

# **44th CIML Meeting**

## **Mombasa, Kenya, 2009**

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### **Agenda and Working Documents**

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44th CIML Meeting  
Mombasa, Kenya, 2009



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE METROLOGIE LEGALE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
OF LEGAL METROLOGY



# CIML Draft Agenda

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## 1 PRELIMINARY ITEM: WORKING LANGUAGE

The issue of the working language of the CIML has been raised by the French CIML Member.

The practical situation is the following:

### **For the meetings:**

- Simultaneous French-English translation is always provided at the OIML Conference,
- Simultaneous French-English translation is not always provided at CIML Meetings, depending on the country in which it is held.

For example the following CIML Meetings were conducted exclusively in English:

- Beijing, 1995
- Seoul, 1998
- Kyoto, 2003
- Shanghai, 2007

### **For working documents and publications:**

- Conference working documents are always bilingual,
- CIML Meeting working documents are provided in English only,
- Publications to be voted on are provided in English only (but are translated into French as soon as possible after approval).

### **For Technical Committees and Subcommittees:**

- The working language is English,
- Working documents are in English.

French-English translation will be provided at the 44th CIML Meeting in Mombasa and for the 45th CIML Meeting in Orlando (USA).

The use of French and English is not defined precisely in the OIML Convention and a Conference decision would be necessary to provide a clear interpretation of the provisions of the Convention.

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

*The Committee instructed the CIML President and the BIML Director to prepare a detailed note on the use of French and English, to be submitted for approval at the 14th Conference in 2012.*

## 2 APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 43RD CIML MEETING

The Minutes of the 43rd CIML Meeting can be downloaded at the following address:  
[http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/43\\_ciml\\_minutes\\_english.pdf](http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/43_ciml_minutes_english.pdf)

The Resolutions of the 43rd CIML Meeting can be downloaded at the following address:  
[http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/43\\_ciml\\_resolutions\\_bilingual.pdf](http://www.oiml.org/download/docs/ciml/43_ciml_resolutions_bilingual.pdf)

***Draft Resolution no. 2***

*The Committee approved the Minutes of the 43rd CIML Meeting with the following modifications:*

...

### 3 LIAISONS

#### 3.1 BIPM

Liaisons with the BIPM remained active. Joint meetings of the OIML Presidium and of the CIPM Bureau were held in March 2009 and the outcome is described under item 5.1 *Report of the CIML President* below.

Comments from CIML Members on the rapprochement with the BIPM have been received and were examined at the CIML Presidential Council Meeting. These comments have also been sent to the BIPM with a view to discussing this issue at the bilateral meeting in March 2010. A report on these discussions is given in Annex A.

The BIPM and the BIML jointly attended a number of events on metrology, in particular in Dubai in May 2009.

Promotion of the two Organizations in a number of countries was carried out jointly as often as possible, resulting in Colombia being in the process of becoming a Member State of both Organizations simultaneously.

Two other joint actions are noteworthy:

- the 2009 World Metrology Day documents (posters, leaflets, etc.) were developed jointly and presented at both BIPM and OIML assignments and actions,
- The BIPM and the OIML participated in the International Metrology Congress in Paris in June 2009, where a session addressed the anniversary of the CIPM MRA and another session (attended by some 80 participants) was dedicated to legal metrology.

A written report addressed by the BIPM is attached in Annex G.

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

*The Committee ... (to be drafted according to the discussions)*

#### 3.2 ILAC / IAF

The implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in November 2006 between ILAC and the OIML and revised in November 2007 to extend cooperation to IAF is being pursued.

The joint ILAC/OIML working program for 2007–2008 was revised in March 2009 further to the conclusions of the ILAC/IAF/OIML Meeting and led to a joint working program for 2009–2010 being drawn up (see Annex B).

It was decided that within the two next years, cooperation would focus on joint communications in particular to emphasize the need at national level to create working ties between National Accreditation Bodies and Legal Metrology Bodies. This cooperation at national level is essential to create confidence and technical cooperation in accreditations in the field of legal metrology.

Régine Gaucher, as BIML Liaison Officer with ILAC, attended the ILAC/IAF General Assembly in November 2008 and gave a presentation in particular to highlight:

- the role of accreditation in the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA);
- the fact that National Legal Metrology Bodies would be able to provide technical and metrological experts to assess testing laboratories in the field of legal metrology;

- the fact that lead assessors from National Accreditation Bodies would cooperate in the assessments of non-accredited testing laboratories to evaluate the quality management system.

It was insisted on the fact that cooperation in both accreditation assessments and OIML peer assessments was essential to guarantee consistency in the various types of evaluations requested within the MAA.

As indicated in the joint working program, ILAC sent a circular to its Members in order to:

- request candidacies from lead assessors of National Accreditation Bodies who would be willing to participate in OIML peer assessments;
- collect information concerning how many accreditation bodies are actively accrediting organizations working in the fields of legal metrology covered by the OIML Declarations of Mutual Confidence.

Four additional lead assessor candidacies have been received, and the joint ILAC/IAF/OIML List of assessors and experts has been modified accordingly. Updates in technical and metrological experts have also been included further to the conclusions of the R 60/R 76 CPR meeting held in June 2009 (see 11.2). The list is available on the MAA pages of the OIML web site under the heading "Documentation".

Fifteen out of sixty-five National Accreditation Bodies responded to the questionnaire sent out by ILAC to collect information on accreditations delivered in the field of the three existing DoMCs. The table below summarizes the number of accreditations of testing laboratories delivered by the relevant National Accreditation Body:

	<b>Water meters (OIML R 49)</b>	<b>Load cells (OIML R 60)</b>	<b>NAWIs (OIML R 76)</b>
Czech Accreditation Institute (CAI), Czech Republic	1	1	1
Polish Centre for Accreditation (PCA), Poland	-	-	-
Department of Standards Malaysia (Standards Malaysia), Malaysia	-	-	-
International Accreditation Japan (IA Japan), Japan	-	1	1
Hong Kong Accreditation Service (HKAS), Hong Kong, China	-	-	-
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA), Australia	-	-	-
China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), People's Republic of China	25	15	94
National Standardization Council of Thailand - Office of the National Accreditation Council (NSC - ONAC), Thailand	-	-	2
Organismo Argentino de Acreditacion (OAA), Argentina	-	-	-
Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB), Ireland	-	-	2
Finnish Accreditation Service (FINAS), Finland	1	-	1
Norsk Akkreditering (NA), Norway	-	-	-
Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC), Singapore	-	-	-
Japan Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment (JAB), Japan	-	-	-
Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment (SWEDAC), Sweden	-	-	1



It appears that accreditation in the field of legal metrology testing is not that developed, probably because accreditation is not required by national legal metrology regulations. We should obtain more information once the inquiry being conducted by the BIML among Member States and Corresponding Members is completed, and we should additionally be able to cross-reference and compare the replies received by both ILAC and the OIML.

We should note that the accreditation by SWEDAC on the basis of OIML R 76 has been delivered to a Notified Body. Considering the revision of the new approach and EC regulation no. 765/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the use of accreditation, in the next few years we should see an increase in accreditations in the field of legal metrology in Europe and in particular within the implementation of the MID.

Written reports sent by ILAC and IAF are attached in Annex G.

***Draft Resolution no. 4***

*The Committee expressed its appreciation for the continued cooperation with ILAC and the IAF. In order to develop this cooperation at national level, CIML Members are invited to contact their National Accreditation Bodies and promote the use of accreditation and the associated requirements in the OIML Systems.*

### **3.3 STANDARDIZATION BODIES**

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the OIML signed a first Memorandum of Understanding on 10 June 1966.

New developments, for instance the OIML MAA or joint OIML-ISO publications, made it necessary to revise this MoU. Therefore ISO, represented by its (former) Secretary-General Alan Bryden and the OIML, represented by the President of the International Committee of Legal Metrology, Alan Johnston, signed a revised MoU on 9 December 2008.

This revised MoU is the formalization of the growing cooperation between the OIML and ISO. It is a formal technical agreement between the two Organizations, which recognizes the specificity of legal metrology and the legitimacy of the OIML to draw up guidance documents for conformity assessment procedures.

Its revision brought about the necessity to review existing liaisons with ISO and their status for each OIML TC/SC, and has also given rise to the establishment of new liaisons between OIML and ISO TCs/SCs (see table in Annex C).

The updated liaisons provided by this new MoU enable the OIML and ISO to exchange information, and to comment on each others' projects with a view to harmonizing their respective technical work.

This harmonization work is achieved through joint development of publications (OIML R 99/ISO 3930; OIML R 49/ISO 4064) and participation in ISO meetings (e.g. ISO TC 69 on the revision of ISO 5725 *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results*, ISO CASCO on the revision of Guide 65 *General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems*, and ISO DEVCO).

One of the direct consequences of the application of this revised MoU is the availability, free of charge, on the OIML web site, of OIML R 99/ISO 3930 which was jointly developed by OIML TC 16/SC 1 and ISO TC 22/SC 5. The previous version of OIML R 99/ISO 3930 was only published by ISO, against payment.

The next stage in the implementation of this MoU is to undertake a review of those OIML Publications that have been withdrawn, to ascertain whether or not it may be appropriate to publish them as ISO Standards.

Once such publications have been identified, it will be possible to apply the ISO Fast Track procedure to convert them into ISO publications.

***Draft Resolution no. 5***

*The Committee instructed the Bureau to start a revision of the OIML/IEC Memorandum of Understanding along the same lines as those followed for the revision of the OIML/ISO MoU.*

### **3.4 UNIDO**

The OIML signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNIDO and the BIPM in December 2008. Since then there have been a number of contacts between BIPM and UNIDO staff. A joint publication on the setting up of metrology laboratories which is soon to be published will probably be one of the first visible signs of this increased cooperation.

The OIML is actively involved with UNIDO in a multi-agency project to strengthen metrology in Africa through support to AFRIMETS. A roadmap for the project is currently nearing completion and more activity in this region will take place in the coming year.

UNIDO has also agreed to work with the OIML in organizing a regional workshop in West Africa on metrological supervision. Discussions are currently going on to arrange this before the end of the year. If it is successful, it may be possible to use the same model in other regions.

### **3.5 CODEX ALIMENTARIUS**

The Codex Alimentarius Commission was created in 1963 by FAO and WHO to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. The main purposes of this Programme are protecting health of the consumers and ensuring fair trade practices in the food trade, and promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The BIPM has identified Codex as a key liaison organization in view of:

- an overlap between Codex standards and OIML recommendations concerning the control of the quantity of product in prepackages and the associated labeling of prepackages;
- the development of a certification system for prepackages;
- possible technical OIML activities in the food safety area.

Apart from the main Codex body, the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the activities of the following Codex Committees are relevant to the OIML:

- the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL);
- the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS);
- the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), and
- the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS).

Currently, the main subject of interest for OIML in the liaison with Codex is the overlap between the Codex General Standard on Food Labelling (STAN-1:1985) and the OIML Recommendation on the quantity of product in prepackages (OIML R 87:2004). The main issue here is conceptual differences in the terminology, in particular regarding the treatment of material or substances which are added into a prepackage as part of the declared quantity of product ('net content') or as packaging material. These differences result in different interpretations, for instance: whether or not wrappers of sweets and sticks of lollypops are considered part of the product.

The BIML has produced a discussion paper which is being considered by the CCFL. The CCFL has not yet taken a decision whether or not to start any formal activity to resolve the issue.

### **3.6 WTO**

The OIML continues to participate in WTO TBT meetings as an observer, and this year also attended a workshop on “The role of international standards in economic development” in March 2009. The TBT Committee chairperson’s summary of this workshop was published in the July 2009 edition of the OIML Bulletin, and further workshop details can be found on the WTO web site at [www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news09\\_e/tbt\\_16mar09\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/tbt_16mar09_e.htm).

There has been no OIML participation in WTO regional workshops this year due to a change in their focus.

### **3.7 OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

Informal liaisons have been established with other Intergovernmental Organizations based in Paris, in order to discuss issues related to the relations with the French Government and other administrative, financial and legal issues. The Intergovernmental Organizations participating in this informal group are:

- BIPM  
<http://www.bipm.org>
- CIHEAM (International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies)  
<http://www.ciheam.org/index.php>
- EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization)  
<http://www.eppo.org/>
- IIF / IIR (International Institute of Refrigeration)  
<http://www.iifiir.org/>
- OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health)  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/en\\_index.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/en_index.htm)
- OIV (International Organisation of Vine and Wine)  
<http://www.oiv.int/>

In particular, a Seminar was organized by CIHEAM on the application of the international accountancy standards, attended by the BIML Director.

## 4 MEMBER STATES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

### 4.1 NEW MEMBER STATES AND PERSPECTIVES

Colombia is in the process of ratifying the OIML Convention to become a Member State, and several other countries have also expressed an interest in becoming Member States.

OIML Membership therefore continues to grow, for several reasons:

- the mutual support of the BIPM and the OIML, as a consequence of the good relations and cooperation between the two Organizations,
- the support of UNIDO to the OIML,
- the observer status of the OIML at the WTO TBT Committee and the organization of joint Regional Seminars,
- the interest shown by industry in the harmonization of legal metrology regulations,
- the perspective of further recognition systems (in particular for prepackages).

