

# 45th CIML Meeting

## Orlando, USA, 2010

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### Agenda and Working Documents

Rev. 1 (30 July 2010)

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**BIML Note: Changes since Rev. 0 are highlighted in yellow**



## Draft Agenda

Opening speeches

Roll call

Approval of the Agenda

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Minutes of the 44th CIML Meeting

Certified OIML Accounts for 2008 and 2009

Report on the audit on the accounts and management of the Bureau and Action Plan

CVs and platforms of the candidates to the CIML Presidency

**1 APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 44TH CIML MEETING**

The draft Minutes of the 44th CIML Meeting may be downloaded from the following page of the OIML web site: <http://www.oiml.org/download/>

***Draft Resolution n° 1***

*The Committee approved the Minutes of the 44th CIML Meeting with the following modifications:*

...

## 2 REPORT OF THE CIML PRESIDENT

The CIML President will give an oral report at the CIML Meeting.

The Presidential Council met on 8 and 9 March 2010. The conclusions of this meeting are given in Annex A.

***Draft Resolution n° 2***

*The Committee took note of the report given by its President...*

### 3 LIAISONS

#### 3.1 REPORT OF THE BIML DIRECTOR

##### 3.1.1 Rapprochement with the BIPM

The conclusions of the bilateral OIML – BIPM Meeting are given in Annex B.

The Bureau continued to maintain good cooperation with the BIPM in particular by:

- participating in meetings for the finalization of World Metrology Day,
- jointly developing thematic leaflets on the stakes of metrology in four domains,
- exchanging information about potential new members,
- exchanging information on administrative issues.

***Draft Resolution n° 3***

*The Committee took note of the report on the rapprochement with the BIPM and ... (instructions, resolutions)*

##### 3.1.2 Other liaisons

###### 3.1.2.1 ILAC / IAF

The Memorandum of Understanding between ILAC, IAF and the OIML was signed in November 2007. To monitor its implementation, a joint ILAC/OIML Working Program was set up and it is reviewed annually.

ILAC, IAF and the OIML held their annual tripartite meeting in Paris on 1 April 2010. The review of the MoU and the results of the two surveys (one managed by ILAC and the other by the OIML, among their respective Members) on accreditation in the field of legal metrology – which were included in the ILAC/OIML joint Working Program for 2009 – were discussed. It was highlighted that most of the time, legal metrology or even testing according to the relevant OIML Recommendations or national/regional regulations is not clearly mentioned in the accreditation scope.

This statement reveals that there is a need to clarify the MoU concerning the use of technical and metrological experts and assessors from the joint ILAC/IAF/OIML list of assessors whenever legal metrology is included in the scope of the accreditation; this issue was also put to ILAC by several national accreditation bodies.

Since the MoU is now due for its three-yearly review, this review will also provide an ideal opportunity for the above-indicated clarification. The consultation of OIML Member States and Corresponding Members was launched in May 2010. A similar consultation will be organized by ILAC amongst its members.

Further to this annual meeting, the joint ILAC/OIML Working Program was also updated. The main task for 2010 is the development of a joint ILAC/OIML assessment procedure to be used in the case of assessments in the field of legal metrology and in particular within the implementation of the MAA (for both accreditation assessments and peer assessments).

The process for the renewal of the three Declarations of Mutual Confidence is about to be launched and should be terminated in September 2011. The cooperation between ILAC and the OIML will again be implemented through the assessments of the Testing Laboratories to be conducted jointly. This will give both Organizations the opportunity to experiment the draft joint assessment procedure.

**Draft Resolution n° 4**

*The Committee noted the report on the liaison with ILAC/IAF and expressed its appreciation of this good cooperation. The Committee instructed the Bureau to pursue the common work with ILAC/IAF, also considering the future needs related to OIML acceptance and certification systems.*

**3.1.2.2 ISO / IEC**

The liaison with ISO worked successfully although there has not been recently a general review of the MoU with ISO. The Bureau is kept informed of the activities of ISO which are of interest for the OIML, and is consulted on draft ISO Standards when relevant.

In particular the participation of the Bureau in ISO CASCO and its Working groups, concerning accreditation standards, Quality Assurance standards, certification and conformity assessment issues, was very useful.

The Bureau also followed the work of ISO on statistical methods, which are of high interest for legal metrology.

**Draft Resolution n° 5**

*The Committee noted the report on the liaison with ISO and IEC. The Committee instructed the Bureau to pursue the cooperation with ISO and to set up similar working relations with IEC.*

**3.1.2.3 World Trade Organization**

The Bureau only attended one meeting of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee since the last CIML Meeting, because of other commitments. Short updates on OIML activities of interest to the TBT Committee were sent to the TBT secretariat for the other two meetings during the year.

The Bureau has also introduced a page on the OIML website which is updated with notifications made by WTO Member States of changes to technical legislation related to metrology or which may have implications for legal metrology. Updates are made as relevant notifications are received. The address of this page is <http://www.oiml.org/updates/notifications.html>.

**Draft Resolution n° 6**

*The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee of the World Trade Organization and instructed the Bureau to maintain appropriate contacts with this organization and to convey relevant information on TBT issues to OIML Members.*

**3.1.2.4 CODEX Alimentarius**

The BML was represented in the 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (July 2010 in Geneva) and submitted a report on current OIML activities relevant to Codex work, in particular the ongoing work in OIML TC 6 on the revision of R 87 and R 79 relating to the quantity of product in prepackages and the associated labelling requirements, and the development of an OIML certification system for prepackages.

Discussions in the Codex Alimentarius Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL) on overlapping definitions between the Codex Standard on Food Labelling and the OIML Recommendation R 87 were postponed, pending the outcome of the discussions in OIML TC 6 on terminology.

**Draft Resolution n° 7**

*The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the Codex Alimentarius and instructed the Bureau:*

- to continue to work for the consistency of the publications of the OIML and CODEX,
- to examine additional fields of cooperation with CODEX other than prepackages.

**3.1.2.5 UNECE**

The BIML actively participates in the work of UNECE's Working Party 6 on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies by attending UNECE/WP 6 sessions and interim meetings. The BIML also acts as "rapporteur" to the Working Party on metrology issues. In the past year, two meetings took place:

- a) the annual session of UNECE/WP 6 in November 2009 in Geneva. In conjunction with the annual session, WP 6 organized a Conference on Risk Assessment and Management. The Conference discussed issues related to the assessment and management of risk for the different bodies and authorities involved in technical regulation and standardization matters;
- b) a meeting of the WP 6 Bureau, Rapporteurs, Coordinators, "START" Team MARS Group in Stockholm, June 2010.

Specific BIML activities included:

- a) a presentation of OIML activities to the WP 6 annual session;
- b) a draft for a compilation of terms and concepts relevant to market surveillance based on the WTO/TBT Agreement and the New Legal Framework of the European Union.

The secretary of UNECE WP 6 made a presentation to the Presidential Council in March 2010 and discussed the possibility of concluding a Memorandum of Understanding between the OIML and the UNECE. It was agreed that the BIML and the WP 6 secretariat would investigate areas of cooperation, in particular as concerns the application of "Recommendation L" of WP 6 on the "International Model for Technical Harmonization Based on Good regulatory Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Technical Regulations via the Use of International Standards".

**Draft Resolution n° 8**

*The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the UNECE and instructed the Bureau:*

...

**3.2 PRESENTATIONS GIVEN BY LIAISON ORGANIZATIONS**

Organizations in Liaison were invited to attend the CIML Meeting and to give a short presentation. As of today the Bureau has not yet received full information as to which presentations will be given.

**Draft Resolution n° 9**

*The Committee thanked the liaison organizations for their presentations and instructed the Bureau to take due account of the expectations expressed by these organizations in the coordination of the work of the OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees.*

**3.3 REPORT ON THE ROUND TABLE WITH REGIONAL BODIES**

The BIML Director will make a presentation of the conclusions of the Round Table held on Monday 20 September

***Draft Resolution n° 10***

*The Committee took note of the conclusions of the Regional bodies Round Table ...*

## 4 CIML PRESIDENCY

### 4.1 PRESENTATION OF THE CANDIDATES TO THE CIML PRESIDENCY

Following the 44th CIML Meeting, a circular was sent to CIML Members calling for candidates for the position of CIML President. The deadline for candidacies was 31 May 2010.

Candidacies have been received from:

- Mr. Alan Johnston, Canada,
- Dr. Grahame Harvey, Australia,
- Mr. Peter Mason, UK.

### 4.2 PRESENTATION OF THE CANDIDATES TO THE CIML VICE-PRESIDENCY

#### 4.2.1 Preliminary item

***OIML Convention, Article XV***

*The Committee shall select from among its Members a President, and a first and a second Vice-President who shall be elected for a period of six years and shall be eligible for re-election.*

...

*In the event of the absence, impediment, cessation of mandate, resignation or death of the President, his duties shall be temporarily assumed by the first Vice President.*

In view of the upcoming elections for Vice-President at the 45th CIML meeting in Orlando, the question was raised whether the newly elected Vice-President would become first Vice-President (to replace the current first Vice-President who has resigned) or second Vice-President, as being elected in office later than the remaining (now second) Vice-President.

After having consulted the Presidential Council Members, the CIML President and the Bureau came to the conclusion that the one who was elected first should be the first Vice-President. As a consequence, the second Vice-President automatically becomes first Vice-President on the resignation of the first Vice-President.

The Bureau, therefore, proposes the following resolution for adoption by the 45th CIML Meeting:

***Draft Resolution n° 11***

*The Committee,*

*Considering that Article XV of the Convention calls for the election of a President and a first and second Vice-President and that, in case the President is absent or incapable, the first Vice-President shall temporarily assume the duties of the President, and*

*Considering that Article XV does not treat the case that the first Vice-President resigns or his mandate otherwise ceases before that of the second Vice-President,*

*Resolves that Article XV of the Convention be interpreted such that the second Vice-President automatically assumes the position and duties of the first Vice-President if that position becomes vacant, and*

*Requests the Conference to confirm this interpretation.*

#### **4.2.2 Candidacies**

Following the resignation of Mr. Carstens as CIML Vice-President, a call for candidates was sent to CIML Members on 15 March 2010. The deadline for candidacies was 30 July 2010.

Candidacies have been received from:

- Dr. Philippe Richard, Switzerland,
- Dr. Roman Schwartz, Germany.

## **5 MEMBER STATES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS**

### **5.1 NEW MEMBER STATES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS AND PERSPECTIVES**

In 2009, Colombia was in the process of ratifying the OIML and the BIPM Treaties. The BIML Director met the Colombian Ministry of Trade and the rapporteur in the Colombian Senate in June 2009 but the individuals in charge of this issue in the Colombian Ministry of Trade have changed twice since that period and the Bureau is endeavoring to obtain an update on this issue (jointly with the BIPM).

Venezuela informed the Bureau in 2008 of its intention to join the OIML but here again there have been staff changes and the Bureau has not yet been able to re-establish the contacts.

Azerbaijan is considering becoming an Associate of the CGPM and an OIML Corresponding Member.

Some other countries are also considering joining the OIML, but contacts are still at a very preliminary stage so it is too early to give information at the present time.

### **5.2 OUTSTANDING ARREARS OF MEMBER STATES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS**

The situation of Member States' and Corresponding Members' arrears is shown in the financial report.

Only one Member State has arrears representing 2 years' contributions, and 8 Member States have arrears representing 1 year's contribution. This is globally due to administrative delays in paying contributions but the overall situation has improved from last year and this is satisfactory.

Six Corresponding Members have arrears exceeding 3 years' fees, and reminders were sent to them on 1 April 2010, setting a deadline of the end of August 2010. The Director will report at the CIML Meeting on the decisions made following this deadline.

#### **5.2.1 Request of Guinea for re-admission**

Guinea sent to the BIML a request to be re-admitted as a Corresponding Member and to have its debt cancelled (see Annex H)

Guinea was an OIML Member State (full member), but was struck off the list of OIML Member States in 1990, as its payments stopped at the change of political regime in 1984. Its arrears amount to 36 009 € and therefore exceed the three years arrears mentioned at Article XXIX of the Convention. Since that time, Guinea could not reimburse its arrears, due to the difficult economic situation.

The population of Guinea in 2008 was 9.83 million inhabitants and its Gross National Income per capita was 970 USD in 2008. Its Member States contribution would have been class 1.

Only the OIML Conference may decide to write off Guinea's debt. However the Bureau proposes to the CIML to make the following decision.

**Draft Resolution n° 12**

*The Committee, considering the request made by Guinea, decided that:*

- *Pending a decision of the Conference (in 2012) concerning the debt of Guinea,*
  - *Guinea is allowed to be re-admitted as an OIML Corresponding Member, providing that Guinea pays its Corresponding Member fee,*
  - *The payment of arrears is suspended until the Conference has made a decision concerning the debt of Guinea.*
- *The Committee recommends to the Conference to take account of the past situation of Guinea and to consider its debt.*

## **6 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

### **6.1 REPORT OF THE FACILITATOR ON DEVELOPING COUNTRY MATTERS**

An oral report will be presented during the Meeting

### **6.2 AWARD FOR EXCELLENT ACHIEVEMENTS**

To be announced during the Meeting.

