

# 13th OIML International Conference

**Sydney, Australia**

29 and 31 October 2008



Agenda and Working Documents



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY



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## **1 APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 12TH CONFERENCE**

The Minutes of the 12th Conference may be downloaded from the OIML web site at the following address:

[http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/12\\_conf\\_minutes\\_english.pdf](http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/12_conf_minutes_english.pdf)

## 2 REPORT ON CIML AND BIML ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 ACTIONS STEMMING FROM ARTICLE I OF THE CONVENTION

The tasks listed in 2.1.1 through 2.1.8 below are the primary objectives of the OIML as specified in Article I of the OIML Convention. They are carried out by the CIML and the BIML.

#### 2.1.1 Documentation and information center

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To set up a documentation and information center:*

- *on the one hand, on the different national departments concerned with the inspection and checking of measuring instruments subject or liable to be subject to legal regulation;*
- *on the other hand, on the aforesaid measuring instruments considered from the point of view of their conception, construction and use;*

In line with changing technologies and in striving to make more information available to Members in the most effective way possible, the BIML has set up a database which can be consulted online via its web site. It lists the names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mails of CIML Members and of the Contact Persons in Corresponding Members, as well as links to their respective web sites which should ideally describe national legal metrology regulations, the organization of legal metrology control, and the activities of the national Legal Metrology Institute.

This database may be modified directly online. It is the responsibility of each CIML Member or Corresponding Member to ensure that the information provided is up to date.

OIML Publications and Certificates issued are available on the OIML web site:

- All OIML Recommendations, Documents, Vocabularies, Guides, Expert Reports and Basic publications are available free of charge in electronic format.
- Lists of instruments which have been granted an OIML Certificate of conformity, including the name and address of the owner of the Certificate. For those Certificates issued since 2005, a copy of the Certificate itself may be downloaded.

***Draft Resolution no. 1***

*The Conference recommends that CIML Members update, in a timely manner, the data related to their country in the OIML online database.*

#### 2.1.2 Texts of legal requirements for measuring instruments and their use in various States

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To translate and to edit the texts of legal requirements for measuring instruments and their use in force in the different States, with all the interpretations stemming from the constitutional and administrative law of these States which are necessary to the complete understanding of these requirements;*

Translating and editing the texts of all the national regulations of all OIML Members is clearly impossible, since this would represent hundreds of pages for each country and tens of pages of updates every year. In practice this has therefore never been done.

Today, many countries have published their legislation and regulations on the internet so that the public may consult them. Where provided, the OIML web site gives links to these national regulations. However, it is not possible for the BIML to translate them into English or French.

***Draft Resolution no. 2***

*The Conference recommends that CIML Members make their regulatory requirements available to the public on the internet and to update their Member's data on the OIML web site with links to these national web sites.*

### 2.1.3 General principles of legal metrology

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To determine the general principles of legal metrology;*

OIML D 1, published in 2004, sets out a number of basic principles of legal metrology.

Further work is being carried out in several joint working groups, in particular JCGM WG 1 and WG 2 which address the general principles of metrology, including legal metrology, through the International Vocabulary of Metrology – Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms (VIM), the Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM) and its supplements.

A revision of the VIM has just been published, and a supplement to the GUM about uncertainties in conformity assessment is in progress.

### 2.1.4 Issues facing legal metrology

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To study, with a view to unification of methods and regulations, the problems of legal metrology, of a legislative and regulatory character, the solution of which is of international interest;*

This is a major issue for the CIML Presidential Council, as well as the BIML and working groups such as the WG on Conformity to type. Several inquiries among Member States have been carried out, for example:

- inquiry on conformity to type,
- inquiry on prepackage control,
- inquiry on the degree of implementation of OIML Recommendations.

Information on the inquiry on the implementation of OIML Recommendations will be distributed during the Conference, in order to include the most up to date responses received. This inquiry is designed to be a permanent source of information on the OIML web site, which may be updated online at any time by CIML Members.

***Draft Resolution no. 3***

*The Conference recommends that CIML Members complete the inquiry on the implementation of OIML Recommendations as accurately as possible and as soon as possible, and recommends that Member States update it each time a new or revised regulation is adopted.*

Expert Reports also contribute to this action. In the previous period, Expert Report E 4 *The statistical principles of the metrological surveillance of the net content of prepackages as laid down by the CEE 76/211 Directive* was published (2004). In the present period, Expert Report E 5 *Overview of the present status of the Standards referred to in OIML D 11 - General Requirements for Electronic Measuring Instruments (2004). 2nd Edition, 2008* was published in 2006 and a revised edition published in 2008.

In addition, articles published in the OIML Bulletin give examples of the implementation of legal metrology regulations, analyses of theoretical and practical legal metrology problems, etc.

### 2.1.5 Model draft laws and regulations

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To establish model draft laws and regulations for measuring instruments and their use;*

This item addresses the general provisions applicable in legal metrology, while technical and metrological requirements on measuring instruments pertain to item 2.1.7.

The revision of OIML D 1 *Elements for a Law on Metrology* was approved at the end of the previous period (2004). This essential Document, developed in close cooperation with the Metre Convention and ILAC, was translated into French in 2006. OIML D 8 and D 9 were also revised in 2004.

A number of work items have been started or continued:

- Revision of D 19 and D 20 into a single Document giving guidelines for conformity assessment procedures in legal metrology,
- Guides for the application of accreditation standards in legal metrology,
- Guide for the application of ISO 9001 to legal metrology controls,
- Surveillance of utility meters in service on the basis of sampling inspections,

### 2.1.6 Model service for inspection and checking

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To draw up a practical organizational draft plan for a model service for the inspection and checking of measuring instruments;*

The organization of public authorities differs from one country to another, as does the scope of the public authorities' tasks. In some cases, private or semi-private bodies contribute to the implementation of regulations.

It is therefore not easy to provide a "plan for a model service". However, seminars and forums may be used to exchange experiences, as in the case of the Seminar "Why and how to legislate on metrology?" held in Shanghai in 2007, in association with the 42nd CIML Meeting.



### 2.1.7 Requirements on measuring instruments

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To determine necessary and adequate characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform in order for them to be approved by Member States and for their use to be recommended internationally;*

Since the Twelfth Conference, 25 new or revised OIML Recommendations relating to 20 categories of measuring instruments have been approved by the CIML.

A list all publications produced during the period 2005-2008 is presented in Annex A. The Recommendations on this list are submitted for formal sanction by the Conference under item 4.1.

Other publications adopted during the period 2005-2008, but not requiring sanction by the Conference, are listed in Annex A.

### 2.1.8 Promote closer relations between national departments

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*To promote closer relations between the departments of Weights and Measures or other departments responsible for legal metrology in each of the Member States of the Organization.*

This objective defined in the Convention may be interpreted in two ways:

- to promote closer relation in each country, between departments responsible for different legal metrology fields, or
- to promote closer relations between legal metrology services of different countries.

It should be noted that one of the essential roles of CIML Members is to call on any appropriate national government department or ministry to participate in OIML work as necessary and to coordinate their approach on a national level.

Concerning closer relations at international level, this results from the following ongoing actions:

- the BIML organizes mutual information and participation in OIML work and Seminars,
- the activity of Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMOs) is also essential for this task, and the OIML is represented in the meetings of these Organizations,
- a round table with the RLMOs is organized each year in conjunction with the CIML Meeting to facilitate the exchange of information and cooperation between the Regions,
- a Forum for the RLMOs has been set up on the OIML web site.

***Draft Resolution no. 4***

*The Conference recommends CIML Members to keep other National Departments informed of OIML work and to invite them to contribute to this work.*

## **2.2 OTHER ACTIONS**

### **2.2.1 OIML Certification**

The OIML has two complementary systems:

- The OIML Certificate System, which may be used:
  - as a tool for voluntary bilateral or multilateral recognition agreements, which are set up outside of the framework of the OIML (for example the WELMEC type approval agreement),
  - in countries which do not have their own test facilities, as a means of requiring a certain quality of imported measuring instruments (in effect, a ready made type approval system).
- The OIML MAA which is a voluntary system set up by the OIML for the mutual acceptance of type evaluation results and whose implementation started in 2005.

In the OIML Certificate System, there are 30 Issuing Authorities designated in 26 Member States (out of 59), and 46 categories of measuring instrument are covered by the System.

In practice, only 23 Issuing Authorities from 22 countries have issued Certificates, for 16 categories of measuring instruments. Certificates have been issued for 437 manufacturers from 38 countries. On average, 160 OIML Certificates are issued each year and a total of 1886 Certificates have been issued as of 4 July 2008.

The MAA is still in the early stages of its development. Three categories of measuring instrument are covered by Declarations of Mutual Confidence and Certificates established under these DoMCs are now starting to be issued. There are 18 Participating Members for the R 76 DoMC, 17 for the R 60 DoMC and 7 for the R 49 DoMC.

OIML TC 6 has started work to develop an OIML international mark for the conformity of the content of prepackages. Such a system will be of major interest for all Member States who export goods in prepackages.

Work has also begun to examine the possibility of setting up an OIML system to give confidence in the conformity of production models of measuring instruments to the type which received an OIML Certificate.

### **2.2.2 Liaisons**

Liaisons with other Organizations have increased considerably. In particular the following should be noted:

#### **Metre Convention**

Cooperation and coordination with the BIPM and the CIPM have been considerably strengthened. Annual meetings are organized between the two Organizations at the level of the Presidents, and more frequently at the level of the BIML and the BIPM.