### 4.2 NEW CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Two additional economies became Corresponding Members: Dominican Republic, UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Ouest Africain).

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

*The Committee welcomed the Dominican Republic and the UEMOA as new Corresponding Members.*

*The Committee instructed its President and the Bureau to continue to raise the level of awareness of the advantages of OIML Membership, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in the International Legal Metrology System.*

### 4.3 MEMBER STATE CONTRIBUTIONS AND ARREARS

#### 4.3.1 Member State contributory classes

In application of the Resolution adopted by the Committee in 2005, Member States' contributory classes have been reviewed annually according to the rules defined in this Resolution, and revised when necessary.

At the beginning of year  $n$ , the countries' economic data for year  $n - 2$  are taken from the online World Bank database (<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>) and when the situation of a country results in its contributory class being raised, this Member State is notified that the change will be applicable as of year  $n + 2$ .

The first contributory class modifications became applicable in 2008.

The changes in contributory classes notified in the past year raised few comments, and only one formal request was made by Greece; this request was examined then rejected by the CIML in 2008. The countries concerned paid their contributions as notified.

In 2009, no increase in contributory classes was needed (changes would have been applicable as of 1/1/2011).

#### 4.3.2 Situation of Member States' arrears

In application of the Decisions and Resolutions of the 13th Conference and of the 43rd CIML Meeting, Ethiopia and Cameroon have been struck off the list of Member States.

The accounts at 1 January 2009 show a good situation: no country has more than two years of arrears, and very few countries have more than one year of arrears.

Two countries still have arrears accumulated from the time at which they were Member States:

- Democratic People's Republic of Korea, still a Corresponding Member; DPR Korea has made efforts to start reimbursing its arrears,
- Zambia, which has been struck off the list and which is no longer either a Member State or a Corresponding Member.

The Bureau proposes the following resolution concerning Zambia:

***Draft Resolution no. 7***

*The Committee requested Zambia to resume reimbursing its arrears and to do its utmost to pay back all its arrears as soon as possible.*

## **5 PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1 REPORT OF THE CIML PRESIDENT**

*(to be completed)*

***Draft Resolution no. 8***

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

## **6 ROUND TABLE ON METROLOGICAL CONTROL**

Oral report to be presented during the CIML Meeting.

**7 REPORT ON THE SEMINAR  
“STAKES AND PRIORITIES OF LEGAL METROLOGY FOR TRADE”**

Oral report to be presented during the CIML Meeting.



## 8 ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU

The main BIML activities over the last year were the following:

### 8.1 PUBLICATIONS

- editing and publishing the minutes and Resolutions of the 13th Conference and 43rd CIML Meeting (Sydney),
- editing and publishing the publications approved by the CIML or directly sanctioned by the Conference,
- translating and publishing OIML R 85-1&2 and OIML R 138 into French since their approval in Sydney; translation of OIML D 31 has also started,
- starting the translation into French of two key publications (R 76 and R 117) with the help of two subcontracted experts.

### 8.2 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

- organizing and holding a second training session for TC/SC Secretariats, setting up and starting an ad-hoc working group for developing templates for the Secretariats, and setting up workgroups on the OIML web site for use by all trained secretariats,
- organizing and holding a Seminar on Smart Meters in Croatia,
- following up on and participating in key meetings of:
  - TC 12 *Electricity meters*,
  - TC 17/SC 7 *Breath testers*,
  - TC 6 *Prepackages*,
  - TC 8/SC 1 *Static volume and mass measurement*,
  - TC 8/SC 5 *Water meters*,
  - TC 9/SC 2 *Automatic weighing instruments*,
  - WG on the *Directives for Technical Work*,
  - JCGM,
- revising OIML B 3 and OIML B 10 as co-Secretariat of OIML TC 3/SC 5,
- providing TC/SC Secretariats with proposals for specifying the software requirements in line with D 31 *General requirements for software controlled measuring instruments* (R 46 *Electrical energy meters*, R 49 *Water meters*, R 126 *Breath alcohol analyzers* and R 139 *Compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems*); additional general support to certain Secretariats (in particular on R 126 and R 49),
- for the MAA implementation, beginning the DoMC maintenance process - combined CPR Meetings have been held to address maintenance issues and to start discussing the issue of tests provided by manufacturers.

### 8.3 SUPPORT TO REGIONAL BODIES

- attending the meetings of Regional Organizations:
  - WELMEC Committee,
  - WELMEC WG 8,
  - WELMEC WG 10,
  - WELMEC WG 7,

- WELMEC WG 11,
- COOMET,
- SADC,
- AFRIMETS,
- APLMF,
- APLMF Training on water meters,
- APLMF training on prepackages,
- NCWM.

#### **8.4 LIAISONS**

- Attending meetings with liaison organizations:
  - TBT Committee,
  - CODEX,
  - ISO TC 69,
  - ISO CASCO Plenary session and workshop,
  - ISO CASCO WG 29,
  - ISO DEVCO
  - UN-ECE WP 6,
  - European Commission WG on Measuring Instruments,
- Liaise with the “Smart Meters Coordination Group”, an ad hoc group of the European Standardization Organizations (ESOs: CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) and relevant European stakeholders (utility meters industries, regulators, distributors and energy suppliers). The group was formed to coordinate activities to develop European standards for utility meters with so-called additional functionalities, in response to a mandate from the European Commission to the ESOs.
- updating and implementing the work programs with ILAC and the IAF, liaison with the BIPM, bilateral meetings with the BIPM, and ILAC/IAF,
- providing WELMEC with proposals for the tables of correspondence between OIML publications and the MID Requirements (R 137, R 140, R 51, R 107, R 99, R 117, D 31), and
- discussing the feasibility of a future rapprochement with the BIPM (see Annex A).

#### **8.5 PROMOTION OF THE OIML**

- participating in certain seminars or congresses:
  - AIDMO metrology workshop in Amman,
  - Metrology workshop in Dubai,
  - ASEAN Seminar on Mutual Recognitions in Indonesia,
  - Milestones III in Rotterdam,
  - 14th International Congress of Metrology in Paris.

#### **8.6 GENERAL**

- restructuring the OIML databases in line with certain CIML decisions (publications, certificate system and MAA), updating the databases (the setting up of additional web site queries is planned); additionally, publications approved by the CIML but not yet published in their final edited format will be available on the web site, clearly marked as ‘FDR’ or ‘Final Draft Recommendation’,

- preparing the 2009 CIML Meeting,
- changing the external financial auditor, auditing the accounts and examining the appropriateness of the expenses incurred in 2008, as well as developing a new rule for recording the provision for pensions.

These activities have been summarized in a table in which their relation with the strategic plan is shown as well as the status of these actions (see Annex D).

***Draft Resolution no. 9***

*The Committee took note of the report on the activities of the Bureau ...*

## 9 FINANCIAL MATTERS

### 9.1 PENSION SYSTEM

The OIML Pension System was set up in the BIML Staff Regulations in 1980. This Pension System was funded by a “Pension Fund”, endowed by a staff contribution, defined in the Staff Regulations, due by the staff who participated in this system, and by an annual endowment of the OIML to this Fund, defined in the Staff Regulations. This Pension Fund was intended to cover the needs for the payment of pensions in the following years.

It appeared that the endowments defined in the Staff Regulations did not always contribute enough resources to this Pension Fund, to balance the annual payments of the pensions. Therefore an exceptional complementary endowment had to be voted by the OIML Conference for the financial period 2000–2004.

In 2004 the Conference adopted a new Financial Regulation based on the International Accountancy Standards, IPSAS (public sector) and IAS (private sector) when necessary. Applying the international accountancy standards has led to the need to change how the “Pension Fund” is recorded in the OIML accounts. International standards require that all rights acquired by the staff be recorded in the liabilities account, and therefore the rights for pensions had to be evaluated by an actuary and recorded in a Provision account.

The consequence is that instead of recording a “Pension Fund” corresponding to the rather short term needs for pensions, the provision which replaces this “Pension Fund” had to record all the rights for pensions that will be paid at any time in the future.

This has been done with the yearly evaluation of these rights by an actuary, and by recording this in the liabilities. The outcome was the following:

- the provision for pensions established in this way, absorbed a major part of the OIML reserves,
- the apparent cost of the Pension System, which consists of providing the endowment necessary for maintaining the provision at the level of rights acquired, was considerably higher than it was in the previous accountancy system,
- the clauses in the Staff Regulations concerning the funding of the pension system are no longer applicable in the new accountancy system.

As a matter of fact, a number of countries and organizations which adopted the IPSAS standards have decided not to apply the IPSAS recommended rules so strictly for recording the provisions for pensions in the accountancy. Certain countries decided for their public bodies, and this was also the position of a number of international organizations, that:

- the entirety of rights acquired by the personnel shall be recorded in an informative annex outside the accounts,
- the provision for pensions shall be established to cover the medium term obligations, not the very long term obligations.

This is justified by the fact that for public bodies, the State is liable for paying pensions and for the rights acquired, and for intergovernmental organizations, the Member States also have similar commitments.

In the OIML Treaty, Article XXXI says that:

*"In the event of the dissolution of the Organization, 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."*

The words "subject ... to the rights contracted or acquired by personnel in active service or retired" clearly mean that Member States are liable for these rights.

It is therefore acceptable that the OIML liabilities do not record the entirety of these rights acquired, considering that they are guaranteed by the community of Member States, and that:

- the provision for pensions represents the medium term commitments of the OIML, and
- an informative annex evaluating the full rights acquired, be given to the Member States at the occasion of the OIML Conference.

The 13th OIML Conference adopted the following Resolution:

***13th OIML Conference, Resolution no. 18***

*Considering that the provisions of IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) concerning pensions are not yet defined, the Conference instructed the CIML President:*

- *to appoint an expert specialized in international public sector accountancy as the OIML external auditor;*
- *to elaborate with this expert the appropriate amendments to be made to the OIML Financial Regulations, in particular regarding pensions; and*
- *with the support of this expert, to take the appropriate provisional decisions concerning the OIML accountancy and the OIML Pension System.*

This is the purpose of the rule established hereafter, which has been drawn up according to the above Resolution and applied accordingly.

**Provisional decision and draft amendment**

*A provision for pensions is being set up, on the basis of the following calculations at the end of the financial period.*

*The rate acquired by a staff member is defined as 2 % per year during which contributions were paid, at the date of the evaluation of the amount due, with a possible maximum of 35 annuities, or 70 %.*

*The provisional retirement date of a staff member who contributes to the OIML pension system will be deemed to be the date on which:*

- *a staff member who has already left the BIML reaches the age of 60,*
- *an active staff member on a 5-year contract (Article VI, 1st paragraph of the Staff Regulations) arrives at the end of a contract if this occurs after the age of 60,*
- *an active staff member on a 5-year contract (Article VI, 1st paragraph of the Staff Regulations) reaches age 60, if his or her term of contract occurs before age 60,*
- *an active staff member on a contract according to Article VI, 2nd paragraph of the Staff Regulations, reaches the age of 65.*

*The amount of the retirement provision is equal to the sum of the amounts calculated as follows over the next five-year period, for all staff members either still paying contributions or already retired:*

- *for retired staff members, the sum of the pensions to pay out, calculated according to the price index that is applicable to salaries and pensions on 1 January of the ongoing financial exercise,*
- *for other staff members, the sum of the pensions to pay out over the five-year period, according to the provisional retirement dates defined above, and applying the acquired rate defined above, the staff member's most recent salary index at the date of the evaluation, and the price index that is applicable to salaries and pensions on 1 January of the ongoing financial exercise.*

*The pensions are paid out in deduction from this provision, which will be brought up to date each year at the end of the financial exercise, taking into account staff members' contributions to the retirement fund.*

*Every four years, an actuarial evaluation of the total rights for pensions will be carried out; this evaluation will be presented for informational purposes together with the OIML accounts.*

### **Comments on the application of this decision**

The provision defined in this decision covers the financial needs for the payment of pensions due:

- for the five years to come (consequently in any case longer than the financial period of the OIML, which is four years),
- at the conditions (inflation index and salary index of the concerned staff) of the date of calculation of this provision.

This provision is updated each year so it will always cover the needs for the five coming years,

At each Conference, Member States can see the appropriateness of this provision and decide if necessary to amend this rule (which should however not be necessary), and have clear information on their commitments in the event of the dissolution of the Organization. The Bureau can also show at the Conference to what extent the OIML assets, although depreciated, still have a value which can cover these rights.

### **Financial consequences**

A rough estimation of the application of this rule gives the following results (calculation to be confirmed by the official audited OIML accounts).