## 7 BIML ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 GENERAL REPORT

The major fields covered by the work of the Bureau over the past year were the following:

- Publications:
  - OIML R 143:2009 Instruments for the continuous measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> in stationary source emissions (approved by the CIML at its 44th Meeting),
  - Amendment 2009 to R 138:2007 Vessels for commercial transactions (approved by the CIML at its 44th Meeting),
  - G 1-104:2009 Evaluation of measurement data – An introduction to the “Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement” and related documents,
  - G 1-100:2008 Evaluation of measurement data – Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (Corrected version 2010) the 2010 Erratum to OIML V 2-200:2007 (VIM),
- Follow-up of key TC/SC work and attempts to secure preliminary votes and comments in order to submit draft publications to the CIML,
- Participation in the work of the Joint Committees for Guides on Metrology (JCGM), whose Working Groups address the VIM and the GUM,
- As co-secretariat of TC 3/SC 5, revision of B 3 (2 CD) and B 10 (1 CD) and preparation of the meeting of TC 3/SC 5 to be held on 4–5 October 2010 in Paris,
- MAA: attempts to extend the MAA to additional categories (automatic catchweighers and fuel dispensers), and production of an MAA leaflet (see 8.3.2),
- Revision of the Directives for Technical Work (see 8.4),
- Contributions to the revision of D 1 *Elements for a law on metrology*,
- Adding information, maintaining and restructuring or amending a number of static and interactive pages on the OIML web site (main menu, statistics/reports, CIML registration, TC/SC pages, inquiry on the implementation of OIML Recommendations, workgroup on training, and rendering the site trilingual with the addition of a number of pages in Spanish),
- Strengthening a number of liaisons (CODEX, IEC, ISO CASCO through OIML participation in working groups for the development of ISO/IEC Standards on conformity assessment, etc.), periodic review of the Memorandum of Understanding between ILAC, IAF and the OIML (see 3.1.2.1),
- Preparation and conclusions of the Presidential Council Meeting, preparation of the CIML Meeting,
- Corrective actions following the financial and management audit, preparation of the new audit, responses and actions following this second audit,
- Study and report on the OIML Pension System (see Annex G).

The work program of the Bureau and the progress of the work are given in Annex C.

The list of meetings attended by Bureau Staff or planned to be attended is also given in Annex C.

***Draft Resolution n° 13***

*The CIML noted the report on the activities of the Bureau and instructed the Director to ...*

**7.2 OTHER BIML ISSUES****7.2.1 Revision of the Staff Regulations**

It was intended to recruit an expert on a six-month assignment to prepare the first draft revision of the Staff Regulations and of the Financial Regulations, and to address a number of internal financial procedures.

However, the expert that was identified was finally not available and this could not be done. Therefore the revision of the Staff Regulations could not yet be started. This work will be started by the Director and Assistant Directors following the CIML Meeting, and an appropriate legal expert will be sought.

**7.2.2 New organization chart of the BIML**

Following the 44th CIML Meeting and discussions held in Mombasa with the CIML President and Vice-Presidents, the organization of the BIML was restructured and this resulted in a new organization chart (BIML 09 N° 645/JFM of 8 December 2010 refers). This document is given in Annex D.

**7.2.3 Composition of the BIML Staff**

The Secretary's 5-year employment contract ended on 1 April 2010. This position was replaced in advance at the fall of 2009 by the new position of Accountant to deal with the accountancy records which had become overdue over the past years and which required more human resources to eliminate the backlog. The accounts are now maintained in a timely manner, the delays have been overcome, and the BIML was able to draw up the financial report for 2009 in February 2010.

Mr. Samuel Just resigned from his position of Engineer at the BIML as of 15 January 2010. A call for candidates was issued in December 2009, sent to Members to advertise it in their countries and posted on the OIML web site. The candidacies received were all of good quality. The Director and Assistant Directors interviewed three candidates and the final decision was to recruit Dr. Luis Mussio, from Uruguay (LATU). Dr. Mussio is presently on secondment at the BIPM (he is Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Regional Metrology Bodies) and will take up his position at the BIML as soon as his present commitments allow him to do so.

Mrs. Régine Gaucher has decided to terminate her secondment at the BIML and to return to the French Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment. She will take up her new position on 1 September 2010 and discussions will take place after the CIML Meeting to decide on an appropriate job description prior to launching a recruitment campaign to replace her.

## 8 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

### 8.1 ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

#### 8.1.1 TC 11/SC 2: Confirmation of publication

OIML R 133:2002 *Liquid-in-glass thermometers* has been confirmed unanimously by the eight P-members of TC 11/SC 2 *Contact thermometry* (Secretariat: USA) that cast a vote (of the 12 P-members).

#### 8.1.2 TC 15/SC 2 : Confirmation of publications

TC 15/SC 2 *Measuring instruments for ionizing radiations used in industrial processes* (Secretariat: USA) has confirmed the following publications:

- OIML R 127:1999 Radiochromic film dosimetry system for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products
- OIML R 131:2001 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products
- OIML R 132:2001 Alanine EPR dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products

Seven P-members cast a vote, of which six voted to confirm and one to withdraw these three publications.

#### 8.1.3 TC 15/SC 2: Update of publications

P-members of TC 15/SC 2 *Measuring instruments for ionizing radiations used in industrial processes* (Secretariat: USA) voted (six in favor, one against of the seven votes cast) to update the references in OIML R 127:1999, OIML R 131:2001 and OIML R 132:2001 to the most recent ISO standards. These updates will be published as addenda to the respective Recommendations.

#### 8.1.4 TC 17/SC 1: Confirmation of a publication

OIML R 92:1989 *Wood-moisture meters - Verification methods and equipment: general provisions* has once again been confirmed by the P-members of TC 17/SC 1 *Instruments for physico-chemical measurements - Humidity* (Secretariat: China). Six P-members casted a vote, while three abstained (of the 14 P-members). Of the six votes cast, five were in favor of confirmation and one for revision.

**Draft Resolution n° 14**

The Committee noted the confirmation of the following OIML Publications by their respective Technical Committees and Subcommittees:

- OIML R 92:1989 Wood-moisture meters - Verification methods and equipment: general provisions
- OIML R 127:1999 Radiochromic film dosimetry system for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products,
- OIML R 131:2001 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products and
- OIML R 132:2001 Alanine EPR dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products
- OIML R 133:2002 Liquid-in-glass thermometers

**8.1.5 Training of TC/SC Secretariats**

A training session for the Secretariats of Technical Committees and Subcommittees is planned to be held in April/May 2011. Due to the current revision of the Directives for Technical Work and to the resignation of the BIML Staff member who organized the previous events, this training session may have to be postponed. In the meantime, the Bureau will conduct a consultation to review the list of Secretariats that should undergo such training.

**8.1.6 OIML participation in the JCGM**

The OIML is one of the eight Member Organizations of the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM). The Committee has two working groups: WG 1 on the evaluation of uncertainty in measurement (the Guide for the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM) and related publications) and WG 2 on terminology in metrology (the International Vocabulary of Metrology (VIM)). Chuck Ehrlich (CIML Member, USA) and Willem Kool (BIML) represent the OIML in the JCGM Committee and both working groups. In addition, Jerzy Borziminisky (OIML TC 1 Secretariat, Poland) is a member of JCGM/WG 2, representing the OIML.

JCGM documents are published by the JCGM Member Organizations under their own banner, in accordance with the JCGM Charter. In the past year the OIML published a number of JCGM documents, including a corrected version of both the VIM and the GUM. JCGM/WG 1 is currently working on a document relating to measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment decisions, which is relevant to the work of OIML TC 3/SC 5, and has started preparations for a revision of the GUM. JCGM/WG 2 has completed corrigenda sheets for the three published versions of the third edition of the VIM (published by the OIML, the BIPM and ISO) and has started the preparatory work for the next edition of the VIM (dubbed VIM 4) with an estimated time to publication of at least ten years.

**8.1.7 Seminar on Conformity to Type to be held in 2011**

In order to prepare the work on Conformity to Type (see 8.2.2.1 below), a Seminar is planned to be organized in conjunction with the 46th CIML Meeting in 2011. This Seminar, the duration of which will be two or three days, aims at:

- collecting information on the way Conformity to Type (CTT) is addressed in national or Regional regulations,
- collecting information about other international certification schemes addressing the conformity of production, about orientations of ISO CASCO and the work of IAF,
- collecting comments from stakeholders (manufacturers, users),

- discussing the general orientations to give to an OIML system.

OIML Member States, Corresponding Members, Regional organizations and Organizations in liaison are invited to consider giving presentations at this Seminar and to be prepared to actively participate in it, and to take the floor for comments.

***Draft Resolution n° 15***

*The Committee supports the organization of the CTT Seminar and strongly invites its Members to actively contribute to this Seminar.*

## **8.2 ITEMS FOR APPROVAL**

### **8.2.1 New or revised publications**

#### **8.2.1.1 R 106-1**

In accordance with Resolution 16a of the 44th CIML Meeting in 2009, the draft revision of R 106-1 was put on the OIML web site for direct CIML online approval with a deadline of 2010.04.16. The response was very poor and only 29 CIML Members had responded by the deadline. On 2010.04.19, the Bureau therefore sent out individual reminders to those CIML Members who had not voted, and the draft was left available for voting. By 2010.06.17, responses had been received from 37 Members. A further reminder was sent to all CIML Members asking for any final votes to be cast. There was no response to this message and the draft revision was removed from the OIML web site on 2010.06.22.

The final voting result was:

Yes:	34	Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (R.), New Zealand, Norway, P.R. China, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam.
No:	1	Netherlands.
Abstention:	2	Austria, Monaco.
Did not vote:	20	Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Macedonia (F.Y.R.), Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey.

Apart from the fact that this was still not a high enough percentage to approve the draft, this online approval was not successful since there was one “no” vote. The comments sent with the “no” vote (as well as some others) indicated that a number of technical changes had been made to the draft after its approval by TC 9/SC 2.

***Draft Resolution n° 16***

*The Committee ...*

#### **8.2.1.2 R 100**

A CIML online ballot is in progress and will end in October. The CIML is asked to approve the submission of this draft revision to direct CIML online approval (the draft having been modified by the secretariat as necessary following the CIML online ballot).

**Draft Resolution n° 17**

*The Committee instructed the Bureau to submit the revision of R 100 to on-line approval.*

**8.2.1.3 D 16**

The Draft Revision of OIML D 16 *Principles of assurance of metrological control* was submitted to the CIML Members for online ballot with a deadline of 20.07.2010. The draft did not receive sufficient support to be approved directly (24 in favour, one vote against and two abstentions out of 57 CIML members). The draft is therefore submitted to the CIML for approval at the meeting.

**Draft Resolution n° 18**

*The Committee instructed the Bureau to submit the revision of R 100 to on-line approval.*

**8.2.2 New work items****8.2.2.1 Conformity to type**

A proposal was made by Australia to establish a new TC/SC and to launch a work project on conformity to type. The Bureau consulted the parties concerned, asked for comments from the Presidential Council on this issue, and consulted the CIML Members.

This issue is hereby submitted to the decision of the Committee. The fundamentals on this matter are given in Annex E.

**Draft Resolution n° 19**

*The Committee decided...*

**8.2.2.2 TC 3/SC 5: Revision of OIML D 29**

Considering the ongoing revision of ISO/IEC Guide 65 *General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems* and the discussions within OIML TC 3/SC 5 about the use of test results from Manufacturers' Test Laboratories (MTL) under controlled supervision by the Issuing Participants in DoMCs, the OIML TC 3/SC 5 Secretariat suggests launching a new project to start the revision of OIML D 29 *Guide for the application of ISO/IEC Guide 65 to assessment of measuring instrument certification bodies in legal metrology*. The formal proposal is given in Annex F.

**Draft Resolution n° 20**

*The Committee approved the following work items:*

...

**8.2.3 New Technical Committees/Subcommittees**

...

**Draft Resolution n° 21**

*The Committee approved the establishment of the following Technical Committees/Subcommittees:*

...

## 8.2.4 Allocation of Secretariats

...

### ***Draft Resolution n° 22***

*The Committee allocated Secretariats of Technical Committees/Subcommittees as follows:*

...

## 8.2.5 Withdrawal of a project

TC 11/SC 2 *Contact thermometry* (Secretariat: USA) voted in favor of withdrawing their project p2 on *standardized thermocouples* due to lack of interest from P-members. The result of the vote was: Of the eight P-members that cast a vote, seven voted to withdraw and one voted to continue the project.

The CIML is requested to approve the withdrawal of TC 11/SC 2's project p2 on standardized thermocouples.

### ***Draft Resolution n° 23***

*The Committee approved the withdrawal of TC 11/SC 2's project p2 on standardized thermocouples*

## 8.3 OIML CERTIFICATE SYSTEM, MAA AND OTHER FUTURE SYSTEMS

### 8.3.1 OIML Basic Certificate System

Updates on the OIML Certificate System as of 15 June 2010:

- 50 categories of instruments are now covered – in motion road weighing instruments were added in October 2009 further to the approval of OIML R 134 and instruments for the measurement of effluents in the atmosphere were added in November 2009 further to the approval of OIML R 143;
- 31 Issuing Authorities have to date been appointed in 26 countries;
- 2257 Certificates have been registered in total (184 between 1 July 2009 and 15 June 2010).

OIML B 3 is under revision and the 2 CD was circulated on 7 December 2009 for comments amongst TC 3/SC 5 members. The synthesis of the comments received and the Secretariat's replies are available to TC 3/SC 5 members on the TC 3/SC 5 Workgroup.

Comments identified by the Secretariat as being of high importance will be discussed at the TC 3/SC 5 meeting to be held on 4–5 October 2010 in Paris.

### 8.3.2 MAA

#### 8.3.2.1 Operation of the three existing DoMCs

Concerning the three categories currently covered by a Declaration of Mutual Confidence, the proportion of MAA Certificates amongst the total number of Certificates issued in the relevant category has increased:

Category	Proportion of MAA Certificates		
	2008	2009	Half of 2010
<b>R 49 Water meters</b>	9.1 %	15.8 %	-
<b>R 60 Load cells</b>	24.4 %	38.2 %	66.7 %
<b>R 76 NAWIs</b>	2.5 %	14.5 %	29.6 %

The R 60 and R 76 DoMCs were signed in September 2006. Considering the time schedule for the renewal (every four years), they should normally be reviewed at the latest by September 2010. However, since the intermediate documentary assessment process (two years after the signature or the renewal) was delayed and terminated in June 2009, the R 60/R 76 CPR decided at its meeting on 19 June 2009 to postpone the renewal to September 2011. The BIML has recently circulated the information about the process to be implemented in order to ensure the review of the assessment reports of the Issuing Participants (accreditation or peer assessment) by CPR members so that the renewal is terminated at the latest by the end of September 2011.