- A joint program of work has been developed and is updated annually,
- A joint leaflet on international metrology has been published,
- A joint web portal has been set up,
- The OIML is a member of the Joint Committee on Guides in Metrology (JCGM),
- A tripartite declaration on the importance and the complementarity of the OIML MAA, the ILAC MRA and the CIPM MRA has been signed and is given in Annex B,

- On several occasions the BIML and the BIPM have represented each other when one of the parties has been unable to attend a particular event .

### **ILAC - IAF**

A very active liaison has been established with ILAC and this has recently been extended to the IAF. This liaison particularly addresses OIML work on the use of accreditation standards in legal metrology, and the use of accreditation in the framework of the MAA.

- An MoU has been signed with ILAC and the IAF,
- Annual joint work programs have been implemented,
- The OIML and ILAC/IAF attend each other's committees.

### **ISO/IEC**

Liaison with ISO and the IEC was established in the 1960's, with MoUs between the OIML and these Organizations.

- Liaisons between a number of individual ISO/IEC Technical Committees and OIML Technical Committees were established.
- However, the BIML has started a review of ISO/OIML liaisons in order to better address the necessary complementarity and the consistency of the work of the two Organizations.
- The revision of the ISO/OIML MoU is at an advanced stage.
- The liaison between the OIML and ISO/CASCO has been strengthened since the start of the OIML's work on conformity assessment.

### **WTO**

The OIML is an observer on the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO TBT), as an international standard-setting organization. OIML Recommendations are therefore "international standards" in the sense of Article 2.4 of the TBT Agreement and therefore all WTO Members are required by that Agreement to base their legal metrology requirements on the appropriate OIML Recommendations.

The TBT Agreement also encourages Members to participate, within the limits of their resources, in the work of international bodies for the preparation of standards (Article 2.6) and guides or recommendations for conformity assessment procedures (Article 5.5).

Additionally, it encourages Members to base their conformity assessment procedures on existing international guides (Article 5.4), to accept conformity assessment procedures of other Members (Article 6.1) and to be willing to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of agreements for the mutual recognition of results of each other's conformity assessment procedures (Article 6.3).

In recent years, the WTO has undertaken to raise the awareness of its Members, and in particular developing countries, as to the importance of participating in the work of international standard-setting organizations and to the benefits of using international standards in the development of the economy and international trade.

A number of regional seminars have been organized by the WTO, with the participation of a number of international standard-setting organizations, including the OIML, to raise the awareness of these issues amongst key trade players.

### **UNIDO**

Liaison with UNIDO has been quite active in recent years. UNIDO promotes an integrated approach to building quality infrastructures in developing countries, including metrology, accreditation, certification and standardization.

A number of UNIDO actions both in least developed countries and in developing countries have been supported by the active participation of the BIML, whose staff gave lectures and organized conferences.

UNIDO has submitted a draft tripartite MoU to the Metre Convention and to the OIML, which is still under discussion.

### **Other International Organizations**

The OIML is a member of the Joint Committee on coordination of assistance to Developing Countries in Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization (JCDCMAS), which embraces the OIML, the BIPM, ISO, IEC, ITU (International Telecommunications Union), ILAC, IAF, ITC (International Trade Centre) and UNIDO. The executive secretariat of JCDCMAS was passed from UNIDO to the BIPM in 2008. JCDCMAS has issued a document describing the complementarity of metrology, accreditation and standardization, and ISO has published a leaflet based on this document.

The Bureau is currently strengthening its liaison with CODEX Alimentarius, which is an essential partner involved in the issues of prepackages and food analysis, subjects on which the OIML has issued Recommendations.

Other International Organizations such as the International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR) and the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), are showing a growing interest in the work of the OIML.

### **Stakeholders**

The Bureau has established liaisons with a number of organizations representing manufacturers of measuring instruments.

Recently, the International Federation of Wine and Spirits (FIVS), has shown an interest in the work of the OIML.

Member States are reminded that regional or national organizations representing stakeholders (manufacturers, users of measuring instruments, consumers, etc.) may be admitted as liaisons in application of the provisions of OIML B 12 *Policy paper on liaisons between the OIML and other bodies*.

### **2.2.3 Developing Countries**

The actions concerning developing countries are described in section 6 below.

### **2.2.4 Promotion of the OIML**

Promotion of the OIML was performed in several ways:

- an OIML leaflet was published for the 50th Anniversary of the Organization, joint OIML-BIPM leaflets were produced, and a joint OIML-BIPM web portal was put online,
- the 50th Anniversary of the OIML was organized in Lyon, France in conjunction with the International Metrology Congress,
- the OIML participated in regional awareness seminars organized by the World Trade Organization (Peru, Mozambique, Fiji, Bahrain, Botswana, Malaysia, Uruguay, Tunisia),
- the OIML and legal metrology issues were presented in other Organizations' meetings (RLMO Meetings, NCSLI, WTO TBT Committee, CODEX Alimentarius, ISO/CASCO, ISO/DEVCO, national metrology events, etc.),

- the OIML participated in the JCDCMAS (see 2.2.2 Other International Organizations).

### **2.2.5 Modernization of working methods**

The BIML's working methods have been considerably modernized, and information technology systems have been developed both internally (for the use of the BIML staff) and externally (for CIML Members and other stakeholders). The main developments have been:

- a database to centralize all information, thus better ensuring uniformity of the data (no redundancy, information updated rapidly, extraction of data by queries, easy registration, publication and billing of OIML Certificates, etc.),
- a webmail system and remote access to the BIML file server so that staff may have access to e mail and to files when away from the office,
- electronic version of all OIML publications have been made available (free of charge) on the OIML web site,
- dynamic web pages linked with the BIML database, for instant updating of information (Members' data, publications, OIML Certificates, TC/SC activities, etc.),
- interactive pages for Members to update their details in the database,
- interactive online forms for ballots and approval of publications (instead of paper consultations),
- inquiries previously sent out on paper have been converted into permanent databases that may be updated online by Members (for example the inquiry on the implementation of OIML Recommendations),
- online forums which can be used by Technical Committees and Subcommittees to post drafts and to collect comments, and forums for all stakeholders,
- online forum for the exchange of information between Regional Legal Metrology Organizations,
- online forum for the exchange of information of interest to developing countries.

### **3 PRESENTATIONS GIVEN BY LIAISONS**

Organizations in liaison are invited to give a short presentation.

Presentations received from Organizations in liaison will be annexed to the minutes of the Conference.

## 4 TECHNICAL WORK

### 4.1 SANCTIONING OF RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1.1 Recommendations approved by the CIML in 2005, 2006 and 2007

##### *Draft Resolution no. 5*

*The OIML Conference sanctions the following publications and recommends Member States to use them as a basis for their national regulations as far as possible:*

- R 21 Taximeters*
- R 35-1 Material measures of length for general use. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements*
- R 39 Rockwell hardness machines*
- R 49-1 Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements*
- R 49-2 Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water. Part 2: Test methods*
- R 51-1 Automatic catchweighing instruments. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests*
- R 65 Force measuring system of uniaxial material testing machines*
- R 76-1 Non-automatic weighing instruments. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests*
- R 82 Gas chromatographic systems for measuring the pollution from pesticides and other toxic substances*
- R 83 Gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer systems for the analysis of organic pollutants in water*
- R 107-1 Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers). Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests*
- R 116 Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometers for the measurement of metal pollutants in water*
- R 117-1 Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*
- R 134-1 Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion and axle-load measuring. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests*
- R 137-1 Gas Meters. Part 1: Requirements*
- R 138 Vessels for commercial transactions*
- R 139 Compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems for vehicles*
- R 140 Measuring systems for gaseous fuel*

#### 4.1.2 Direct sanction of new and revised Recommendations

##### ***Draft Resolution no. 6***

*The OIML Conference sanctions the following publications and recommends Member States to use them as a basis for their national regulations as far as possible:*

<i>R 56</i>	<i>Standard solutions reproducing the electrolytic conductivity</i>
<i>R 71</i>	<i>Fixed storage tanks. General requirements</i>
<i>R 85</i>	<i>Automatic level gauges for measuring the level of liquid in stationary storage tanks</i>
<i>R xx</i>	<i>Procedure for calibration and verification of the main characteristics of thermographic instruments</i>
<i>R yy</i>	<i>Automated refractometers: Methods and means of verification</i>

#### 4.1.3 Withdrawal of Recommendations

##### ***Draft Resolution no. 7***

*The OIML Conference sanctions the withdrawal of the following publications:*

<i>R 74</i>	<i>Electronic weighing instruments</i>
<i>R 121</i>	<i>The scale of relative humidity of air certified against saturated salt solutions</i>

#### 4.2 ACCEPTANCE / RECOGNITION SYSTEMS

##### 4.2.1 The OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement

The OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) was approved in 2003 at the 38th CIML Meeting in Kyoto (publication B 10). Its implementation was studied in 2004 and the 12th Conference (Berlin, 2004) voted a supplementary budget for the implementation of the MAA for the period 2005-2008. A Project Leader, Mrs. Régine Gaucher, was recruited at the end of 2004 on this additional budget to manage the implementation of the MAA.

The MAA started with two categories, Non automatic weighing instruments (R 76) and Load cells (R 60). A provisional Committee on Participation Review (CPR) was established.

A number of procedures were developed for this implementation:

- Clarification of certain provisions of B 10,
- Operating rules of the CPRs,
- Peer assessment procedures.