Provision for pensions recorded at 31/12/2007, applying the IPSAS rules (full rights acquired, estimated by an actuary): 1 514 548 €

Provision for pensions as of 1/01/2008, calculated according to the new rule: 383 207 €

When changing to the new system of evaluation of the Provision for pensions, an exceptional surplus is recovered and goes back to the reserves, for an amount of: 1 131 341 €

Provision for pensions as of 31/12/2008, calculated according to the new rule: 412 900 €

The pensions due in 2008 amount to a total of: 70 873 €

The endowment to the provision for pensions in 2008 is therefore:

$$(412\,900\text{ €} - 383\,207\text{ €}) + 70\,873\text{ €} = 100\,566\text{ € (compared with 433\,048 € in 2007).}$$

#### ***Draft Resolution no. 10***

*The Committee agreed on the provisional rule used for recording the Provision for Pensions in the OIML liabilities, and instructed the Bureau to incorporate this new rule in a draft revision of the OIML Financial Regulations (B 8) to be submitted for approval at the Fourteenth Conference in 2012.*

## **9.2 2008 ACCOUNTS**

The 2008 accounts are presented as a separate document, together with a synthesis of the report of the Auditor concerning both the accounts and the management of the expenses of the Bureau and the actions decided on by the BIML Director in response to the comments made by the Auditor.

A report of the BIML Director concerning the correspondence between the budget voted by the Conference in 2004 and the realization in 2008 is given in Annex E.

***Draft Resolution no. 11***

*The Committee approved the report for 2008 and requested its President and the BIML Director to submit it to the Fourteenth Conference in 2012.*

*The Committee took note of the report on the management and on the accounts of the Bureau and of the corrective actions decided, and instructed its President to follow up the implementation of these actions.*

## 10 DEVELOPING COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

The focus of the work for developing countries has been the work with UNIDO detailed in 3.4 above and the organisation of the first *OIML Award for excellent contributions to legal metrology*. This Award was proposed by the *OIML Facilitator for developing country matters*, Eberhard Seiler, and was approved in 2008. The Facilitator, the CIML President and the BIML were encouraged to have several candidates to consider. Further information on this and on any other activities of the Facilitator will be given in an oral report to be presented during the CIML Meeting.

### ***Draft Resolution no. 12***

*The Committee took note of the report on Developing Country activities and expressed its thanks to the Facilitator for Developing Countries.*

*The Committee awarded ... for his/her excellent contributions to legal metrology and instructed the Bureau to invite him/her to attend an event approved by the CIML President at the OIML's expense.*



## 11 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

### 11.1 GENERAL

#### 11.1.1 Working Group on the revision of the *Directives for Technical Work*

At the Presidential Council Meeting in March 2009, a number of matters of principle concerning the *Directives* were discussed and guidance agreed. A small working group meeting was held on 15-16 June 2009 in Berne, Switzerland which worked on the implementation of these decisions. The resulting revised draft was circulated to all members of the Working Group in September 2009.

A presentation of this revised draft and of proposed changes to the structure of the OIML's technical work will be made at the CIML Meeting. Following discussion at this Meeting, a draft will be sent to all CIML Members for comment, with the expectation of having the final draft revision of the *Directives* available for approval at the 45th CIML Meeting in 2010.

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

*The Committee took note of the progress on the revision of the Directives for Technical Work and requested the Bureau and the Working Group to complete this revision as soon as possible.*

*The Committee agreed that, the part(s) of the Directives which concern the way in which OIML publications are presented should be prepared by the BIML with the assistance, where necessary, of an ad-hoc working group. Approval of this/these part(s) should follow the procedure used for Guides (approval by the CIML President).*

#### 11.1.2 Training for TC/SC Secretariats and templates

##### **OIML TC/SC Secretariat Training**

The second session of the OIML TC/SC Secretariat Training was held on 5–8 May 2009 at the Ecole des Mines in Douai, Northern France – the same location as for the first session.

The program was slightly modified further to the comments received from participants in the first session. A detailed report on the training is available in Annex F, including financial information on the cost of the training session.

After the second session, 26 OIML TC/SC Secretariats out of 54 have now been trained; they have been sent an attestation which validates their participation.

As it was envisaged in the beginning of the discussions on the organization of the training sessions, a session should be organized every three years. Consequently the next session is planned for 2011.

##### **Draft Recommendation Format**

As for the first session, the second session was the occasion to experiment with the Draft Recommendation Format developed as a training material.

The BIML is now setting up a small Working Group to pursue the work on the Recommendation Format with the aim of giving it an official status.

The Draft Recommendation Format is available together with other general templates to be used by OIML TC/SC Secretariats on the TC/SC Workgroups (<http://workgroups.oiml.org/tcsc>) under the heading "General templates".

***Draft Resolution no. 14***

*The Committee expressed its appreciation for the training provided to TC/SC Secretariats and instructed the Bureau to continue to develop formats and templates for use by the TC/SC Secretariats.*

**11.1.3 OIML Seminar on Smart Meters and follow-up activities**

The OIML seminar on smart meters (Brijuni, Croatia, 2-5 June 2009) was organized to bring together relevant stakeholders in the legal metrological aspects of smart metering: manufacturers, users (utilities and consumers), authorities (regulators, inspectorates), and conformity assessment bodies, together with the Secretariats of the relevant OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees. The seminar was hosted by the Croatian State Office for Metrology.

The purpose of the Seminar was to take note of recent developments in smart metering (technologies and regulations, experiences and lessons learned) and to investigate the impact on the international harmonization of legal requirements for utility meters.

50 experts from 23 countries participated in the seminar, representing national authorities, the European Commission, industry, standardization bodies, OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees and the BIML.

Having considered the many functions that may be added to utility meters when new technologies, such as power line communication, wireless communication and associated software are used, the participants in the seminar agreed that it would not be practicable for the OIML to try to define what a 'smart' meter is and what an 'additional' function would be.

Rather, there was consensus that it would be appropriate to define what the scope of legal metrology should be for the utility meters in design independent terms. Subsequently, it would be possible to determine for each utility meter, or metering system the functions and devices that should be subject to legal metrological control.

As a result of the discussions the participants agreed on the following 'resolution':

"It is the opinion of the participants in this seminar that metrological control extends to the point where the consumer can verify that the measurement results used for billing are consistent with the reading of the meter."

Following the discussions about the scope of legal metrology in the case of utility meters, the participants discussed possible additional requirements and tests that should be considered for inclusion in OIML Recommendations for the various categories of utility meters.

The participants agreed that, as a follow up to this seminar, it would be appropriate for the OIML to develop some kind of guidance paper for OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees dealing with utility meters with suggestions for the application of OIML Documents D 11:2004 General requirements for electronic measuring instruments and D 31:2008 General requirements for software controlled measuring instruments to utility meters and for additional requirements and (immunity) tests to be considered.

It was suggested that the task of developing such a guidance paper could be performed by an ad-hoc working group. Considering the time pressure and the limited purpose and 'shelf life' of such a guidance paper, it was considered inefficient to allocate this task to an existing OIML TC/SC as a new work item. The guidance paper could be published as an OIML Expert Report.

Mr. George Teunisse of Verispect (the Netherlands) has kindly agreed to act as the convenor of such an ad-hoc working group.

## **11.2 OIML CERTIFICATE SYSTEM AND THE MAA**

### **11.2.1 The OIML Certificate System**

Updates on the OIML Certificate System as of 1 July 2009:

- 48 categories of instruments covered;
- 31 Issuing Authorities appointed in 26 countries;
- 2073 Certificates issued in 16 categories for 457 manufacturers from 38 countries.

OIML B 3 is under revision and the 2 CD should be circulated for comments amongst TC 3/SC 5 Members by the end of September 2009.

### **11.2.2 OIML MAA**

Three Declarations of Mutual Confidence (DoMC) have been signed:

- R 49 DoMC for water meters;
- R 60 DoMC for load cells;
- R 76 DoMC for nonautomatic weighing instruments.

A combined R 49/R 60/R 76 CPR meeting was held on 17–18 June 2009 in Bern (Switzerland). The minutes of this meeting are available on the MAA pages of the OIML web site under the heading “Documentation”. The main topic discussed was the proposals to be made to OIML TC 3/SC 5 to take into account results of tests performed by manufacturers to issue OIML MAA Evaluation Reports and OIML MAA Certificates. The result was that any proposal to take such tests into account should include the following considerations:

- to guarantee impartiality of the staff in charge of testing in the manufacturer’s company;
- to have confidence in an independent judgment and establish appropriate procedures to avoid any conflict of interest;
- to ensure identification and integrity of the instrument under test.

An R 60/R 76 CPR meeting was held on 19 June 2009, also in Bern. On this occasion, application files submitted by new potential Issuing Participants were examined. The R 60 and R 76 CPR Reports were drawn up and have been circulated amongst current participants in the DoMCs for formal acceptance of the new participants. The deadline for participants to send their replies has been fixed at 18 September 2009; consequently, the R 60 and R 76 DoMCs should be revised by the end of September 2009 to include new Issuing Participants.

One new potential Issuing Participant applied to participate in the R 60 DoMC and three new potential Issuing Participants applied to participate in the R 76 DoMC.

Two new technical and metrological experts for OIML R 76 were also validated at this meeting by the R 76 CPR Members.

The intermediate documentary assessment process for the R 60 and R 76 DoMCs was also completed at this meeting.

The intermediate documentary assessment process for the R 49 DoMC and the renewal process of the R 60 and R 76 DoMCs will start at the beginning of 2010.

### **11.2.3 Revision of OIML B 10-1 and OIML B 3**

OIML B 10-1 is under revision and it is planned to circulate a first Committee Draft amongst OIML TC 3/SC 5 members together with the 2 CD of the revision of OIML B 3 by the end of October 2009.

### **11.2.4 New DoMC launched**

A fourth DoMC was launched (the first step being the call for potential participants) in July 2009 for automatic catchweighing instruments on the basis of OIML R 51.

### 11.2.5 Possible future DoMC for OIML R 117-1 and R 118

At the request of manufacturers and in particular their European Association CECOD, the BIML proposes to launch a DoMC for fuel dispensers as soon as possible based on OIML R 117-1:2007. The objective is for manufacturers to be able to obtain OIML MAA Certificates and OIML MAA Evaluation Reports which would facilitate national type approvals outside Europe.

This OIML Recommendation is not yet included in the OIML Certificate System since OIML R 117-2 and OIML R 117-3 are under development by OIML TC 8/SC 3 but OIML R 117:1995 associated with OIML R 118:1995 is included in the System.

It should also be noted that for several years OIML Certificates issued for fuel dispensers have not been issued in full conformance with the requirements; in particular the severity levels applicable to EMC tests already included the requirements of OIML R 117-1:2007.

Consequently, in order to adequately respond to manufacturers' requests, the BIML proposes to launch an R 117 DoMC on the basis of OIML R 117:1995 and OIML R 118 which would include additional requirements consisting of those in OIML R 117-1:2007. Considering the fact that OIML R 118 includes testing procedures and the Evaluation Report Format for fuel dispensers only, the R 117 DoMC would be limited, as a first step, to fuel dispensers. The BIML believes that this makes sense since most fuel dispensers are type approved globally and not on the basis of a modular approach.

#### ***Draft Resolution no. 15***

*The Committee approved the launching of 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.*

### 11.3 PUBLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CIML FOR APPROVAL

Note: Delegates are reminded that OIML G 16:2007 *Guide on the categories of OIML Publications and their adoption procedures* provides an overview of the voting procedures applicable.

#### **A Amendment to OIML R 138 Vessels for commercial transactions**

See: 'AM 1' in the table of OIML publications to be approved by the CIML on the OIML web site at: <http://mombasa.oiml.org>

#### **B New Draft Recommendation (R 143): Instruments for the continuous measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> in stationary source emissions**

See: 'DR 1' in the table of OIML publications to be approved by the CIML on the OIML web site at: <http://mombasa.oiml.org>

#### ***Draft Resolution no. 16***

*The CIML approved the following publications:*

- *Amendment to R 138 “ Vessels for commercial transactions”*
- *R 143: “Instruments for the continuous measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> in stationary source emissions”*

#### 11.4 TC/SC ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

**A TC 11: Confirmation of OIML R 75-1:2002 *Heat meters. Part 1: General requirements*, OIML R 75-2:2002: *Heat meters. Part 2: Type approval tests*, and OIML R 75-3:2006 *Heat meters. Part 3: Test Report Format*.**

The periodic review of OIML R 75-1, -2 and -3 resulted in a majority of votes by members in favor of confirming all three parts of the publication (6 out of 9 votes cast, while 6 P-members did not cast a vote).

**B TC 11/SC 1: Confirmation of OIML R 84:2003 *Platinum, copper, and nickel resistance thermometers (for industrial and commercial use)***

The periodic review of OIML R 84 resulted in a majority of votes by P-members in favor of confirming the publication (6 out of 10 votes cast, while 1 P-member did not cast a vote).

**C TC 11/SC 3: Confirmation of OIML R 48:2004 *Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers***

The result of the periodic review of OIML R 48 is that all of the votes cast were in favor of confirming the publication. 2 P-members did not cast a vote.

**D TC 17/SC 2: Confirmation of OIML R 14:1995 *Polarimetric saccharimeters graduated in accordance with the ICUMSA International Sugar Scale***

The result of the periodic review of OIML R 14 is that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of confirming the publication.

**E TC 17/SC 2: Confirmation of OIML R 124:1997 *Refractometers for the measurement of the sugar content of grape musts***

The result of the periodic review of OIML R 124 is that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of confirming the publication.