The R 49 DoMC was signed in November 2007. The intermediate documentary assessment was not able to be conducted in 2009 as requested. Consequently, since the deadline for the renewal is fixed at the end of November 2011, the BIML will launch a consultation amongst R 49 CPR members in order to request their agreement to pursue the maintenance process directly with the renewal.

In order to promote the OIML to manufacturers, the BIML is designing and printing an MAA leaflet which should be available by the CIML Meeting.

#### 8.3.2.2 New DoMCs envisaged

In 2010, the BIML attempted to launch two new Declarations of Mutual Confidence (DoMCs):

- R 51 DoMC

The extension of the MAA to R 51 *Automatic catchweighers* could not be implemented, due to an insufficient number of candidates. Initially two candidates applied for participation as Issuing Participants but finally decided to put their candidacies on hold considering that only one additional country applied to be a Utilizing Participant.

Candidacies for participation are still open, as indicated in BIML Circular 10/337.

- R 117 DoMC

In line with 44th CIML Resolution No. 15, the principle was adopted to launch an R 117 DoMC limited to fuel dispensers and based on OIML R 117:1995 and R 118:1995 including the requirements of OIML R 117-1 edition 2007 as additional requirements.

However, prior to launching it, the BIML organized an inquiry amongst OIML Issuing Authorities for fuel dispensers (BIML Circular 10/392) to evaluate the potential number (of Issuing Authorities) which would be willing to apply to become Issuing Participants in the R 117 DoMC.

Out of the sixteen Issuing Authorities, ten sent back a reply. It appears that two of these would be willing to apply to become Issuing Participants and five (including the two potential Issuing Participants) would request to become Utilizing Participants.

#### 8.3.2.3 Revision of the basic publications

OIML B 10-1 is under revision and the 1 CD was circulated on 7 December 2009 for comments amongst TC 3/SC 5 members. The synthesis of the comments received and the Secretariat's replies are available to TC 3/SC 5 members on the TC 3/SC 5 Workgroup.

As for OIML B 3, comments identified by the Secretariat as being of high importance will be discussed at the TC 3/SC 5 meeting to be held on 4–5 October 2010 in Paris.

In addition, further to the 44th CIML Resolution, on the basis of the proposal made by CPR members (R 49, R 60 and R 76) at their last meeting held in June 2009 in Switzerland, TC 3/SC5 has drawn up a working document (also to be discussed at the October 2010 TC 3/SC 5 meeting) on the revision of OIML B 10-1, OIML D 30 and OIML D 29 taking into

account test results from Manufacturers' Test Laboratories (MTL) under controlled supervision by the Issuing Participants in DoMCs.

#### 8.3.2.4 Feedback on the use of OIML Certificates

In February 2010, the BIML launched a consultation of Issuing Participants (BIML Circular 10/209) and Utilizing Participants (BIML Circular 10/208) in the three existing Declarations of Mutual Confidence (DoMC). Participants were invited to send their replies by 30 June 2010.

The aim of this consultation was to collect information on the use of the corresponding MAA Evaluation Reports associated with the MAA Certificates to issue national and/or regional type approvals since the number of MAA Certificates was increasing steadily (see 8.3.2.1).

From the 20 Participants who have been consulted, 9 Participants have replied.

The replies are summarized below:

France	Reference to the OIML MAA Certificates for load cells on the basis of R 60:2000, issued by FR2, GB1 and NL1 in EC type approvals of nonautomatic weighing instruments (modular approach)
Germany	No MAA Certificate used to issue national type approval
Japan	The following MAA Certificates have been used to issue a national type approvals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R76/1992-NZ1-07-01</li> <li>• R76/1992-KR1-07.01</li> <li>• R76/2006-CH1-09.01</li> <li>• R76/1992-NL1-10.17</li> <li>• R76/1992-NL1-10.22</li> </ul>
New Zealand	OIML MAA R 76/1992-NZ1.01 used in the Netherlands, Japan, Australia, Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom to issue national type approvals – no additional test and examination conducted in Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom
	OIML MAA R76/1992-JP1-08-01 and OIML R76/2006-GB1-09-01 used directly to issue national type approvals (no additional test and examination conducted)
The Netherlands	No MAA Certificate used to issue national type approval
Republic of Serbia	Direct use of OIML MAA R76/1992-SE-08-01 to issue a national type approval (no additional test and examination conducted)
South Africa	Direct use of OIML MAA R76/1992-SE-08-01 and MAA R76/2006-CN1-09-01 to issue national type approvals (no additional test and examination conducted)
Switzerland	No MAA Certificate used to issue national type approval
United States	No MAA Certificate used to issue NTEP (National Type Evaluation Program) approvals

The information received confirms that it is difficult for the OIML and even for OIML Issuing Participants to obtain feedback on the use of OIML MAA Certificates to issue national/regional type approvals. The situation is the same for OIML Basic Certificates.

### 8.3.3 Certification of prepackages (IQ-mark)

Discussions in the OIML concerning a certification system for the quantity of product in prepackages started with a proposal from the APLMF to the 33rd CIML meeting in 1998. The CIML decided that the proposal should be considered by the relevant TC (TC 6, for which the USA held the secretariat).

Initially it was considered to include requirements for an OIML certification system in an annex to OIML R 87, which was under revision at the time. However, at the 36th CIML meeting in 2001, the CIML Member for the USA informed the Committee about "the development of a paper on the establishment of an OIML IQ-mark, which is now distinct from the revision of R 87."

In 2004 the responsibility for TC 6 was transferred from the USA to South Africa. South Africa organized a seminar on prepackages in conjunction with the 41st CIML meeting which was held in Cape Town. One of the conclusions of the seminar was that the development of a certification system should continue, but that the system should be voluntary. Subsequently, TC 6 progressed by preparing a number of working documents and a first Committee Draft that were discussed in meetings of TC 6 in Washington (2007), Prague (2008) and Pretoria (2009 and 2010). A second CD is now circulated to the members of TC 6 for comment and vote.

Over the past years, several P-members of TC 6 have expressed the view that the project to develop a certification system for prepackages should be stopped. Representatives of some EU Member States argued that the proposed OIML certification system would have to be negotiated on the level of the EU by the European Commission, rather than on the level of EU Member States. However, the European Commission representative confirmed that, since the proposed certification system would be voluntary and would not be binding on EU Member States (the participants would be certification bodies, not governments), it would be considered as a private system and therefore would not have to be negotiated by the European Commission. Some other countries are opposed to the development of the certification system because their packaging industry apparently is not interested and they fear that ultimately the system may become quasi mandatory. On the other hand however, a number of TC 6 members, including the secretariat, wish to continue the work on the certification system. Moreover, a number of OIML Corresponding Members have shown great interest.

The issue was discussed at the March 2009 Presidential Council meeting. The Presidential Council concluded that, as long as the CIML had not taken a decision to the contrary, TC 6 should continue its work on the certification system.

## 8.4 REVISION OF THE DIRECTIVES FOR TECHNICAL WORK

The Resolution taken at the 44th CIML Meeting in Mombasa asked the Bureau to submit a draft for approval at the 2010 CIML Meeting.

A draft was sent to CIML Members for comments with a view to submit it to the CIML for approval this year. The deadline for comments is 12 August. Strictly speaking, this work is not formally organized according to the existing Directives, and the revision was conducted by an ad-hoc working group composed of some selected CIML Members and experts. Depending on the number of comments received by 12 August, we could envisage to have a vote at the CIML Meeting in Orlando, in particular if there appears to be a good consensus by a significant number of CIML Members on the present draft.

However there are strong positions taken against submitting this draft to a CIML vote, considering procedural grounds and considering that not enough consideration has been given to newly identified alternatives, while some other Member States consider that we should not delay the approval of this draft. Therefore this item will be addressed as follows at the CIML Meeting:

- the Bureau will report about the work carried out and about the comments received from Member States;
- a discussion will then be started to decide whether CIML Members accept to vote on this draft or prefer it to be formally submitted again to a preliminary ballot and to a vote at the next CIML Meeting; a vote will be asked to decide on submitting this draft to immediate approval;
- depending on the decision taken on this issue, the approval will be proceeded with or delayed to the next CIML Meeting.

***Draft Resolution n° 24***

*The Committee decided ...*

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## 9 FINANCIAL MATTERS

### 9.1 COMMENTS ON THE 2008 AND 2009 ACCOUNTS

#### 1) Staff costs

The staff costs were in conformity with the budget voted.

#### 2) Pension system

The endowment to the Pension system was calculated according to the provisional rule as was the case in 2008. However, the staff contributions to the Pension system in 2008 were kept in an account that was not appropriate and had to be reintegrated in 2009, which explains why the cost of the pension system in 2009 is lower than in 2008 (slightly negative).

#### 3) Publications

This account is in line with the budget. However, one issue of the 2008 Bulletin was recorded in 2009 instead of 2008, but on the other hand some expert fees in 2009 (translations of publications into French) were recorded in Miscellaneous instead of in Publications. These two differences compensate each other.

#### 4) Meeting costs

The meeting costs in 2009 were higher than planned in the budget, due essentially to the Smart Meters Seminar and to the Training of TC/SC Secretariats.

#### 5) Travel and accommodation

As was the case in 2008, the Travel and accommodation costs were again considerably higher than planned in the budget. This is due to the fact that this had been underestimated when preparing the budget, and to the fact that the activity of the Bureau has increased.

For 2010, a forecast of travel expenses has been drawn up in order to make choices as to the priorities and to maintain these costs at a lower level (see the report on the activities of the Bureau posted on the agenda of the Presidential Council Meeting).

#### 6) Miscellaneous

This account shows an excess of charges in 2009 while the charges in 2008 were much lower. This is partly due to inconsistencies in the records in 2008, where some of these expenses were recorded in other accounts.

More precisely:

- translations have been accounted for in Miscellaneous (fees) instead of Publications (Expert fees),
- the depreciation of an asset that was sold appears here while the income resulting from this sale (same value) appears in miscellaneous income.

#### 7) Member State contributions

The Member State contributions progressed, but remained lower than initially planned. This is due to the fact that Cameroon and Ethiopia were struck off the list of Member States, thus reducing the contributions received.

On the other hand, their contributions in 2008 were compensated by a provision for doubtful debts, so this is not really a net decrease in resources.

## 8) Income from Certificates and the MAA

The income resulting from OIML Certificates was higher in 2009 than planned in the budget. The planned increase in the income between 2008 and 2009 was due to the new tariffs adopted for the Certificates (unique tariff for Basic Certificates and for MAA Certificates). In practice the increase was higher than foreseen, due to the global increase in the number of Certificates (160 Certificates in 2008 and 183 in 2009).

## 9) Miscellaneous and exceptional income

This account includes:

- exceptional income in 2008 due to the change in the accounting of the provision for pensions,
- miscellaneous reimbursements from the Social Security (sick leaves),
- income due to the sale of an asset.

## 10) Final result

The final result is positive, although it is only half what was envisaged in the budget. The main reason for this is the amount of the travel expenses, which are now kept under control.

***Draft Resolution n° 25***

*The Committee approved the 2008 and 2009 accounts and instructed its President to present these reports at the 13th OIML Conference.*

**9.2 FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT AUDIT**

The first financial and management audit was carried out in July 2009. A copy of the audit report was sent to CIML Members on 1 February 2010, as requested by the Committee at its 44th Meeting in Mombasa.

The second audit was carried out during the second half of February 2010. This second audit report was sent by the Auditor to the BIML Director on March 11, and the responses of the Director were sent back to the Auditor on March 24 2010. The final audit report was sent by the Auditor to the CIML President on April 3 2010.

A meeting was held in June 2010 between the BIML Director and Assistant Directors, and the CIML President, to discuss the audit report. As a result of this discussion, the report to CIML Members on this audit was sent separately to CIML Members. It summarizes the actions taken following the first audit, and the action plan that was submitted by the Director of the Bureau to the CIML President following the second audit (together with the comments made in the report of this second audit).

***Draft Resolution n° 26***

*The Committee took note of the report concerning the financial and management audit report, of the actions taken by the Bureau and of the Action plan proposed by the Bureau.*

*The Committee instructed its President to continue the follow-up of this issue and to report at the 46th CIML Meeting.*

**9.3 OIML PENSION SYSTEM**

A report on the pension system is included in Annex G. This report has been drawn up by the BIML Director in liaison with Mr. Mason (United Kingdom) and Dr. Richard (Switzerland). The proposal is to revise the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations to align the accountancy of the OIML Pension System with IPSAS rules. This will result in:

- accounting for the full rights acquired by the personnel in a provision,

- accounting for the OIML building at its current value, as evaluated by an expert.

The consequence of this will be that the assets will largely cover the liabilities: the building has been evaluated at 2.37 million Euros by an expert, while the full rights acquired as evaluated by an actuary amount to 1.88 million Euros.

The external auditor made a number of comments about the eligibility of BIML staff to join the OIML Pension System. However, a lawyer has been consulted and has produced a report the conclusions of which are clearly the opposite to the comments of the external auditor.

One final piece of information is that the BIML has consulted the French Social Security about the obligations and possibilities to use the French Social Security Pension System. The answer received from the French Social Security is, however, relatively confusing and requires deeper analysis.

***Draft Resolution n° 27***

*The Committee took note of the report on the Pension System and of the comments made by ... .*

*The Committee noted that the reevaluated assets cover much more than the rights for pensions acquired and that there will be no need to call for any additional Member State Contributions to face this liability.*

*The Committee instructed the Bureau:*

- *to implement the IPSAS standards for the 2010 accounts, by registering the full rights acquired in the OIML liabilities and the reevaluated value of the BIML buildings in the OIML assets,*
- *to prepare a presentation of the 2008 and 2009 accounts following these lines with a view to presenting these accounts at the OIML Conference in 2012,*
- *to include in the revision of the OIML Financial Regulations this implementation of the IPSAS Standards and to specify rules and periodicity for the reevaluation of the BIML building in the OIML assets.*

## 10 HUMAN RESOURCE MATTERS

### 10.1 ELECTION OF A CIML PRESIDENT

The closing date for candidacies was 31 May 2010. Candidacies have been received from:

- Mr. Alan Johnston, Canada, current CIML President
- Dr. Grahame Harvey, Australia, current CIML Vice-President,
- Mr. Peter Mason, CIML Member for the UK,

***Draft Resolution n° 28***

*The Committee elected ... CIML President for a 6-year term. According to the rules laid down in Publication B 14, he will take up office at the opening of the 46th CIML Meeting in 2011. A new election will be organized at the 2016 CIML Meeting.*

### 10.2 ELECTION OF A CIML VICE-PRESIDENT

The closing date for candidacies was 30 July 2010. Candidacies have been received from:

- Dr. Philippe Richard, CIML Member for Switzerland,
- Dr. Roman Schwartz, CIML Member for Germany.

