

- ▶ **Development Council Meeting**
- ▶ **RLMO Meeting**
- ▶ **36th CIML Meeting**

Moscow (Russian Federation)

24–27 September 2001

At the invitation of the Government of the Russian Federation, three meetings were held at the Intourist Hotel, located in central Moscow.



- ▶ *The **OIML Development Council** met for a full day on Monday 24 September,*
- ▶ *A meeting of **Regional Legal Metrology Organizations** was held during the morning of Tuesday 25 September, and*
- ▶ *The **International Committee of Legal Metrology** held its Thirty-Sixth Meeting from 25 through 27 September.*

MOSCOW 2001

Development Council

24 September 2001

REPORT BY CHRIS PULHAM, BIML

The OIML Development Council met on Monday 24 September 2001 at the Intourist Hotel. A summary of the meeting is given in this issue of the Bulletin, and the full Minutes will be published separately.

Report and discussion on activities since the 2000 meeting (Item 1)

A report drawn up by the BIML was distributed (reproduced in full later in this article).

Discussion was then opened on events that had occurred over the last year. Mr. Magaña called for those who had submitted details of training courses and who had volunteered to act as experts in the field of metrology training, to send all relevant information to the BIML for it to be updated on the web site.



Agenda

Participation
Opening
Roll call
Approval of the agenda

- 1 Report and discussion on activities since the 2000 meeting of the Development Council (London, UK)
 - 1.1 WTO meeting on developing country participation in standard-setting activities
- 2 Reports from Working Groups
 - 2.1 WG 1 – Training
 - 2.2 WG 2 – Information
 - 2.3 WG 3 – Equipment
 - 2.4 Discussion of terms of reference for Working Groups
- 3 Reports by representatives of Regional Legal Metrology Organizations
 - 3.1 Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
 - 3.2 South-East European Cooperation in Quality, Standardization, Accreditation and Metrology
 - 3.3 Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrological Institutions (COOMET)
 - 3.4 Euro-Mediterranean Legal Metrology Forum (EMLMF)
 - 3.5 Indian Ocean Legal Metrology Forum (IOLMF)
 - 3.6 Southern African Development Community Legal Metrology Cooperation (SADC MEL)
 - 3.7 Inter-American Metrology System (SIM) – Legal Metrology Working Group
 - 3.8 European Cooperation in Legal Metrology (WELMEC)
- 4 Proposal for the 2002 – 2003 work program
- 5 Information on current projects
 - 5.1 UNIDO - OIML - PTB
- 6 Information on special activities of Members
- 7 Other matters
- 8 Next meeting
- 9 Conclusion and closure of the meeting

Commenting on point 4 of this report, Mr. Magaña said the objective was to identify obstacles and difficulties that developing countries faced in implementing standards, for example budget constraints, language difficulties, etc.

Mr. Birch suggested that a study could be carried out to ascertain which standards would be applicable to developing countries, beginning by identifying both the products they need and the scope of local requirements before these countries attempt to meet such requirements.

Mr. Magaña commented that ISO now works almost exclusively using electronic documents, the advantage being that this modern communication means can speed up standard-setting activity and costs much less than international traveling, but he was aware of the fact that Internet access is not yet available in every country in the world. This question was also raised concerning OIML TC/SC work and will be considered by the BIML over the coming months. Mr. Boudissa felt that maybe another three or five years would be necessary before each country had access to the Internet. He therefore suggested that for the moment, paper copies of relevant documents would still be needed. Mr. Magaña agreed and confirmed that the CIML would be examining this point in more detail during its meeting later in the week.

On the question of financing, Mr. Boudissa inquired as to what progress had been made. Mr. Dunmill informed participants that the meeting with the World Bank that had been scheduled for 13 September had had to be postponed, but that it would be rescheduled as soon as possible; he confirmed that the World Bank is interested in standard-setting activities and metrology. Mr. Magaña reiterated that the World Bank financing project is looking promising and Mr. Hocine (Algeria) informed participants that he had already visited the World Bank in April - he confirmed that discussions were very encouraging and positive.

Mr. Dunmill noted that the EC also takes standardizing activity into account, but not so much as far as metrology is concerned - one key role of the Development Council would therefore be to increase the EC's awareness of metrology. The Development Council is also in regular contact with UNIDO, and discussions are progressing.

An important issue for the Development Council is the progress of OIML D 1 *Law on Metrology*. Mr. Klenovsky asked about progress and wondered what the BIPM/ILAC impact would be on the progress of this Document. Mr. Magaña responded that OIML TC 3 would be examining the Draft and Mr. Ehrlich confirmed this.

Mr. Dunmill confirmed that general awareness of metrology is increasing, a comment echoed by Mr. Birch, who said that establishing legal metrology services in developing countries should be a priority.

Reports from Working Groups (Item 2)

On the subject of WG 1 *Training*, Dr. Wallerus confirmed that the revision of OIML D 14 was a priority activity. He reported that he has transformed D 14 into a five column table including editorial comments, new objectives, new tasks for verification officers, time needed to accomplish these tasks, references to existing documents, etc. He awaits new proposals, all of which will be integrated into the new Draft.

A Russian Delegate gave a summary of the history of D 14 and suggested recognizing different levels of training, including software training and the need to differentiate between different categories of legal metrology training personnel, and encouraged additional professional training. He felt that D 14 was a good basis, and the Russian Federation has used it for legal metrology personnel training and for verification operations. He enquired about training for accredited and certified personnel, which he felt should be included.

Mr. Birch commented that developing competence and consistency is not necessarily inherent in OIML publications, but that competence building increases consistency. He wondered about the possibility of accrediting training institutes to essential requirements and felt that competence and training would help the global measurement system. He also said that languages used in training is a widespread problem and that local languages should always be used where possible to overcome this hurdle.

Mr. Vichenkov then gave a summary of progress of Working Group 2 *Information* over the last year. WG 2 was launched in 2000, and a questionnaire was distributed via the BIML. The results of this were reported in London and proved that a number of countries need information on metrology especially the *Law on Metrology*, metrological supervision and control. Many expressed concern about computerized databases. For example the VNIIMS has a certain experience in the use of databases and offered to make its own structure available for translation into other languages to use as a basis. A forum could be created for WG 2 for additional ideas to be put forward.

Eleven OIML Member States participate in WG 2. Various questionnaires and surveys have already been

OIML Development Council Working Groups - Terms of Reference

WG 1 Training (Germany)

Terms of reference:

- Review of International Document D 14 *Training of legal metrology personnel*, which was published in 1989 and is currently being revised to ensure that uniform training modules are used and that the competency of the training bodies is assured;
- Development of a system of training modules using existing work;
- Cooperation with regional bodies, in particular the Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum; and
- Mutual information about planned courses, including the exchange of teaching materials and experience so as to ensure a uniform quality of training.

WG 2 Information (Russian Federation)

Terms of reference:

- To identify the specific needs and requirements of developing countries and in the field of information and documentation on legal metrology and related areas (such as testing, certification, quality management, accreditation, etc.);
- To assist developing countries in formulating these needs;
- To provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge, information and documentation; and
- To advise the Development Council on the policy related to these issues.

