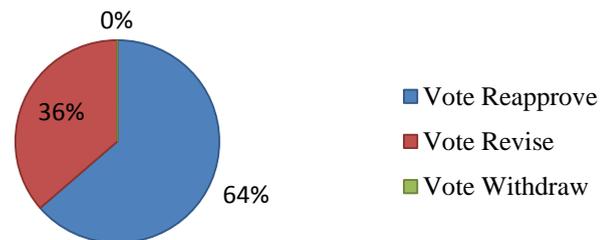
Summary of ballot results

23 July 2014

Total P members	24	
Votes cast	11	
Majority	13	8
P- members responded	12	
P-member responses		(64%)
Vote Reapprove	7)
Vote Revise	4	
Vote Withdraw	0	
Abstain	1	
No response	12	



P-member votes



The required 2/3 majority of similar responses as part of the votes cast for has not been achieved.

No majority of all p-members responded.

Comments:

Australia votes to re-approve OIML R 140. However if TC 8/SC 7 votes to revise OIML R 140, Australia will actively participate in the review of the Recommendation.

France:

- Include in OIML R140 part 2 (test method) and part 3 (test report) in order to allow R140 OIML certification
- Update tests requirements according to OIML D11 (2013)
- Change Indoor and Outdoor classification which doesn't correspond to D11 classification and which can be ambiguous (some instruments on the field are used outdoor but inside a cabinet with temperature regulation)
- Requirement § 6.4.8 is not relevant for Biogas which contains only methan. More widely workgroup should confirm is R140 is applicable for Biogas applications
- Clarify two requirements : 10.2.7.1 requests for 6 gases whereas 10.2.7.9 requests for 7 gases
- Rework on the modular approach and on its impact on the measuring system when all the modules are connected to be more in line with what is happening on the field : compatibility, security, provisions, who is responsible of descriptive documents, etc.
- Some R140 requirements should evolve in order to allow full conformity to MID directive concerning volume conversion device (see also Welmec Guide 8.12.2) :
 - ∅ Add a test for short interruption on DC
 - ∅ Add a test for main frequency variations and power frequency magnetic fields
 - ∅ Add a test to validate repeatability of measurements
 - ∅ Add requirements concerning software (require a test procedure and a software identification on the instrument)

- Define a consensus for the relevant tests to be done during periodic verification (for instance should we use 1 or 3 gases to control the CVDD)

Germany:

The R-140 describes solutions and requirements for several instruments which are important for commercial and light industry applications.

The document is used partly as document for showing the conformity of instruments with MID.

A revision is wished to update and amend parts of it, for instance in respect to new or updated OIML D publications.

South Africa: With the R 137 changes in mind, there will be changes in R 140

Netherlands: OIML R 140 needs to be updated and lay out aligned with general template

Annex 3

List of Participants

CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

Member States: 31

Number of delegates: 71

AUSTRALIA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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AUSTRIA

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BRAZIL

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CANADA

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CROATIA

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CZECH REPUBLIC

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CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

FRANCE

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GERMANY

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JAPAN

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Mr. Satoshi Miura <input type="checkbox"/>	Delegate	miura-satoshi1@meti.go.jp	0
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Mr. Yasuhiro Koyano <input type="checkbox"/>	Delegate	y-koyano@aist.go.jp	0
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KENYA

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KOREA (R.)

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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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Mr. Sung-Sil Kim <input type="checkbox"/>	Executive Vice President	raining0716@hanmail.net	0
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Ms. EunJung Kim <input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinator	metrology@korea.kr	0
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CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

NETHERLANDS

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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Ms. Anneke Van Spronssen <input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Officer; WELMEC President	J.M.vanSpronssen@minez.nl	0

NEW ZEALAND

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Mr. Phil Sorrell <input type="checkbox"/>	Team Leader Compliance and Inspection	phill.sorell@mbie.govt.nz	0
Mr. Srinivas Bobbala <input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Advisor	srinivas.bobbala@mbie.govt.nz	0
Mr. Kevin Gudmundsson <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Metrology Advisor	kevin.gudmundsson@mbie.govt.nz	0