A training session for peer assessment experts was organized.

Application files were examined, additional requirements of certain participants were examined, clarified and accepted, and peer assessments were carried out when required.



As a result, the Declarations of Mutual Confidence (DoMCs) for R 76 and R 60 were signed in September 2006 and additional participants joined in 2007. A further DoMC concerning Water meters (R 49) was signed in November 2007.

These three DoMCs represent 20 participants, of which 12 have been accepted as Issuing Participants (participants whose test results are accepted for at least one category).

However, a number of OIML Issuing Authorities have not yet joined these DoMCs, and some instrument manufacturers seem not to use the MAA as much as had been expected. The MAA has therefore not yet achieved the level of success anticipated in 2003. A couple of issues have been identified, in particular how to deal with test data provided by the manufacturer to the Issuing Authority. Possible solutions were discussed in a TC 3/SC 5 meeting in May 2008 and a proposal made to the 43rd CIML Meeting as a first step in solving this issue.

#### 4.2.2 Future certification and acceptance systems

Work has been started to develop further systems:

- Conformity to type has been studied in a specific working group,
- Certification of the contents of prepackages is being addressed by OIML TC 6.

***Draft Resolution no. 8***

*The OIML Conference recommends that Member States actively participate in the development and revision of the OIML mutual acceptance and recognition systems with a view to making them acceptable in their country.*

***Draft Resolution no. 9***

*The OIML Conference recommends that Member States participate in the OIML mutual acceptance and recognition systems and actively promote them to all concerned parties such as manufacturers and users of measuring instruments.*

## 5 PRESENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan is attached in Annex C (OIML publication B 15).

***Draft Resolution no. 10***

*The Conference approves the Strategic Plan and instructs the Committee to implement it and to report on the progress in its implementation at the 14th Conference.*

## 6 REPORT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRY ISSUES

The 12th Conference established a Permanent Working Group on Developing Countries (PWGDC) to oversee OIML activities for developing countries.

This was established as a small committee (no more than 10 persons) chaired by Eberhard Seiler (Germany). The intention was that this small group would be able to reflect upon concrete actions the OIML could undertake, then make propositions to the CIML for approval. It would then be responsible for implementing these actions. It was hoped that this process would be more efficient in a small group than it had been under the old OIML Development Council.

However, despite considerable effort from its chairman, the PWGDC has not fulfilled this hope, and it was proposed that consideration should be given to replacing it with some other form of body to look after developing country activities. The PWGDC chairman therefore made some proposals, containing three main ideas:

- Online forum for developing countries on the OIML web site;
- Award for “excellent contributions to legal metrology”;
- “Facilitator” to oversee developing country work.

The last item is intended to create a position to be occupied by someone who would be responsible for formulating and making recommendations to the President on the OIML’s work on developing countries. Such a person would need to contact and encourage legal metrology representatives in developing countries to formulate their problems and to define the kind of support necessary to overcome shortcomings. The facilitator would also try to identify sources of expertise and advice which cannot be directly provided and then follow the process through to implementation where possible or required. The “facilitator” or “advisor” would receive support from the BIML, and be responsible to the CIML President, to whom recommendations for action would be made.

Mr Seiler indicated that he was willing to take up this position, in continuation of his role as PWGDC chairman, in which he had effectively been working alone for some time.

These ideas were considered by the Presidential Council in March 2008. In the case of the “facilitator”, the Conference is required to approve this position since it would replace the PWGDC, which would then be dissolved, and the PWGDC was established by the 12th Conference.

It is therefore proposed that the Conference:

- Dissolves the PWGDC; and
- Establishes the position of advisor on developing country matters.

***Draft Resolution no. 11***

*The Conference dissolves the Permanent Working Group on Developing Countries and thanks its members for their valuable advice and contribution to the OIML’s work on developing countries.*

***Draft Resolution no. 12***

*The Conference establishes the position of “Advisor on developing country matters”, responsible to the CIML President and asks the BIML to provide such support as may be necessary to this Advisor.*

## 7 FINANCIAL ISSUES

### 7.1 REPORT ON THE 2005 – 2008 FINANCIAL PERIOD

#### 7.1.1 Situation in 2000 (background information)

In 2000 the Bureau comprised 10 agents, whose tasks were the following:

- Director and two Assistant Directors: Follow-up of technical work, organization of meetings, technical correction of draft publications, liaisons,
- Administrator: Accountancy, general administration,
- Editor: Bulletin, Publications, web site, English language support,
- Engineer: translations into French (70 %), registration of OIML Certificates (15 %), maintenance of software (15 %),
- Secretaries (3 agents), and
- One position was vacant (Documentalist).

The allocation of human resources across the various tasks was roughly as follows:

Presidential Council and CIML Meeting .....	1.4
TC/SC follow-up.....	0.8
Publications.....	1.5
Bulletin.....	0.5
Liaisons .....	0.2
Developing Countries .....	0.3
Web site .....	0.8
General administrative tasks .....	3.0
 Subtotal .....	 8.5
Certificates .....	0.5
 Total .....	 9.0

#### 7.1.2 Developments since 2000

##### Objectives and orientations since 2000

Changes in the composition and operation of the BIML aimed at providing a better service to Member States and Corresponding Members. The objectives were:

- to increase and accelerate the output of the BIML (drawing up and publishing Recommendations and Documents, Bulletin, information on the web site),
- to render the financial operation of the Organization more transparent and understandable (accountancy in line with international standards).

To achieve this, four primary actions were carried out:

- to increase productivity in the administrative tasks of the Bureau, by making more extensive use of information technologies,
- to use these gains in productivity to increase the commitment of BIML staff concerning services provided to Members,
- to delegate a number of tasks previously carried out by engineer level staff to the administrative staff (based on these gains of productivity) and to increase the technical capabilities of the staff of the Bureau,
- to provide Member States, Corresponding Members and Secretariats of Technical Committees and Subcommittees with appropriate tools on the OIML web site, to facilitate their work.

#### **Achievements in the period 2001-2004**

During the period 2001-2004, the staff composition was modified as follows:

- Recruitment of a Systems Engineer for the vacant position,
- Recruitment of an Office Manager, instead of a Secretary (who had left the Bureau),
- Registration of OIML Certificates was transferred from BIML engineers to the Secretary.

In this period, the following was accomplished:

- New Staff Regulations,
- New Financial Regulations, aligned on International Accountancy Standards,
- Setting up a server and databases in the Bureau,
- Setting up queries on the OIML web site, based on these databases,
- The Office Manager took over a number of tasks of the Director and Assistant Directors, allowing them to concentrate more on strategic issues and on technical work,
- Making all publications available free of charge on the OIML web site, in order to facilitate their dissemination and implementation.

#### **Achievements in the period 2005-2008**

During the period 2005-2008, the staff composition was modified as follows:

- An engineer resigned and a new engineer was recruited, with a revised job description, essentially focused on technical work,
- An MAA Project Leader was recruited, financed by an additional budget,
- A new Assistant Director was appointed following the retirement of one Assistant Director.

In this period, the following was accomplished:

- Further development of interactive pages on the OIML web site: online votes and ballots, forums,
- Implementation of the new financial regulations and of new accountancy software,
- Development of active liaisons and of joint actions with the BIPM, ILAC, IAF, WTO, UNIDO, in line with the recommendations of the Birkeland Report to progress towards a Global Metrology System,
- Implementation of the MAA, signature of three DoMCs.

### 7.1.3 Situation anticipated at 31 December 2008

#### Result of the developments

Despite decreasing resources in Member States for OIML work, the level of technical work was considerably accelerated. Between 2000 and 2003 the average number of new or revised publications was five per year. In 2006 and 2007 it was between 10 and 16 per year.

The information on the OIML web site concerning Membership, Members' details, TC/SC activities, was updated twice a year in 2000, now it is updated online in real time.

The delay in registering OIML Certificates used to be one or two months, it is now one or two weeks, and the Certificates are posted on the web site as PDF files.

Members may exchange information and comments via the online forums on the web site; since all important information is now posted on the site, fewer inquiries are now received by traditional channels (post, fax, telephone) thus ensuring more rapid, pertinent replies which can be directly answered by qualified staff.

Members can vote and post comments on Draft Publications using the online facilities on the web site.