WG 3 Equipment (Russian Federation)

Terms of reference:

- To study the needs of developing countries in the fields of
 - planning and equipping metrology laboratories,
 - comparison and verification of national measurement standards;
- To offer advice and information for national metrology services concerning potential suppliers of metrological equipment and to maintain a database on this subject;
- To examine proposals on metrological equipment subject to assistance projects in relevant national and regional organizations;
- To prepare information related to metrological equipment.

sent out with a view to preparing technical assistance documents and information centers worldwide. Mr. Vichenkov suggested the idea of producing a catalogue of actual measuring instruments that have received OIML certificates. Such instruments are widely used in developing countries. A catalogue could indicate traceability to reference standards including international standards and Mr. Vichenkov felt that this work could contribute to a better recognition of OIML certificates and hence lower technical barriers to trade.

Mr. Magaña felt it would be advantageous to circulate information on such studies in the various regions to other regions. For example the Asia-Pacific region carried out a grain moisture study with Germany. If this information was publicized, it could quite possibly help other regions and individual countries.

Secondly, Mr. Magaña pointed out that developing countries often need pattern approval information in

other countries; these countries may be interested in developing countries' reactions to such instruments arriving in developing countries. The BIML could help in such information exchanges but these should be initiated by Members.

Mr. Vichenkov said he would submit ideas in writing to the BIML as and when new proposals came forward.

On the subject of databases, Mr. Vaucher said that METAS is setting up a database of normative documents, catalogues of approved instruments, legal requirements, etc. It was expected that this would be operational in December 2002. He felt that it is important to exchange information between the various legal metrology actors. He agreed that a forum could be a good information transmission media and invited Mr. Vichenkov to make use of the METAS forum.

Mrs. Annabi suggested that Messrs. Vichenkov and Vaucher might consider working together in close cooperation to harmonize such information together.

Reporting on WG 3 *Equipment*, Mr. Ragulin said that equipment should be chosen by order of priority, depending on specific local needs. A questionnaire has been drawn up and will be circulated once it has been translated, and an 85-page book sets out recommendations on choosing, setting up and installing measuring instruments.

There was general consensus that additional proposals are needed to define equipment needs.

Following a review by Mr. Magaña of the current objectives and terms of reference for the Working Groups (see insert), under **Item 3** very brief reports were given by representatives of **Regional Legal Metrology Organizations**.

The APLMF identified information, training and workshops as being key areas together with the harmonization of legislation and administration.

COOMET suggested that RLMOs should contribute to the development and implementation of OIML Recommendations and Documents.

SADCMEL has an active Technical Committee studying the question of training, the objective being to promote trade within the region, and set up local "train the trainer" courses.

Under **Item 4 Proposal for the 2002-2003 work program**, the key points were:

- To work with liaison organizations to ensure funding for developing countries (e.g. the World Bank, the EC, UNIDO and the WTO group on access for developing countries to standard-setting organizations);
- To ensure that OIML TC/SC work is followed by the Development Council for all areas of relevance to it;
- To regularly update the OIML Development Council web site, including training courses and lists of experts;
- To establish links to organizations that offer training; and
- To translate the Development Council web site into Spanish.

Under **Item 5.1, UNIDO/OIML/PTB cooperation**, participants were informed that funding had been obtained in 2001 to finance West African countries' activities.

Meeting conclusions (Item 9)

In line with discussions held during the Development Council meeting on Monday 24 September 2001 the following recommendations are made for consideration and future action:

- 1 The Council reviewed the Working Groups' terms of reference and recommended that the BIML consult Development Council members to update the composition thereof.
 - Switzerland will contribute its experience to Russia in the tasks of WG2 *Information*.
 - The Chairperson of the Development Council and the BIML are instructed by the Council to follow the progress of the 3 WGs, who are invited to communicate between each other.
 - The WGs are each invited to organize a meeting before the next Development Council meeting.
- 2 The WGs are asked to take into account the work of RLMOs concerning training, information and equipment in order to avoid any overlapping in their programs.
- 3 The Council requests its Chairperson to contact various bodies who may be able to finance legal metrology activities in developing countries, notably the World Bank, the European Commission and the Islamic Development Bank.
- 4 The Council recommends its Chairperson and the BIML to continue to work with the World Trade Organization and UNIDO on projects concerning legal metrology.
- 5 The Council calls on RLMOs to designate their representatives to form a Development Council "Think Tank". Where no representative is designated, the RLMO Chairperson will by default be considered as the representative.
- 6 The Council asked its Chairperson and the BIML to assist in the participation of Developing Countries in the work of TCs and SCs.
- 7 The Council requests CIML Members to send recent information to the BIML to regularly update information on the OIML web site concerning experts and training.
- 8 The Council requests the BIML to continue to develop the web site.
- 9 The Council underlines the importance of ensuring that Developing Countries have ready access to the Internet (and therefore e-mail and associated computer technologies). ■

OIML Development Council Work Program Report

The colored, indented text at the beginning of each section is taken from the proposals given at the last Development Council meeting which took place in London on 11 October 2000.

1 Technical work

"The Development Council should continue to participate actively in the revision of D 1 Law on Metrology and to maintain and increase its interest in certain important Technical Committees and Subcommittees so as to ensure that the interests of developing countries are taken into account. The list which the BIML had prepared of high priority projects could be used to establish priorities for the Development Council."

The US secretariat for TC 3 sent a working document proposal for a "Law on metrology" to the BIML on 2 February 2001. This was discussed at the joint OIML/BIPM/ILAC meeting held at the BIML on 21 February 2001 and a joint working group has been established to advance work on the document. The OIML is represented by Jean-François Magaña, Ghâiet-El-Mouna Annabi and Charles Ehrlich.

Actions:

- *A revised working document is currently being considered by the joint working group prior to being circulated within TC 3.*
- *The working document will later be examined to see whether it fulfils the needs identified for developing countries, particularly in the light of the UNIDO-OIML-PTB project (see 6 below).*
- *Having examined the list of high priority and priority projects established by the BIML, it has been decided that the Development Council will take a particular interest in the work of the following TCs/SCs:*
 - TC 3 *Metrological control;*
 - TC 6 *Prepackaged products;*
 - TC 7/SC 4 *Measuring instruments for road traffic;*
 - TC 9/SC 3 *Weights;*
 - TC 11/SC 1 *Resistance thermometers;*
 - TC 12 *Instruments for measuring electrical quantities;*
 - TC 16/SC 1 *Air pollution;*
 - TC 16/SC 3 *Pesticides and other toxic pollutant substances.*

2 Web site

"This could be further improved during the year and it is hoped that a Spanish version would also become available. Mr. Dunmill appealed to delegates to assist in keeping the information on experts and training courses up to date."

The Development Council part of the OIML web site has been completely revised. All nominated metrology experts are now available in a database on the site and can be searched by language spoken, by region or by subject. All training courses notified to the BIML are also now present on the site, again searchable by language, by subject or by country.