***Draft Resolution no. 17***

*The Committee took note of the confirmation of the following publications:*

*R 48: “Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers”*

*R 75-1: “Heat meters. Part 1: General requirements”*

*R 75-2: “Heat meters. Part 2: Type approval tests”*

*R 75-3: “Heat meters. Part 3: Test Report Format”*

*R 84: “Platinum, copper, and nickel resistance thermometers (for industrial and commercial use)”*

*R 124: “Refractometers for the measurement of the sugar content of grape musts”.*

#### 11.5 TC/SC ITEMS FOR APPROVAL

Note: Delegates are reminded that a simple majority of CIML Members is required to approve proposals for new projects within the scope of existing Technical Committees, including revisions of existing publications (See OIML B 6-1 *Directives for the technical work* - Part 1, paragraph 3.2.1.5). For proposals to withdraw existing publications, the same voting rules apply as for their adoption (see OIML G 16:2007 *Guide on the categories of OIML Publications and their adoption procedures*).

**A TC 8: Revision of OIML R 63:1994 Petroleum measurement tables**

The periodic review of OIML R 63 did not result in a majority of P-members for either confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the publication (4, 5 and 1 votes respectively, with 14 P-members not having cast a vote).

However, since 5 of the 10 votes are in favor of a revision, the BIML proposes to approve the revision of OIML R 63 as a new project for TC 8.

**B TC 8: Revision of OIML R 119:1996 Pipe provers for testing of measuring systems for liquids other than water**

The periodic review of OIML R 119 resulted in a majority of votes in favor of revising the publication (6 of the 10 P-members that voted, while 14 P-members did not cast a vote).

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to approve the revision of OIML R 119 as a new project for TC 8.

**C TC 8: Confirmation/Update of OIML R 120:1996 Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water**

The periodic review of OIML R 120 did not result in a majority of P-members for either confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the publication (5, 4 and 1 votes respectively, with 14 P-members not having cast a vote).

Based on the outcome of the vote, the secretariat of TC 8 suggested to confirm the publication. However, it appears that a number of references in the document to other publications are outdated. The BIML, therefore, proposes that the CIML decides to:

- request the secretariat of TC 8 to submit to the BIML a list of updates;
- instruct the BIML to publish the list of updates and an updated version of the publication.

**D TC 8: Confirmation/Update of OIML D 25:1996 Vortex meters used in measuring systems for fluids**

The periodic review of OIML D 25 did not result in a majority of P-members for either confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the publication (2, 4 and 4 votes respectively, with 14 P-members not having cast a vote).

Considering that most votes were in favor of retaining the publication and that, apparently, a revision would mainly involve updates of references, the BIML proposes that the CIML decides to:

- request the secretariat of TC 8 to submit to the BIML a list of updates;
- instruct the BIML to publish the list of updates and an updated version of the publication.

**E TC 8: Confirmation/Update of OIML D 26:1999 Glass delivery measures – Automatic pipettes**

The periodic review of OIML D 26 did not result in a majority of P-members for either confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the publication (4, 4 and 1 votes respectively, with 15 P-members not having cast a vote).

Considering that most votes were in favor of retaining the publication and that, apparently, a revision would mainly involve updates of references, the BIML proposes that the CIML decides to:

- request the secretariat of TC 8 to submit to the BIML a list of updates;
- instruct the BIML to publish the list of updates and an updated version of the publication.

**F TC 17/SC 6: Withdrawal of OIML R 70:1985 Determination of intrinsic and hysteresis errors of gas analyzers**

The periodic review of OIML R 70 did not result in a majority of P-members for either confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the publication (2, 2 and 2 votes respectively, with 4 P-members not having cast a vote).

The BIML has assessed the content of OIML R 70 and found that:

- the document refers to ISO 8158 which no longer exists;
- Section 3 defines what we now call the "reference conditions". These conditions are defined in each OIML Recommendation related to gas analyzers. Therefore, this section is no longer appropriate;
- Section 4 defines the requirements on the gas mixtures to be used to verify gas analyzers. These are general requirements which are no longer consistent with the appropriate requirements defined in OIML R 99 (exhaust gas analyzers), the new OIML Recommendation to be approved on SO<sub>2</sub>, and OIML R 140 (for gas chromatographs);
- Section 5 defines a partial type testing procedure which includes an administrative examination of the instrument and a specific method for the determination of the intrinsic error (error at reference conditions). This method is no longer consistent with the appropriate requirements for the determination of the intrinsic error defined in the above indicated OIML Recommendations.

Consequently, the BIML proposes that the CIML decides to withdraw this publication.

**G TC 17/SC 6: Withdrawal of OIML R 73:1985 Requirements concerning pure gases CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and Ar intended for the preparation of reference gas mixtures**

The periodic review of OIML R 73 resulted in a majority of votes by P-members in favor of withdrawing the publication (4 out of 7 votes cast, while 3 P-member did not cast a vote).

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to decide to withdraw this publication.

**H TC 3/SC 5: Revision of OIML D 30 Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the assessment of Testing Laboratories involved in legal metrology**

Further to the revision of OIML B 3 and OIML B 10 and considering the discussions at the combined R 49/R 60/R 76 CPR Meeting (see 11.2), the OIML TC 3/SC 5 Secretariat proposes the revision of OIML D 30. The aim is to modify the guidance in parallel with the revision of the requirements of OIML B 3 and OIML B 10.

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to approve the revision of OIML D 30 as a new project for TC 3/SC 5.

**I TC 6: Revision of R 87:2004 Quantity of product in prepackages**

The periodic review of OIML R 87 resulted in a majority of votes cast in favor of revising the publication (9 out of 14 votes cast, while 5 P-member voted to confirm the publication and 14 did not cast a vote).

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to approve the revision of OIML R 87 as a new project for TC 6.

**J TC 6: Cooperation with WELMEC WG 6 Prepackages to jointly develop a publication on methods to determine the actual quantity of product in prepackages (drained weight, etc.)**

In a postal ballot, the P-members of OIML TC 6 approved the proposal to cooperate with WELMEC WG 6 (*Prepackages*) to jointly develop a publication on the methods to determine

the actual quantity of product in prepackages, where this product is packed with a liquid medium or glazed. All 16 P-members that cast a vote were in favor of this proposal.

Guidance is currently given in informative annexes in OIML R 87. WELMEC WG 6 is to revise WELMEC Guide 6.8 *Guidance for the verification of drained weight, drained washed weight and deglazed weight and extent of filling of rigid food containers*.

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to approve the development of a new OIML publication on the determination of the actual quantity of drained or deglazed product in prepackages (provisional title) jointly with WELMEC WG 6.

**K TC 8/SC 5: Withdrawal of OIML D 7:1984 *The evaluation of flow standards and facilities used for testing water meters***

The periodic review of OIML D 7 resulted in a majority of votes cast in favor of withdrawing the publication (13 out of 17 votes cast, while 4 P-member voted to revise the publication and 10 did not cast a vote).

The proposal is, therefore, for the CIML to approve the withdrawal of OIML D 7.

***Draft Resolution no. 18***

*The Committee approved the withdrawal of the following publications:*

- R 70: *“Determination of intrinsic and hysteresis errors of gas analyzers”*
- R 73: *“Requirements concerning pure gases CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and Ar intended for the preparation of reference gas mixtures”*
- D 7: *“The evaluation of flow standards and facilities used for testing water meters”*

***Draft Resolution no. 19***

*The Committee approved the following new work items:*

- TC 3/SC 5: *Revision of D 30: “Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the assessment of Testing Laboratories involved in legal metrology”*
- TC 6: *Revision of R 87: “Quantity of product in prepackages”*
- TC 6: *New publication on methods to determine the actual quantity of product in prepackages (drained weight, etc.) in collaboration with WELMEC WG 6*
- TC 8: *Revision of R 63: “Petroleum measurement tables”*
- TC 8: *Revision of R 119: Pipe provers for testing of measuring systems for liquids other than water”*



**Draft Resolution no. 20**

*The Committee noted that the outcome of the period review by TC 8 on the confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the following publications:*

- R 120: “Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems or liquids other than water”
- D 25: “Vortex meters used in measuring systems for fluids”
- D 26: “Glass delivery measures - Automatic pipettes”

*was indecisive, but that for each there was a majority of P-members in favor of retaining the publications.*

*The Committee further noted that a number of references in these publications are no longer up-to-date and that this was the reason for some P-members to vote for a revision.*

*The Committee, therefore,*

- *requests the secretariat of TC 8 to submit to the Bureau listings of updated references for these publications, and*
- *instructs the Bureau to publish the lists of updated references and updated versions of these publications.*

## 12 HUMAN RESOURCE MATTERS

### 12.1 TERM OF THE MANDATE OF THE CIML PRESIDENT

The CIML President was elected at the 39th CIML Meeting in 2004, for a period of six years. The CIML Resolution was the following:

#### **10 - CIML Presidency**

*The Committee elected Mr. Alan E. Johnston (CIML Member for Canada) as its President for the next six years.*

*The elected President will take up his duties at the 40th CIML Meeting in 2005. The Acting President will pass the CIML Presidency over to the newly elected President at the opening of the 40th CIML Meeting. The term of the elected President will be six years and will end at the opening of the 46th CIML Meeting in 2011. The next election of a President will be organized at the 45th CIML Meeting in 2010 in order to allow the same transition period.*

The 45th CIML Meeting will be organized at the end of September 2010.

According to the procedure approved by the CIML (Document B 14), candidacies for the election of the CIML Presidency must be sent to the BIML at the latest by the end of May 2010.

#### **Draft Resolution no. 21**

*The Committee took note of the information given on the election of a President to be held in 2010 and reminded CIML Members that candidacies must be sent to the Bureau at the latest by the end of May 2010.*

### 12.2 TERM OF THE CONTRACT OF THE BIML DIRECTOR

The BIML Director's contract was renewed at the 40th CIML Meeting in 2005 for a 5-year period. This contract will end on 31 December 2010 as stated in the following resolution of the 40th CIML Meeting:

#### **9.2 Extension of the contract of the BIML Director**

*On the proposal of the CIML President, the Committee approved the renewal of the contract of Mr. Magaña as BIML Director from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010.*

According to the procedure approved by the CIML (Document B 13), at its 45th Meeting in 2010 the CIML will have to make a decision concerning the position of BIML Director. According to item 2 of B 13, the CIML President may either cast a call for candidates one year in advance and ask the CIML to appoint a selection committee (item 3 of B 13), or decide not to proceed with such a consultation. The CIML President will inform the CIML of his decision at this 44th CIML Meeting in Kenya.

#### **Draft Resolution no. 22**

...

## **13 FUTURE MEETINGS**

### **13.1 45TH CIML MEETING, 2010**

### **13.2 46TH CIML MEETING, 2011**

**14 OTHER MATTERS**

## **Draft Resolutions**

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

The Committee instructed the CIML President and the BIML Director to prepare a detailed note on the use of French and English, to be submitted for approval at the 14th Conference in 2012.

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

The Committee approved the Minutes of the 43rd CIML Meeting with the following modifications:

...

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

The Committee ... (to be drafted according to the discussions)

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

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the continued cooperation with ILAC and the IAF. In order to develop this cooperation at national level, CIML Members are invited to contact their National Accreditation Bodies and promote the use of accreditation and the associated requirements in the OIML Systems.

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

The Committee instructed the Bureau to start a revision of the OIML/IEC Memorandum of Understanding along the same lines as those followed for the revision of the OIML/ISO MoU.

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

The Committee welcomed the Dominican Republic and the UEMOA as new Corresponding Members.

The Committee instructed its President and the Bureau to continue to raise the level of awareness of the advantages of OIML Membership, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in the International Legal Metrology System.

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

The Committee requested Zambia to resume reimbursing its arrears and to do its utmost to pay back all its arrears as soon as possible.

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

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

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

The Committee took note of the report on the activities of the Bureau ...

**Draft Resolution no. 10**

The Committee agreed on the provisional rule used for recording the Provision for Pensions in the OIML liabilities, and instructed the Bureau to incorporate this new rule in a draft revision of the OIML Financial Regulations (B 8) to be submitted for approval at the Fourteenth Conference in 2012.

**Draft Resolution no. 11**

The Committee approved the report for 2008 and requested its President and the BIML Director to submit it to the Fourteenth Conference in 2012.

The Committee took note of the report on the management and on the accounts of the Bureau and of the corrective actions decided, and instructed its President to follow up the implementation of these actions.

**Draft Resolution no. 12**

The Committee took note of the report on Developing Country activities and expressed its thanks to the Facilitator for Developing Countries.

The Committee awarded ... for his/her excellent contributions to legal metrology and instructed the Bureau to invite him/her to attend an event approved by the CIML President at the OIML's expense.

**Draft Resolution no. 13**

The Committee took note of the progress on the revision of the Directives for Technical Work and requested the Bureau and the Working Group to complete this revision as soon as possible.

The Committee agreed that, the part(s) of the Directives which concern the way in which OIML publications are presented should be prepared by the BIML with the assistance, where necessary, of an ad-hoc working group. Approval of this/these part(s) should follow the procedure used for Guides (approval by the CIML President).