***Draft Resolution n° 29***

*The Committee elected ...*

### 10.3 APPOINTMENT OF A BIML DIRECTOR

Following the 44th CIML Meeting, a circular was sent to CIML Members to publicize a call for candidates to the position of BIML Director. This call for candidates was also posted on the OIML web site. The deadline for candidacies was 28 February 2010.

The CIML President will report on this issue.

***Draft Resolution n° 30***

*The Committee appointed ... BIML Director.*

**11 AWARDS AND OTHER MATTERS**

Presentations will be given at the Meeting by the CIML President.

***Draft Resolution n° 31***

*The Committee awarded ...*

## 12 FUTURE MEETINGS

### 12.1 2011 CIML MEETING

Dr. Pavel Klenovský will give a presentation on the venue of the 46th CIML Meeting in Prague.

The BIML proposed that a Seminar on Conformity to Type (CTT) be organized by the responsible Technical Committee in conjunction with the 46th CIML Meeting in order to collect information about CTT in different countries and Regions and to discuss the main strategic orientations of the work related to an OIML CTT certification system.

***Draft Resolution n° 32***

*The Committee expressed its thanks to Dr. Klenovský for the presentation he gave on the venue of the 46th CIML Meeting.*

*The Committee approved the organization of a Seminar on CTT in conjunction with the 46th CIML Meeting.*

### 12.2 2012 CIML MEETING AND OIML CONFERENCE

Member States are invited to consider inviting the OIML to hold its 13th Conference and 47th CIML Meeting in 2012.

***Draft Resolution n° 33***

...

## Draft Resolutions

### Draft Resolution n° 1

The Committee approved the Minutes of the 44th CIML Meeting with the following modifications:

...

### Draft Resolution n° 2

The Committee took note of the report given by its President...

### Draft Resolution n° 3

The Committee took note of the report on the rapprochement with the BIPM and ... (instructions, resolutions)

### Draft Resolution n° 4

The Committee noted the report on the liaison with ILAC/IAF and expressed its appreciation of this good cooperation. The Committee instructed the Bureau to pursue the common work with ILAC/IAF, also considering the future needs related to OIML acceptance and certification systems.

### Draft Resolution n° 5

The Committee noted the report on the liaison with ISO and IEC. The Committee instructed the Bureau to pursue the cooperation with ISO and to set up similar working relations with IEC.

### Draft Resolution n° 6

The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee of the World Trade Organization and instructed the Bureau to maintain appropriate contacts with this organization and to convey relevant information on TBT issues to OIML Members.

### Draft Resolution n° 7

The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the Codex Alimentarius and instructed the Bureau:

- to continue to work for the consistency of the publications of the OIML and CODEX,
- to examine additional fields of cooperation with CODEX other than prepackages.

### Draft Resolution n° 8

The Committee noted the report on the liaison with the UNECE and instructed the Bureau:

...

### Draft Resolution n° 9

The Committee thanked the liaison organizations for their presentations and instructed the Bureau to take due account of the expectations expressed by these organizations in the coordination of the work of the OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees.

### Draft Resolution n° 10

The Committee took note of the conclusions of the Regional bodies Round Table ...

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**Draft Resolution n° 11**

The Committee,

Considering that Article XV of the Convention calls for the election of a President and a first and second Vice-President and that, in case the President is absent or incapable, the first Vice-President shall temporarily assume the duties of the President, and

Considering that Article XV does not treat the case that the first Vice-President resigns or his mandate otherwise ceases before that of the second Vice-President,

Resolves that Article XV of the Convention be interpreted such that the second Vice-President automatically assumes the position and duties of the first Vice-President if that position becomes vacant, and

Requests the Conference to confirm this interpretation.

**Draft Resolution n° 12**

The Committee, considering the request made by Guinea, decided that: • Pending a decision of the Conference (in 2012) concerning the debt of Guinea,

- Guinea is allowed to be re-admitted as an OIML Corresponding Member, providing that Guinea pays its Corresponding Member fee,

- The payment of arrears is suspended until the Conference has made a decision concerning the debt of Guinea.

- The Committee recommends to the Conference to take account of the past situation of Guinea and to consider its debt.

**Draft Resolution n° 13**

The CIML noted the report on the activities of the Bureau and instructed the Director to ...

**Draft Resolution n° 14**

The Committee noted the confirmation of the following OIML Publications by their respective Technical Committees and Subcommittees:

- OIML R 92:1989 Wood-moisture meters - Verification methods and equipment: general provisions

- OIML R 127:1999 Radiochromic film dosimetry system for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products,

- OIML R 131:2001 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products and

- OIML R 132:2001 Alanine EPR dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products

- OIML R 133:2002 Liquid-in-glass thermometers

**Draft Resolution n° 15**

The Committee supports the organization of the CTT Seminar and strongly invites its Members to actively contribute to this Seminar.

**Draft Resolution n° 16**

The Committee ...

**Draft Resolution n° 17**

The Committee instructed the Bureau to submit the revision of R 100 to on-line approval.

**Draft Resolution n° 18**

The Committee instructed the Bureau to submit the revision of R 100 to on-line approval.

**Draft Resolution n° 19**

The Committee decided...

**Draft Resolution n° 20**

The Committee approved the following work items:

...

**Draft Resolution n° 21**

The Committee approved the establishment of the following Technical Committees/Subcommittees:

...

**Draft Resolution n° 22**

The Committee allocated Secretariats of Technical Committees/Subcommittees as follows:

...

**Draft Resolution n° 23**

The Committee approved the withdrawal of TC 11/SC 2's project p2 on standardized thermocouples

**Draft Resolution n° 24**

The Committee decided ...

**Draft Resolution n° 25**

The Committee approved the 2008 and 2009 accounts and instructed its President to present these reports at the 13th OIML Conference.

**Draft Resolution n° 26**

The Committee took note of the report concerning the financial and management audit report, of the actions taken by the Bureau and of the Action plan proposed by the Bureau.

The Committee instructed its President to continue the follow-up of this issue and to report at the 46th CIML Meeting.

**Draft Resolution n° 27**

The Committee took note of the report on the Pension System and of the comments made by ... .

The Committee noted that the reevaluated assets cover much more than the rights for pensions acquired and that there will be no need to call for any additional Member State Contributions to face this liability.

The Committee instructed the Bureau:

- to implement the IPSAS standards for the 2010 accounts, by registering the full rights acquired in the OIML liabilities and the reevaluated value of the BIML buildings in the OIML assets,
- to prepare a presentation of the 2008 and 2009 accounts following these lines with a view to presenting these accounts at the OIML Conference in 2012,
- to include in the revision of the OIML Financial Regulations this implementation of the IPSAS Standards and to specify rules and periodicity for the reevaluation of the BIML building in the OIML assets.

**Draft Resolution n° 28**

The Committee elected ... CIML President for a 6-year term. According to the rules laid down in Publication B 14, he will take up office at the opening of the 46th CIML Meeting in 2011. A new election will be organized at the 2016 CIML Meeting.

**Draft Resolution n° 29**

The Committee elected ...

**Draft Resolution n° 30**

The Committee appointed ... BIML Director.

**Draft Resolution n° 31**

The Committee awarded ...

**Draft Resolution n° 32**

The Committee expressed its thanks to Dr. Klenovský for the presentation he gave on the venue of the 46th CIML Meeting.

The Committee approved the organization of a Seminar on CTT in conjunction with the 46th CIML Meeting.

**Draft Resolution n° 33**

...

## **Annex A**

### **Conclusions of the Presidential Council Meeting held on 8 and 9 March 2010**

#### **Item 1 Rapprochement with the BIPM**

It was unanimously agreed that the good cooperation with the BIPM should continue and be strengthened as much as possible.

It was considered that the issue on the rapprochement has been thoroughly discussed with the BIPM and that both organizations agreed that there is for the moment no case to go beyond a good and continuously improved cooperation. This issue does not need to be discussed again unless new elements call for a review of these conclusions.

#### **Item 2 BIML human resources**

Considering the needs both for the follow-up of technical work and for addressing the financial and administrative issues, it is considered acceptable to simultaneously recruit a BIML engineer on a normal contract and to hire an expert in financial and administrative issues on a 6 months contract in 2010.

#### **Item 3 Financial issues**

The Director, with the support of Peter Mason and Philippe Richard, is requested to prepare a presentation of the possible options for the OIML Pension System, showing in the simplest and clearest way what are these options.

The value of the OIML building should be re-evaluated and the OIML assets should then be accordingly re-evaluated to show the actual financial situation concerning assets and liabilities and to show what are the commitments and risks for Member States.

The OIML Pension system should not be proposed to staff when other acceptable options are available. It should remain a non-compulsory option for the BIML staff.

Ms. Cordier, the external auditor, gave a provisional report on her findings and provisional comments. The report will now be sent to the BIML Director for comments and answers, and then Ms. Cordier will issue two reports: a general report for all CIML Members and a detailed (confidential) report for the CIML President. The Director of the Bureau, together with the Assistant Directors, will develop an action plan, including a time-table concerning the corrective actions to be taken. These corrective actions will first be discussed with the CIML President and presented to the Presidential Council Members for comments.

The Director of the Bureau will review the budget forecasts for 2010, looking carefully at savings that can be done, and will report to the CIML President about these forecasts. Needs to exceed the budget shall be duly justified and are submitted to the approval of the President. In particular the travel expenses, which showed an important excess compared with the voted budget, will be the object of a careful attention, forecasts have been made and these expenses will be significantly reduced in 2010. Forecasts for 2010 will be completed with planned accommodation costs.

It was agreed that, considering the present economic crisis, eventual upgrades in Member States contributory classes will be suspended until new notice with an indication of the reasons for this exception.

**Item 4      Revision of the Staff Regulations**

The Director will start the revision of the Staff Regulations, with the support of the two Assistant Directors and with the recruitment of an appropriate person for a 6 month contract. The first draft revision of the Staff Regulations should be ready before the end of 2010.

**Item 5      Developing countries**

Following the presentation given by Dr. Seiler,

- it was noted that the *OIML award for excellent contributions from developing countries to legal metrology* had a very positive impact on the awareness of other developing countries,
- it was noted the need to review the whole set of OIML publications which give guidance on the establishment of legal metrology systems (publications under TC 3 and subcommittees of TC 3), as well as the need to reconsider the global hierarchy of these publications,
- the Bureau will collect information about the existing training bodies that can provide training to staff from developing countries, and post this on the web site,
- the Bureau should set up on the OIML web site a “Frequently Asked Questions” page.

The Bureau, with the Facilitator for Developing Countries Matters, will elaborate a draft plan of action along these lines, to be presented to the Committee, with the evaluation of the human resources that this represents for the Bureau.

**Item 6      Directives for technical work**

Ian Dunmill presented a paper which included CIML Members’ comments on the latest draft revision of the Directives, sent in response to his e-mail distributing the draft at the end of January. Mr Dunmill said that again, the level of response from CIML Members had been disappointing. By the deadline only four Member States had replied, and to date only thirteen, despite a reminder.

Although there were some critical comments indicating that the existing TC/SC structure should be kept, and that the proposed new responsibilities of the President might not be appropriate, the overall sentiment of the responding countries seemed to be in support of the draft.

The conclusions based on the comments were:

- To accept the proposed structure of technical work;
- To consider more written guidance on the establishment of the small group which will help the President in the oversight role;
- To accept the single CIML approval procedure for the majority of publications;
- To circulate the collated comments and responses to them to all CIML Members, together with proposals for the future.

After some discussion, particularly on the management of the technical work, the responsibilities of the CIML and the structure of OIML technical work, it was agreed that Mr Dunmill would:

- send another reminder to CIML Members, giving them until the end of March to send him comments on the existing draft (3.1). The reminder should make it clear that these comments are to be used as the basis of the next draft;
- collate and reply to the comments received and distribute them to all CIML Members with the next draft, using the paper presented to the Presidential Council as a basis;

- re-introduce the concept of a more formal committee to review the technical work in the next draft. Mr. Dunmill will propose details of its establishment and operation;
- proceed using the principle of a single CIML approval procedure for all publications (the procedure currently used for Recommendations) as the basis for the next draft;
- amend the draft according to the comments received and distribute it for comment to all CIML Members early in April, with a three-month deadline. This would still permit a further draft to be prepared for CIML voting in September;
- take account of the comments received on the proposals to change the technical structure and produce a detailed plan for the changes.

### **Item 7 Organizations in liaison**

Ms. Jachia, Secretary of the UNECE WP 6, gave a presentation of the activities of this working party. The ways of developing cooperative work with this WP were discussed and it was concluded that the OIML should progress in this cooperation. The Bureau will try to get more information about the existing MoU between ISO and UNECE. Ms. Jachia will also look at the opportunities for a cooperation not restricted to WP 6 but on a more general level with UNECE (for example on issues on transport).

Concerning the possible overlap with international standardization bodies (ISO, IEC, ITU, CODEX, etc.), the Bureau will prepare a draft policy paper that should be discussed and sent for comments to CIML Members.

### **Other matters**

Dr. Ehrlich reported on the preparations for the Orlando CIML Meeting.

The web pages for this CIML Meeting will be reviewed on Friday 12 March and posted on line shortly.

The official invitations to CIML Members by the CIML President will be sent on shortly.

Dr. Ehrlich will investigate about eventual procedures to send official invitations by the US authorities for visa purposes.