Actions:

- *The training and experts lists have been transferred to a database system on the web site to make searching for information easier;*
- *The BIML intends to provide a page of links to training establishments in order to provide more up-to-date information on training courses available;*
- *The site will be translated into Spanish as soon as possible, in order to make information on the Development Council more widely accessible;*
- *The BIML will make regular efforts to ensure that the information on experts and training courses is kept up to date.*

3 Training courses

"The Development Council needs to examine the possibilities for "validation" of training courses."

For the moment, details of the training courses recommended by CIML Members will be placed in a database available through the Development Council web site. It is not considered to be the role of the OIML to "validate" courses, although the use of external accreditation systems would be useful.

4 External liaisons and funding

"Mr. Dunmill explained that useful contacts had been made during the last year, but that other points on the work program had needed to be put in place before funding for any specific projects could be sought. It was therefore hoped that these activities could be pursued during the coming year."

Useful contacts were made last year with the World Bank and with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which need to be followed up this year.

In addition, the possibilities for closer cooperation with, for example, ISO DEVCO and the BIPM could be examined. The WTO has also initiated a series of informal meetings on the subject of developing country participation in standard-setting activities. The first meeting, which was held on 23 January 2001, was very useful and could lead to interesting developments, particularly in the area of funding.

Actions:

- *The BIML will follow up existing contacts and establish others, where possible, with organizations of interest to the Development Council.*
- *The BIML has provided information to the WTO following the meeting of 23 January 2001, and will continue to participate actively in this initiative. Another meeting may be held before the end of the year.*
- *A meeting with the World Bank had been organized for 13 September, which had to be cancelled. Efforts to organize meetings with the World Bank and with the European Commission will be continued.*

5 Working Groups

The three Working Groups on *Training* (Germany), *Information* (Russian Federation) and *Equipment* (Russian Federation) are following their established work programs.

Actions:

- *The Working Group information on the Development Council web site will continue to be updated whenever possible.*

- *The BIML has requested that these Working Groups provide updates on progress on their work programs at the Development Council meeting.*
- *The terms of reference and work programs of the Working Groups will be examined at the Development Council meeting to ensure that they still meet the needs of Development Council members.*

6 UNIDO-OIML-PTB project in African LDCs

The BIML sent a request for information on the existing metrology infrastructure to the seven countries which may benefit from this project (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda) in October 2000. Information has now been received from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea and Mozambique. This has been forwarded to UNIDO and the PTB and it is proposed to hold a meeting to discuss the next steps in this project.

Actions:

- *A meeting between the three organizations will be held as soon as possible.*

There have also been discussions about another project in certain West African countries, although a proposed initial meeting and presentation of the proposals to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in early September had to be cancelled. The BIML will continue to follow developments. ■

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Development Council in conjunction with the 37th CIML Meeting to be held in France in 2002.

36TH CIML MEETING

**Opening address by
Mr. V. Hristenko**

**Deputy Prime Minister of the
Government of the Russian Federation**

(Speech delivered by Mr. Podufalov, Director,
Department of Culture, Education and Science,
Government of the Russian Federation)



Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation I am delighted to be able to personally welcome you to this CIML Meeting, which is taking place in Russia for the very first time.

We consider the fact that you have chosen our country to hold this year's meeting of your distinguished organization - the International Organization of Legal Metrology - firstly as a sign of Russia's role and achievements in contributing to the founding and development of the OIML, and secondly as the stimulus for future activity on the part of Russia in the field of legal metrology.

Russian legal metrology has its origins in the tenth century. Today, Russia is on the way towards full integration in the world economy, is experiencing a transition to free market mechanisms and has the objective to join the WTO; we are paying particular attention to developing and strengthening international cooperation, including cooperation in the framework of international and regional organizations.

Over the past few years OIML activities have resulted in the need for international legal metrology cooperation to become more and more efficient. This cooperation, which was and still is the key component for creating new legislation, affects economic development in a large number of countries all over the world.

The development and implementation of harmonized documents for testing and verifying measuring instruments which are under governmental control and supervision is an extremely important element of the global system of economic cooperation.

Taking into account the significant role of ensuring accurate measurement results for the realization of commercial and scientific relations, Russia is endeavoring to maintain metrological liaisons with as many countries in the world as possible since the consequences of legal metrology are of particular significance for such fields as trade, health, environmental protection and safety.

I am also pleased to confirm that it is of course in the interest of our country to continue to develop and reinforce our efforts aimed at promoting and participating in all OIML activities.

I would like to wish CIML Members and all the participants of the 36th CIML Meeting a very successful meeting, and we look forward to a longstanding fruitful cooperation in the future concerning OIML activities. ■



36TH CIML MEETING**Opening address by
Mr. Voronin****President of the Gosstandart of Russia**

Dear Participants in the 36th Meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology,
Dear representatives of international, regional and national organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor for me to welcome you in the name of the State Committee for Standardization and Metrology of the Russian Federation to this CIML Meeting, which is being held for the first time in our country.

Legal metrology in Russia has a long history, starting out with the Tsar monitoring weights and measures in the X century - in fact the Church had responsibility for carrying out this surveillance. This limited scope of legal metrology gradually gained ground thanks to Peter the Great's reforms in the XVIII century and to the ukases of the Tsar in 1835 and 1842, up to the time of D. Mendeleev. From 1899 on, verification took on importance nationally through a network of verification chambers, one of which gave rise to the current VNIIMS which celebrated its hundredth anniversary last year.

In 1938 a certain ideology was established in the URSS in the field of measurements (units, standards, tests, verification, surveillance). Essential conditions were instigated in order to adopt a systemic approach to this problem. A national metrology service was formed to ensure the uniformity of measurements in the country.

The Gosstandart of Russia was entrusted with certain powers by the Government of the Russian Federation to represent Russia on the CIML. The Gosstandart much appreciates the activities of this international intergovernmental organization and regards cooperation between the OIML and Russian metrological institutions, other bodies, researchers and experts as being of high importance.

The OIML, including the International Committee of Legal Metrology, has done a very creative job and this has caused both the Organization's international standing and prestige to be elevated and also the efficiency of its activities to be increased.

Let me quote a few examples:

- a modern international legal metrology cooperation infrastructure has been established and functions under the aegis of the OIML;
- the organization and the legislation of metrological activities in OIML Member States and in other countries around the world are established on the basis of OIML Documents and Recommendations, thus reflecting the modern tendencies and perspectives of economic and social evolutions. It is not purely fortuitous if the European Union is planning on making reference to OIML Documents and Recommendations in its directives on measuring instruments;
- the OIML Certificate System is becoming more and more widespread, including in Russia, which has led to a reduction in the costs involved in reverifying imported measuring instruments and also a reduction in the time needed for them to be put into use by the national economic authorities.

These aspects, and many others, have allowed OIML activity to reach a remarkable level of success in the fields of industrial product quality, consumer protection and the elimination of technical barriers to trade. This activity therefore constitutes an element of technical regulation in OIML Members States.