**Draft Resolution no. 14**

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the training provided to TC/SC Secretariats and instructed the Bureau to continue to develop formats and templates for use by the TC/SC Secretariats.

**Draft Resolution no. 15**

The Committee approved the launching of 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.

**Draft Resolution no. 16**

The CIML approved the following publications:

- Amendment to R 138 “ Vessels for commercial transactions”
- R 143: “Instruments for continuous measuring SO<sub>2</sub> in stationary source emissions”

**Draft Resolution no. 17**

The Committee took note of the confirmation of the following publications:

D 18: “Polarimetric saccharimeters graduated in accordance with the ICUMSA International Sugar Scale”

R 48: “Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers”

R 75-1: “Heat meters. Part 1: General requirements”

R 75-2: “Heat meters. Part 2: Type approval tests”

R 75-3: “Heat meters. Part 3: Test Report Format”

R 84: “Platinum, copper, and nickel resistance thermometers (for industrial and commercial use)”

R 124: “Refractometers for the measurement of the sugar content of grape musts”.

### **Draft Resolution no. 18**

The Committee approved the withdrawal of the following publications:

- R 70: “Determination of intrinsic and hysteresis errors of gas analyzers”
- R 73: “Requirements concerning pure gases CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and Ar intended for the preparation of reference gas mixtures”
- D 7: “The evaluation of flow standards and facilities used for testing water meters”

### **Draft Resolution no. 19**

The Committee approved the following new work items:

- TC 3/SC 5: Revision of D 30: “Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the assessment of Testing Laboratories involved in legal metrology”
- TC 6: Revision of R 87: “Quantity of product in prepackages”
- TC 6: New publication on methods to determine the actual quantity of product in prepackages (drained weight, etc.) in collaboration with WELMEC WG 6
- TC 8: Revision of R 63: “Petroleum measurement tables”
- TC 8: Revision of R 119: Pipe provers for testing of measuring systems for liquids other than water”

### **Draft Resolution no. 20**

The Committee noted that the outcome of the period review by TC 8 on the confirmation, revision or withdrawal of the following publications:

- R 120: “Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems or liquids other than water”
- D 25: “Vortex meters used in measuring systems for fluids”
- D 26: “Glass delivery measures - Automatic pipettes”

was indecisive, but that for each there was a majority of P-members in favor of retaining the publications.

The Committee further noted that a number of references in these publications are no longer up-to-date and that this was the reason for some P-members to vote for a revision.

The Committee, therefore,

- requests the secretariat of TC 8 to submit to the Bureau listings of updated references for these publications, and
- instructs the Bureau to publish the lists of updated references and updated versions of these publications.

**Draft Resolution no. 21**

The Committee took note of the information given on the election of a President to be held in 2010 and reminded CIML Members that candidacies must be sent to the Bureau at the latest by the end of May 2010.

**Draft Resolution no. 22**

...



# **Annex A**

## **Report on the rapprochement with the BIPM**

### **A.1 Comments received from CIML Members**

#### **A.1.1 Austria**

Austria principally is in favour of pursuing the discussion about a future rapprochement of the two international organisations OIML and BIPM. It seems to be a desirable goal to have a common line and policy in relation to the stakeholders of metrology, possibly realized by a single international organisation. As a matter of fact the borderlines between legal metrology and “scientific” metrology are at present by far less clear than in the past: especially in the health, environmental, food, and other metrology areas which are getting more and more important, regulation is common, but the classical concepts of legal metrology (type approval and verification) fail. As a consequence, the appropriate committees of the BIPM are active in this areas, whereas the OIML is still aside.

Therefore the present and future role of each organisation has to be considered and clarified on the basis of a broad discussion within both organisation. The discussion has to identify the stakeholders and to analyse the potential impact and benefits, but also the difficulties of one single international organisation of metrology.

From the Austrian point of view changes in both organisations are required:

In light of the ongoing difficulties of the BIPM to get approval from the member states for the increasing budget, an update of the policy and strategy has to be considered. The BIPM should be technically active only in those areas, where there are more or less compelling reasons (e.g. kg prototype) or obvious advantages (e.g. time comparisons, SIR). Particularly in areas with sufficient redundancy in research and in offering of services by National Metrology Institutes, the BIPM should consider to quit its activities.

As far as the OIML is concerned: the position of OIML in its relation to ISO and IEC has to be clarified with the goal to improve the mutual understanding and to avoid any parallel work in either of the three organisations. The fact that for example the ISO committees on medical instrumentation claim never to have heard of OIML recommendations and that there are not concerned by traceability (as stated in the directors paper) shows that something is going wrong and there is essential potential for improvement. In addition, metrology in new areas (as mentioned above) will require close cooperation of OIML with the committees of the BIPM.

As a result of changes in both organisations, there might be good reason for a single organisation. Nevertheless all possible alternatives have to be taken under consideration. To simply include the OIML in the structure of the BIPM does not seem the right way in view of the previous discussions on that subject about 20 years ago. Administrative, legal and human issues have of course to be dealt with, but only at a later stage of the discussion.

#### **A.1.2 Cyprus**

As regards the above subject, Cyprus believes that a merging of the BIPM and BIML (establishment of a single Organization with two Directorates at initial stage) could be a positive step for the enhancement of Metrology at international level, despite the fact that this would be a lengthy process, requiring very significant resources in terms of money and staff time and the differences between the two Organizations in terms of product.

However, additional surveys are needed to be done in order to be more confident for this political option.

Yours sincerely,

Ntinos Hadjiconstantinou

Head of the Weights and Measures Service Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism 1421 Lefkosia

Cyprus

#### **A.1.3 Czech Republic**

Date : dimanche 28 décembre 2008, 21:00:12 Objet : Rapprochement of MC and OIML

Thank you very much for sending us the info on the issue. We believe that there is not enough of detailed information for us to make any comments at the moment - we think that all the alternatives inclusive the status quo should be accompanied with some SWOT analysis inclusive financial implications to make any decision. Among others, the influence of a different membership of both organization on the issue should be discussed.

Regards

Dr. Pavel Klenovský

generální ředitel / General Director, CIML member for the CR

#### **A.1.4 France**

BM n° 09 - 5 du 05/01/2009

Rapprochement OIML/BIPM

La 13ème Conférence internationale de L'OIML et le 43ème Comité international de métrologie légale, qui ont eu lieu fin octobre 2008 à Sydney, ont permis d'évoquer le rapport du 22 février 2008 sur le rapprochement de l'OIML et du BIPM qui a été établi conjointement par les Directeurs du BIPM et du BIML à la demande des Présidents de ces deux organisations.

En application des résolutions adoptées au cours de ces réunions, je te prie de trouver ci-après mes commentaires sur ce rapport.

Je souligne en préliminaire qu'il est dommage que ce rapport, mis sur le site de l'OIML pendant la réunion, n'ait pas donné lieu lors de sa préparation à une consultation notamment des représentants des Etats membres concernés.

Quant au rapport lui-même, il apporte une contribution importante mais il ne me paraît pas suffisamment analyser et exposer les besoins, synergies et enjeux d'un tel rapprochement de l'OIML et du BIPM en matière de métrologie.

Quels sont les avantages et inconvénients en termes plus politiques et stratégiques ?

Il me paraît donc nécessaire d'approfondir ces aspects, comme d'ailleurs demandé en premier point par les présidents des deux organisations (voir annexe 1 « terms of reference »).

Le rapport développe mieux les autres points, mais je distinguerais la section 3 traitant des activités communes qui propose des pistes d'actions concrètes intéressantes, des autres sections qui mériteront d'être revues après approfondissement de la première.

Je précise enfin que je partage pleinement la résolution 4a de la Conférence « Elle donne instruction au Comité et au BIML de poursuivre l'étude de ce sujet et de continuer à renforcer la coopération avec le BIPM. ».

Cordialement,

Roger FLANDRIN

Chef du Bureau de la métrologie

Ministère de l'économie, de l'industrie et de l'emploi

#### ***Unofficial translation by J.F. Magana***

The 13th OIML Conference and the 43rd CIML Meeting held in Sydney at the end of October 2008 evoked the joint report established by the Directors of the BIPM and BIML at the request of the Presidents of the Committees of these two Organizations.

Following the Resolutions adopted in Sydney, you will find hereafter my comments on this report.

I would first highlight that it is a pity that this report, posted on the OIML web site during the meeting, could not be elaborated in consultation with all the Member States.

Concerning the report itself, it does make an important contribution, but it does not seem to analyze deeply enough, and present the needs, the synergies and the stakes of such a rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM in the field of metrology. What are the advantages and the disadvantages in terms of strategy and policy?

I therefore think it is necessary to thoroughly study these aspects, as was requested as a starting point by the Presidents of the two Committees (see annex 1 "terms of reference").

The report better develops the other two points, but I would make a distinction between section 3 of the report, which addresses the common activities and makes interesting proposals, and the other sections, which should be reviewed after having elaborated on the first one.

I would finally confirm that I fully support Conference Resolution 4.a, which "instructed the Committee and the BIML to further study this issue and to continue strengthening the cooperation with the BIPM. "

Best regards,

Roger Flandrin

#### **A.1.5 Germany**

Dear Mr. Magana,

Firstly I'd like to apologize for our late reply which is due to the importance of the issue and the necessity to discuss it with all members of our Presidential Board being involved.

Instead of commenting details of the joint report of the Directors of the BIPM and the BIML I'd rather like to provide our general view and some statements concerning the issue as follows.

1. The issue of a rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM has been intensely discussed in 1995/1996 both in the CIML / BIML and the CIPM / BIPM with the result that "The CIPM ... has concluded that the fundamental difference in scope and objectives of the BIPM ... and the OIML is such that there is no significant overlap in their activities. In consequence, the CIPM considers that no gain in efficiency or significant saving in cost to member states is to be expected from a merging of the two organizations ... and ... it would be best for member States of the two organizations if they were to continue to operate separately...." (see minutes of the 21st CIPM meeting, 1996). In our opinion these arguments ("no significant overlap in activities" and "no significant saving in cost") are basically still valid today with the consequence that neither a merging of the organizations (No 6 in the report) nor a merging of the bureaux (No 4 in the report) should be considered at the moment.
2. Instead of such a "top-down" approach we should rather prefer a "bottom-up" approach, i.e. we should prefer concentrating on the improvement of the scientific and technical cooperation between scientific, applied and legal metrology people, including the regional organizations (RMOs and RLMOs), before thinking about merging two international organizations. As an example we should like to mention that 19 years after WELMEC has been founded there is still very little scientific and technical cooperation between the EURAMET Technical Committees and the WELMEC Working Groups with the consequence that we do not make use of this great potential for the benefit of international metrology. The same holds for the cooperation in the international metrology organisations.
3. Therefore, from our point of view, even a discussion about a "co-location" (No 5 in the report) is premature, because this option wouldn't necessarily improve the scientific and technical cooperation between the scientific, applied and legal metrology people.
4. Of course, we acknowledge all efforts that have been made since 1996 towards closer relations and better cooperation between the OIML and the BIPM (Meter Convention) as detailed in the Directors' report (No 3.1) and we support to seriously consider the potential future activities (No 3.2). In particular we should welcome if more effort were put into the new joint web portal ([www.metrologyinfo.com](http://www.metrologyinfo.com)) in order to quickly direct customers and other interested people to relevant information about international metrology, including the RMOs / RLMOs, ILAC / IAF and ISO / IEC.

Kind regards,

Dr. Roman Schwartz, CIML Member for Germany

### **A.1.6 Japan**

Japan's Comments on Rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM

A report from the Director of the BIPM and the Director of the BIML to the meeting of the Presidents of the CIPM and the CIML on March 5th 2008

Basically, Japan supports close cooperation between the two Bureaus.

On the other hand, each Member State should take consistency with both Conventions and budgetary constraints into consideration when both Directors pursue the following issues;

- moving the BIML to the BIPM location in Sèvres,
- merger of the two Organizations.

1. Moving the BIML to the BIPM location in Sèvres

Both Directors should provide Member States with the following;

- qualitative analysis (merits/demerits) realized ONLY by the moving of the BIML to the BIPM location in Sèvres NOT by staying in the current office in rue Turgot,
- quantitative estimate (initial cost/subsequent budgetary saving after the merger) arising from the moving.

2. Merger of the two Organizations

Both Directors should provide Member States with the following;

- merits realized ONLY by the merger of the two Organizations NOT by moving the BIML to the BIPM location in Sèvres,
- demerits expected to arise if the two Organizations merge or do not merge.

Careful scrutiny of both Conventions is inevitably necessary. Both Directors should present possible legal options and actions expected to be taken by both the Bureaus and the Member States.

### **A.1.7 Poland**

Dear Mr. Magaña,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 05, 2008 informing the CIML Members about the joint report of the Directors of the BIPM and the BIML and about the rapprochement between the two Organizations,

I would like to inform you that in the opinion of the Central Office of Measures (Poland) at present a particular emphasis should be placed on the strengthening of cooperation between the OIML and the BIPM rather than on the rapprochement of the two Organizations, due to the separate scope of their activities.