P.R. CHINA

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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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Mr. Guo Su <input type="checkbox"/>	APLMF Secretariat	hanjp@aqsic.gov.cn	0
Mr. Han Jianping <input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Director General	hanjp@aqsic.gov.cn	0
Mr. Han Yi <input type="checkbox"/>	Director General	hanjp@aqsic.gov.cn	0
Ms. Zheng Huaxin <input type="checkbox"/>	Deputy Director	hanjp@aqsic.gov.cn	0

POLAND

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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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ROMANIA

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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

Mrs. Alina Taina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Head of Excellency Programs Department	alinataina81@yahoo.com	0
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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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SAUDI ARABIA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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Mr. Bader Alfaiz	<input type="checkbox"/> Director of Metrology Specifications Dept.	b.faiz@saso.gov.sa	0
Mr. Fawzi Hakeem	<input type="checkbox"/> Acting Vice Governor for Standards and Quality	f.hakeem@saso.gov.sa	0

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Mr. Peter Adam	<input type="checkbox"/> Director	adam@slm.sk	0

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<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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SPAIN

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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SWEDEN

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

SWITZERLAND

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
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TANZANIA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mrs. Magdalena P. Chuwa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive Officer	chuwa@wma.go.tz	3
Mr. Hilolimus Mahundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Weights and Measures Officer	info@wma.go.tz	0
Mr. Mohamed Mwalim Simai	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Weights and Measures Officer	simwodi@yahoo.com	0
Ms. Stella Kahwa	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Weights and Measures Officer	Stella.kahwa@wma.go.tz	0

TURKEY

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Erkut Kirmiziloglu	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry and Technology Expert	erkut.kirmiziloglu@sanayi.gov.tr	0
Mr. Mehmet Karaoglu	<input type="checkbox"/> Head of Department	mehmet.karaoglu@sanayi.gov.tr	1

UNITED KINGDOM

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Peter Mason	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive, CIML President	peter.mason@nmo.gov.uk	0
Mr. Morayo Awosola	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Leader - International	morayo.awosola@nmo.gov.uk	0

UNITED STATES

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Dr. Charles D. Ehrlich	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Leader, International Legal Metrology Group	charles.ehrlich@nist.gov	1
Mr. Ralph Richter	<input type="checkbox"/> Sr. Engineer	ralph.richter@nist.gov	1

VIET NAM

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Tran Van Vinh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deputy General Director	tranvanvinh@tcvn.gov.vn	1
Mr. Giau Tran Quy	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Director	quygiaubdl@tcvn.gov.vn	0

CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

Corresponding Members: 6

Number of delegates: 14

BOTSWANA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Dithlake Tau	<input type="checkbox"/> Manager Trade Metrology	tau@bobstandards.bw	1

CAMBODIA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Dr. Laim Kimleng	<input type="checkbox"/> President of National Metrology Center	cambodia_nmc@camintel.com	0
Mr. Khlaut Ousa	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Director	ousa_mime@yahoo.com	0
Ms. Laim Iryna	<input type="checkbox"/> Officer NMC	tegrenok@yahoo.com	0

GHANA

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. George Omane-Twumasi	<input type="checkbox"/> Director	"Dr. George B. Crentsil" <gcrentsil@gsa.gov.gh>	0
Mr. Kwabena Acheampong	<input type="checkbox"/> Director	"Dr. George B. Crentsil" <gcrentsil@gsa.gov.gh>	0

MOZAMBIQUE

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Alfredo Filipe Siteo	<input type="checkbox"/> Director	alfredositeo@innoq.gov.mz	0
Mr. David Magaia	<input type="checkbox"/> Technician	asitoe1961@gmail.com	0

