



OIML Seminar on Conformity to Type (CTT)

29-30 June 2011, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Perspectives of an OIML Type Approval Utilising Economy: New Zealand

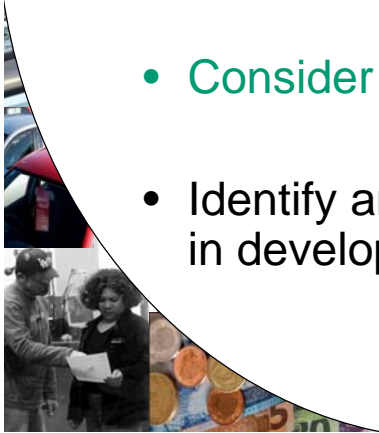
OIML Seminar on Conformity to Type (CTT) Utrecht, the Netherlands, 29-30 June 2011

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Presentation Outline

- Measurement and Product Safety Service's Role - focus legal metrology
- Give an overview - size and scope of New Zealand Type Approval regime
- Consider the need for a CTT programme
- Identify and discuss aspects to be considered in developing a CTT Programme



Measurement and Product Safety Service

- Operational unit in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs
- Responsible for administration and enforcement of:
 - Trade Measurement**
 - Product Safety**
 - Fuel Quality**
- Inspectors - national focus, regionally based
- laboratories - ISO 17025 Accredited (mass, volume and length metrology) – currently not R76 Type Approval



Measurement and Product Safety Service

- **Legal Metrology activities:**
 - Legislation
 - Provision of physical standards
 - National type approval
 - Accrediting private sector verifiers
 - Surveillance and enforcement
 - International Linkages
- Utilizing Participant OIML MAA's: R49, R76 and R60
- **Perspectives** of: Regulator, LM Authority, economy outside Europe, reliant on international OIML Approval Testing

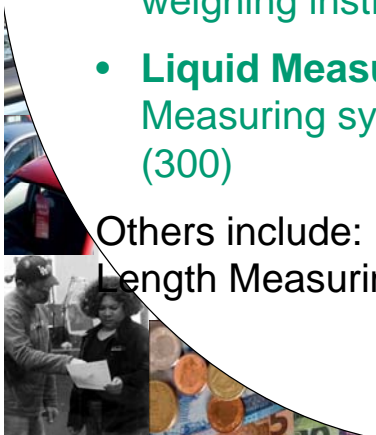
SIZE - NZ National Type Approval Regime

Nationally NZ has approximately **2000 instrument types** approved.

The largest categories are:

- **Weighing Instruments** - Including: automatic, semi-automatic, beltweighers, price computing and counting weighing instruments: 69% (1400)
- **Liquid Measuring Instruments** - Including: DFM, Measuring systems for fuels, milk and other liquids: 15% (300)

Others include: Volume Measures, Indicating Devices, Length Measuring Instruments and Measures of Length



SCOPE - NZ National Type Approval Regime

Total National Approvals issued: 194
(since January 2008)

In-situ Approvals	
Firewood or similar volume measures:	16
Other weighing/measuring instruments:	27
Approvals based on overseas OIML Type Approval and testing:	70
Variants to existing approvals:	76



Majority based on overseas Approval Testing



Where NZ OIML Type Approval Testing completed

NMI Australia	60%
NMi Certin B.V., The Netherlands	20%
NMO (Formally NWML), UK	10%
PTB, Germany	3%
CMI, Czech Metrological Institute	2%
NMIJ / AIST, Japan	2%
General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of P.R. China:	2%
Swedish National Testing and Research Institute AB(S.P.)	1%
The Danish Accreditation and Metrology Fund (DANAK)	1%

Relevance to CTT

- New Zealand - Relatively Small: Economy 4.5 Million people, 21st Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 23rd Net National Income (NNI) per capita - OECD
- Over 2000 Type Approvals. Majority with reliance on overseas OIML Type Approval and test data
- Reduction of strong national **type approval testing capability**; increased complexity of **global supply chain**; and need for confidence that **production instruments** meet type - all support development CTT Programme
- Not alone in this regard: Total **113 OIML Member States** and **28 OIML Issuing Authorities** (Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments)
- Weighing and liquid measuring instruments critical

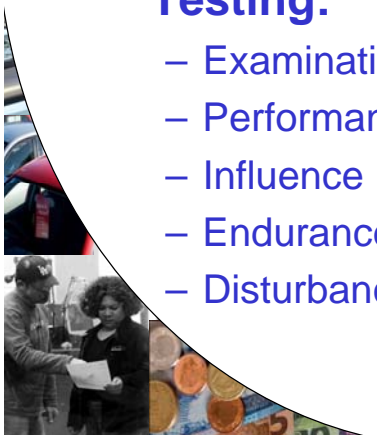
CTT – Missing Link between Pre and Post Market Testing