Please accept my best regards,

### **A.1.8 Romania**

Subject Joint Report of the Directors of the BIPM and BIML on the rapprochement between the two Organizations

Dear Mr. Magana,

After having analyzed the Joint Report on the rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM, we agree that

- metrology is an essential tool for economic, technical and social progress in the 21st century;
- metrology should make itself conspicuous at international level in keeping with its important role within the society. An increased international focus on metrology will give a stronger urge to the development of metrology upon nations - in all the countries of the world.

We appreciate that the development of an effective and efficient World Metrology System is better sustained if the scientific and legal metrology come under the umbrella of the same organization.

Hoping that the proposed objectives of metrology upon world level will be successfully reached, I assure you of my entire consideration\_

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Fanel Iacobescu, CIML Member for Romania

### **A.1.9 Russia**

Dear Mr. Magana,

From the very beginning we may remind that in the thirties of the last century the problems of applied and legal metrology were discussed very rigorously, and people from the Meter Convention Bodies were not willing to do something with that problem. Thanks to Mr. Costamagna who solved the problem after the WW II, but partly – only for legal metrology. The challenges of applied metrology still are awaiting for the proper decision : we have some “gap” between scientific and legal metrology. Speaking now about – WMS - World Metrology (or Measurement?) System, we ought to recognize that “the third” part of Metrology now is belonging partly to ISO, partly to IEC, partly to ILAC, i.e. mostly to standardization specialists not to metrologists. So, it’s the time to discuss the possibilities of establishing the new International Organization (not intergovernmental!) acting as part of WMS between the OIML and the Meter Convention.

Of course, the Russian Federation is strongly interested in the closest cooperation between the OIML and CIPM and the Meter Convention bodies, in spite of the different fields of activities. We can’t imagine the “rapprochement” when the OIML will be the part of the BIPM.

Our opinion is that the discussion on any type of merging is premature as 14 years ago.

Best regards,

Prof. Dr. Lev Issaev

CIML Member for the Russian Federation

### **A.1.10 Switzerland**

Rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM

Swiss comments and proposals on the report

Comments from METAS in his capacity of national responsible authority for legal and "scientific" metrology and speaking on behalf of the Swiss government about the document "Rapprochement between the OIML and the BIPM, A report from the Director of the BIPM and the Director of the BIML to the meeting of the Bureaux of the CIPM and the CIML on March 5th 2008" according to the resolution 10 of the 43rd CIML Meeting (2008), to the resolution 4a of the 13th International Conference (2008) and in the view of the March 2009 meeting of the Presidential Council of the OIML as well as in the view of further discussion.

## 1 The Directors' report

### 1.1 Background and Terms of reference (Point 1)

According to the point 1 of the terms of reference: The focus of this review is to be on meeting the requirements of metrology as an essential tool for economic, technical and societal progress in the 21st century, establishing an International Metrology System and providing an international focus on metrology.

The report is not answering in appropriate and comprehensive way the first point of the terms of reference.

For this reason the discussion presented in this report about the alternatives is totally premature (see Terms of reference, Points 2, b, c and d as well as the report, points 3, 4 and 5). We present our general recommendations and proposals under the point 2 below.

### 1.2 Greater interaction (Point 2a)

Despite annual meetings, goodwill and common action plan, report asserts that there is no natural point of contact between the bodies at technical level.

We think that, despite the current joint activities (Point 2.1) this assertion is a clear result of insufficient mutual knowledge and understanding.

We also note that the representatives and experts active in both bodies were not contacted for the preparation of this report.

### 1.3 Merging the Directions and staff (Point 3)

This discussion is not appropriate at this stage. It has to be preceded by a clear strategy and a more comprehensive analysis (see recommendations).

### 1.4 Co-location (Point 4)

The technical discussion on accommodation, buildings, contributions, support function, financial savings, staff and staff rules is not appropriate at this stage. It has to be preceded by a clear strategy and a more comprehensive analysis (see recommendations).

### 1.5 Merger into a single organisation (Point 5)

It is the role of both directors to have visions for the future and not to refuse from the beginning the hypothesis of merging the two organisations.

The technical discussion on the chances of a new convention, on the financial contributions, on the approval of the OIML recommendations is not appropriate at this stage. It has to be preceded by a clear strategy and a more comprehensive analysis (see recommendations).

The assertion that the OIML could legally be included in the BIPM structure is totally neglecting the fact that this idea was the major error at the time of previous discussions about 15 years ago on the same subject.

It is also very important to mention at this point that the governance of BIPM needs urgent update. It is no more acceptable that the member states have limited influence (every four years) about the organisation and about the technical work at BIPM.

The integration of OIML under the actual organisation is totally unacceptable.

## 2 Recommendations and proposals

METAS recommends taking into account the following recommendation and proposals for further discussion:

- Consider and clarify the present and future role of each organisation,
- Identify the stakeholders, the potential increase of impact at international level and the benefits to world metrology (international organisations) of a single international organisation of metrology,
- Define a clear and realistic time horizon and strategy for future steps,
- Enlarge the discussion at all levels and not only within OIML,
- Clearly identify all mid and long term benefits of such a rapprochement,
- Identify and evaluate the potential difficulties of such a rapprochement,
- Consider from the beginning all possible alternatives (including a new convention),
- Enhance level of dialogue and mutual comprehension between OIML and BIPM,
- Administrative, legal and human constraints should not be neglected but have not to be considered at initial stage of discussion (first strategy, then structure, then process),
- The CIPM should inform the CIML and the member states (Meter Convention) about their recommendations concerning the report on rapprochement,

- The CIPM should involve the member states (Meter Convention) in the discussion on rapprochement,
- The Presidential Council (OIML) should consider the position of the CIPM during its next meeting (See Point 6 of the Report),
- The OIML president will inform the CIPM president about discussions within OIML after the next Presidential Council (See Point 6 of the Report),
- The result of this information exchange should be a revision/extension of the terms of reference and the definition of a common action plan concerning the merging of the two organisations (See Point 6 of the Report),
- The improvement of the governance of BIPM is to be urgently considered.

### 3 Conclusions

Having considered the report and our recommendations we come to the following conclusions:

- Switzerland is strongly in favour of pursuing the discussion about a future rapprochement of the two international metrology organisations,
- Switzerland is ready to actively contribute to continue the discussions (for example with other NMI directors, with CIPM and CIML members),
- Switzerland is ready to engage appropriate resources to continue the work to encourage further discussions, clarifications and actions on this subject,

#### **A.1.11 United Kingdom**

Wednesday, 21 January 2009

Dear Jean-Francois

I am responding to the request in your note of 5th November to comment on the issues raised in the joint report of the Directors of BIPM and BIML on the possibility of rapprochement between the two organisations.

In my view, the best approach is to consider what form of advantages might be achieved by a rapprochement, and then to consider what sort of obstacles might need to be overcome before those advantages could be realised.

Theoretically, the advantages fall into two categories:

- a. the cost savings which might be achieved by bringing the two organisations more closely together; and
- b. the improved effectiveness that might result if there were closer links.

#### Cost Savings

Here the paper seems to be quite clear – over any timescale envisaged by the Directors all of the options would cost money rather than save money. Presumably in the very long term there should be cost savings from occupying one building rather than two and a "Net Present Value" calculation would indicate when, if ever, those savings would exceed the initial costs of a move. However, the fact that that calculation has not been carried out suggests that neither Director feels that these benefits will be realisable over any reasonable timescale.

#### Increased Effectiveness

There are two sorts of benefits identified in the paper. First, there are the benefits of sharing information and representation in areas where the interests of scientific metrology and legal metrology overlap, as described in Section 3. There are undoubtedly some benefits in bringing those working on scientific metrology and legal metrology closer together. Indeed this has recently been recognised in the UK with the announcement that my Agency will be taking over responsibility for our scientific metrology programmes from 1st April. Thus, the case for closer collaboration in most or all of the areas identified in Section 3 is persuasive.

The second set of benefits, by implication (considered under the sub-section headed "Staff in Section 5), is that improved career prospects would be offered to staff who were able to move more easily between OIML and BIPM work, which would aid the recruitment and retention of high quality staff. In addition, the ability to move staff from one type of work to another might offer a more efficient way of dealing with short-term fluctuations in workload. On the other hand, the requirements of legal metrology and scientific metrology seem to be quite distinct and arguably call for rather different skills. It is noteworthy that even in countries which make a single organisation responsible for both legal and scientific metrology, the responsibilities are still kept separate in different units (as we will be doing in the UK). Again, the fact that this advantage is not made more of in the paper indicates the Directors do not regard being able to draw on a larger single pool of staff as being of major importance.

If the main benefits are of the kind as described in Section 3, the next question is whether they can be equally well realised under the various options considered by the paper. Here the position as far as I can tell is that co-location, merger of the secretariats or a combination of the two organisations would not in themselves lead to closer co-operation, since staff engaged in scientific metrology and legal metrology might still work independently of each other. Leadership which

identified and promoted fruitful areas of cooperation would be required, but this is equally true of the options which do not require organisation changes.

The conclusion I draw from this is that the only option worth pursuing at the moment is one which would involve greater informal co-operation on items such as those described in Section 3. The point would be worth revisiting if and when the position of either organisation changed so that there were substantial cost savings to be achieved. However, even in this case the costs of overcoming the procedural and practical obstacles identified in the paper would have to be taken into account, notably the possible reluctance of countries whose main interest is in legal metrology (or scientific metrology as the case may be) to pay increased contributions.

Yours sincerely

Peter Mason

Chief Executive, UK CIML Member

## **A.2 Discussions at the CIML Presidential Council Meeting**

The discussion at the Presidential Council Meeting highlighted the following issues.

### **A.2.1 Rapprochement**

The OIML enjoys good cooperation with the BIPM, as well as with other organizations such as ILAC/IAF, ISO/IEC, etc. Cooperation should be strengthened, but this does not mean that a merger needs to be discussed or that the structure of the operating bodies should be modified.

A rapprochement is a dynamic, future oriented process. It is necessary to identify future needs for both legal and scientific metrology. As explained below, the line between scientific and legal metrology has moved a lot since the discussions on the rapprochement commenced 15 years ago.

### **A.2.2 Nature of the activities and skills required in the two organizations**

It was recognized that the natures of the activities of the two organizations are quite different. The work of the BIPM is mostly scientific, which requires scientists, while the work of the BIML is mainly harmonization of regulations, which requires engineers with experience in drafting and enforcing regulations, in addition to various support staff.

However, it was noted that the ongoing evolutions of the two organizations will bring their work closer together:

- the trend in the BIPM is to give less predominance to the establishment of traceability and more predominance to coordination,
- the trend in the OIML is to develop acceptance and recognition systems, which puts more emphasis on the evaluation of laboratory practices and competence as well as their equivalence.

However at the present time, there is little direct interaction between the work of the two organizations.

### **A.2.3 Nature of legal metrology**

CIML Members come from standardization bodies, from national testing institutes, or from state authorities. This diversity can result in an incomplete understanding and in a blurred image of legal metrology.

Legal metrology is distinct from standardization and calibration and is a combination of:

- elaborating metrological and technical specifications,
- protecting against incorrect measurements and potential fraud,
- setting up and carrying out conformity assessment,
- enforcing regulations.

#### **A.2.4 Differences in the decision-making structures of the two Organizations**

The major decisions in the BIPM are taken by the CGPM every four years. The CIPM is a group of 18 experts who do not represent countries, but who are personally appointed by the General Conference on the basis of their expertise. The CIPM meets every year, supervises the Bureau and is an adviser to the CGPM.

In the OIML, most technical decisions are made by the CIML which is composed of representatives of all Member States and which makes decisions based on a very strong majority. The OIML Conference, which meets every four years, makes high level strategic decisions and votes the budget for a four-year period.

It is therefore necessary to maintain the two structures, since they are not strictly equivalent. The only alternative would be to modify the respective Conventions to develop a structure which would address the needs of both Organizations.

#### **A.2.5 Consideration of the point of view of stakeholders**

By considering the needs of industry and society we can develop a consistent global approach for the products and services of the two Organizations. The issue of the rapprochement (do we require one Organization, or two separate Organizations?), should be considered after consultation with stakeholders. The stakeholders want appropriately accurate and reliable measurements, and the two Organizations should demonstrate how they jointly respond to these needs.

#### **A.2.6 Joint strategy**

The participants agreed that there is no business case demonstrating the advantages or financial benefits of modifying the operating structures of the two Bureaux. The issues of the rapprochement are mainly strategic in nature.

With regards to this, the idea of the two Organizations forming a global, worldwide metrology system is of high importance. A joint strategy of the two Organizations concerning a Global International Metrology System may be desirable.

### **Conclusion**

Mr. Johnston concluded the discussion at the Presidential Council meeting by stating that at the bilateral meeting, he would summarize this discussion and discuss with the BIPM how to develop a practical, global, consistent image of international metrology, rather than considering a merger or formal organizational arrangements for a rapprochement.

### **A.3 Discussions at the bilateral OIML/BIPM meeting**

The comments sent in by CIML Members (see A.1) had been sent to the BIPM in order to distribute them to the CIPM Bureau. During the bilateral meeting between the Bureau of the CIPM and the OIML Presidium, the CIML President reported on the outcome of the discussions held at the Presidential Council Meeting.