## **Annex B**

### **OIML – BIPM bilateral meeting**

Wednesday 10 March 2010

#### **PRESENT:**

#### **For the BIPM:**

- Prof. E.-O. Göbel (EG), President of the CIPM,
- B. Inglis (BI), Vice-President of the CIPM,
- J. McLaren (JML), Vice-President of the CIPM,
- R. Kaarls (RK), Secretary of the CIPM,
- A. J. Wallard (AJW), Director of the BIPM,
- M. Kühne (MK), Deputy Director of the BIPM,
- B. Perent (BP), Financial and Administrative Director of the BIPM.

#### **For the OIML:**

- A. Johnston (AJ), President of the CIML,
- L. Issaev (LI),
- C. Ehrlich (CE)
- G. Harvey (GH)
- S. Carstens (SC)
- J.-F. Magaña (JFM), Director of the BIML.

#### **RAPPROCHEMENT.**

1. The main item of discussion was the follow up to previous meetings between the bureau of the CIPM and the Presidential Council of the CIML on the subject of a possible “rapprochement” between the BIPM and the OIML.

2. The consensus of the participants to the meeting was that nothing had really changed since the last meeting and that there was still no clear-cut and convincing business case either for co-location on the Sèvres site or for rapprochement.

3. The members of the bureau of the CIPM and representatives of the presidential Council of the CIML agreed that neither of them had a mandate from their respective Member States for further actions other than closer collaboration. However all noted a wide spectrum of views which ranged from total opposition to general encouragement for a detailed examination of the case for rapprochement.

4. Participants to the meeting agreed that they would report to their respective organs that various options had been examined and that there were significant differences between the two Organizations’ goals as well as a lack of a justifiable case for the expense expected to be involved and the savings likely to be achieved.

5. JFM thought that there may possibly have been a misunderstanding by the CIPM that the CIML was unwilling to move forward on a policy basis. The bureau of the CIPM noted the point and EG commented that the CIPM was open should there be any developments in points of view.

6. The BIPM will send its comments on the draft report issued by JFM dated 22 February 2010. The bureau of the CIPM agreed that it could be used to provide updated information to the Member States of each Organization.

### **Measurement Instruments Directive (MID) and the OIML's MAA.**

7. The issue of OIML's views on the evidence needed for mutual acceptance of test results and test certificates under the European Union's MID and its relationship with the broader set of requirements for mutual recognition under the OIML's MAA was raised. While the European Measuring Instruments Directive includes conformity assessment procedures (modules) that allow a manufacturer - under certain conditions - to submit his test results to a notified body, some participants in the OIML MAA do not consider acceptable that an OIML Issuing Authority makes use of manufacturers' test data when issuing an MAA Certificate. This issue has, however, been addressed in a CIML resolution of 2008, on the basis of which the OIML TC3/SC5 is instructed to study conditions under which manufacturers' test data can be taken into account in the frame of the OIML MAA:

*"The Committee supports the intention of TC 3/SC 5 to further discuss the acceptance of manufacturers' test results, with the aim of ultimately including them in the scope of the MAA if consensus can be reached on the conditions to be applicable to manufacturers ISO/IEC 17025 test laboratories. (Resolution no. 20)"*

Up to now this is possible only in the case that an OIML basic certificate is issued.

### **Preparation of joint short summaries of metrology in relation to application areas.**

8. AJW said that he had recently sent JFM a number of drafts of documents that had been prepared initially by Sara Prins, secondee to the BIPM from NMISA. These were originally called for under the BIPM/OIML Action Plan. The BIPM will send its comments to AJW.

### **Measurement Certificates and Laboratories.**

9. LI will circulate some proposals for the definition of measurement certificates and measurement laboratories. This was being studied in the Russian Federation in the context of legally traceable measurements. It related to OIML D1 and the VIML.

The BIPM will receive an invitation to attend OIML Committee T1 (vocabulary) which will meet on 29/30 September 2010.

### **Other matters.**

10. JFM will circulate a joint document from the UN and WHO on road safety. There was an opportunity to contribute on metrological issue such as street lighting, breath analysers and radar /speed cameras. JFM invited the BIPM to prepare with the BIPM a common response.

11. AJW commented that there was currently much discussion on a potential redefinition of the kilogram which would be expected to assign an uncertainty to the artefact realization of a new definition. If the proposed uncertainty turned out to be too large, there may be consequences for high-level calibrations of OIML weights. He undertook to keep the BIPM informed.

**12.** CE returned to previous discussions with the ISO on “TAG4” and the invitation by the ISO Secretary General to AJW and JFM to develop a statement of requirements and objectives for TAG4. He would like it to be used to meet ISO’s wish to have a system for reviewing the metrological content, or implications, of ISO standards. An objective should be to ensure that VIM and GUM were used consistently. CE was worried as to where the resource to take on this potentially huge task would come from and what power TAG4 may have to veto work in ISO committees. The ISO’s TMB, to which TAG4 reported, may not wish to give TAG4 such a power. JFM offered to produce a discussion draft of a statement which encouraged ISO to ensure that its Committees were obliged to follow VIM and GUM.

**Next meeting.**

This would take place in the week beginning 7 March 2011.

## Annex C

### BIML Work program

#### 1 ACTIONS

Status as of 15 June 2010

<b>Publications</b>	
<b>Minutes of the Mombasa Meetings</b>	
44th CIML Meeting	Published
CIML Round Table	Published
Seminar	Presentations on line
<b>Edit and publish approved publications following the 2009 CIML Meeting</b>	
R 143 EN “Instruments for the continuous measurement of SO <sub>2</sub> in stationary source emissions”	Published
G 1-104 EN “Evaluation of measurement data - GUM introduction...”	Published
Amendment to R 138 “Vessels for commercial transactions”	Published
<b>Translate into French and publish French versions</b>	
R 76 - Non Automatic Weighing Instruments	Proof reading
R 111 - Weights of classes E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub> , F <sub>1</sub> , F <sub>2</sub> , M <sub>1</sub> , M <sub>1-2</sub> , M <sub>2</sub> , M <sub>2,3</sub> and M <sub>3</sub>	G. Lagauterie subcontracted
R 117 - Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water	Translation done - review with the TC/SC
R 139 - Compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems for vehicles	Proof reading
<b>Obtain and post translations in other languages on the web site</b>	
	Ongoing (Spanish)
<b>Financial and management issues</b>	
Audit of the accounts (bilingual)	Done
Management audit	Done
Procedure related to countries in arrears - 1st draft	Planned second half of 2010
Measures to be taken on the Pension System	Report submitted to CIML
Starting the revision of the Financial Regulations	Planned second half of 2010
Starting the revision of the Staff Regulations	Planned second half of 2010
<b>45th CIML Meeting</b>	
Finalize the organization of the venue	Completed
Draft agenda of the CIML Meeting	Done
Working Document of the CIML Meeting	Done
Web site	Operating
<b>Bulletin</b>	
	Ongoing

Status as of 15 June 2010

<b>Meetings</b>	
	See meetings scheduled
<b>Specific projects</b>	
MAA - CPRs	
MAA - Intermediary documentary assessments	
Directives for Technical Work - Draft revision and meeting of the WG	See item 8.4
Conformity Assessment "catalog" (handbook) - First working Document	Done December 2009 – sent to TC 3
Revision of D 1 - Summary of comments and 1st Draft revision	New part 3 sent to Pr. Kochsiek
CTT Working Group	Submitted to the CIML
RLMOs - organization of the Round Table	Done
ISO MoU implementation	Ongoing
Revision of the MoU with IEC	To be started end 2010
TC 3/SC 5 Co-secretariat	Ongoing
TC 5/SC 2 Co-secretariat	Resignation
MAA leaflet	Almost completed
<b>Developing Countries</b>	
Award for "excellent contributions"	...
Restructuring the web pages on DC	Ongoing
<b>Joint work programme with other organizations</b>	
<b>BIPM</b>	
Metrology day: metrology for commerce	discussed on 9 Feb.
Joint leaflets and pages for the joint portal	Ongoing
JCGM - WGs of JCGM (including new work on software)	Ongoing
UNIDO / AFRIMETS project	Ongoing
<b>ILAC/IAF</b>	
Inquiry about the use of accreditation	Being processed
Training programme for lead assessors	Not in 2010
Accreditation day	No plans
<b>UNIDO</b>	
Implementation of the MoU	...
Events to be discussed	...
<b>WTO</b>	
<b>Web site(s)</b>	
Review the structure of the web site menu and the graphical interface	Structure done/Graphics ongoing
Publish MoUs	Done
Publication of final drafts	In place
Translation of certain pages into Spanish	Ongoing, with CEM (Spain)
<b>Internet tools development</b>	
Web pages for the results of the inquiry on implementation of IRs	Done – Under revision

Status as of 15 June 2010

New queries for the Certificate System IAs and MAA IPs	Done
New queries for searching Certificates	Under consideration
Inquiry on the use of accreditation	Done manually
New queries for the TCs/SCs data	Done
Indicate the publication date on the publications page	Done
Email confirmation of Members' votes	Done
Make Members' comments visible	To be considered
Mailing lists for TC/SC Secretariats	Included in the tools of the workgroups
Creation of a single login for Members	To be considered

## 2 MEETINGS PLANNED IN 2010

Event	nb of travels	Location	Comments
<b>CIML</b>			
CIML Meeting 2010	4	Orlando	
<b>RLMOs</b>			
AFRIMETS	0	Egypt	Same dates as CIML
APLMF	1	Canada	
COOMET	0	Astana	Travel cancelled (ash cloud)
SADC	1	Mbabane (Swaziland)	
SIM	0	St. Lucia	Same dates as CIML
WELMEC Committee	1	Bled, Slovenia	
EMLMF	?	?	
Gulf cooperation	1	Kuwait	
<b>Liaisons</b>			
ISO GA	1	Oslo	
ISO CASCO	1	Geneva	
ISO CASCO WG 29	1	Geneva	
ISO CASCO WG 32	1	Geneva	
ISO DEVCO	1	Oslo	
ISO TC 69	1	Paris	
ILAC/IAF GA	1	China	
JCGM	1	Paris	
JCGM WG 1	1	Paris	
JCGM WG 2	1	Paris	
TBT Committee	2	Geneva	
CODEX	1	Geneva	
UN-ECE	2 - 3	Geneva	

<b>Event</b>	<b>nb of travels</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Comments</b>
UN-ECE WP 6	1	Stockholm	
European Commission	4	Brussels	
WELMEC WG 6	1	Dordrecht	
WELMEC WG 7	1	Berlin	
WELMEC WG 8	2	London	
WELMEC WG 10	1	Borås	
WELMEC WG 11	1	Braunschweig	
EA GA	1	Europe	
UNIDO / IAEA	1	Vienna	
BIPM / WMO	1	Geneva	
<b>TCs/SCs</b>			
TC 1	1	Warsaw	
TC 3/SC 5	1	Washington	
TC 3/SC 5	1	Paris	
TC 5/SC 1	1	Netherlands	
TC 5/SC 2	1	Europe	
TC 6	1	Pretoria	
TC 8/SC 1	2	Vienna	
TC 8/SC 1	1	USA	
TC 8/SC 3	1	Washington	
TC 8/SC 5	1	Teddington	
TC 8/SC 7	1	Delft	
TC 9/SC 2	1	Teddington	
TC 17/SC 1 & 8	1	Orlando	
<b>Congresses &amp; misc. events</b>			
NCSLI	1	USA	
NCWM	1	USA	

## **Annex D**

### **Organization of the BIML**

BIML 09 N° 645/JFM

8 December 2009

#### **Organisation du BIML**

L'équipe de direction du BIML est constituée du Directeur et des Adjoints au Directeur.

Le rôle et les responsabilités du Directeur sont définies par la Convention instituant l'OIML.

Le Directeur et les Adjoints au Directeur sont responsables des contacts généraux et stratégiques avec les organisations régionales et internationales, et avec les organisations en liaison.

La stratégie globale et les priorités du BIML sont fixées par l'équipe de direction, en accord avec celles données pour l'Organisation par le Comité International de Métrologie Légale et par son Président.

La répartition des responsabilités parmi les membres de l'équipe de direction est définie en annexe. Ils assurent le développement de la stratégie, l'orientation, la coordination et l'organisation des tâches du BIML dans leurs domaines. Ils sont également responsables de la fixation des objectifs et de la supervision des activités des autres agents ainsi qu'il est décrit en annexe.

Les autres agents du BIML concourent aux missions du BIML selon les fiches de description de poste qui leur ont été faites. Ils assument ces tâches sous l'autorité et selon les consignes du membre de l'équipe de direction dont ils relèvent. Les fiches de description de poste sont établies par le Directeur, en concertation avec l'agent concerné et avec les Adjoints.

La présente note prend effet immédiatement.

#### **Organization of the BIML**

The BIML management team comprises the Director and Assistant Directors.

The Director's role and responsibilities are defined in the OIML Convention.

The Director and Assistant Directors are responsible for strategic and general contacts with regional and international organisations and with Organizations in liaison.

The overall strategy and priorities of the BIML are set by the management team, in accordance with those set for the OIML by the International Committee of Legal Metrology and its President.

The distribution of responsibilities amongst the members of the management team is shown in the annex. They are responsible for the strategy development, coordination and organisation of the BIML's work in their areas. They are also responsible for setting the objectives and supervising the work of other BIML agents as shown in the annex.

Other BIML agents contribute to the overall mission of the BIML according to tasks defined in their job descriptions. They carry out these tasks under the authority of, and following the directions of, the relevant member of the management team. The job descriptions are established by the Director, in consultation with the agent and with the Assistant Directors.

This note comes into force immediately.

### Répartition des domaines de compétence du Directeur et des Adjoins

#### Directeur

- Contrôle financier et budgétaire, engagement des dépenses, supervision des affaires financières et comptables
- Affaires juridiques
- Relations avec le Gouvernement français
- Ressources humaines, Statuts du Personnel, Règlement intérieur, recrutement des personnels,
- Relations avec le BIPM
- Travaux techniques généraux sur la Métrologie Légale
- Tout autre domaine non spécifiquement mentionné dans la présente annexe.