Pre-Market

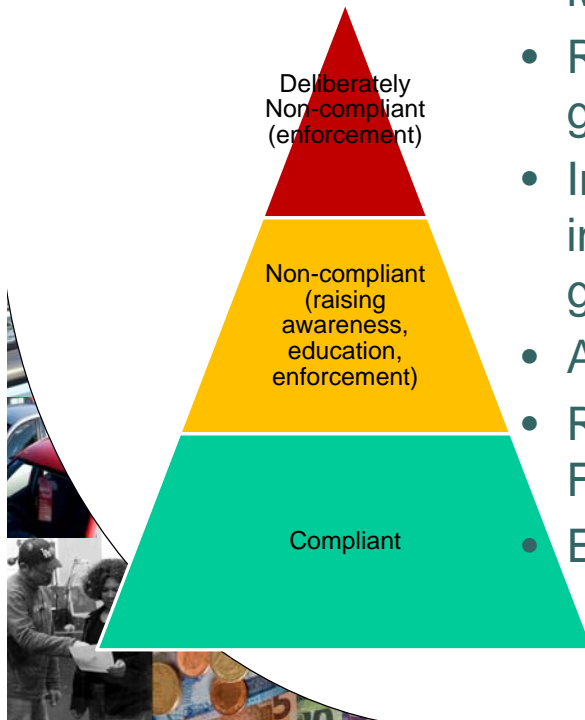
- OIML and National Type Approval
- **Laboratory Testing:**
 - Examination
 - Performance
 - Influence
 - Endurance
 - Disturbance

Post-Market

- Verification
- Surveillance and inspection activities
- Inspection of outputs – packages
- **Field Testing:**
 - Performance



Regulatory Model – Applied to CTT



- Majority compliant
- Regulator focus on middle group
- Incentivise compliance by introducing possibility of getting caught
- Activity raises awareness
- Reduced risk of Market Failure for Compliant group
- E.g. Lead in toys

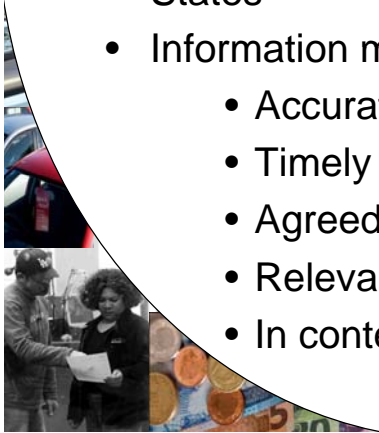


Risk Management Approach Needed

- Comprehensive risk management framework needed for CTT activities
- Framework needs to **identify**, **analyse** and **evaluate** risks to ensure limited CTT resources are effectively used:
 - 54 categories of instrument - range of medical, commercial, environmental and safety consequences for inaccuracy
 - Large number of OIML Type Approvals
 - Variety consequences affect individuals, marketplace or society
- CTT Programme - reference to ISO 31000:2009 *Risk Management Principles and Guidelines*

Exchange of Information

- Rapid exchange of information a key element of CTT Programme
- Example: EU RAPEX System - rapid alert system for all dangerous consumer products. Allows for the rapid exchange of information between Member States
- Information must be:
 - Accurate / Trustworthy
 - Timely
 - Agreed format
 - Relevant
 - In context



Developing Economies

- OIML needs to **consider** the views and perspectives of developing economies in an CTT Programme
- Real potential for developing economies to become a '**dumping ground**' for instruments that do not consistently meet their approved type
- **Lack of awareness** of the importance of type approved measurements by legal metrology officials, by custom authorities, by the responsible Ministries
- Need to know '**what and how**' to check for CTT, preferable at the border or importer
- General lack of knowledge of measuring instruments: **software** in particular and possibilities of manipulation
- Comprehensive, yet easy to check, system needed
- Eberhard Seiler – OIML Facilitator for developing country matters

APLMF - Regional Approach to CTT

- **Members: 22** Full : AUSTRALIA, CAMBODIA, CANADA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HONG KONG, INDONESIA, JAPAN, DPR OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, NEW ZEALAND, PHILIPPINES, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, CHINESE TAIPEI, THAILAND, USA and VIETNAM. Corresponding Member: LAO PDR
- OIML Issuing Authorities and Members with type approval capability
- Large regional economic and population base
- Provide training and development opportunities for members
- Role implementing OIML CTT Programme



Conclusions

- A robust CTT Programme critical to maintaining confidence in the OIML Type Approval System (MAA and Basic)
- Internationally regulators need assurance that production instruments entering their markets are consistent with the approved type over the entire time period that the instrument is produced
- Such a system needs:
 - Risk Management Approach
 - Involve a system for the exchange of information
 - Consider the needs of developing economies
 - Utilise Regional Capability - APLMF

- Thank you for your attention
- Any questions or comments?