#### Distribution of the workload during the period 2000 to 2008

The distribution of the workload in 2008 was as follows:

Presidential Council and CIML Meeting .....	1.6
TC/SC follow-up.....	1.8
Publications.....	1.1
Bulletin.....	0.5
Liaisons and RLMOs .....	0.8
Developing Countries .....	0.2
Web site .....	1.1
Seminars and conferences.....	0.2
Administrative tasks.....	2.8
 Subtotal .....	 10.1
Certificates .....	0.5
MAA .....	0.4
 Total .....	 11.0

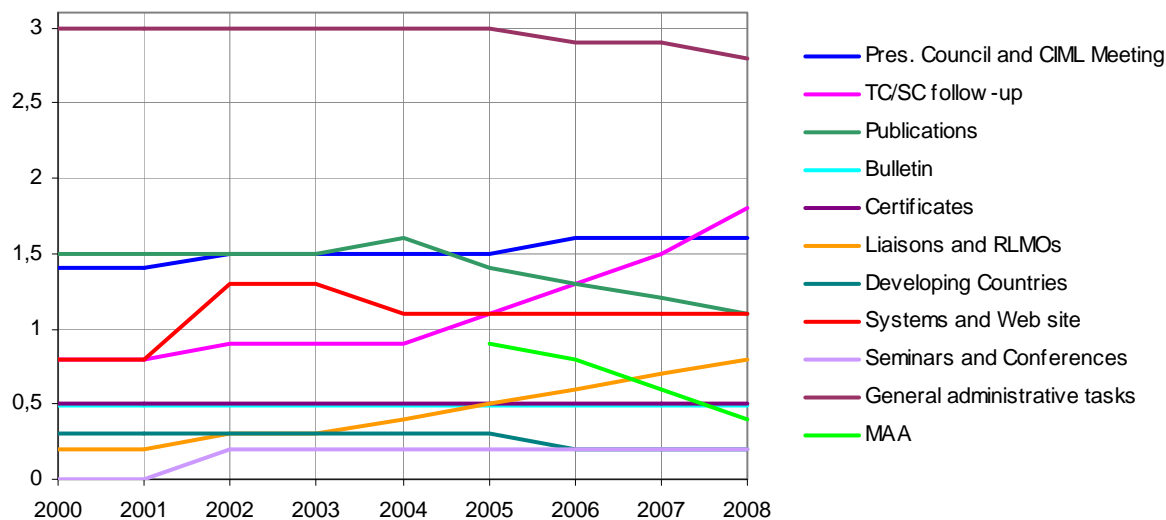
The normal tasks of the BIML represent 10.6 agents while the MAA only represents 0.4 agent. The 12th Conference allocated additional resources for the implementation of the MAA (one additional agent for the 2005-2008 financial period). In fact, over this period, only 40 % of these additional resources have been used for the MAA, the remaining 60 % having been allocated to the normal activities of the OIML.

Developments between 2000 and 2008 are shown in the graph below. The total staff (including the MAA Project Leader whose contract was approved for the 2005-2008 period) was:

- 9 agents in 2000 and 2001 (one position was vacant, see 7.1.1),
- 10 agents in 2002, 2003 and 2004,

- 11 agents in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

### Workload repartition



#### 7.1.4 Audited accounts

The OIML accounts for 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were audited by an external accountant, whose reports were approved by the CIML. These reports are provided separately.

A last minute check of the accounts and of the report, concerning the pension system, appears necessary, so the final figures will be sent shortly with the checked report.

#### ***Draft Resolution no. 13***

*The International Conference of Legal Metrology,*

*HAVING EXAMINED the reports on the management of the budget for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007;*

*NOTING that the budget was managed in conformity with the expenses necessary for carrying out the work of the Bureau and that the accuracy of the report has been certified by annual audits;*

*NOTING that the respective functions assigned by the Convention to the President of the International Committee of Legal Metrology and to the Director of the International Bureau of Legal Metrology have been fulfilled;*

*GIVES ITS DEFINITIVE DISCHARGE to the President of the Committee and to the Director of the Bureau for their management of the budget during the years mentioned above.*

## 7.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

### 7.2.1 Technological developments

Only some of the existing OIML publications have been updated to take account of new technologies. In particular, software requirements need to be added to most of the existing publications. These revisions will continue, and for this it is vital that the procedures for technical work be as simple and

efficient as possible. There is also a backlog of translations of publications into French (the official language of the Organization), which should be reduced.

It is of utmost importance to take account of software issues correctly, since they now represent the major risk of fraudulent measurements. Other legal metrology requirements will be worthless if Information Technologies (IT) security is not ensured.

In the near future, there will consequently be a major need to increase the competence of legal metrology officers concerning IT security issues and software testing. Extensive training programs will have to be organized, preferably by the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations, but which the OIML could support.

### **7.2.2 New fields in legal metrology**

The need to protect the public against inaccurate or wrong measurements is increasing as the public is now concerned by many other domains than merely domestic trade. Measurements in health, safety, food safety, and the environment in particular have to meet the evolving needs of society.

In a number of cases, legal metrology is not the appropriate way of ensuring reliable measurements, and accreditation, in the voluntary field, may be the appropriate answer. However, when measurements are carried out by people who are not specialized in measurements and metrology and are not automatically presumed to be impartial, legal metrology is the right tool for ensuring the reliability of measurement results.

The OIML will therefore have to carefully select which new fields should be the object of technical work, and develop the technical requirements needed in these fields.

- This will first require increased dialog with stakeholders, and therefore a more intensive activity with liaisons.
- It will require CIML Members to call on national bodies other than their own body to contribute expertise and to participate in OIML work.
- It will therefore require the overall level of technical activity to be maintained, if not increased.

### **7.2.3 Good practices in legal metrology**

OIML Document D 1 *Elements for a Law on Metrology* answers many expectations of Member States, Corresponding Members and other stakeholders. However, there is a definite need to go into more detail and to give guidance as to the possible organizational schemes for national metrology systems.

The common concepts of type approval, initial verification, subsequent verification and inspection have significantly different meanings in different countries. The OIML must better address these terminology issues and the description of the different conformity assessment procedures that are advisable in legal metrology, including the requirements and responsibilities of the bodies involved in these procedures.

To progress towards a global, international legal metrology system as recommended by CIML Past President Knut Birkeland in his 1998 report, it is necessary to speak the same language concerning legal metrology controls, and to make the practices used in different countries more compatible.

- This requires the organization of Seminars, at OIML level as well as at regional level, to exchange experiences and compare practices.
- It also implies close and active liaison with ISO CASCO, with accreditation bodies and with bodies such as UNIDO.



- A series of OIML Documents will also need to be developed to formalize the consensus on advisable procedures, on their complementarity and on the requirements related to responsible bodies.
- Training sessions will also need to be organized on these issues.

#### 7.2.4 Mutual confidence

Mutual confidence in type evaluation results has been organized through the OIML MAA and is spreading to different categories of measuring instruments. Future work on the MAA should encourage as many Member States and Corresponding Members as possible (if not all) to become participants in the Declarations of Mutual Confidence. A review of the MAA procedures may be needed in order to allow this.

To meet the needs of international trade, in the future mutual confidence will have to address all aspects of conformity of measuring instruments (full type evaluation, conformity to type, full product certification) and also address measurement results in international trade (prepackages, bulk measurements, etc.).

### 7.3 NEEDS FOR THE 2009 – 2012 FINANCIAL PERIOD

Based on the same items as in 7.1.3, in order to meet the needs explained in 7.2, the staff needs for the 2009-2012 financial period are shown below.

These have been evaluated separately for the fundamental activities of the OIML (those for which Member States pay contributions) and for services to industry (which should be balanced by specific income).

#### 7.3.1 BIML staff needs for the fundamental activities of the OIML

The forthcoming period should see an increase in the resources allocated to technical work and publications (total +0.4 agent), and a slight increase of resources allocated to the web site (0.1 agent):

Presidential Council and CIML Meeting .....	1.6
TC/SC follow-up.....	2.0
Publications.....	1.3
Bulletin.....	0.5
Liaisons and RLMOs .....	0.8
Developing Countries .....	0.3
Web site .....	1.2
Seminars and conferences .....	0.2
Administrative tasks.....	2.6
 Total .....	 10.5

9.5 agents were allocated to these tasks in 2002 (after the vacant position was filled), while the remaining 0.5 agent was allocated to the Certificate System. 10.1 agents were allocated to these

general tasks in 2008. The need is to increase it to 10.5 agents. In parallel, the resources allocated to the Certificate System and the implementation of the MAA may be reduced to 0.5 agent (see 7.3.2).

These general needs will be covered by the following resources:

- Member State contributions,
- Corresponding Member fees,
- Voluntary contributions to the Translation Center,
- Subscriptions to the OIML Bulletin,
- Financial income.

This may be done without increasing the Member State base contributory share by more than the estimated rate of inflation. An increase in the base contributory share of 2 % per year is proposed, while the actual inflation rate was 2.5 % to 3 % at the beginning of 2008 (see 7.3.3 and 7.4.1).

### **7.3.2 Staff needs for services to industry**

OIML Certificates and the MAA are services rendered to manufacturers of measuring instruments.

After the initial four-year period for the MAA (2005-2008) which required an increase in the number of staff, the total staff requirement for the MAA and the Certificate System together over the period 2009-2012 will be the same as that for the Certificate System alone before the implementation of the MAA. This is, due to productivity gains in the management of the Certificate System, transfer of some of the related administrative tasks and to the decrease in the needs for the MAA, considering that all the operating procedures have now been developed.

The staff needs for services to industry in the coming financial period will be:

Certificate System and MAA ..... 0.5 agent

It is proposed to charge the same fee for all OIML Certificates (Basic Certificates and MAA Certificates) to cover these needs.

### **7.3.3 Needs for other general operating costs**

The annual inflation rate in France was 2 % in October 2007 (source: OECD). Given the present increase in energy and commodities prices, the annual inflation rate for the 2009-2012 financial period has been estimated at 4 % in this document.

Changes in the operating charges have been evaluated taking into account different possible rates for the various charges. Travel costs are likely to increase more (2 % more than the rate of inflation) due to increasing oil prices. Applying the Staff Regulations, staff costs will increase by 2 % more than the rate of inflation. Meeting costs should follow inflation (in order to keep this activity at its current level). If other costs are to be kept as low as possible, they need to increase at less than the inflation rate (2 % less than inflation).

### **7.3.4 The need to rebuild the OIML's financial reserves**

During the 2005-2008 financial period, the OIML's reserves reached zero due to deficits resulting from a combination of three factors decided at the 12th Conference in Berlin in 2004:

- Exceptional charges for the 50th Anniversary of the OIML,
- Deficit related to the launching of the MAA,
- Changes in accountancy practice, resulting in provision for the OIML pension scheme being made from the reserves.