#### Ian Dunmill

- Pays en Développement
- Directives pour les Travaux Techniques
- Liaisons dans le domaine économique: WTO, UNIDO, JCDCMAS, ISO DEVCO, etc.
- Liaisons générales avec les organisations de normalisation (sauf ISO CASCO)
- Travaux techniques sur les instruments de pesage, le mesurage statique des fluides et les instruments pour l'environnement, la santé et la sécurité
- Liaison avec les organisations compétentes dans les domaines ci-dessus
- Comptes et budget

#### Willem Kool

- Systèmes de certification OIML (Certificats, MAA, CTT, Préemballages, etc.)
- Travaux sur l'évaluation de conformité
- Liaisons avec les organisations compétentes dans le domaine de l'établissement de conformité (ISO CASCO, ILAC, IAF, etc.)
- JCGM
- Liaisons avec les organisations industrielles
- Travaux techniques sur les instruments pour le commerce, à l'exception du pesage et du mesurage statique des fluides
- Publications (site web, Bulletin, etc.)
- Serveurs internes et externes
- Applications en ligne

#### Domaines couverts conjointement par le Directeur et les Adjoins

- Relations avec les Organisations Régionales de Métrologie et de Métrologie Légale
- Représentation et promotion de l'OIML (Symposiums, Séminaires, Conférences, etc.)

### Repartition of the fields of competence of the Director and Assistant Directors

#### Director

- Financial and budgetary control, incurring expenses, supervision of financial and accounting issues
- Legal issues
- Relations with the French Government
- Human resources, Staff Regulations, Internal regulations, recruitment,
- Relations with the BIPM
- General technical work on Legal Metrology
- Any other field not specifically mentioned in this annex

#### Ian Dunmill

- Developing Countries
- Directives for technical work
- Liaisons in the economic field: WTO, UNIDO, JCDCMAS, ISO DEVCO, etc.
- General liaisons with standardization bodies (except ISO CASCO)
- Technical work on weighing, on static measurement of fluids and on instruments for the environment, health and safety
- Liaisons with the organizations competent in the above fields
- Accounts and budget

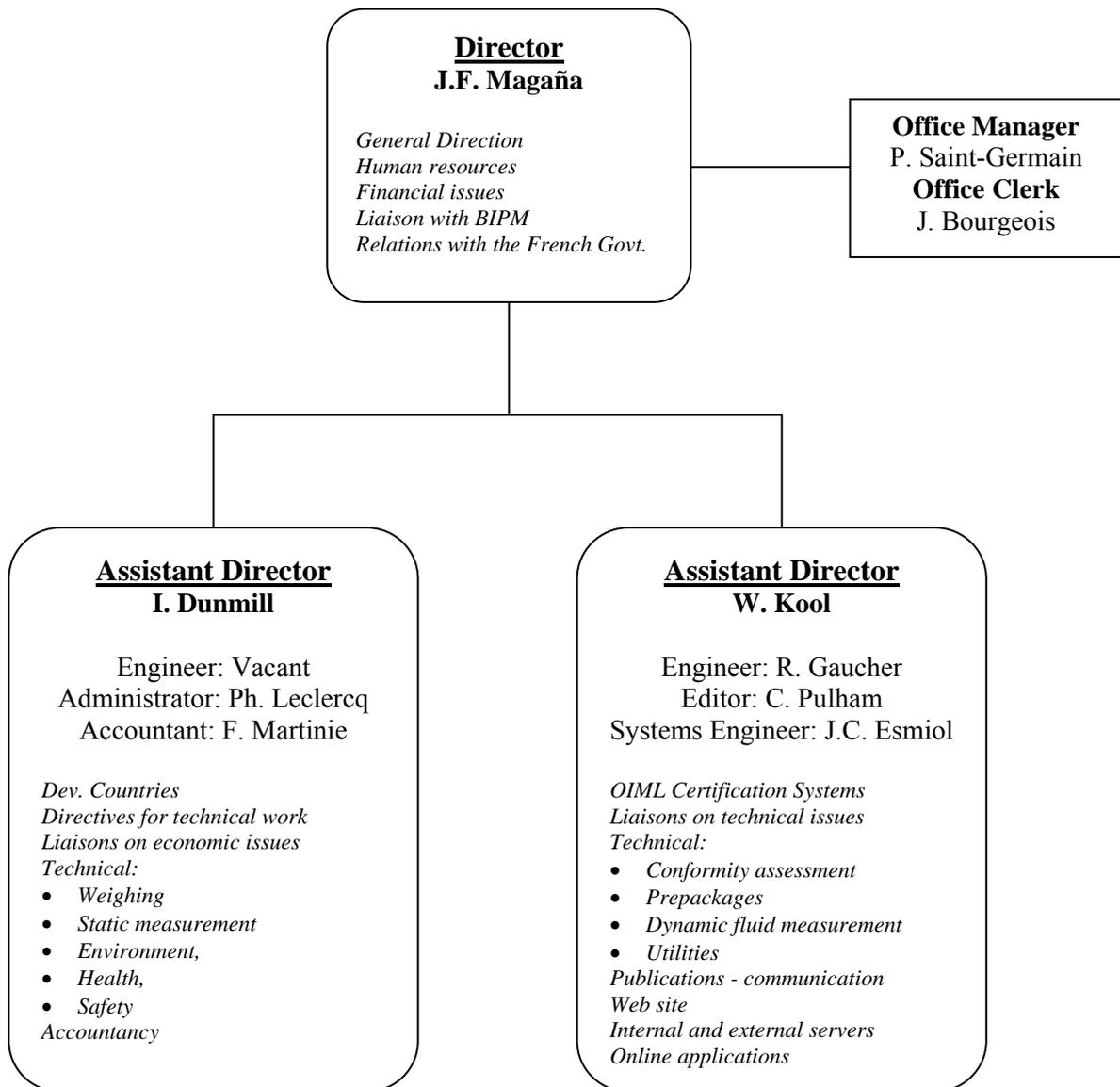
#### Willem Kool

- OIML Certification Systems (Certificate System, MAA, Conformity to type, Prepackages, etc.)
- Work on conformity assessment
- Liaisons with organizations competent in the field of conformity assessment (ISO CASCO, ILAC, IAF, etc.)
- JCGM
- Liaisons with industrial federations
- Technical work on instruments for trade, except weighing and static measurement of fluids
- Publications (web site, Bulletin, etc.)
- Internal and external servers
- On-line applications

#### Fields covered jointly by the Director and the Assistant Directors

- Relations with Regional Metrology and Legal Metrology Organizations
- Representation and promotion of the OIML (Symposiums, Seminars, Conférences, etc.)

## BIML Organization chart



## **Annex E**

### **Work on Conformity to Type**

#### **PROPOSALS SENT BY AUSTRALIA ON 19 MARCH 2010**

##### **1 Proposal for the establishment of a new technical committee**

**CIML member making the proposal:** Australia

**Title of proposed new subcommittee:** TC xx Conformity to type (to be allocated later)

Australia has volunteered to undertake the Secretariat of this new Subcommittee

**Scope of work of proposed new subcommittee** (including the project or projects to be developed by the new subcommittee):

Elaborate publications (Documents and Guides) related to conformity of the production to types object of an OIML Certificate or of a national type approval. This may include:

- development of an OIML system for conformity to type,
- Guidance for national programs of conformity to type,
- consideration of an OIML system for market surveillance.

The first project proposed is to elaborate a framework document " OIML system for certification of conformity of a production of instruments to type ".

**Justification:**

At the present time there is no formal program to ensure that production instruments conform to the approved type. This undermines the purpose of metrological control of measuring instruments. The outcomes from previous working group considerations and some recent developments in the area of utility metering are now able to provide the basis for the elaboration of a formal system.

Manufacturers would then have the possibility to subscribe to this voluntary OIML certification system which would attest the conformity of their production to the type approved in an OIML Certificate, and which would be sanctioned by affixing an OIML conformity marking on the concerned instrument.

It is expected that this OIML conformity marking would give confidence to National Legal metrology authorities and would be taken into account in the national legal metrology control.

**Description of similar work undertaken by external organizations** (if applicable): None

**List of internal bodies or external organizations with which liaison should be established:**

ISO CASCO, IAF, IEC, CECIP, CECOD, SMA, other federations of manufacturers.

##### **2 Proposal for the development of a new OIML Basic Publication**

The work proposed lies within the scope of TC xx (see proposal for a new SC)

**Proposer:**

Dr Grahame Harvey (Australia)

**Title of proposed Basic Publication:**

OIML system for certification of conformity of a production of measuring instruments to a type

**Scope** (as it is expected to be stated in the final publication):

OIML voluntary conformity marking of conformity of a production of measuring instruments to a type.

**Purpose and justification:**

At the present time there is no formal program to ensure that production instruments conform to the approved type. This undermines the purpose of metrological control of measuring instruments. The outcomes from previous working group considerations and some recent developments in the area of utility metering are now able to provide the basis for the elaboration of a formal system.

Manufacturers would then have the possibility to subscribe to this voluntary OIML certification system which would attest the conformity of their production to the type approved in an OIML Certificate, and which would be sanctioned by affixing an OIML conformity marking on the concerned instrument.

It is expected that this OIML conformity marking would give confidence to National Legal metrology authorities and would be taken into account in the national legal metrology control.

**Relevant OIML publications and other standards to be considered:**

OIML D xx (under development in TC 3/SC 5) Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17021 to the assessment of quality system certification bodies in the field of legal metrology

OIML D xx (under development in TC 3/SC 5) Guide for the application of ISO 9001 to legal metrology controls

**Relationship of project to activities of other internal bodies or external organizations:**

ISO CASCO, IAF, IEC, CECIP, CECOD, SMA, other federations of manufacturers.

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS**

**I Comments from USA (secretariat of TC 3/SC 5), 11 May 2010**

Why an OIML Conformity-to-Type (CTT) System, if developed, should be developed within TC 3/SC 5

OIML TC 3/SC 5 (Conformity assessment) has responsibility for development and maintenance of the OIML document on the OIML Basic Certificate System (B3). Under the OIML Basic Certificate System, an instrument manufacturer submits their sample/prototype measuring instrument to an Issuing Authority in a country, which has the instrument tested according to the requirements in the appropriate OIML Recommendation by their own, or a subcontracted, testing laboratory. During the course of the testing, both the testing laboratory and the Issuing Authority typically work closely with the instrument manufacturer, which sometimes requires the sharing of proprietary information by the manufacturer. There are no accreditation requirements on either the Issuing Authority or the testing laboratory under the OIML Basic Certificate System, and there is no requirement on any country to accept the OIML Basic Certificates that are issued. Further, the Issuing Authority does not take any steps to determine whether the instruments produced by the manufacturer actually correspond (conform) to the type of instrument for which the OIML Basic Certificate was issued. While most product certification programs in other areas frequently do incorporate a production surveillance (CTT) component (e.g., see ISO/IEC 17065), when the Basic Certificate System was developed legal metrology Issuing Authorities were typically not doing this, and were instead relying on their field inspectors to loosely conduct CTT.

The OIML MAA Certificate System (B10), also under responsibility of TC 3/SC 5, extends the Basic Certificate System to the realm where test data obtained from testing laboratories under the control of Issuing Authorities is accepted by Issuing Authorities in other MAA participating countries on the basis of accreditation or peer-review audits of the testing laboratories. Since the MAA Certificate System already took a big step forward from the Basic Certificate System, it was decided (despite

considerable pressure from a few CIML members) that incorporating a CTT component would be too big of an additional step to try until the MAA System achieved at least some initial success, which it now has.

Therefore, while the MAA Certificate System could benefit from another year or two of maturity before extending the System further, it is now worth considering the possibility of further extending the OIML Certificate System into an OIML Product Certification Program, in line with internationally accepted product certification practice, whereby the product certifying organization conducts both the type evaluation and conformity-to-type phases of the program. The reason for this is that the product certifying organization becomes intimately familiar with the manufacturer and their product during the type evaluation phase, and so it is most practical and efficient for the same organization to also inspect the production instruments (either each instrument, or on a statistical sampling basis). Further, as already mentioned, such arrangement minimizes the extent to which the manufacturer possibly needs to share proprietary information. For OIML, the Issuing Authority would then naturally also serve as the product certifying organization.

Therefore, we view CTT as a natural extension of the OIML Certificate System and believe the most efficient use of resources would be for the Issuing Authorities to increase the scope of the work of type approval to production surveillance (conformity to type) at the manufacturer's request and expense.

If the work of developing an OIML Product Certification Program (CTT Program) was undertaken in another OIML TC or SC and went in a different direction than what has been outlined above, then OIML could find itself with disjointed programs, and at odds with the practice of the international conformity assessment community. If the development of an OIML CTT Program is treated as an extension of the OIML Certificate System, then the work clearly belongs in TC 3/SC 5.

Over the last several years, the TC 3/SC 5 Co-Secretariats have developed considerable familiarity and expertise in the intricacies of the OIML Certificate Systems and the B3 and B10 documents, and are in optimal position to extend the System to incorporate CTT.

#### Current Responsibilities for publications in TC3/SC5

- D 29: Guide for the application of ISO/IEC Guide 65 to assessment of measuring instrument certification bodies in legal metrology - Confirmed 2008-11-26
- D 30: Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the assessment of Testing Laboratories involved in legal metrology - Confirmed 2008-12-01 - *Under revision*
- B 3: OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments (P1) - Confirmed 2003-01-01 - *Under revision*
- B 3-Amend: OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments - Amendment (2006) - Confirmed 2006-12-19 - *Under revision*
- B 10-1: Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations (MAA) - Confirmed 2003-11-08 - *Under revision*
- B 10-1-Amend: Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations (MAA) - Amendment (2006) - Confirmed 2006-12-19 - *Under revision*
- B 10-2: Checklists for Issuing Authorities and Testing Laboratories carrying out OIML Type Evaluations

## **II Complementary comments from USA, 18 May 2010**

I would like to thank Jean-Francois for providing his clarifying remarks to you, and I would like to also add some clarifications of my own, which Jean-Francois and I discussed on Monday.