It was agreed that at the present time there were no new elements that would modify the joint report of the Directors concerning the financial consequences of moving the Bureaux or of merging part of the structures.

It was noted that existing cooperation between the two Bureaux was very positive and that this benefited both Organizations in terms of image and awareness of countries in metrology.

It was agreed that the Bureaux must continue to strengthen this cooperation, and examples were noted of joint participation in the Seminar organized in Dubai, and on supporting activities of AFRIMETS.

As a conclusion, J.F. Magana was asked to prepare a draft report on the rapprochement in order to inform Members of the two Organizations about this issue. This report will be discussed with Andrew Wallard, BIPM Director, and then sent to Members by the two Directors.



## Annex B

### Joint ILAC/OIML Working Program 2009-2010

Considering the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in November 2007 between ILAC and the OIML, the joint Working Program has been revised on the basis of the conclusions of the ILAC/OIML Meeting held on 5 March 2009 and approved by the ILAC Chair and the CIML President.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Leader</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Lead assessors qualified by Accreditation Bodies, ILAC Full Members	Participation of these assessors in OIML peer assessments to be highlighted - Request new candidacies	ILAC	ILAC circular to Accreditation Bodies	September 2009
Technical and Metrological Experts qualified by the OIML	Participation in the accreditation assessment where legal metrology is included in the scope of the accreditation	ILAC	ILAC circular to Accreditation Bodies	September 2009
Improvement of the communication between National Accreditation Bodies and National Legal Metrology Bodies	- Draft joint ILAC/OIML Communiqué to be prepared by ILAC	ILAC/BIML	Joint ILAC/OIML Communiqué to be sent to CIML Members and to National Accreditation Bodies; Communiqué to be uploaded on both ILAC and OIML web sites	December 2009
Training for lead assessors from Accreditation Bodies, ILAC Full Members	- The program has been drawn up	BIML	BIML circular to be sent to CIML Members before launching the renewal of the R 60 and R 76 DoMCs	December 2009
Procedure for assessment in the field of legal metrology	- Draft OIML/ILAC procedure to be prepared by the BIML	BIML/ILAC	One-day training sessions Joint ILAC/OIML Publication	To be decided on the basis of replies to the ILAC circular August 2009

Action	Comments	Leader	Means	Deadline
Guide for ILAC Full Members	- Annex to the draft OIML/ILAC procedure to be prepared by the BIML	BIML/ILAC	Included in the joint ILAC/OIML Publication	August 2009
Survey among CIML Members and Corresponding Members	To collect information concerning: countries which request accreditation of national type approval bodies, bodies responsible for initial and periodic verifications; the requirements defined for the traceability of measurements in the field of legal metrology.	BIML	Questionnaire together with an explanatory note on the purpose of the survey to be sent to CIML Members and Corresponding Members	January 2010
Survey among Accreditation Bodies, ILAC Full Members	To collect information concerning how many accreditation bodies are actively accrediting organizations working in the fields of legal metrology covered by the OIML Declarations of Mutual Confidence.	ILAC	Questionnaire circulated among ILAC Full Members	June 2009
OIML Participation in ILAC Accreditation Committee's (AIC) working group	Revision of ILAC P10:2002 <i>ILAC Policy on Traceability of Measurement Results</i> - First draft under development	ILAC	OIML liaison officer registered as a member of the Committee	2009
Communication on the use of accreditation in legal metrology	- Article to be drawn up by the OIML	BIML	Article in ILAC News and posted on the ILAC web site	2010

## Annex C

### Table of correspondence between OIML and ISO TCs

OIML TCs/SCs		ISO TCs/SCs		BIML Contact
BIML		CASCO	Committee on conformity assessment	Régine Gaucher
BIML		REMCO	Committee on reference materials	Samuel Just
TC 2	Units of measurement	TC 12	Quantities, units, symbols, conversion factors	Willem Kool
TC 3/SC	Application of statistical methods	TC 69	Applications of statistical methods	Willem Kool
TC 3/SC 3	Reference materials	TC 158	Analysis of gases	Régine Gaucher
TC 3/SC 4	Application of statistical methods	TC 69/SC 1	Terminology and symbols	Willem Kool
		TC 69/SC 4	Applications of statistical methods in process management	Willem Kool
		TC 69/SC 5	Acceptance sampling	Willem Kool
		TC 69/SC 6	Measurement methods and results	Willem Kool
TC 3/SC 5	Conformity assessment	TC 176/SC 1	Concepts and terminology	Régine Gaucher
		TC 176/SC 2	Quality systems	Régine Gaucher
		TC 176/SC 3	Supporting technologies	Régine Gaucher
TC 6	Pre-packaged products	TC 122	Packaging	Willem Kool
TC 7	Measuring instruments for length and associated quantities	TC 172	Optics and photonics	Ian Dunmill
		TC 172/SC 6	Geodetic and surveying instruments	Ian Dunmill
		TC 213	Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification	Ian Dunmill
TC 8	Measurement of quantities of fluids	TC 48/SC 6	Laboratory and volumetric ware	Samuel Just
		TC 63	Glass containers	Samuel Just
TC 8/SC 1	Static volume measurement	TC 28/SC 1	Terminology	Régine Gaucher

OIML TCs/SCs		ISO TCs/SCs		BIML Contact
TC 8/SC 3	Dynamic volume measurement	TC 28/SC 5	Measurement of refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels	Samuel Just
		TC 28/SC 1	Terminology	Régine Gaucher
		TC 28/SC 2	Dynamic petroleum measurement	Régine Gaucher
		TC 28/SC 5	Measurement of refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels	Samuel Just
		TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 7	Volume methods including water meters	Samuel Just
		TC 197	Hydrogen technologies	Régine Gaucher
TC 8/SC 5	Water meters	TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 7	Volume methods including water meters	Samuel Just
TC 8/SC 6	Measurement of cryogenic liquids	TC 28/SC 1	Terminology	Régine Gaucher
		TC 28/SC 2	Dynamic petroleum measurement	Régine Gaucher
		TC 28/SC 5	Measurement of refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels	Samuel Just
		TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 7	Volume methods including water meters	Samuel Just
TC 8/SC 7	Gas metering	TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 7	Volume methods including water meters	Samuel Just
		TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193	Natural gas	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193/SC 1	Analysis of natural gas	Régine Gaucher
TC 8/SC 8	Gas meters	TC 30	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	Régine Gaucher
		TC 30/SC 2	Pressure differential devices	Régine Gaucher

OIML TCs/SCs		ISO TCs/SCs		BIML Contact
		TC 30/SC 5	Velocity and mass methods	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193	Natural gas	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193/SC 1	Analysis of natural gas	Régine Gaucher
TC 9/SC 4	Densities	TC 34/SC 4	Cereals and pulses	Régine Gaucher
TC 10/SC 4	Material testing machines	TC 48/SC 4	Density measuring instruments	Ian Dunmill
		TC 164	Mechanical testing of metals	Ian Dunmill
		TC 164/SC 1	Uniaxial testing	Ian Dunmill
TC 10/SC 5	Hardness standardized blocks and hardness testing machines	TC 164	Mechanical testing of metals	Ian Dunmill
TC 11	Instruments for measuring temperature and associated quantities	TC 164/SC 3	Hardness testing	Ian Dunmill
TC 11	Instruments for measuring temperature and associated quantities	TC 163/SC 1	Test and measurement methods	Samuel Just
TC 11/SC 1	Resistance thermometers	TC 48/SC 3	Thermometers	Samuel Just
TC 11/SC 2	Contact thermometers	TC 48/SC 3	Thermometers	Samuel Just
TC 11/SC 3	Radiation thermometers	TC 48/SC 3	Thermometers	Samuel Just
TC 13	Measuring instruments for acoustics and vibration	TC 43	Acoustics	Ian Dunmill
		TC 43/SC 1	Noise	Ian Dunmill
TC 14	Measuring instruments used for optics	TC 172	Optics and photonics	Ian Dunmill
		TC 172/SC 3	Optical materials and components	Ian Dunmill
		TC 172/SC 7	Ophthalmic optics and instruments	Ian Dunmill
TC 15	Measuring instruments for ionizing radiations	TC 85	Nuclear energy	Ian Dunmill
		TC 85/SC 2	Radiation protection	Ian Dunmill
TC 16/SC 1	Air pollution	TC 22/SC 5	Engine tests	Régine Gaucher
TC 16/SC 2	Water pollution	TC 147/SC 1	Terminology	Ian Dunmill
TC 16/SC 3	Pesticides and other toxic substances pollutants	TC 190	Soil quality	Ian Dunmill
TC 16/SC 4	Field measurements of hazardous (toxic) pollutants	TC 190/SC 3	Chemical methods and soil characteristics	Ian Dunmill
		TC 158	Analysis of gases	Régine Gaucher

<b>OIML TCs/SCs</b>		<b>ISO TCs/SCs</b>		<b>BIML Contact</b>
TC 17/SC 1	Humidity	TC 34/SC 4	Cereals and pulses	Régine Gaucher
TC 17/SC 2	Saccharimetry	TC 93	Starch (including derivatives and by-products)	Samuel Just
TC 17/SC 6	Gas analysis	TC 158	Analysis of gases	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193	Natural gas	Régine Gaucher
		TC 193/SC 1	Analysis of natural gas	Régine Gaucher
TC 17/SC 8	Instruments for quality analysis of agricultural products	TC 34/SC 4	Cereals and pulses	Régine Gaucher
TC 18	Medical measuring instruments	TC 172	Optics and photonics	Ian Dunmill
		TC 172/SC 7	Ophthalmic optics and instruments	Ian Dunmill

## Annex D OIML actions

Ref Strategic Plan	Ref	Subject	Action	Who	Status
1.1	13 Conf Res 4a	Rapprochement with the BIPM	Minutes of joint meeting	BIML Director	Ongoing
1.1	43 CIML Res 10	Rapprochement	Circulate joint report	J.F. Magana	Done
1.1	43 CIML Res 10	Rapprochement	Inform Members about developments	J.F. Magana	Ongoing
1.2	13 Conf Res 4	Information at national level	Promote contacts at national level	CIML Members	
1.3	13 Conf Res 4b	Revision of D 1	Start revision	M. Kochsiek	Done
1.4	43 CIML Res 11	ILAC/IAF cooperation	Joint work program updates and implementation	R. Gaucher	Ongoing
1.4, 3.2	43 CIML Res 12	MoU with ISO	Implementation	S. Just	Ongoing
1.4, 3.2	43 CIML Res 12	MoU with IEC	Start revision	S. Just	
1.4, 3.2	CIML Minutes 5.3	Correspondence between OIML and ISO TCs	Update and upload table of correspondence	S. Just	Ongoing
2.1	43 CIML Res 18	Certificate System and MAA	Dates for entering the systems - modification of database structure	J.F. Magana	Done
2.1	43 CIML Res 18	Certificate System and MAA	Modification of the records of publications and categories in the database with dates of inclusion of the systems	R. Gaucher C. Pulham	Done
2.1	43 CIML Res 18	Certificate System and MAA	Post on a web page the publications approved and not yet finally edited and published	C. Pulham	Done
2.1	43 CIML Res 19	Certificate System and MAA	Publish information of new publications in the Basic Certificate System	R. Gaucher	Done
2.1	43 CIML Res 19	Certificate System and MAA	Maintain earlier versions - modification of database structure	J.F. Magana	Done
2.1	43 CIML Res 19	Certificate System and MAA	Update database records on Certificates	P. Saint-Germain	Done

<b>Ref Strategic Plan</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Status</b>
2.1	43 CIML Res 20	MAA	Discussion on manufacturers' tests	R. Gaucher	Ongoing
2.1	43 CIML Res 21	MAA	Revisions of basic certificates - operating rules of DoMCs	R. Gaucher	Done
2.1	CIML Minutes 6.2	OIML Certificate System	Periodical review of the status of old versions of publications in the Certificate System	R. Gaucher	To be considered
2.1	CIML Minutes 6.2	MAA	MAA leaflet to be developed	R. Gaucher and C. Pulham	Ongoing
2.3	43 CIML Res 16	Stakeholders	Seminar	J.F. Magana	Ongoing
2.3	CIML Minutes 5.7	Explore needs to strengthen liaison with IAEA		I. Dunmill	To be considered
3.1	43 CIML Res 14	Cooperation with WTO		I. Dunmill	Ongoing
3.2	13 Conf Res 6a	Revision of R 71	Start revision	TC 8/SC 1, BIML contact S. Just	
3.2	13 Conf Res 6a	Revision of R 85	Start revision	TC 8/SC 1, BIML contact S. Just	
3.2	13 Conf Res 6a	Revision of R 139	Start revision	TC 8/SC 7, BIML contact R. Gaucher	Ongoing
3.2	13 Conf Res 7	Withdrawal of publications	Modify database	J.F. Magana	Done
3.2	13 Conf Res 7	Withdrawal of publications	Record withdrawal	P. Saint-Germain	Done
3.2	43 CIML Res 22	New publications approved or sanctioned	Publish	C. Pulham	Done
3.2	43 CIML Res 24	Withdrawal of publications	Update publications database	C. Pulham	Done
3.2	43 CIML Res 25	New work items	Update TC/SC database	P. Saint-Germain	Done
3.2	43 CIML Res 26	TC/SC allocation	Update TC/SC database	P. Saint-Germain	Done
3.2	CIML Minutes 6.4	TC/SC activities	Proposal from US to support the Secretariat of TC 17/SC 7 (breath testers)	R. Gaucher	See after TC/SC meeting
3.2	CIML Minutes 6.4	TC/SC activities	Revision of R 16: should it be an R or a D?	I. Dunmill	To be discussed