As far as Russia is concerned, the Gosstandart of Russia metrological institutes, and first and foremost the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Metrological Service (VNIIMS), are participating in OIML activities.

And as you also know, Russian researchers and experts have always played (and continue to play) an active role in the work of key OIML bodies as well as within the CIML and the BIML, including the roles of CIML Vice President and First Vice President. These specialists have participated in finding solutions to OIML policy problems and to the development and setting up of the long term policy. Despite communication difficulties between the managing and legislative bodies in the context of market relations, we have strived to maintain our level of participation in the management of OIML technical bodies at the same level (34 %). As a result, over 15 % of published international Documents and Recommendations include contributions from Russian authors.

Nowadays we are seeing a growing tendency that the scope of legal metrology activities is broadening out at national level due to the emergence of new fields in which state regulation is very present (in analytical chemistry, electromagnetic compatibility, in the games market, etc.), as well as at international level given the process of globalization in trade, industry or information.

All of this gives rise to the need for strict requirements as concerns the compatibility of metrological prescriptions, and leads to compatibility in the field of

conformity evaluation. This is why we support the idea of creating a global measurement system that standardizes these measurements.

Mutual confidence in the context of metrological activities is becoming increasingly important and is obtained thanks to accreditation, inter-laboratory comparisons, the creation of quality systems by way of participation in mutual recognition agreements, and more efficient working methods at regional level.

These goals and perspectives are defined by the OIML for the XXI century. The Gosstandart of Russia, its researchers and experts - our colleagues - who are working in the field of industry, science and the economy will actively participate in OIML related matters with a view to resolving a number of legal metrology problems with the ultimate aim of providing solutions to topical questions concerning the economic and social development of the world community.

To conclude my brief speech may I wish all Members of the International Committee of Legal Metrology and all the participants in this distinguished OIML forum a fruitful outcome to their busy work schedule; may I also wish you health and success in your furthering of metrology and international cooperation!

Thank you very much for your attention. ■



36TH CIML MEETING**Opening address by
Gerard J. Faber****President, International Committee
of Legal Metrology**

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Colleagues,

It is indeed my pleasure to welcome you to the opening of this 36th Meeting of our Committee and I thank you in advance for your participation which, I am sure, will be as positive and fruitful as usual.

This CIML Meeting starts in the wake of two other important meetings which many of you have attended: a meeting of the OIML Development Council and a meeting of the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations. Mrs. Annabi, for the Development Council, and myself for the RLMOs, will report on the output of both meetings, which may have significant consequences for the work and the future direction and development of our Organization.

It is now already nearly a year since our Eleventh Conference, and one of our main duties this week will be to look at how the decisions of that Conference have been or are being implemented. In particular, we will have to examine the progress already made in two very



important areas, the Mutual Acceptance Arrangement and the international marking of prepacked products, and make sure that they are on the right track and will come to a successful conclusion in due course.

Last but not least, this CIML Meeting takes place at a crucial period in the life of the BIML - and therefore of the OIML as a whole: as you are of course aware, Mr. Magaña is taking over as Director of the BIML from Mr. Athané. On your behalf I have been carefully looking at the situation in order to be sure that this transition is happening in the best possible manner for the benefits of the OIML.

These are, my dear Colleagues, the most important topics that we will have to examine and/or decide upon during this meeting. For some of them I intend to say some introductory words on the occasion of this opening address. However, according to tradition, I would like to start with some words concerning our new Members.

As you know, during the past twelve months the number of OIML Member States has remained unchanged. Concerning the Corresponding Members, there were several changes with the accessions of Benin, Cambodia, Comores, Gabon, Malta and Uzbekistan, and the delisting of Colombia, Ecuador and Malawi, for not having paid their annual subscriptions over a number of years. Therefore, globally, the number of OIML Member States and Corresponding Members has slightly increased since our last meeting.

Concerning the composition of our Committee, a number of changes occurred with the appointment of the following new CIML Members:

- Mrs. Bennett, for Australia,
- Mr. Koreshkov, for Belarus,
- Mr. Lagauterie, for France,
- Mr. Chun Haeng Cho, for the Republic of Korea,
- Mr. Tanaka, for Japan.

It is my pleasure to welcome all these new CIML Members, amongst whom three had already attended our London meetings, and to thank them in advance for their participation in our work.

This week I received a letter from Mr. Li Chuanqing from the People's Republic of China announcing that he will have to leave the CIML because of changes in his responsibilities and that he will be replaced by Mr. Wang Qiping, Vice-Minister of AQSIQ. Furthermore I have been informed that at the end of the month, Mr. Bennett from the United Kingdom will also have to leave the CIML because of his appointment as Deputy Director of the NPL. After his departure, Mr. Birdseye will act as UK CIML Member until such time as an official decision is taken concerning this position. So may I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Li and

Mr. Bennett for their new responsibilities, and to thank them for the role they have played in the OIML and especially their outstanding role in the Presidential Council. It is of course with pleasure that I welcome the new Members, Mr. Wang and, for the time being at least, Mr. Birdseye and I wish them much success in their new role as Committee Members.

Slightly under a year ago the Eleventh Conference made a number of important decisions concerning the OIML Long Term Policy, technical activities, liaisons with other international and regional institutions, and of course the budget for the next four years and other financial matters. During our CIML Meeting all these points will be carefully examined under the various items of our agenda. I do not intend to elaborate on these immediately. I would just like to assure you that all your discussions and suggestions will be carefully examined by the Presidential Council and by the Bureau and will serve as a basis for directing - or even on some occasions re-directing - the relevant OIML activities. I may predict, for example, that the relationship between the OIML and certain European bodies will give rise to very interesting discussions. Please feel free to express your views and possibly your criticisms!

The situation within the BIML will also be covered by an item on our agenda and you will have the possibility to ask your questions on this occasion. Just as an introduction let me say that I have considered it to be of the highest priority for me to carefully monitor the transition between Mr. Athané and Mr. Magaña. I can report to you that I consider that Mr. Magaña has so far been able to devote most of his time to policy matters and to external liaisons. In parallel, Mr. Athané has continued to exercise his responsibilities as Director while making sure that his successor was informed step by step of all the aspects of the BIML life. I have multiplied the contacts with the BIML by e-mail or telephone, but also through frequent visits during which I had the opportunity to discuss either with

Messrs. Athané and Magaña together, or only with one of them and more particularly with Mr. Magaña in order to exchange with him views concerning the future developments of the OIML and its Bureau. I must say that I am fully satisfied with the way the transition is taking place but I will of course be ready to listen to your own views. The transition period will end tomorrow on the occasion of the OIML reception and on Thursday morning, for the closing session of our meeting, Mr. Magaña will sit at this table as the new BIML Director.