SUDAN

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mrs. Maha Khair	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Manager of Metrology Department	ir-ssmo2012@hotmail.com	0
Mr. Ablelmonem Ahmed	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Metrology Manager	ir-ssmo2012@hotmail.com	0

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Saif Al Hosani	<input type="checkbox"/> Market surveillance unit manager	amna.alqubaisi@qcc.abudhabi.ae	0
Mr. Khalaf Al Mazrouei	<input type="checkbox"/> Director of Legal Metrology Department	amna.alqubaisi@qcc.abudhabi.ae	0
Mr. Ahmed Al Marzooqi	<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Legal Metrology Analyst	amna.alqubaisi@qcc.abudhabi.ae	0
Mr. Abdulla Al Khoori	<input type="checkbox"/> Executive Director-Consumer & Market Services	amna.alqubaisi@qcc.abudhabi.ae	0

CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

Honorary Members: 1

Number of delegates: 2

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. John Birch	<input type="checkbox"/> Member of Honor	jabirch@bigpond.com	1
Prof./Dr. Manfred Kochsiek	<input type="checkbox"/> CIML Past President	manfred@kochsiek.com	0

Liaison: 3

Number of delegates: 5

CECIP

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Karlheinz Banholzer	<input type="checkbox"/> Delegate	Veronika.Martens@sartorius.com	0
Mr. Roland Nater	<input type="checkbox"/> Head Legal Metrology	Roland.Nater@mt.com	0
Mrs. Veronika Martens	<input type="checkbox"/> President of Cecip Legal Metrology Group	Veronika.Martens@sartorius.com	1

IEC

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Mark Amos	<input type="checkbox"/> Business Manager, IECx Secretariat	mark.amos@iecex.com	0

ILAC

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Dr. Llewellyn Richards	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dian Wilkinson <DWilkinson@ianz.govt.nz>	0

Observer: 1

Number of delegates: 1

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Sergey Tsporenko	<input type="checkbox"/> Head of Mass Measurements Department	s_tsporenko@ukrcsm.kiev.ua	0

CIML Meeting 2014

Total number of participants: 114

Individual: 1

Number of delegates: 11

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mr. Sanjai Raj	<input type="checkbox"/> General Manager	stephen.obrien@mbie.govt.nz	0
Ms. Miriam Wilkins	<input type="checkbox"/> Wellington Manager	mw@tcc.co.nz	0
Ms. Jane Holt	<input type="checkbox"/> TCC Staff Member	mw@tcc.co.nz	0
Mr. Greg Patchell	<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Chief Executive	stephen.obrien@mbie.govt.nz	0
Mrs. Elaine Duff	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Officer	stephen.obrien@mbie.govt.nz	0
Ms. Sylvie Arnerich	<input type="checkbox"/> TCC Staff Member	mw@tcc.co.nz	0
Mr. Pepper Buchanan	<input type="checkbox"/> TCC Staff Member	mw@tcc.co.nz	0
Mr. Patrick Delhaye	<input type="checkbox"/> Interpreter	bschmitt@calliope-interpreters.org	0
Mr. Gordon Irving	<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Communications Advisor	stephen.obrien@mbie.govt.nz	0
Mr. Bertold Schmitt	<input type="checkbox"/> Interpreter	bschmitt@calliope-interpreters.org	0
Mr. Paul Goldsmith	<input type="checkbox"/> Official Guest Speaker Formal welcome		0

BIML: 1

Number of delegates: 5

BIML

<i>Delegate (ticked if CIML Member)</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>	<i>Acc. persons</i>
Mrs. Patricia Saint-Germain	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator, Members	patricia.saint-germain@oiml.org	0
Mr. Ian Dunmill	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Director	ian.dunmill@oiml.org	0
Mr. Luis Mussio	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineer	luis.mussio@oiml.org	0
Mr. Stephen Patoray	<input type="checkbox"/> BIML Director	stephen.patoray@oiml.org	1
Mr. Willem Kool	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Director	willem.kool@oiml.org	0