The cash situation of the Organization does not raise any problems, as the assets corresponding to the provision for the OIML pension scheme are physically available.

However, appropriate reserves should be rebuilt during the coming financial period, and a surplus therefore needs to be planned in order to bring the level of reserves back to roughly half a year's operating costs if possible.

## 7.4 2009 – 2012 BUDGET OF THE OIML

### 7.4.1 Member State contributions

The base contributory share is 13 400 € in 2008 (as voted at the 12th Conference). The proposed progression is as follows:

2008 .....	13 400 €
2009 .....	13 600 €
2010 .....	13 900 €
2011 .....	14 200 €
2012 .....	14 500 €

which represents an average increase of 2 % per year.

It is proposed to abolish the entry fee for new Member States, as this represents a small percentage of the OIML's income and its abolition will encourage countries to become Members.

#### ***Draft Resolution no. 14***

*The base contributory share for Member States shall be as follows:*

2009	13 600 €
2010	13 900 €
2011	14 200 €
2012	14 500 €

*No entry fee shall be due for countries joining as Member States during this financial period.*

### 7.4.2 Corresponding Member fees

As discussed some years ago, Corresponding Member fees should become 10 % of the base contributory share. This would result in the following fees:

2008 .....	1 020 €
2009 .....	1 120 €
2010 .....	1 230 €

2011 .....	1 340 €
2012 .....	1 450 €

It is proposed to abolish the entry fee for new Corresponding Members, as this represents a small percentage of the OIML's income and its abolition will encourage countries to become Corresponding Members.

**Draft Resolution no. 15**

*Corresponding Member fees shall be as follows:*

2009	1 120 €
2010	1 230 €
2011	1 340 €
2012	1 450 €

*No entry fee shall be due for countries joining as Corresponding Members during this financial period.*

**7.4.3 Tariffs for services provided by the OIML**

The tariffs for services provided by the OIML shall be as follows:

**OIML Bulletin: 60 €(unchanged)**

Note: the OIML Bulletin is free for Member States and Corresponding Members.

**MAA, application to become an Issuing Participants**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Application fee, for each category	1 590 €	1 620 €	1 650 €	1 680 €	1 710 €
Peer Assessment (per peer assessor day)	1 500 €	1 530 €	1 560 €	1 590 €	1 620 €

**OIML Basic Certificates and MAA Certificates**

2009 .....	350 €
2010 .....	358 €
2011 .....	367 €
2012 .....	376 €

**Draft Resolution no. 16**

The prices of the other OIML services shall be as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>OIML Bulletin</i>	60 €	60 €	60 €	60 €
<i>DoMC Issuing Participant application</i>	1 620 €	1 650 €	1 680 €	1 710 €
<i>DoMC Peer Assessment</i>	1 530 €	1 560 €	1 590 €	1 620 €
<i>OIML Certificates (Basic and MAA)</i>	350 €	358 €	367 €	376 €

**7.5 FINANCIAL ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2009 – 2012**

(Medium projection, inflation rate 4 %)

	2008 <i>forecasts</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>7.5.1 Principal budget</b>					
<b>Resources</b>					
Member State Contributions <sup>1</sup>	1 554 k€	1 591 k€	1 640 k€	1 676 k€	1 740 k€
Corresponding Member fees	58 k€	64 k€	70 k€	76 k€	83 k€
Bulletin	6 k€	6 k€	6 k€	6 k€	6 k€
Translation Center	16 k€	16 k€	16 k€	16 k€	16 k€
Financial income	20 k€	20 k€	20 k€	20 k€	20 k€
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>1 654 k€</b>	<b>1 697 k€</b>	<b>1 752 k€</b>	<b>1 794 k€</b>	<b>1 865 k€</b>
<b>Charges</b>					
Staff (without Certificates or the MAA)	1 106 k€	1 173 k€	1 243 k€	1 317 k€	1 396 k€
Premises and office costs	198 k€	202 k€	206 k€	210 k€	214 k€
Depreciation	60 k€	61 k€	62 k€	64 k€	65 k€
Travel and accommodation	85 k€	90 k€	96 k€	101 k€	107 k€
Meetings	65 k€	68 k€	70 k€	73 k€	76 k€
Studies, experts					
Provisions	0 k€	0 k€	0 k€	0 k€	0 k€
<b>Total charges</b>	<b>1 514 k€</b>	<b>1 594 k€</b>	<b>1 677 k€</b>	<b>1 765 k€</b>	<b>1 858 k€</b>
<b>Principal result</b>	<b>140 k€</b>	<b>103 k€</b>	<b>75 k€</b>	<b>29 k€</b>	<b>7 k€</b>
<b>7.5.2 Certificates and the MAA</b>					
Income from Certificates	28 k€	61 k€	63 k€	64 k€	66 k€
Staff costs	53 k€	56 k€	59 k€	63 k€	66 k€
<b>Certificates and MAA result</b>	<b>- 25 k€</b>	<b>5 k€</b>	<b>4 k€</b>	<b>1 k€</b>	<b>0 k€</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that the number of Member States will increase from 59 to 61 during this period.

	<i>2008 forecasts</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>7.5.3 Final result</b>	<i>115 k€</i>	<b>108 k€</b>	<b>79 k€</b>	<b>30 k€</b>	<b>7 k€</b>

The cumulative final result from 2009 to 2012 should therefore be 224 k€ which, being added to the expected result for 2008, represents 2.1 months of operating charges.

Recovery of the reserves is therefore rather limited, but cannot be higher if any increases in the Member States' base contributory share are to be kept as low as possible compared with the rate of inflation.

It must be noted that, in the event that the rate of inflation be higher than 4 %, the final result would be lower. With a 6 % inflation rate, the final result would decrease from 115 k€ in 2008 to –146 k€ in 2012. The cumulative final result would be zero (see table below)

On the other hand, the number of Member States planned in these projections is 61 in 2012, corresponding to 120 contributory shares. If the number of Member States is higher, additional resources would then exist to recover the reserves.

	<b>Inflation</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Other</b>
Low inflation	2 %	4 %	4 %	2 %	0 %
Medium inflation	4 %	6 %	6 %	4 %	2 %
High inflation	6 %	8 %	8 %	6 %	4 %

<b>Cumulative final result</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Low inflation	115 k€	140 k€	144 k€	132 k€	147 k€
Medium inflation	115 k€	108 k€	79 k€	30 k€	7 k€
High inflation	115 k€	78 k€	12 k€	–76 k€	–146 k€

It is therefore proposed that, in the event that the rate of inflation would appear to be consistently higher than 4 %, the President of the Committee may propose that the CIML applies Article XXIV, paragraph 3 of the Convention, given below:

***Extract from OIML Convention***

*During the financial period the Committee may call on Member States, if it considers that an increase in credits be necessary in order to meet the obligations of the Organization, or because of a change in economic conditions.*

***Draft Resolution no. 17***

*If the economic conditions justify it, in particular if the rate of inflation is consistently higher than 4 %, the President of the Committee may propose that the Committee asks Member States for an exceptional additional contribution.*

## 8 MEMBERSHIP

### 8.1 NEW MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY “ASSOCIATE MEMBER”

Corresponding Members cannot currently participate in the OIML Certificate System, nor may they be Issuing Participants in the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement. This will also be the case for participation in future OIML systems such as that being investigated for the content of prepackages. This is for example the case of the regional group being set up in the Western African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) which is establishing regional legal metrology regulations and a regional legal metrology institute.

However, such Corresponding Members may have the facilities and competence to issue Certificates that should be taken into account in OIML systems.

It is therefore proposed to set up a special category of membership for those economies whose legal status does not allow them to become Member States, but who can be allowed to participate in the OIML Certificate System, to apply as Issuing participants in the MAA and to participate in other future OIML systems. This special category would be called “Associate Member”.

Associate Members would pay a contribution equal to that of a Member State of equivalent population.

***Draft Resolution no. 18***

*A new category of OIML Membership is hereby created, called “Associate Member”.*

*Economies may become Associate Members when they cannot legally become OIML Member States, but have set up a legal metrology infrastructure which allows them to participate in the OIML Certificate System, in the OIML MAA and/or in other future OIML certification, acceptance or recognition systems.*

*These economies may be accepted as Associate Members by decision of the OIML President.*

*Associate Members shall pay the same contribution as a Member State of equivalent population.*





## **Draft Resolutions**

### **Draft Resolution no. 1**

The Conference recommends that CIML Members update, in a timely manner, the data related to their country in the OIML online database.

### **Draft Resolution no. 2**

The Conference recommends that CIML Members make their regulatory requirements available to the public on the internet and to update their Member's data on the OIML web site with links to these national web sites.

### **Draft Resolution no. 3**

The Conference recommends that CIML Members complete the inquiry on the implementation of OIML Recommendations as accurately as possible and as soon as possible, and recommends that Member States update it each time a new or revised regulation is adopted.

### **Draft Resolution no. 4**

The Conference recommends CIML Members to keep other National Departments informed of OIML work and to invite them to contribute to this work.

### **Draft Resolution no. 5**

The OIML Conference sanctions the following publications and recommends Member States to use them as a basis for their national regulations as far as possible:

### **Draft Resolution no. 6**

The OIML Conference sanctions the following publications and recommends Member States to use them as a basis for their national regulations as far as possible:

### **Draft Resolution no. 7**

The OIML Conference sanctions the withdrawal of the following publications:

### **Draft Resolution no. 8**

The OIML Conference recommends that Member States actively participate in the development and revision of the OIML mutual acceptance and recognition systems with a view to making them acceptable in their country.