These are, my dear Colleagues, the introductory remarks that I wanted to make on this occasion. However, before closing my opening address, I think it is appropriate to look a little more towards the future. As you know, during the London CIML Meeting, I was re-elected President of the CIML for a limited three year additional term. Therefore a new President will have to be elected on the occasion of the 38th CIML meeting, within two years' time. Such an election has to be prepared well in advance in order to identify possible candidates, to inform the CIML about these candidacies and to decide about the election procedure. As current CIML President I have of course a strong responsibility in preparing the election of my successor and I will ask the Presidential Council to assist me in this respect. It is clear however that you are all also deeply concerned and therefore I invite all those of you who may have proposals to offer to contact me privately before the 37th CIML meeting next year so that, during the meeting, I can already give some relevant information. Be sure that I will consider very seriously any suggestions I receive.

So, at the end of my opening address, may I ask the BIML Director to proceed with the roll-call of participants before we embark on the various items on our agenda.

Thank you for your attention, and may I wish you a very successful meeting. ■



36TH CIML MEETING

Moscow, 25–27 September 2001

REPORT BY CHRIS PULHAM, BIML

The International Committee of Legal Metrology was convened by its President, Mr. Gerard Faber, and met from 25th through 27th September 2001 in the conference room of the Intourist Hotel, Moscow.

Opening addresses were given by Mr. Podufalov, on behalf of the Russian Government, Mr. Voronin, Chairman of Gosstandart and Gerard Faber, CIML President. These are printed in full in this Bulletin.

Forty-seven CIML Members were present or represented out of fifty-seven and it was established that the statutory quorum of three-quarters was therefore reached. Following the approval of the minutes of the 35th CIML Meeting (**Item 1**) Mr. Faber reviewed the decisions and resolutions of the Eleventh Conference (**Item 2**) and commented on the extent to which they were being implemented, or if not yet implemented then which actions the Committee still had to carry out, especially on the occasion of this 36th Meeting. The Committee expressed its satisfaction for the progress that had already been made.

The Committee then examined the 1999–2002 *Action Plan* and its extension to cover the period 2003–2004 (**Item 3**). Mr. Athané recalled the process that had been followed to review the initial *Action Plan* and to consider extending it to cover the period 2003–2004 in line with the decision of the Eleventh Conference. This process had involved the Bureau, the Presidential Council and all CIML Members and had resulted in a final draft *Action Plan* being submitted to this 36th CIML Meeting for comments, together with a draft Resolution submitted for approval by the CIML. The *Action Plan* is published in this issue of the Bulletin, and constitutes the basis for OIML strategy in the coming years.

Since Mr. Faber had already given detailed information concerning membership in his opening address (see earlier), under **Item 4** only brief additional points were brought up concerning the situation of certain OIML Members. However, Mr. Magaña reported that Malaysia and Vietnam had informed the Bureau that

they were considering upgrading their membership to Member State, but no final decisions had yet been made. Certain other Corresponding Members were also considering doing likewise but it was too early to give more detailed information at this stage.

It was also reported that unfortunately some countries were experiencing difficulties in paying their contributions, though the BIML is pleased to advise that at the time of writing this account, a large proportion of these outstanding contributions has been received. Two countries are still late in paying and payment deadlines were fixed in such a way as to grant adequate time for these Members to settle their accounts.

To summarize the discussions on financial matters (**Item 5**), the Committee adopted the Auditor's report for 2000; this document will be submitted to the Twelfth Conference. Mr. Athané reported that the financial situation of the Organization was globally quite healthy; the budget would be adhered to with no problem. Mr. Magaña spoke about the January 2002 changeover to the Euro and a new presentation of BIML accounts in order to better estimate the operational costs of the various bodies constituting the OIML and those of the various products and services provided by the Bureau (web site, publications, overheads, etc.). He explained that a new pricing policy concerning OIML publications and services would be implemented in January 2002 (see the separate booklet inserted in this edition) and that the BIML is currently working on a project to enable customers to purchase and download OIML publications directly via the web site, including credit card payment online.

Mr. Faber reminded participants that the role of the Presidential Council (**Item 6**) is to help the President prepare discussions at the CIML level, it being understood that the Council does not actually take any decisions by itself. In 2001, the Presidential Council met in February and then in September in order to review the output of the Eleventh Conference and 35th CIML meeting and to prepare the decisions which might be made during the 36th CIML Meeting. The composition of the Council is printed on the inside front cover of each Bulletin.

Introducing **Item 7 BIML Staff**, Mr. Athané reminded the participants that the BIML currently comprises ten members of staff including the new and the former Directors, two Assistant Directors, one Administrator, one Engineer, one Editor, two Secretaries and one Office clerk. A second Office clerk retired in August 2000 but has not yet been replaced in order to allow Mr. Magaña to reconsider the BIML staff situation globally and to possibly appoint an additional person if necessary.

Mr. Magaña added that he was currently considering the global missions of the BIML and would

draw conclusions concerning the BIML staff and its qualification following this 36th CIML Meeting. For the time being he had made no decision concerning the position which was vacant since August 2000. However, he was progressively re-qualifying the responsibilities of the two Secretaries in order to free up more of the technical staff's time to focus on more strategic tasks. He noted that there was also an increasing need for expertise in the field of computers and internet; a specific application example was to improve and modernize the OIML web site to cater for TC/SC forums and document exchanges. For the time being experts would be hired to carry out specific tasks over fixed periods of time before defining the permanent staffing needs of the Bureau.

Attila Szilvássy's contract as BIML Assistant Director was renewed for a period of five years from September 2002 - in fact by unanimous vote. Mr. Faber congratulated Mr. Szilvássy who expressed his gratitude to the Committee for its decision and affirmed his willingness to continue to serve the OIML in the best possible way.

Brief information was then given concerning the transition period between the two Directors - it was confirmed that the hand-over was perfectly orchestrated and that Mr. Athané would take on the role of Advisor to the Director from October 2001 through December 2002. A written report describing the BIML activities from October 2000 through September 2001 was then distributed; this report is published later in this edition.

A written report on **Item 8 Technical activities** prepared by the BIML was handed out and presented by Mr. Issaev, who reported an increase in the global volume of OIML technical activities compared with previous years. He evoked the situation of certain vacant TCs/SCs, those for which the number of

P-members was below the minimum specified by the *Directives for the Technical Work*, and finally those that were facing temporary difficulties in their work.

Mr. Szilvássy said that thirty-two committee drafts had been developed since October 2000, which was significantly more than during any other preceding years; in addition, a number of TCs/SCs had been reactivated over the past eighteen months. All these elements proved that the OIML technical activity was improving.

Other key points were:

- Priority and high priority projects have been identified and listed - this list was endorsed by the Committee and would be published and posted on the OIML web site;
- There is an urgent need to accelerate the work on the revision of D 1 *Law on Metrology* and that of D 11 *Electronic Instruments*;
- Papers should be developed on measurement uncertainty, software and the statistical methods to be used in legal metrology controls;
- It was most critical to find a Member State who would volunteer to undertake responsibility for TC 13 *Acoustics and Vibration* owing in particular to the rapid progress in the development or revision of IEC Standards.