I will begin by clarifying that I believe that it is important that OIML carefully research and give full consideration to the preliminary question that Jean-Francois raises: should we develop a single OIML certification system covering both design and production or should we develop two complementary but separate OIML systems. I am completely open to eventually having either system in OIML.

However, since both systems are inextricably linked to type evaluation, and since responsibility for type evaluation resides in OIML in TC3/SC5, I cannot see any good reason for not pursuing this research of CTT options in TC3/SC5. On the other hand, I see several good reasons for pursuing CTT in TC3/SC5, as I have elaborated in my short paper sent to you by Willem on Monday (prior to my arrival at the BIML). I will summarize those reasons here by saying that it is presently the international norm (e.g., ISO/IEC Guide 65) that the certification body (Issuing Authority) maintain some responsibility for CTT since it already knows the product well, and since if, from the start, a fully separate CTT system is developed by a separate SC in OIML, there could be possible conflicts with the current OIML Certificate Systems (Basic and MAA).

I believe that starting the (research) work under the responsibility of TC3/SC5, perhaps in a TC3/SC5 Working Group, and then possibly splitting it off later if that makes sense, is far safer and preferable to starting with an already split effort and then possibly trying to merge two groups later.

## **III Comments from Prof. Issaev, 28 May 2010**

Looking through the exchanges by e-mails from the very beginning I have got the impression that Dr. Ehrlich is right.

From point of view there is no need to establish new Subcommittee. Having in mind the importance of CTT, which I supported all the time, I agree that it's possible to solve the problem by a corresponded new project. As I remember we discussed during the last PC Meeting the possibilities to rearrangement of TC/SC to the definite projects.

So, I'm in favor of Chuck' proposal.

## **IV Comments from Mr. Carstens, 31 May 2010**

I am of the opinion that we should at all times look to simplifying the matter and look to the most cost effective means to address the issue. If the CTT is directly linked to the MAA as I understand it is I will support that it be in the same TC.

## **V Comments from Dr. Harvey, 5 June 2010**

In previous discussions about my proposal for formal work on CTT, I have pointed out that there are two issues, a primary issue and a very secondary issue:

- Determining whether CIML wants to pursue work on CTT, an
- Determining where in the TC structure that work, if agreed to, should be done.

In March, when I proposed forming a new sub-committee TC3/SC6 to begin formal work on CTT, it was suggested to me that we should wait until the next Presidential Council meeting where we could decide where the work should be done. In my view, this was “putting the cart before the horse” and would unnecessarily delay CIML consideration of the primary issue. Accordingly I sought to avoid the secondary issue by proposing the new work in TCxx where the location of this could be determined once CIML had agreed to undertake the new work.

However, it appears that the secondary issue of where the work should be undertaken will not go away and so I would like to make a few comments on this issue.

1. Firstly I think we have a naming issue (or identity crisis) with TC3/SC5. It is called “Conformity Assessment” but doesn’t deal with that at all. Its main activity is concerned with development acceptance arrangements to recognise the assessments of conformity made by other bodies. So we have B3 concerned with the OIML Certificate (a voluntary acceptance arrangement) that provides for the acceptance manufacturers’ test results and the MAA ( a mandatory acceptance arrangement for signatories) that doesn’t provide for the acceptance of manufacturers’ test results.
2. The term “conformity assessment” is in fact more applicable to the activities of TC3/SC1 “Pattern Approval and Verification” and TC3/SC2 “Metrological Supervision”.
3. In fact the term conformity assessment applies to almost everything OIML does including prepackaging. Accordingly I don’t think it is a very strong argument to say that there are synergises between TC3/SC5 and CTT. There are probably stronger synergise between TC3/SC2 on “Metrological Supervision” and CTT.
4. Finally if, as I expect, CIML adopts a new TC structure where current projects become TCs then CTT will necessarily come under a separate TC and so the discussion of the secondary issue (of where the work is to be done) will become irrelevant.

In summary, I am strongly of the view that CIML should begin formal work on CTT. While the full scope of that work is yet to be determined, I envisage it embracing systems paid for by regulators, industry and users ( In Australia we are moving towards the latter system for utility meters). It could be applicable to both measuring instruments and prepackages.

In principle I am relaxed about who holds the secretariat. Australia has volunteered but I am happy for another country to take that role. Having said that, I have two concerns about the work being done within the current TC3/SC5:

1. TC3/SC5 already has a large amount of work and this may detract from timely progress on CTT, and
2. More importantly, I think that if the work was undertaken within TC3/SC5 there would be a danger that it could become distorted into simply a means for acceptance of manufacturers’ test results under the MAA.

If the work were to be undertaken within a separate TC, I expect there to be strong liaison with other relevant TCs including TC3/SC5. There would be common members with TC3/SC5 and I certainly don’t see the development of a separate silo mentality.

Finally I would like to thank our Director for providing a very strategic and circumspect analysis of the issues relating to CTT. Australia’s view is that we should take small steps and make some progress rather than spend decades developing the ultimate system. I think that CTT is the most important issue that CIML has on its agenda and I urge you to support CIML initiation of this work.

## **VI Comments from Mr. van Mullem, 7 June 2010**

From Netherlands side I would be in favour of bringing the system for conformity to type within OIML as much as possible in line with the present operational system in the EU.

Reading all arguments and considering the disadvantages as presented in the Note from Jean-Francois <BIML 10/419> our prevalence would be NOT to merge CTT with the existing OIML certification systems (Basic and MAA). The main reason for this point of view is the above mentioned argument concerning similarity of procedures with those of the EU.

Concerning knowledge and expertise, there could be an advantage in keeping the execution of both certifications systems and CTT in one hand, but a clear disadvantage in that case would be that the execution of the CTT on an approved type is likely to be performed by one and the same Issuing

Authority; which would mean on all the instruments of that type produced and could imply acting all over the world. So the possible benefit of keeping competence in one hand will possibly not compensate for the economic drawback of lack of competition. Also this could result in risk on prejudice and weakening attention during verification.

From the presented correspondence I learned that there is no principal objection from US side for creating 2 complementary systems.

Further I have no objections to, and even some prevalence for allocation of the New Work within the existing SC 5 of TC 3. In this case the scope of this task should explicitly exclude merging the new system with the existing one's and include the task to make the systems complementary.

Splitting in 2 SC's would need a sharing of expertise of the members, which probably would result in 2 SC's having rather the same active members. If there would be some doubts concerning the workload for the secretariat and associated progression it could be decided to share tasks by introducing a co-secretariat.

## **VII Comments from Dr. Schwartz, 7 June 2010**

1. Comments on the proposal of Australia for the establishment of a new technical committee (Ref.: BIML 10 No. 293/JFM/GH, dated 19 March 2010)

### 1.1 Proposed new subcommittee (SC)

Germany does not support a new SC at that time; if at all, a working group of TC3/SC5 should deal with this issue and start by collecting information about existing national and regional (e.g. EU) CTT programs and systems. Based on this, more detailed and well-founded ideas could be developed and decisions be taken towards a realistic approach for a future OIML CTT system that could provide added value to its possible users. Without sufficient, reliable knowledge about existing CTT systems, not only for measuring instruments but also under other certification schemes, such as IEC-Ex or IEC-CB, it will certainly not be possible to build up a successful new OIML CTT system.

In addition it is noted that at least in the EU, market surveillance and CTT are considered as different issues, performed by different Authorities, so that TC3/SC5 or a new working group of TC3/SC5 should clarify whether the focus of the discussion will be on CTT or market surveillance.

### 1.2 Justification

The very general statement „At the present time there is no formal program to ensure that ...“ is not true. At least for the EU and thus for Germany I can say that the majority of measuring instruments falls under European Directives that do not only cover type testing (so-called „module B“) but do cover also conformity of the production to an approved type, either by an appropriate quality management system of the manufacturer (so-called „module D“) that is acknowledged and supervised by an independent Notified Body (NB), or by product verification of each individual instrument (so-called „module F“ or in special cases „module G“) performed by a Notified Body that is normally different from the one responsible for type approval (module B).

From that it is clear that Germany (and certainly most of the EU member states) will not support a possible OIML CTT scheme that is not in line with existing EU Directives. A second, different CTT system in addition to the obligatory EU system would not be acceptable to both European Issuing Authorities (usually being Notified Bodies for type approval) and EU manufacturers.

### 1.3 Justification (contd.)

It sounds good to offer a new, voluntary OIML CTT system with a new, voluntary OIML conformity mark on a measuring instrument. But I suspect that what is voluntary at the beginning of the system will quickly be made mandatory by some National Legal Metrology Authorities so that products that are intended to enter the market of the respective OIML Member States shall bear the OIML CTT mark. All the more I emphasize that we will certainly not support an OIML system that instead of providing added value will put additional burden (effort and costs) on both Issuing Authorities and manufacturers.

2. Comments on the proposal of Australia for a new OIML Basic Publication (Ref.: BIML 10 No. 293/JFM/GH, dated 19 March 2010)

In line with what has been said under No 1.1 through 1.3 we find it premature to think about a new OIML Basic Publication. First of all, one should perform an investigation where detailed information about existing national and regional (e.g. EU) CTT systems is collected which could form a basis for the further development of well-founded ideas and a promising OIML strategy.

3. Comments on the extracts from the Directives for Technical Work (B6-1: 1993)

I'd like to point to No 2.7.4, last paragraph, where it is said that the proposal shall be sent simultaneously to other organizations with which OIML has established cooperative agreements. This must at all include CECIP, CECOD and probably other federations of manufacturers that have an OIML liaison status. I think it is absolutely essential that all stakeholders, including manufacturers, are on board, if OIML wants to avoid a miss with such an important issue as CTT is. Thus, I request, if not already done or foreseen, that at least CECIP and CECOD shall be involved in the process from the beginning.

4. Comments on the USA Position Paper (dated 11 May 2010)

- 4.1 We agree that an OIML CTT system, if developed, be developed by TC3/SC5 (see No 1.1 above), if not the structure of OIML technical committees will be completely reorganized according to the expected new OIML Technical Directives.

- 4.2 We do not, however, agree with several statements and proposals, e.g. in the first paragraph, last sentence. As I explained already above (No 1.2), at least in Europe, we have different Notified Bodies (NB) with clearly distinguished roles as regards conformity assessment and product certification. OIML Issuing Authorities (e.g. PTB) are normally NBs for „module B“, i.e. type approval, whereas other NBs (normally verification authorities) are responsible for modules D (supervision of quality systems for production), and F or G (product verification). There are only a few exceptional cases where NBs are responsible for both module B and D, or module B and F.

In any case it is not true that we or other NBs (Issuing Authorities) „rely on our field inspectors to loosely conduct CTT“, at least not in Germany. There are different NBs with different roles and responsibilities in a functioning CTT system. That does not mean that there are no deviations or non-conformances, but these are tackled by the existing system and do not justify at all an additional CTT system.

- 4.3 We do also not agree with some statements in paragraphs 2 and 3. As was already discussed at the last CPR R60/R76 meeting in June 2009, we shouldn't mix the MAA issue with the issue of CTT. There is a link, of course, between these two issues, e.g. if a manufacturer's test laboratory, that provides test results to an Issuing Authority, is also used to ensure CTT. But basically, the MAA - which itself still suffers from general acceptance - aims at the mutual recognition of test results in order to avoid unnecessary multiple testing for type approvals. This has nothing or very little to do with ensuring CTT for the series production.

We are especially opposing the idea that the OIML Issuing Authority should „then naturally also serve as the product certifying organization“. At least for PTB, but I am sure this holds for other European NBs as well, I can clearly say that this is and will not be our mission, because of

the different, well-established roles we have as European NBs, as explained above. It is true that ISO/IEC Guide 65 is often interpreted in that way, but as far as I know this is not 100% clear and allows other interpretations.

Although we definitely do not share the view that „CTT is a natural extension of the OIML Certification System“, we still support the CTT discussion to happen in TC3/SC5 (see No 4.1), because we think that this SC is best prepared to do that.

5. Comments on the Note on the work proposal on CTT (Ref.: BIML 10 No 419/JFM, dated 12 May 2010)

We share most of the views of the BIML Director, especially the concerns expressed in questions 1 through 4 concerning the USA Position Paper (page 2/3).

We also agree that these questions are of strategic significance, and thus require to be carefully studied.

6. Summary of our comments

To summarize I can say that Germany:

- will not support an OIML CTT system that is not in line with existing EU Directives for measuring instruments, and that will probably put additional burden on both Issuing Authorities and manufacturers
- does not support the establishment of a new SC at that time,
- does not support the development of a new OIML Basic Publication at that time
- would participate in a new CTT working group if that were set up by TC3/SC5
- recommends the WG, if set up, to start by collecting information about existing / established national and regional (e.g. EU) CTT systems, including other certification schemes such as IEC-Ex and IEC-CB
- requests that OIML liaisons and other stakeholders such as CECIP and CECOD be given the opportunity to actively take part in the CTT discussion
- considers the MAA, the CTT, and market surveillance as issues that have to be investigated separately and thoroughly in a first step, before probably later it is thought about an all-embracing OIML certification system.

## **VIII Comments from Dr. Miki, 13 June 2010**

Dear Jean-Francois,

Thank you for your mail. When I wrote to Willem on leaving from Paris about 10 days ago, I thought I would be able to send my comment soon. But I realized this issue has many effects in the OIML and each countries' legal metrology system, specifically on the problem that who has the responsibility about the conformity and how to ensure it.

At this point I can only say it would be too early to start the activity on the committee level.

I will make comment after consideration in the consultation of all CIML members.

Best regards,

Yukinobu

**CONSULTATION OF CIML MEMBERS**

As different points of view were given on this proposal, CIML Members have been consulted on 14 June 2010 (BIML 10 N° 465/JFM) on this issue. The deadline for sending comments to the Bureau is end of August.

A summary of comments received will be sent to CIML Members at the beginning of September and will be presented at the CIML Meeting.