### **Draft Resolution no. 9**

The OIML Conference recommends that Member States participate in the OIML mutual acceptance and recognition systems and actively promote them to all concerned parties such as manufacturers and users of measuring instruments.

**Draft Resolution no. 10**

The Conference approves the Strategic Plan and instructs the Committee to implement it and to report on the progress in its implementation at the 14th Conference.

**Draft Resolution no. 11**

The Conference dissolves the Permanent Working Group on Developing Countries and thanks its members for their valuable advice and contribution to the OIML's work on developing countries.

**Draft Resolution no. 12**

The Conference establishes the position of "Advisor on developing country matters", responsible to the CIML President and asks the BIML to provide such support as may be necessary to this Advisor.

**Draft Resolution no. 13**

The International Conference of Legal Metrology,

HAVING EXAMINED the reports on the management of the budget for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007;

NOTING that the budget was managed in conformity with the expenses necessary for carrying out the work of the Bureau and that the accuracy of the report has been certified by annual audits;

NOTING that the respective functions assigned by the Convention to the President of the International Committee of Legal Metrology and to the Director of the International Bureau of Legal Metrology have been fulfilled;

GIVES ITS DEFINITIVE DISCHARGE to the President of the Committee and to the Director of the Bureau for their management of the budget during the years mentioned above.

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Corresponding Member fees shall be as follows:

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2010	1 230 €
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The prices of the other OIML services shall be as follows:

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DoMC Issuing Participant application	1 620 €	1 650 €	1 680 €	1 710 €
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OIML Certificates (Basic and MAA)	350 €	358 €	367 €	376 €

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If the economic conditions justify it, in particular if the rate of inflation is consistently higher than 4 %, the President of the Committee may propose that the Committee asks Member States for an exceptional additional contribution.

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Economies may become Associate Members when they cannot legally become OIML Member States, but have set up a legal metrology infrastructure which allows them to participate in the OIML Certificate System, in the OIML MAA and/or in other future OIML certification, acceptance or recognition systems.

These economies may be accepted as Associate Members by decision of the OIML President.

Associate Members shall pay the same contribution as a Member State of equivalent population.



## Annex A

### List of publications for the period 2005 – 2008

		Year	No CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML online ballot
			No Conference sanction	No Conference sanction	Conference sanction	Direct Conference sanction
<b>Recommendations (31)</b>						
R 21	Taximeters	2007			✓	
R 35-1	Material measures of length for general use Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements	2007			✓	
R 39	Rockwell hardness machines	2006			✓	
R 49-1	Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements	2006			✓	
R 49-2	Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water Part 2: Test methods	2006			✓	
R 49-3	Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water Part 3: Test report format	2006		✓		
R 51-1	Automatic catchweighing instruments Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests	2006			✓	
R 51-2	Automatic catchweighing instruments Part 2: Test report format	2006		✓		

		Year	No CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML online ballot
			No Conference sanction	No Conference sanction	Conference sanction	Direct Conference sanction
R 56	Standard solutions reproducing the electrolytic conductivity	2008				✓
R 65	Force measuring system of uniaxial material testing machines	2006			✓	
R 71	Fixed storage tanks. General requirements	2008				✓
R 75-3	Heat meters Part 3: Test report format	2006		✓		
R 76-1	Non-automatic weighing instruments Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests	2006			✓	
R 76-2	Non-automatic weighing instruments Part 2: Test report format	2007		✓		
R 81-D	Dynamic measuring devices and systems for cryogenic liquids Annex D: Test report format	2006		✓		
R 82	Gas chromatographic systems for measuring the pollution from pesticides and other toxic substances	2006			✓	
R 83	Gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer systems for the analysis of organic pollutants in water	2006			✓	
R 85	Automatic level gauges for measuring the level of liquid in stationary storage tanks	2008				✓
R 92	Wood-moisture meters - Verification methods and equipment: general provisions	1989 confirmed in 2006		✓		
R 107-1	Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers) Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements - Tests	2007			✓	

		Year	No CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML online ballot
			No Conference sanction	No Conference sanction	Conference sanction	Direct Conference sanction
R 107-2	Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers) Part 2: Test report format	2007		✓		
R 116	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometers for the measurement of metal pollutants in water	2006			✓	
R 117-1	Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water	2007			✓	
R 134-1	Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion and axle-load measuring Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests	2006			✓	
R 136-2	Instruments for measuring the areas of leathers Part 2: Test report format	2006		✓		
R 137-1	Gas Meters Part 1: Requirements	2006			✓	
R 138	Vessels for commercial transactions	2007			✓	
R 139	Compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems for vehicles	2007			✓	
R 140	Measuring systems for gaseous fuel	2007			✓	
R xx	Procedure for calibration and verification of the main characteristics of thermographic instruments	2008				✓
R yy	Automated refractometers: Methods and means of verification	2008				✓
<b>Documents (5)</b>						
D 2	Legal units of measurement	2007		✓		

		Year	No CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML online ballot
			No Conference sanction	No Conference sanction	Conference sanction	Direct Conference sanction
D 10	ILAC-G24/OIML D 10: Guidelines for the determination of recalibration intervals of measuring equipment used in testing laboratories	2007		✓		
D xx	Guide for the application of ISO IEC 17025 to assessment of testing laboratories involved in legal metrology testing	2008		✓		
D yy	Guide for the application of ISO IEC Guide 65 to assessment of measuring instrument certification bodies in legal metrology	2008		✓		
D zz	General requirements for software controlled measuring instruments	2008		✓		
<b>Vocabularies (1)</b>						
V 2-200	International Vocabulary of Metrology – Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms (VIM). 3rd Edition (Bilingual E/F)	2007	✓			
<b>Guides (4)</b>						
G 1-101	Evaluation of measurement data – Supplement 1 to the “Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement” – Propagation of distributions using a Monte Carlo method	2008	✓			
G 16	Guide on the categories of OIML Publications and their adoption procedures	2007	✓			
G 17	Guide for CIML Members	2007	✓			



		Year	No CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML approval	CIML online ballot
			No Conference sanction	No Conference sanction	Conference sanction	Direct Conference sanction
G 17	Guide for CIML Members - Full color special edition	2007	✓			
<b>Basic Publications (6)</b>						
B 3-Am.	OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments - Amendment	2006		✓		
B 9	Action Plan	2007		✓		
B 10-1-Am.	Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations (MAA) – Amendment	2006		✓		
B 11	Rules governing the translation, copyright and distribution of OIML Publications	2007		✓		
B 14	Procedure for the election of the CIML President and Vice-Presidents	2006		✓		
B 15	Strategic Plan	2006		✓		
<b>Expert Reports (2)</b>						
E 5	Overview of the present status of the Standards referred to in OIML D 11 - General Requirements for Electronic Measuring Instruments	2006	✓			
E 5	Overview of the present status of the Standards referred to in OIML D 11 - General Requirements for Electronic Measuring Instruments - 2nd edition	2008	✓			



## **Annex B**

### **Tripartite Declaration on Mutual Arrangements**

#### **STATEMENT AND DECLARATION BY BIPM, ILAC AND OIML ON THE RELEVANCE OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON METROLOGY TO TRADE, LEGISLATION AND STANDARDISATION.**

##### **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM), the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) work closely together in order to promote a world-wide metrology system.

This common statement describes the missions of each of the three organizations and their complementary, but mutual supportive, work. It also highlights the importance of their Mutual Recognition Arrangements to underpin the unified world-wide metrology system for industry, commerce and world-wide trade. The statement specifically invites Governments and other Authorities to endorse and commit themselves to use the appropriate Arrangements whenever possible.

##### **2 PREAMBLE**

**2.1** Trade fuels economic growth in developed as well as developing nations. Measurements play an essential role in developing confidence between trading partners and in demonstrating that goods comply with written specifications and legal requirements; a process which involves making comparable or equivalent measurements in different countries. Any lack of acceptance by regulatory or other trade-related authorities in an importing country of the measurements made in an exporting country can become a technical barrier to trade.

**2.2** The organizations named in this document are all involved in various forms of mutual recognition arrangements which seek to facilitate the mutual acceptance of measurements used in, for example, the industrial, environmental, medical and food sectors.

**2.3** The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) is an intergovernmental organization, financed by Governments from over seventy countries which represent over 90 % of world trade. The BIPM undertakes scientific work which relates to commonly agreed measurement standards (the international system of units, the SI) at the highest level and the traceability of measurements to these standards. This activity is part of what is commonly known as metrology (the science of measurement). The BIPM operates within the Metre Convention, a diplomatic treaty established in 1875 and works with National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) worldwide. These NMIs hold the highest-level measurement standards at a national level and disseminate them, through calibration services, to lower level national users in the scientific, industrial, commercial, and public sectors. BIPM has established a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (known as the CIPM MRA) within which all signatories agree to recognize each others' national measurement standards calibration and measurement certificates. The CIPM MRA ensures that, at a national and international level, any differences between the highest level national measurements standards are known and recorded in a database maintained by the BIPM which is openly accessible ([kcdb.bipm.org](http://kcdb.bipm.org)).