Mr. Szilvássy indicated that information on OIML activities was now systematically available on the OIML web site in the form of a database.

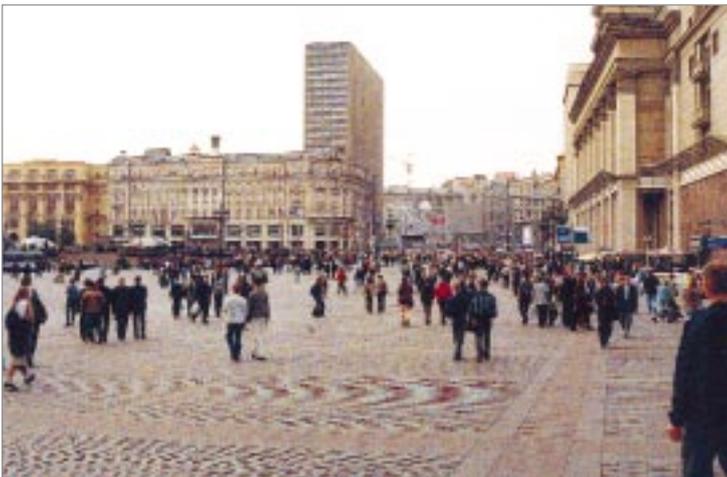
The Committee approved the following four draft Recommendations:

- Non-invasive sphygmomanometers. Part 1: Mechanical; Part 2: Automated (Revision of R 16);
- Liquid-in-glass thermometers (R 133);
- Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water. Part 2: Test methods (R 49-2);
- Heat meters. Part 1: General requirements; Part 2: Pattern approval and initial verification tests (Revision of R 75).

Mr. Magaña explained that the Bureau was developing a number of information technology tools and activities with the aim of accelerating OIML technical work and facilitating Members' participation therein, for example by introducing the use of Internet-based discussion forums for TC/SC project work.

He also advised that BIML correspondence would soon be sent by e-mail, though parallel snail-mailing would continue for as long as necessary.

An increasing number of OIML Publications may already be downloaded from the OIML web site, especially all those connected with the *Certificate System*. Within a few months all OIML Publications will be



available as PDF files - the BIML has noted that additionally, an increasing number of customers request electronic versions rather than paper documents. To facilitate purchases of these publications, an online purchasing system using credit cards is being developed on the OIML web site.

Commenting on the possibility of using Internet-based video-conferencing, Mr. Magaña said that for the time being the Bureau was at a very experimental stage, using simple and inexpensive facilities for internal use only. Over time though, it may prove possible to use this kind of technology for online technical meetings.

Another idea put forward by Mr. Magaña would be for each TC/SC secretariat to use a web site from which the working papers would be available. Comments from members of the TC/SC would be sent to the site directly and would be immediately available to the secretariat and the other members.

Mr. Dunmill mentioned that the *Directives for the Technical Work* are being revised by the Bureau since the existing *Directives* had been in place since 1993 and many working methods had changed. The revision had also been made necessary by the output of the WTO/TBT Agreement, the changes in the relationship between TCs and connected SCs, and evolutions in the kind of papers developed by TCs/SCs. The various forms published at the end of the *Directives* would also soon be made available in electronic format to make their use easier by TCs/SCs (for example when preparing their annual reports) and to standardize their format. It was also necessary to take into consideration the changes that had occurred since 1993 in the corresponding ISO/IEC working methods while considerably simplifying these methods in order to make their implementation by OIML TCs/SCs easier.

Mr. Boudissa suggested that CD-ROMs could also be used by the Bureau as an alternative to the Internet for those countries that are not yet connected up to the net; Mr. Magaña agreed with this proposal.

A written report prepared by the BIML on the *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments (Item 9)* was distributed and commented by Mr. Kochsiek. After outlining its history he gave information concerning developments over the last twelve months, including the interaction between the *System* and the *Mutual Acceptance Arrangement*. He also gave statistics concerning certificates already issued, categories of instruments to which the *System* applies, Issuing Authorities and Applicants. Finally, he explained that the paper describing the operational rules of the *System* was being revised, with a new version expected for mid 2002 following a postal consultation of CIML Members. The scope of the *System* would be enlarged in two directions: (i) the certification of types of modules and (ii) the certification of types of families (of instruments or of modules). These actions were also foreseen in the

Action Plan (published in this Bulletin). In addition the revision of the operational rules of the *System* would create a shift in responsibilities from the CIML Members to the Issuing Authorities, plus it will contain new provisions for the identification of the certified types. Mr. Ehrlich commented that certain points would probably be clarified when examining the state of progress of the MAA under item 10. However, it should be kept in mind that the MAA paper was a framework for the development of specific acceptance agreements that would remain of a non-binding nature to a large extent.

Mr. Szilvássy pointed out that a database of certificates had already been posted on the OIML web site and that it was possible to find information concerning all registered certificates, Applicants, Issuing Authorities and applicable Recommendations.

The Committee decided that two newly approved Recommendations (R 16 *Sphygmomanometers* and R 133 *Liquid-in-glass thermometers*) would become applicable within the *System* as soon as published.

Opening discussions on **Item 10** *Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA)* Mr. Ehrlich said that the advantage of the MAA will be to provide for a mechanism for examining testing laboratories at a deeper level than currently existed with the *Certificate System*. Only a summary of discussions is given in this Bulletin, since a more detailed account is published in the official Minutes of the Meeting which may be downloaded from the OIML web site.

As co-secretariat of OIML TC 3/SC 5 on conformity assessment, Mr. Ehrlich reviewed the progress of the work which had been ongoing for almost four years to develop an arrangement through which test data obtained in legal metrology testing laboratories in one OIML Member State would be accepted and used by responsible bodies in other OIML Member States, either towards the issuing of national type approval certificates in these other countries or at least towards obtaining some other authorization to market and sell the corresponding instruments in such countries. Such an arrangement would complement the *OIML Certificate System* and would benefit manufacturers of measuring instruments by eliminating the requirements for duplicative tests. He pointed out that the MAA would be an arrangement among issuing authorities or other national responsible bodies, not among governments, testing laboratories or CIML Members.

Mr. Ehrlich explained how it would be possible to implement the concept and obtain confidence among the participants in the competence of the various testing laboratories without incurring excessive costs and without creating "clubs" that would exclude certain countries. To this end the 8 CD had been supplemented by a checklist (currently at the stage of 2 CD) intended for issuing authorities and testing laboratories carrying

out OIML type evaluations. The MAA would serve as the framework for developing a set of signed documents each being referred to as "declaration of mutual confidence" for a given category of measuring instruments covered by an OIML Recommendation implemented within the *OIML Certificate System*. As already mentioned the signature of a declaration of mutual confidence would not create any binding obligation with the exception that once a participant had accepted the test data, these data would have the same legal value as if they emanated from the participant's test laboratories.