## **Annex F**

### **Work project: Revision of OIML D 29**

Date of presentation of proposal: 28 June 2010

Ref.: BIML 10/497/RG

Assigned to TC 3/SC 5

**Responsible for making the proposal:** TC 3/SC 5 Co-Secretariat

The work lies within the scope of OIML TC 3/SC 5 which drew up OIML D 29

**Title of the project:** Revision of OIML D 29:2008 *Guide for the application of ISO/IEC Guide 65 to assessment of measuring instrument certification bodies in legal metrology.*

To be registered as project p13 of OIML TC 3/SC 5.

**Scope of work:** Guide for the application of the future ISO/IEC 17065 which is under development. ISO/IEC 17065 will replace ISO/IEC Guide 65 and its requirements will be extended to certification of services and processes.

**Purpose and justification:**

Considering the ongoing revision of ISO/IEC Guide 65 and the discussions within OIML TC 3/SC 5 about the use of test results from Manufacturers' Test Laboratories (MTL) under controlled supervision by the Issuing Participants in DoMCs, the OIML TC 3/SC 5 Secretariat suggests launching a new project to start the revision of OIML D 29.

OIML D 29 will be revised to:

- Include the guidelines to ISO/IEC 17065;
- modify the guidelines for the supervision of Testing Laboratories by Issuing Authorities (Participants).

**Relevant OIML publications and other standards to be considered:**

- OIML B 3 – 2 CD
- OIML B 10-1 – 1 CD
- ISO/IEC CD 17065

**Relationship of the project to activities of other internal bodies or external organizations:**

- ILAC
- IAF
- ISO CASCO and in particular,
  - o ISO CASCO WG 29 which is responsible for the revision of ISO/IEC Guide 65
  - o ISO CASCO WG 32 which is responsible for the revision of ISO/IEC Guide 67

## Annex G

### Report on the OIIML Pension System

#### 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OIIML PENSION SYSTEM

##### 1.1 Definition in the BIML Staff Regulations

The OIIML Pension System is defined in the BIML Staff Regulations. This definition is applicable since 1 July 1980..

##### Eligible staff

###### **Article XIII: Social Security**

According to their origin of recruitment:

- agents from French or foreign Government service shall be affiliated to the French Social Security institutions in respect of sickness benefit only (special arrangements),
- other agents shall be affiliated to the French Social Security institutions for all risks (sickness, old age, etc.),

the Organization shall pay the contributions incumbent upon employers, the agents shall pay the contributions incumbent upon employees.

###### **Article XXII: Pension and compensation gratuity**

The agents to whom the French regulation in this matter applies shall be affiliated to a complementary pension fund; the Organization shall make the contributions that are incumbent upon the employer, and the agents concerned shall make the contributions that are incumbent upon the employee.

When taking up employment within the Bureau, agents other than those mentioned above may decide to benefit from the OIIML retirement scheme, of which the rules are given in Annex 3. Those having decided not to benefit from this retirement scheme - or who cannot benefit from it as a result of specific regulations in their countries of recruitment - shall receive a monthly compensation gratuity equal to 5 % of their salary.

The criteria used to decide which regime of Social Security agents are affiliated to is the origin of recruitment (position at the date of recruitment of the agents). There are no provisions in the Staff Regulations for changing these provisions after the recruitment, nor when renewing or extending a contract.

- Agents who, at the time of their recruitment, belonged to a French or foreign Government service, are affiliated to the French Social Security for sickness only,
- Agents who at the time of their recruitment, did not belong to a French or foreign Government service, are affiliated to the French Social Security for sickness and for retirement (base retirement scheme).

Concerning a complementary scheme, agents to whom the French regulations apply shall be affiliated to a complementary pension scheme. The regulation evoked is that the French Social Security Pension scheme has mandatorily to be completed by a complementary scheme. Therefore this applies to agents who, at the time of their recruitment, did not belong to a French or foreign Government service.

Other agents (agents who at the time of their recruitment, belonged to a French or foreign Government service), are not concerned by this obligation of being affiliated to a complementary scheme. They

may decide to benefit from the OIML retirement scheme, which is therefore a voluntary system, and which is not defined as a complementary system but as an independent alternative system.

## 1.2 Obligations of the OIML and of OIML Member States

### Rights acquired

BIML Staff Regulations, annex 3:

**PG 3** The retirement pension shall be paid from the maximum age of termination of employment as fixed by the Staff Regulations or, for officers having left the Bureau before having reached that age, from age 60. However, procedures for earlier payment (between 55 and 60) of a reduced pension are specified in the Detailed Rules.

**PG 5** The monthly amount of the retirement pension shall be 2 % of the "average monthly salary over the period" (at the time of termination of employment of the agent) per year of service, with a maximum of 35 years or 70 %. This amount will be indexed to the variations in domestic prices in France according to the rules applying to the BIML scales of salaries for active agents.

### Staff contribution

BIML Staff Regulations, annex 3:

**PG 6** Retirement pensions shall be paid from a retirement fund constituted as follows:

- BIML agents enrolled in the OIML retirement scheme shall be subject to a monthly deduction of 8 % of their salary, to be paid into the retirement fund,

### OIML contribution

BIML Staff Regulations, annex 3:

**PG 6** Retirement pensions shall be paid from a retirement fund constituted as follows:

- (see Staff contribution)
- The BIML shall pay into the fund yearly and for each agent concerned, an amount such that, for each agent, a fund equal to 1/12 of the "average monthly salary over the period" per month of service from the start of his/her employment will be made up,
- if necessary, the budget voted by the Conference shall provide for sums to be added to the retirement fund, in order to allow payment of pensions.

It must be noted that the second indent above is not sufficient to balance the costs of pensions and that the additional contribution mentioned in the third indent had to be used to balance the costs of pensions at the 11th Conference in 2000 when voting the budget.

### Case of dissolution of the OIML

OIML Convention:

**Article XXXI**

In the event of the dissolution of the Organisation, the assets shall be distributed between all the Member States proportionally to the total of their previous dues subject to any agreement which may be made between those Member States which shall have paid their dues up to the date of dissolution and to the rights contracted or acquired by personnel in active service or retired.

This means that in the event of a dissolution, the realization of the assets of the OIML will be in priority used to pay the rights acquired by personnel, and that only the remaining assets will be distributed to Member States.

If the realization of the assets is not sufficient to cover the rights acquired, Member States are not obliged by the Convention to cover them, and when proceeding with the dissolution, the Conference will be invited to consider this issue.

## 2 THE ACCOUNTANCY RULES IN THE IPSAS STANDARDS

The IPSAS Standards require that the total of rights acquired by the personnel be recorded in the liabilities of the Organization, in a provision for pensions. These rights acquired should be evaluated by an actuary, using recognized methods.

These standards also recommend that a specific asset be dedicated to guarantee the rights acquired.

The IPSAS Standard no. 17 (see below) allows for the periodical re-evaluation of the real estates in the assets of the Organization, according to appropriately recognized and accepted rules.

## 3 PROPOSED SOLUTION FOR ACCOUNTING FOR THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

To be consistent with the IPSAS Standards and to provide an accurate picture of the assets and liabilities of the OIML, the following measures are proposed:

- to record in the liabilities of the OIML, a provision for pensions equal to the totality of rights acquired by the personnel, as evaluated by an actuary,
- to carry out (every year or every four years ?) an evaluation of the building of the Organization and to register this evaluation by re-evaluating the OIML assets,
- to record in an appropriate provision for charges, the foreseeable cost of future work on and repairs to this building,
- to allocate the net value of this asset to the payment of pensions.

This should be inserted in a revision of the OIML Financial regulations (B 8) to be submitted to the 14th Conference in 2012.

As of 31 December 2009, the total rights acquired by the personnel were evaluated by an actuary at 1 880.9 k€

The evaluation of the OIML building has been carried out by an expert body.

The value of the building as of may 2010 is estimated as follows:

- <b>land</b> .....	<b>819 000 €</b>
- <b>building</b> .....	<b>1 521 000 €</b>
* <i>structure</i> .....	730 080 €
* <i>roof</i> .....	258 570 €
* <i>walls</i> .....	152 100 €
* <i>heating system</i> .....	91 260 €
* <i>other technical installations</i> .....	106 470 €
* <i>fittings</i> .....	182 520 €
- <b>parking place</b> .....	<b>30 000 €</b>

The total assets for the buildings therefore amount to **2 370 000 €**

The differences in the assets and liabilities would then be the following, compared with the situation at 31/12/2009:

	Present accounts (31/12/2009)	Proposed application of IPSAS
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Short term assets	1 210 374 €	1 210 374 €
Long term assets		
Financial assets	79 254 €	79 254 €
Building and fittings, net value	120 163 €	2 370 000 €
Other long term assets	25 345 €	25 345 €
Total long term assets	224 762 €	2 474 599 €
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 435 136 €</b>	<b>3 684 973 €</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Short term liabilities	73 674 €	73 674 €
Long term liabilities		
Provision for pension	415 993 €	1 880 900 €
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>489 667 €</b>	<b>1 954 574 €</b>
<b>Net situation</b>	<b>945 468 €</b>	<b>1 730 399 €</b>

#### 4 PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE OIML PENSION SYSTEM

For the future, it may be decided to terminate the OIML Pension System in the following way:

- each time the French Social Security and the French complementary pension systems are available for new staff members, they will be mandatorily applied,
- the OIML Pension System will remain applicable to pensioned staff and to staff enrolled in this system as of today,
- the OIML Pension system will no longer be available for new staff,
- when new staff members are not eligible for the French Social Security base system and for the French complementary system (IRCANTEC), they will receive an appropriate compensation (for example equal to the cost for the OIML of these French pension systems), and they can use this compensation to subscribe to a private pension system or to subscribe to any pension system in their country of origin.

A complementary possibility would be to transfer the existing pension system to a specialized pension body, if we can find an appropriate one. This would result in transferring the liabilities (rights acquired), but it would also require us to transfer simultaneously the corresponding assets, which will need to sell the OIML building and either to rent it in order to stay in it, or to move the BIML headquarters to another rented location. This would clean the OIML accounts of the assets and liabilities of the Pension System, and the OIML would then only have to pay an annual subscription for the active staff enrolled in this pension system. But this would certainly be a much more expensive solution than keeping the OIML Pension system in the OIML accounts:

- selling the building with a clause that the BIML will rent it would be quite uneasy and not profitable (the price would be low and the rental costs would be high),

- selling the OIML building and moving the BIML to another location would incur significant costs (moving, fittings and works in the new location) and a period of reduced efficiency during the transfer of the BIML headquarters.

Therefore this is not proposed.

### **Extracts from IPSAS 17**

#### **REVALUATION MODEL**

**44.** After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. The accounting treatment for revaluations is set out in paragraphs 54 to 56.

**45.** The fair value of items of property is usually determined from market-based evidence by appraisal. The fair value of items of plant and equipment is usually their market value determined by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of an asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession, who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification. For many assets, the fair value will be readily ascertainable by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market. For example, current market prices can usually be obtained for land, non-specialized buildings, motor vehicles and many types of plant and equipment [...].

**49.** The frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in the fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is necessary. Some items of property, plant and equipment experience significant and volatile changes in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value. Instead, it may be necessary to revalue the item only every three or five years.

**50.** When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is treated in one of the following ways:

- (a) Restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount. This method is often used when an asset is revalued by means of applying an index to its depreciated replacement cost.
- (b) Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset. This method is often used for buildings. The amount of the adjustment arising on the restatement or elimination of accumulated depreciation forms part of the increase or decrease in carrying amount that is accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 54 and 55.

**54.** If the carrying amount of a class of assets is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognized in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognized in surplus or deficit.

**55.** If the carrying amount of a class of assets is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognized in surplus or deficit. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that class of assets.

57. Some or all of the revaluation surplus included in net assets/equity in respect of property, plant and equipment may be transferred directly to accumulated surpluses or deficits when the assets are derecognized. This may involve transferring some or the whole of the surplus when the assets within the class of property, plant and equipment to which the surplus relates are retired or disposed of. However, some of the surplus may be transferred as the assets are used by the entity. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to accumulated surpluses or deficits are not made through surplus or deficit.

## Annex H

### Request of Guinea

MINISTERE DU COMMERCE, DE L'INDUSTRIE  
ET DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE  
*Travail - Justice - Solidarité*

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INSTITUT GUINEEN DE NORMALISATION  
ET DE METROLOGIE (IGNM)

Conakry, le 14 Juillet 2010



**LA DIRECTRICE GENERALE**

**A MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU  
INTERNATIONAL DE METROLOGIE LEGALE**

N/R: 10747/MCIPME/IGNM/10

*Paris*

Objet : Réintégration de la Guinée au sein de l'OIML

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je voudrais tout d'abord vous traduire toute ma gratitude pour l'honneur que votre Adjoint m'a fait en m'accordant un entretien lors de la rencontre de Genève, me donnant ainsi l'opportunité d'exposer les difficultés de mon Institution à faire face au paiement des cotisations dues à l'Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale (OIML).

En effet, depuis la ratification de la convention de l'OIML par la République de Guinée comme membre à part entière en 1959, elle s'est régulièrement acquittée des cotisations dues à l'organisation jusqu'en 1984, date qui coïncide aux grandes reformes structurelles et économiques survenues dans le pays avec l'avènement de la Deuxième République d'une part, et d'autre part, la prise du pouvoir par le Conseil National pour le Développement et la Démocratie (CNDD) en Décembre 2008.

Les difficultés économiques liées à ces reformes n'ont pas permis le respect des engagements par rapport au paiement desdites cotisations, ce qui a abouti à la radiation de notre pays de l'OIML.

Il est à noter que depuis cette radiation, mon Institution n'a bénéficié d'aucune assistance technique (formation, documentation, etc.) et est absente à toutes les rencontres internationales de l'Organisation.

C'est pourquoi, je vous saurais gré de toutes les dispositions utiles que ferez prendre pour l'annulation des arriérés de cotisations dues et envisager la réintégration de notre pays à l'OIML comme membre correspondant.

Des dispositions sont entrain d'être prises par les autorités pour pérenniser le paiement des cotisations.

Dans l'espoir d'une réintégration imminente de notre pays à l'OIML, veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

  
  
 Hadja Minté CISSE

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