**2.4** The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is an intergovernmental organization under an International Convention signed in 1955. Its main responsibilities cover mutual information in legal metrology, harmonization of legal metrology regulations, development of mutual confidence and recognitions in this field and support to the development of legal metrology; in particular, in Developing Countries.

OIML Recommendations (model technical regulations) and Documents or Guides (informative documents) are international standards as defined in the WTO TBT Agreement, and are best practice in many industrial and other sectors. They require evidence of traceability to the measurement standards of the SI.

The OIML has set up a voluntary System of Certificates of Conformity for measuring instruments with regard to the OIML Recommendations and is implementing a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) within which Declarations of Mutual Confidence (DoMCs) will be signed for different categories of measuring instruments. Test results issued in this Certificate System by signatories of a DoMC which demonstrate conformity with OIML Recommendations will be accepted and utilized by the other signatories.

In addition, the OIML is studying further acceptance and/or recognition systems for the assessment of prepackages content and for results of bulk measurements, thus facilitating international trade.

**2.5** The International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) is an international association of national accreditation bodies largely concerned with appropriate harmonization of the work of accreditation bodies who service about 25 000 accredited calibration and testing laboratories, around the globe. The accredited laboratories operate in the commercial sector and public sectors and in most cases, do not require the highest level of measurement accuracy but do require evidence of technical competence and traceability to the SI. ILAC member bodies in 58 economies assess and accredit the performance of these laboratories and other organizations to the generic requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 or similar internationally accepted written standards in specific sectors, like ISO 15189 for clinical laboratories. In order to facilitate acceptance internationally of tests and measurements performed in this accredited sector, ILAC members are signatories to a Mutual Recognition Arrangement within which accredited organizations recognize, as equivalent, the test and measurement certificates generated by each signatory.

**2.6** The work of the three bodies is complementary. The infrastructure for metrology in a country comprises a National Metrology Institute which maintains and disseminates traceability to the SI through calibrations and other services. The national networks of accredited and other calibration laboratories then make use of the national traceability framework to perform other measurements and calibrations which can then also demonstrate SI traceability. The national Legal Metrology system/infrastructure makes use of this and of legal infrastructures to demonstrate conformity with regulatory requirements. The ILAC - accredited National Accreditation bodies use an appropriate written standard to assess the technical and managerial competence of laboratories, e.g. to ISO/IEC 17025.

Metrology, accreditation and legal metrology therefore form three key elements of what is increasingly recognized by many international, intergovernmental as an essential infrastructure for national and international consistency of measurement in relation to agreed written standards and for compliance with the requirements of the World Trade Organization. The BIPM, the ILAC and the OIML collaborate closely with the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), which are largely responsible for international activity concerned with written or documentary standards and which draw their membership from national standardization bodies

**2.7** All three bodies have a common interest in, and responsibility for, its end use by industry, commerce, science and the trade or regulatory communities. To summarize, the world measurement system (WMS) is, in essence, a combination of:

- comparable national standards, demonstrably traceable to the SI and their realization and maintenance at the NMI level and validated through the CIPM MRA;
- effective national traceability and measurement systems in which measurements are traceable to these national standards, at whatever level of accuracy is appropriate to the user. This is generally through a network of technically competent calibration and testing laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 or other appropriate documents such as ISO Guide 34 for

reference material production, by a Nationally recognized Accreditation Body (NAB) which is a signatory to the ILAC Arrangement;

- similar arrangements through organizations responsible for legal metrology at a national level and which largely require national legal metrology laboratories to be accredited as testing laboratories to the appropriate ISO standards; and
- internationally recognized specifications, written standards and regulatory requirements.

### **3 BASIS FOR THIS DECLARATION**

**3.1** At its 22nd meeting, the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM), voted the Resolution annexed to this document and invited the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) which has responsibility for the work of the BIPM:

*“ to prepare a declaration on the importance and application of the CIPM MRA in trade, commerce and regulatory affairs, and to bring it to the attention of the Governments of the Metre Convention with the recommendation that the principles of the CIPM MRA be included in intergovernmental agreements as appropriate.”*

The CGPM Resolution also noted a range of economic and other benefits which flow from the CIPM MRA and encouraged Governments to promote it.

**3.2** At its meeting in October 2004, the CIPM noted the activities of the ILAC and the OIML in relation to the CGPM Resolution. It therefore asked the BIPM to collaborate with ILAC and OIML in preparation of a declaration on the importance of using all three Mutual Recognition Arrangements by Governments and trade or related bodies. The present document and associated declaration is the result of this collaboration.

**3.3** In the following declaration, the three organizations invite Governments, Regulatory Authorities, Regional and International Trade or Economic groups and other bodies, to commit themselves to use the appropriate Arrangements whenever possible. From a user point of view, the key benefit from such a commitment is the assurance that any measurement made within this system has been made by a body whose technical competence and capabilities have been reviewed, nationally, regionally and internationally, by appropriate technical peers. As a result, these measurements can be accepted with full confidence by the signatories to the Arrangements. No higher technical authority exists. Organizations which use measurements made by signatory bodies can have full confidence in their accuracy and their traceability to the fundamental units of science and engineering in a very wide range of application areas and that they meet the measurement requirements in appropriate written standards and applicable legislation and regulation.

### **4 DECLARATION**

In accordance with Resolution 6 of the 22nd General Conference of Weights and Measures (CGPM), the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM), the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC):

invite Governments to endorse, and declare their commitment to use and refer to organizations which are signatories to the CIPM MRA, the OIML MAA and the ILAC Arrangement, wherever measurements are required as evidence of compliance with legislation, regulation or the pursuit of human well-being at a national and international level.

The three bodies further:

invite standardization organizations, regulatory and trade bodies to note the existence and value of the Arrangements set out in this document, and to collaborate with the three organizations so as to develop ways and means of referring to, promoting, and using the Arrangements in their work.



## **Annex C**

# **STRATEGIC PLAN**





BASIC  
PUBLICATION

**OIML B 15**

Edition 2006 (E)

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International Organization of Legal Metrology  
Strategic Plan

Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale

Plan Stratégique

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ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
OF LEGAL METROLOGY



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## Foreword

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is a worldwide, intergovernmental organization whose primary aim is to harmonize the regulations and metrological controls applied by the national metrological services, or related organizations, of its Member States. The main categories of OIML publications are:

- **International Recommendations (OIML R)**, which are model regulations that establish the metrological characteristics required of certain measuring instruments and which specify methods and equipment for checking their conformity. OIML Member States shall implement these Recommendations to the greatest possible extent;
- **International Documents (OIML D)**, which are informative in nature and which are intended to harmonize and improve work in the field of legal metrology;
- **International Guides (OIML G)**, which are also informative in nature and which are intended to give guidelines for the application of certain requirements to legal metrology; and
- **International Basic Publications (OIML B)**, which define the operating rules of the various OIML structures and systems.

OIML Draft Recommendations, Documents and Guides are developed by Technical Committees or Subcommittees which comprise representatives from the Member States. Certain international and regional institutions also participate on a consultation basis. Cooperative agreements have been established between the OIML and certain institutions, such as ISO and the IEC, with the objective of avoiding contradictory requirements. Consequently, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments, test laboratories, etc. may simultaneously apply OIML publications and those of other institutions.

International Recommendations, Documents, Guides and Basic Publications are published in English (E) and translated into French (F) and are subject to periodic revision.

Additionally, the OIML publishes or participates in the publication of **Vocabularies (OIML V)** and periodically commissions legal metrology experts to write **Expert Reports (OIML E)**. Expert Reports are intended to provide information and advice, and are written solely from the viewpoint of their author, without the involvement of a Technical Committee or Subcommittee, nor that of the CIML. Thus, they do not necessarily represent the views of the OIML.

This publication - reference OIML B 15, edition 2006 (E) - was approved by the International Committee of Legal Metrology at its 41st Meeting in Cape Town, October 2006.

OIML Publications may be downloaded from the OIML web site in the form of PDF files. Additional information on OIML Publications may be obtained from the Organization's headquarters:

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# International Organization of Legal Metrology

## Strategic Plan

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is an intergovernmental treaty organization. It was established in 1955 to promote global harmonization of legal metrology procedures.

### The OIML Mission Statement:

The mission of the OIML is to enable economies to put in place effective legal metrology infrastructures that are mutually compatible and internationally recognized, through harmonization and the establishment of mutual confidence.

- These actions will harmonize the level of consumer protection worldwide and facilitate trade.
- The mission is achieved through input from OIML Members, industry and consumers and by liaison with other international bodies.

### A OVERVIEW

*Legal metrology comprises all activities for which legal requirements are prescribed for measurements, units of measurement, measuring instruments and methods of measurement, these activities being performed by or on behalf of governmental authorities, in order to ensure an appropriate level of credibility of measurement results in the national regulatory environment. (OIML D 1 Elements for a Law on Metrology)*

### Benefits of Legal Metrology

- Legal metrology benefits society as a whole, and the economy more specifically, by providing credible measurements for trade, health, safety, protection of the environment and law enforcement and by providing evidence of this credibility.
- Legal metrology reduces disputes, duplication of measurements and protects trading partners who have neither the skills nor the facilities to perform their own measurements. It contributes to fair trade and, more generally, facilitates both national and international trade. This is a key factor in economic development.
- Legal metrology allows practitioners to rely on their medical instruments and laboratory analyses, making diagnosis more reliable. It also contributes to the accuracy of measurements used in pharmaceutical and medical treatments (surgery, radiotherapy, etc.).
- Human safety demands reliable measurements. Legal metrology provides measurements that contribute to this reliability (pressure, maximum loads of equipment, etc.).