The process would include notifying the BIML of the interest of a given country in signing a declaration for a particular type of instrument. The BIML would then notify all CIML Members. An ad-hoc committee on participation review (with the BIML as secretariat) would coordinate the assessment of participating testing laboratories and prepare a report discussing the evaluation of the competences of those laboratories. The BIML would also facilitate the operation of the system including the processing of possible appeals. This committee would be comprised of experts appointed by and representing issuing authorities or national responsible bodies.

Mrs. Bennett said that Australia was strongly in support of the objective of achieving general agreement amongst OIML issuing authorities for the mutual acceptance of test data and appreciated the work developed under the US secretariat. Australia had decided to proceed with bilateral agreements with certain of its trading partners, including the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; Mr. Ehrlich noted that bilateral agreements could indeed facilitate the development of the OIML MAA.

Mr. Kildal asked for information concerning the degree of cooperation with ILAC and whether a parallel cooperation with IAF already existed or would exist in the future. In fact IAF was establishing an international MRA on product certification which could help the OIML in establishing a system that would be less costly if it benefited from the IAF system.

Mr. Ehrlich replied that there was no direct cooperation between TC 3/SC 5 and ILAC and that no direct interaction of ILAC or IAF in the operation of the OIML MAA was anticipated. Mr. Kildal asked whether or not the implementation of the system would create extra costs for the BIML and therefore for the OIML Member States.

Mr. Ehrlich admitted that there would be extra costs for the BIML, but that these would be more or less independent from the solution chosen for competence assessment. Mr. Bennett expressed his appreciation for the progress made in the 8th draft compared with the previous one.

Mr. Vaucher said that he was still convinced that the MAA was necessary and urgent. He also appreciated the fact that it was drafted in a much simpler way than before, which would facilitate its implementation at reasonable costs without preventing any country from participating. He also suggested that the scope of the draft should be enlarged so that not only the test reports should be recognized but also the evaluation of these test reports, i.e. the OIML certificates or declarations of conformity.

Mr. Boudissa recognized that the proposed system would save a lot of time and money and facilitate commercial transactions amongst countries by avoiding overheads and duplication of tests. However, from the point of view of developing countries there were problems since the system would be accessible only for those countries that possess the necessary test resources and checking facilities as well as technological expertise. In developing countries these facilities and this knowledge did not yet exist, which could prevent them from participating in the system. He therefore suggested that the OIML could organize training seminars on all the aspects linked with mutual acceptance so that the future participation of these countries in the system would be positive.

Mr. Ehrlich appreciated this proposal and suggested Mr. Boudissa might like to express his view in a written form for easier examination by TC 3/SC 5.

Mr. Sinyangwe said that the topic was very interesting for developing countries that do not manufacture measuring instruments (and therefore do not issue OIML certificates) but that have to import such instruments from industrialized countries. He asked how these developing countries might fit into the system.

Mr. Ehrlich replied that in his opinion the MAA would be most useful for those countries that possess test facilities. Therefore developing countries having no facilities to evaluate test data should limit themselves to the acceptance of OIML certificates. However there could be an educational role, for example through the participation in the evaluation committee.

Mr. Magaña noted that while the MAA contained a mechanism to build confidence between signatories it would also increase confidence in certificates. Therefore a country that had no facilities to issue certificates could nevertheless declare its confidence in the certificates issued by other countries. This would be a kind of "unilateral" declaration.

Concerning the issue of legal liability, Mr. Birch noted that the issuing authorities would assume legal liability for the test data they receive; in the case of declarations of mutual confidence the CIML Members, when signing, would assume legal liability for the issuing authorities.

To conclude this discussion, Mr. Faber thanked Mr. Ehrlich and TC 3/SC 5 for the work that had been

accomplished. He also said that he was convinced of the need to rapidly develop the MAA since the acceptance of test data was an obvious necessity.

Mr. Ehrlich introduced **Item 11** *IQ mark for pre-packaged goods* with a general review of the status of revision of R 87 *Net content of packages* which initially contained an annex proposing the establishment of an IQ mark. Many comments had been received from TC 6 members concerning the 2nd committee draft revision of R 87 and, based on these comments, a 3rd draft was expected to be distributed by December 2002.

The Presidential Council of February 2001 had decided that the IQ mark itself should no longer be a part of R 87 but rather an independent paper which should specify the requirements to be met by packers to have the packages they produced certified for conformity with R 87. This work would start (initially at the level of a small working group of the Presidential Council) when the revision of R 87 is completed.

Mr. Zhagora pointed out that "IQ" was already used as the abbreviation for "intelligence quotient". Mr. Ehrlich said that he would examine whether this may create any confusion and if so he would try to find another abbreviation for the OIML mark.

Mr. Birch said that he was disappointed by the delay in establishing the IQ mark since it would respond to a clear demand from manufacturers. He asked to what extent industry had been requested to comment on the draft in addition to national legal authorities, but Mr. Ehrlich replied that as far as he knew comments received were only from CIML Members; he did not know to which extent these CIML Members had consulted their national manufacturers.

Mrs. Annabi then reported on **Item 12** *Development Council meeting* and Mr. Faber gave an account of the *RLMO meeting* - both these summaries are published separately.

Under **Item 13** reports were given on *Liaisons with international and regional institutions*.

Meter Convention/ILAC/OIML. Mr. Faber evoked the joint meeting that had been held at the BIML in February 2001, with 14 persons representing the three organizations. The activities carried out within each organization and within the *Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology* over the last twelve months were reviewed with a view to identifying those that might influence, or be influenced by, the activities of one or the two other organizations: CIPM MRA, ILAC MRA, CIPM/ILAC MoU, OIML MAA, accreditation of laboratories that perform legal metrology evaluations and tests, development of a model law of metrology (for which a joint working group was established), assistance to developing countries in the establishment of sound metrology, legal metrology and accreditation bodies (identified as a priority action for which ILAC and the OIML would establish a joint working group with, in the future, a

participation expected from the BIPM), organization of an international seminar to follow up the 1998 Braunschweig seminar, coordinated input to ISO 17011 in order to make this standard acceptable to national metrology institutes. It was finally decided that the next Meter Convention/ILAC/OIML meeting would be held at the BIPM in February 2002.

WTO. Mr. Magaña mentioned the numerous contacts with the WTO/TBT Committee which included active participation in meetings, including the seminars on the occasion of which the "international standard-setting organizations" explain their objectives, demonstrate how they fulfill the relevant WTO rules and develop mutual information; in addition special attention was drawn to developing countries in order to facilitate their participation in the preparation of international standards. There had also been more recent and specific cooperation in the assistance to developing countries in the field of metrology and legal metrology, with a regional seminar held in Paris at the end of 2000 and a paper being prepared for the attention of the WTO which seemed to be now quite conscious of the role of metrology in trade and willing to support the OIML initiatives with a view to promoting metrology with various international and regional funding bodies.

European Union bodies. Mr. Magaña reminded the participants that at the 35th CIML Meeting information had been given concerning the development of the MID and what was envisaged at that time as "OIML Normative Documents" to give presumption of conformity with the essential requirements of the MID. Since then, EU Commission Representatives had clearly indicated that such presumption would be given by the OIML Recommendations themselves without any need for additional papers to be drawn up by the OIML.

Concerning CEN and CENELEC, Mr. Magaña explained that contacts resulted from the fact that the MID provided for two kinds of presumption of conformity: OIML Recommendations and European



harmonized standards to be developed by CEN/CENELEC following mandates delivered by the EU Commission. It was therefore appropriate to ensure that this would not result in too much competition between the OIML and CEN/CENELEC.

Mr. Faber confirmed that the Presidential Council had examined to what extent the OIML, as an international legal metrology body, should pay attention to the activity of regional standardization bodies and what the role of the Bureau should be in this connection.

As a general rule for the future, a distinction should be made between two types of agreements: (i) agreements limited to exchange of information, which should be concluded by the directors/general secretaries of both organizations without the need to consult the CIML, and (ii) agreements containing more than a simple exchange of information, which should be discussed and approved by the CIML. A policy paper governing liaisons between the OIML and other international and regional bodies would be drawn in time for the next CIML Meeting.

Both Mr. Kildal and Mr. Vaucher expressed their appreciation for the BIML's role in promoting the implementation of OIML Recommendations at the European level. It was the responsibility of the OIML to harmonize metrological and technical requirements and it was therefore in its interest to have OIML Recommendations recognized by the European Union; at the same time this would avoid other organizations developing standards containing perhaps conflicting requirements which would then have to be harmonized.

Mr. Magaña commented that the OIML was facing a kind of challenge in so far as in the field of standardization, the prevailing standard was the one that was developed most rapidly. The OIML had to accelerate its working methods in order to develop or revise its Recommendations more rapidly.

Moving on to the next item on the agenda, both Mr. John Birch and Mr. Bernard Athané were appointed CIML Honorary Members under **Item 14**. Mr. Faber commented that Mr. Birch had for a long time been an outstanding CIML and Presidential Council Member and he had proved his ability to participate very actively in practically all discussions, whatever the subject. He had also demonstrated to the Committee and to the Council that it was necessary to think not only along technical lines but also in terms of strategy and policy.

Mr. Faber also congratulated Mr. Athané for his contribution to the development of metrological science and his action as BIML Director, and a reception was given by the OIML on Thursday 27 September evening during which Mr. Athané's nomination was celebrated.

The question of future CIML meetings was discussed under **Item 15**. The Committee decided to hold its 37th Meeting in France around late September or early October 2002, organized by the BIML under the supervision of the CIML President and his Council. Then Mr. Tanaka officially invited the Committee to hold its 38th Meeting in Kyoto in 2003, on the occasion of the centenary of the establishment of the Japanese legal metrology institute. The Committee expressed its gratitude to Mr. Tanaka for this invitation which it accepted in principle, noting that a final decision would have to be taken during the 37th Meeting. In addition to the longstanding Israeli invitation, an invitation had also been received from Germany concerning the 39th CIML Meeting to be held in connection with the Twelfth Conference in 2004. The Committee decided to consider the Israeli invitation as the first option and the German one as the second option, the final decision having to be made in 2002.

Under **Item 16 Other matters** Mr. Magaña gave information concerning the proposed lectures he had received for the workshop *Legal metrology in 2020*. There was however not sufficient time to organize this workshop in February 2002 as initially planned. He therefore proposed that the workshop should be held in September or October 2002 in connection with the 37th CIML Meeting. The Committee agreed with this proposal and Mr. Magaña added that there was still time to put forward additional lectures and that the Presidential Council would make the final selection from amongst all those submitted.

The decisions and resolutions (**Item 17**) were adopted by the Committee during its last session on Thursday 27 September. As this was the first time that Mr. Magaña was participating as BIML Director, Mr. Faber expressed his strong support and wishes for a successful carrier in his new role. He also reiterated his words of thanks to Mr. Athané for his longstanding management of the BIML.

Mr. Magaña thanked Mr. Faber and all CIML Members for their confidence, and expressed his



recognition to Mr. Athané and to the three other BIML staff members present for their assistance and support.

In closing the meeting, Mr. Faber expressed his most sincere thanks to the Russian Hosts, to the two Directors and BIML Staff, and the two CIML Vice-Presidents and all Members of the Presidential Council for their help. He also thanked the team of interpreters and last but not least all the participants in the 36th CIML Meeting, including Observers from Corres-

ponding Members and RLMOs and especially CIML Members for their fruitful participation in discussions and decisions making.

To conclude Mr. Faber invited all CIML Members to meet again in France next year.

Mr. Issaev, on behalf of the Russian Authorities, expressed his pleasure for having hosted this CIML Meeting and invited the participants to the technical and other visits for which they had registered. ■

Meeting of Regional Legal Metrology Organizations

The RLMO meeting was organized in connection with, but not as a part of, the 36th CIML Meeting. The complete report of the RLMO meeting is attached to the Minutes of the 36th CIML Meeting. The conclusions of the RLMO meeting were presented to the Committee which, after some minor amendments, considered them as an acceptable basis for the development of an OIML policy paper. The final conclusions are as follows:

Exchange of information concerning RLMOs

Each RLMO presented the main aspects of its activities. The following issues were highlighted:

- Need to improve the mutual information and coordination between the RLMOs concerning the development of training materials.
- Need to identify those skills and facilities which are present in only a few countries.
- Interest in trying to associate consumers in the work of RLMOs.
- Need to make funding organizations aware of the work of RLMOs.
- Need that each OIML Member be a member of at least one RLMO.

Participation of RLMOs in OIML work

- How could the RLMOs associate non OIML Members in OIML technical work?
- How should the specific needs of a region be represented and taken into account in the work of TCs/SCs?
- It was concluded that RLMOs might be - and should be - listed as organizations in liaison in the different TCs/SCs which would allow their needs to be expressed as such and not only as comments from one country, and would give them the possibility to be represented by a non-OIML member should they so wish.
- It was also concluded that RLMOs could facilitate the implementation of OIML Recommendations and should

probably play an important role in the implementation of the future MAAs.

Relations between RLMOs

- It was noted that there was a strong need to improve communication between the RLMOs in order to coordinate actions, avoid duplication of work, avoid deviations in the interpretation of OIML Recommendations and share experience.
- A meeting should be organized each year with the Chairpersons and/or nominated representatives of the RLMOs, the CIML President, the Chairperson of the Development Council and the BIML Director acting as facilitator.
- The BIML should distribute all relevant information among the different RLMOs and provide means for facilitating mutual information.

Relations between RLMOs and the Development Council

- The RLMOs and the Development Council should have close interconnections in order to avoid overlapping of work (in particular in the field of training) and to ensure good coordination and complementarity of the actions carried out.

RLMOs and training issues

- This matter had already been dealt with in connection with the various items above.

Conclusion

- The BIML was instructed to prepare a policy paper concerning the position of RLMOs in the OIML, this paper being examined by the CIML President and the Presidential Council in time for the next CIML Meeting. ■