- Legal metrology provides reliable measurement data for environmental protection policies as well as efficient enforcement of those policies.
- Legal metrology leads to equitable law enforcement (evidential measurements for road safety and other laws and regulations). It provides credibility to the decisions of law enforcement officers and the courts, and protects individuals.

## **B COMMITMENT OF MEMBER STATES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS**

The signatories of the OIML Convention are governments. Signing the Convention should commit all national authorities to the work of the OIML. Due to the large number of national bodies responsible for the various fields of regulated metrology, the Members of the Committee International de Métrologie Légale (CIML) must encourage all national authorities interested in and affected by the work of the OIML to contribute to OIML activities; this implies that there must be a strong commitment on the part of Member States and Corresponding Members. This commitment includes:

- sharing information about national regulations and day-to-day experiences concerning legal metrology issues,
- considering that other countries have similar goals, and an appropriate level of competence and impartiality, despite differences in their history, culture and organization,
- recognizing other Members' evaluations, tests, verifications, and measurements resulting from the application of their legal metrology regulations, and a willingness to adapt their national legislation to recognize them, and
- allocating sufficient resources to ensure efficient progress on OIML work.

## **C OIML OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

The OIML strives to develop mutual *information*, *cooperation* and *confidence* among its Members, as well as mutual *recognitions* so that Member States and Corresponding Members can benefit from the legal metrology work carried out by other Members. Several objectives and strategies are critical to the organization's ability to accomplish this task, as detailed below.

### ***Objective 1: Build an international legal metrology system***

The OIML works in close cooperation with the Metre Convention. The work of these two Organizations provides the key components of the global metrology system. The goal of this cooperation is for international metrology to present a unified, consistent approach to all stakeholders. In addition, tight links are established with the international accreditation community (i.e. the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, ILAC, and the International Accreditation Forum, IAF) in order to secure traceability in OIML work and to foster confidence in testing and certification.

**Strategy 1.1** Liaise with other international metrology organizations to ensure that the metrology infrastructure (traceability and accreditation) is appropriate to underpin legal metrology.

- Strategy 1.2** Increase the involvement of Member States and Corresponding Members.
- Strategy 1.3** Develop publications which present the various organizational options for legal metrological control. These should include procedures, structures, requirements for the competence and impartiality of bodies in charge of these controls, as well as suggesting the general supervision and coordination that the State should undertake.
- Strategy 1.4** Develop OIML activities in cooperation with other international accreditation and metrology organizations such as ILAC and the Metre Convention.
- Strategy 1.5** Strengthen the OIML's identity while maintaining complementary relationships with international standardization organizations.
- Strategy 1.6** Offer technical support to international organizations which address specific fields (health, trade, etc.), to international technical associations and organizations (such as the World Health Organization (WHO), to manufacturers' organizations, etc.).

**Objective 2: Support all stakeholders of legal metrology, (instrument manufacturers and users, consumers, national regulators, national enforcement authorities, etc.)**

#### **National regulators:**

The OIML is a source of expertise for national regulators. The Organization has studied the technical aspects related to metrological issues and has achieved stakeholder consensus at the international level. This applies to metrological issues for trade, health, safety and the environment.

#### **National enforcement authorities:**

Enforcing a regulation requires the conformity of regulated products as well as the measurements used in the enforcement process. This conformity assessment involves metrological resources and facilities that are not always available in all countries. They may also be too costly to establish independently in each country. As a result, the sharing of facilities and resources is necessary.

In 1991, the OIML set up an international Certificate System for use in the type evaluation of measuring instruments. This System will be followed by other international certification programs for individual instruments and measurement results (e.g. net quantity of prepackaged goods, bulk measurement of commodities). These programs should be considered during the implementation of national regulations, thereby reducing costs and saving resources, and ensuring compliance with the World Trade Organization's (WTO) requirements for metrological aspects.

OIML programs will be periodically reviewed to ensure that:

- they continue to facilitate international cooperation and sharing of resources, and
- program modifications based on the emergence of new technologies are completed within three years from the time they emerge. To achieve this goal, the OIML will set up a system of technological surveys.

Ensuring the conformity of measuring instruments once they are in service is an essential issue for legal metrology. The OIML will address this issue by studying and comparing the approaches used by different countries and increasing its guidance on this matter. Although this issue does not concern trade in measuring instruments, it is important with respect to the exchange of information on good practices. Conformity assessment will also be necessary when establishing systems for the recognition of measurement results (see above).

***Users in areas not regulated in a particular country:***

Individuals using measurements often do not have advanced competencies and skills in metrology. Frequently, they are not in a position to evaluate the reliability of measuring equipment or the credibility of the measurements performed.

The OIML provides technical requirements of an advisory nature to users when they select a measuring instrument, when they use it, or when they have it calibrated, verified or maintained by a service company - whether or not the instrument falls under national regulation.

**Strategy 2.1** Develop the Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) to embrace the major categories of measuring instruments.

**Strategy 2.2** Study and compare the approaches used by different countries to ensure instrument conformance in the field.

**Strategy 2.3** Provide tools to assist regulators, enforcement authorities and stakeholders in metrological aspects for regulated fields such as the environment, health, food safety, etc.

- OIML Recommendations provide regulators with a set of metrology classes and performance requirements that should answer their needs in terms of measurements,
- OIML Certification and Recognition systems allow enforcement authorities to apply recognized conformity assessments on which they can rely to save their own resources, and
- In OIML Publications (Recommendations, Documents, Vocabularies, Guides, Basic publications and Expert Reports, as well as in the OIML Bulletin), industry can find descriptions of the state of the art for measurements, most of which are agreed on at international level.

***Objective 3: Facilitate domestic and international trade in measuring instruments, goods and commodities, etc.***

Addressing the needs of national and international trade (i.e. trade in measuring instruments, goods and commodities, and prepackaged goods) is an important component of the OIML's operational priorities.

Seamless national and international trade requires infrastructures (banks, transport, telecommunications, or education) to work correctly and efficiently. A certain level of **confidence** is also necessary and this requires a specific infrastructure: metrology, accreditation, and certification. When there is only limited confidence in measurement results, measurements are duplicated, delays are increased, there are more disputes and trade efficiency decreases.

In its Recommendations, the OIML establishes normative and/or harmonized technical requirements, and provides recognized Certification systems. These Recommendations:

- facilitate the international trade of measuring instruments, and
- promote confidence in the measurements performed for national and international trade.

Through these Recommendations, the OIML facilitates trade and eliminates costs arising from disputes and the duplication of measurements.

**Strategy 3.1** Engage in ongoing dialogue with the WTO and other international organizations representing trading partners.



- Strategy 3.2** Study the needs of stakeholders of international trade and the priorities for OIML technical work.
- Strategy 3.3** Develop a conformity to type program to ensure production instruments conform to the approved requirements.

***Objective 4: Facilitate greater exchange of knowledge and competencies between OIML Members***

The OIML is an important, shared resource for national regulatory services and for metrological institutes to exchange information about legal and day-to-day metrology issues. OIML Members have access to technical information concerning new measurement technologies, their performance and reliability, test and evaluation methods for measuring equipment, etc. Many are also in regular contact with their colleagues from other Member States. Through this contact, colleagues benefit from each other's experiences, ask questions, exchange experts, develop and perform cooperative studies, envisage common facilities, etc.

- Strategy 4.1** Provide a forum for Regional Legal Metrology Organizations to liaise with the OIML and with each other to develop common strategies (particularly to assist developing economies), share resources, etc.
- Strategy 4.2** Improve networking between Member States and Corresponding Members.
- Strategy 4.3** Facilitate the use of interactive internet tools by Member States and Corresponding Members.

***Objective 5: Facilitate the participation of developing countries and reflect their needs in OIML work***

Developing countries constitute a significant number of OIML Member States and almost all OIML Corresponding Members. However, the OIML's role does not include funding or operating technical assistance programs. These matters are the responsibility of national or other international organizations. To promote legal metrology systems in developing countries, the OIML will take the following steps:

- Strategy 5.1** Provide technical support to developing countries in their efforts to build and maintain legal metrology systems.
- Strategy 5.2** Raise awareness of governments and development organizations of the importance of metrology and legal metrology for economic and social development.
- Strategy 5.3** Provide developing countries and development organizations with appropriate guidance on the development of legal metrology.
- Strategy 5.4** Facilitate developing countries' access to technical assistance and development programs for legal metrology.

***Objective 6: Improve the overall efficiency of OIML technical work***

As in all international standardization organizations, the development of international technical publications in the OIML is a process which requires a consensus among concerned parties worldwide. This process requires substantial resources from secretariats and from participants. To improve the efficiency of this technical work, better mechanisms are needed to create a process that achieves consensus faster and shortens the time required to complete the work.

**Strategy 6.1** Provide OIML TC/SC Secretariats with internet-based tools which facilitate the consultation of Participating Members on drafts and the synthesis of comments and votes received.

Such internet-based tools should also allow easier access to technical work for all concerned parties and therefore facilitate the consultation of national stakeholders by TC/SC Members and the participation of liaison organizations.

**Strategy 6.2** Provide OIML Secretariats with training to improve the consistency of the various work items, and to facilitate and improve the way in which compromise is developed between comments supplied by various participants and the way in which these comments are included in successive drafts.

**Strategy 6.3** Simplify technical work procedures to save time and resources for Secretariats and Participating Members, and to accelerate the development of OIML publications.