<b>Ref Strategic Plan</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Status</b>
3.2	CIML Minutes 6.4	TC/SC activities	Revision of R 91 to address new technologies (not only doppler), title to be modified accordingly	TC 7/SC 4, contact I. Dunmill	To be discussed
4.1	43 CIML Res 15	Regional Organizations	Attend annual meetings	J.F. Magana and I. Dunmill and W. Kool	Ongoing
4.1	43 CIML Res 15	Regional Organizations	Next Round Table	J.F. Magana	Ongoing
4.1	43 CIML Res 15	Regional Organizations	Draft MoU	J.F. Magana	Done
4.1	CIML Minutes 5.6	MoU with regional organizations	Discuss the Draft MoU at the 2009 Round Table with Regional Bodies	J.F. Magana	Ongoing
4.2	13 Conf Res 3	Inquiry on implementation	Set up the inquiry	CIML Members	Done
4.2	CIML Minutes 5.6	Extension of the survey on national regulations to answer Regional Organizations' needs		J.F. Magana and J.C. Esmiol	To be considered
4.2, 4.3	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	Inquiry on implementation of OIML Recommendations	Develop web pages to display the answers	J.C. Esmiol	Done
4.2, 4.3	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	Inquiry on implementation of OIML Recommendations	Extend the inquiry to non member countries	J.C. Esmiol	Ongoing
4.3	CIML Minutes 5.5	Examine the possibility to search the WTO TBT notifications		I. Dunmill and J.C. Esmiol	To be considered
4.3	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	OIML Web site	Review the structure (some issues are split between two menu items)	C. Pulham	Done
4.3	Presidential Council	OIML Web site	Consider setting up a single individual login	J.C. Esmiol	Ongoing
5.1	13 Conf Res 12	Support to DC Facilitator	General support	I. Dunmill	Ongoing
5.1	13 Conf Res 12	Support to DC Facilitator	Publications in the Bulletin	C. Pulham	Ongoing
5.2	43 CIML Res 2	Awareness of countries	Encourage countries to join	J.F. Magana I. Dunmill W. Kool	Ongoing
5.2	43 CIML Res 9	Award for DCs	Procedure to write	I. Dunmill and E. Seiler	Done

<b>Ref Strategic Plan</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Status</b>
5.2	43 CIML Res 9	Award for DCs	Preparing the first Award	I. Dunmill and E. Seiler	Ongoing
5.3	CIML Minutes 5.6	Guide for DCs on how to develop legal metrology		J.F. Magana, I. Dunmill and E. Seiler	To be considered
5.4	43 CIML Res 13	MoU with UNIDO	Signature	I. Dunmill and CIML President	Done
6.1	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	OIML Workgroups	Develop the use of Workgroups	J.F. Magana and BIML contact persons	Done
6.1	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	OIML Workgroups	Remind managers to update their Workgroups pages in a timely manner	BIML contact persons	Ongoing
6.1	CIML Minutes 6.1.2	OIML databases	Consider possibilities to record the contact persons of TCs/SCs	J.F. Magana and J.C. Esmiol	Ongoing
6.2	43 CIML Res 23	Training of Secretariats	Second session	R. Gaucher	Done
6.2	43 CIML Res 23	Training of Secretariats	Templates	R. Gaucher	Ongoing
6.2	CIML Minutes 6.4	Training of TC/SC Secretariats	Set up an expert group to develop templates	R. Gaucher	Done
6.3	43 CIML Res 17	Directives for Technical Work	Progress in the revision	I. Dunmill	Ongoing
General	13 Conf Res 10	Implementation of strategic plan	Action Plan	J.F. Magana	Ongoing
General	13 Conf Res 18	Financial rules	Appoint new external auditor	J.F. Magana	Done
General	13 Conf Res 18	Financial rules	Elaborate amendments for pension system	J.F. Magana	Done
General	13 Conf Res 18	Financial rules	Take appropriate decisions	CIML President	Ongoing
General	13 Conf Res 19	Procedure for resignation and readmission	Draft to be developed, taking account other International Organizations' procedures	J.F. Magana	To be drafted
General	13 Conf Res 19	Situation of Cameroon	Final decision to be taken	J.F. Magana	Done
General	CIML Minutes 7.1	Staff Regulations	Amendment related to covering by an insurance policy the risks related to assistance for major surgical operations	J.F. Magana	To be drafted

Ref Strategic Plan	Ref	Subject	Action	Who	Status
General	CIML Minutes 7.1	Staff Regulations	Procedure for travel costs to be drafted and submitted to the CIML President <u>Note:</u> <i>Following the audit by the external accountant, it has been decided to implement the present version of the Staff Regulations and to refer to the rules and procedures of the French administration until the Staff Regulations are revised.</i>	J.F. Magana	To be drafted

## Annex E

### Report of the BIML Director on the implementation of the Budget

The following table shows the comparison between the budget voted and the realization of this budget. It should be noted that the budget which was approved was detailed according to the old financial regulations, while the realization is recorded according to the new standards. Due to this, a number of lines do not match up.

For example in the old accountancy, travel and meeting costs were mixed as follows: travel only concerned travel of the BIML staff for meetings other than the CIML Meeting, and other travel costs related to the CIML Meeting were recorded in "Meeting" costs. Therefore travel and meetings should be considered together when comparing the voted and realized columns. Along the same lines, the office, premises and various other costs in the voted budget do not correspond to the new accountancy plan.

It should also be noted that the change in the rules for recording the provision for pensions in the accounts resulted in a significant "exceptional income" in 2008.

The notes following this table give more explanations to better comprehend this comparison. One global comment is that the operating result represents a deficit of 6 % of the operating charges, which is an improvement from 2007 (8.3 %).

	Voted 2008	Realized 2008	Realized 2007
MS Contributions	1 340 k€	1 541 k€	1 287 k€
CM Fees	50 k€	58 k€	63 k€
Bulletin	7 k€	4 k€	4 k€
Basic Certificates	8 k€	30 k€	18 k€
MAA Certificates	31 k€		
DOMC fees	32 k€		7 k€
Misc. income	37 k€	37 k€	40 k€
Other operating income (1)		2 k€	495 k€
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>1 505 k€</b>	<b>1 672 k€</b>	<b>1 915 k€</b>
Staff costs	960 k€	1 161 k€	1 201 k€
Additional staff MAA	93 k€		
Premises	54 k€	65 k€	64 k€
Depreciation and provisions (2)		182 k€	525 k€
Office costs	63 k€	37 k€	28 k€
Bulletin	47 k€		
Printing	16 k€	17 k€	38 k€
Documentation	18 k€	5 k€	3 k€
Postal & telecom costs	46 k€	27 k€	19 k€
Meetings (3)	175 k€	97 k€	51 k€
Travel (4)	55 k€	173 k€	134 k€
Miscellaneous	8 k€	18 k€	26 k€
Additional MAA operating costs	26 k€		
<b>Total operating charges</b>	<b>1 561 k€</b>	<b>1 781 k€</b>	<b>2 089 k€</b>

	<b>Voted 2008</b>	<b>Realized 2008</b>	<b>Realized 2007</b>
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>-56 k€</b>	<b>-108 k€</b>	<b>-174 k€</b>
Financial income	38 k€	14 k€	15 k€
Financial charges	0 k€	0 k€	1 k€
Exceptional income (translation center)	12 k€		
Other exceptional income (5)		1 131 k€	0 k€
Exceptional charges	30 k€	0 k€	40 k€
<b>Result</b>	<b>-36 k€</b>	<b>1 037 k€</b>	<b>-199 k€</b>

## Comments

- (1) This operating income in 2007 was related to the transfer into the income, of a provision for pension which was at this time intended to be paid. It was almost balanced by a value registered in the endowment to provisions (see comment no. 2 below).
- (2) The variation of this post is due to the following factors:
  - the depreciations decreased (48 k€ in 2008 compared with 60 k€ in 2007), due to the moderation in new investments,
  - a provision of about 104 k€ was taken to take account of the doubtful debts of two Member States struck off our lists (Cameroon and Ethiopia)
  - the endowment to the provision for pensions, which was quite high in 2007 (433 k€) due to the IAS/IPSAS rules, came down to about 30 k€ in 2008 (plus the payment of pensions) due to the new rule agreed on (see 9.1)
- (3) The meeting costs increased in 2008, part of this was due to the registration of the costs of the Shanghai Meeting in 2008. Globally the meeting costs were rather constant, around 75 k€.
- (4) The travel costs increased significantly (+ 30 %). This charge is composed of the following:
  - holding the Training session for the Secretariats of TCs/SCs, 8.5 k€
  - travel for the CIML President, the Facilitator for Developing Countries and for guests to the CIML (Past Presidents, etc.), 29 k€
  - need for BIML staff to attend meetings with liaisons, Regional bodies, TCs/SCs, etc., 97 k€

A number of travel, unusual in the past years, have been made, to participate in training courses (Vietnam), to meet potential new Member States, to attend meetings of CODEX (not attended the past years)

It must be noted that in the old accountancy system, only the travel of the BIML staff was registered as “travel”, the other travel were registered in “meeting costs”. This is why the charge voted in the budget in 2004, based on the old accountancy rules, was far lower than the actual travel costs.

The charge for travel costs, voted by the Conference in 2008, based on the new accountancy rules, is 90 k€, which is closer to the travel costs of the BIML staff in 2008. However this charge will need a careful attention in the management of the Bureau. The travel will be more limited, and new rules for travel costs have already been adopted.

- (5) This exceptional income is due to the change in the methods for recording the provision for pensions. Up to the end of 2007 all the rights acquired were recorded, and for 2008 it has been decided to record instead of this the pensions to be paid in the next 5 years (see 9.1)

## **Annex F**

### **OIML TC/SC Secretariat Training Detailed report on the second session**

**5–8 May 2009 - Douai, France**

#### **F.1 Background**

On the basis of Resolution no. 23 of the 43rd CIML Meeting, the BIML organized the second session of the Training Seminar for the Secretariats of OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees (TCs/SCs) over a four-day period in May 2009.

The first session was held in 2008 at the Ecole des Mines in Douai, Northern France. This location was chosen due to its closeness to Paris and in particular the high speed rail link from central Paris and from CDG Airport, the accommodation and meeting room facilities, and very importantly the reasonable organization costs, all of which (including participants' travel) were borne by the BIML.

Consequently, considering the location of the participants, this year the session was again held at the Ecole des Mines and was attended by thirteen participants. In total, 26 OIML TC/SC Secretariats out of 54 have now been trained.

Two coordinators of OIML technical work in their countries also attended the training seminars and two countries have already anticipated the participation of future Secretariats. This is definitely a key point in increasing the efficiency of the OIML technical work.

As envisaged when the initial proposal was submitted to the Presidential Council, these Training Seminars will be organized on a periodic basis; every three years seems to be appropriate. Consequently, the next session will likely be scheduled for 2011 and it is expected that this will also serve as a maintenance session to present the revision of the Directives for the OIML Technical Work.

#### **F.2 Reminder of the training goals**

The Training Seminar program was established on the basis of the following goals:

- Reminder of OIML technical work and associated procedures (notably the Directives);
- Presentation of the changes to be implemented in OIML procedures to facilitate and speed up the technical work;
- Presentation of tools to assist TC/SC Secretariats in drawing up OIML Publications, in particular OIML Recommendations;
- OIML Documents to assist in developing requirements and tests in OIML Recommendations (e.g. OIML D 11, D 31);
- Templates (e.g. Foreword format, Recommendation format, TC/SC voting form format); and
- Interactive workgroups for TCs/SCs to be managed by the TC/SC Secretariats.

Again this year, the session related to practical exercises was highly appreciated. Small groups were established, each being requested to draw up a certain sections of a new fictitious OIML Recommendation on “coin counters”. Participants had been given an information file on the instrument prior to the Seminar.

As suggested by participants in the first session, more time was devoted this year to the practical exercises (1.5 days). This unfortunately meant that presentations by liaisons on the last day were

cancelled but, as requested by the BIML, liaisons still updated their presentations which were made available on the CD handed to each participant at the end of the Seminar.

The Draft Recommendation Format, developed last year for the first session, was updated before the second session; it is available to all TC/SC Secretariats on the interactive TC/SC pages on the OIML web site (<http://tcsc.oiml.org>) under the heading “General Templates” and comprises two documents:

- Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements combined with Part 2: Metrological controls and performance tests; and
- Part 3: Report format for type evaluation.

BIML Circular no. 09/273 was sent out on 29 May 2009 to invite those TC/SC Secretariats that are starting to develop new OIML Recommendations to use these documents and to send any appropriate comments to the BIML to provide inputs to the Working Group being set up.

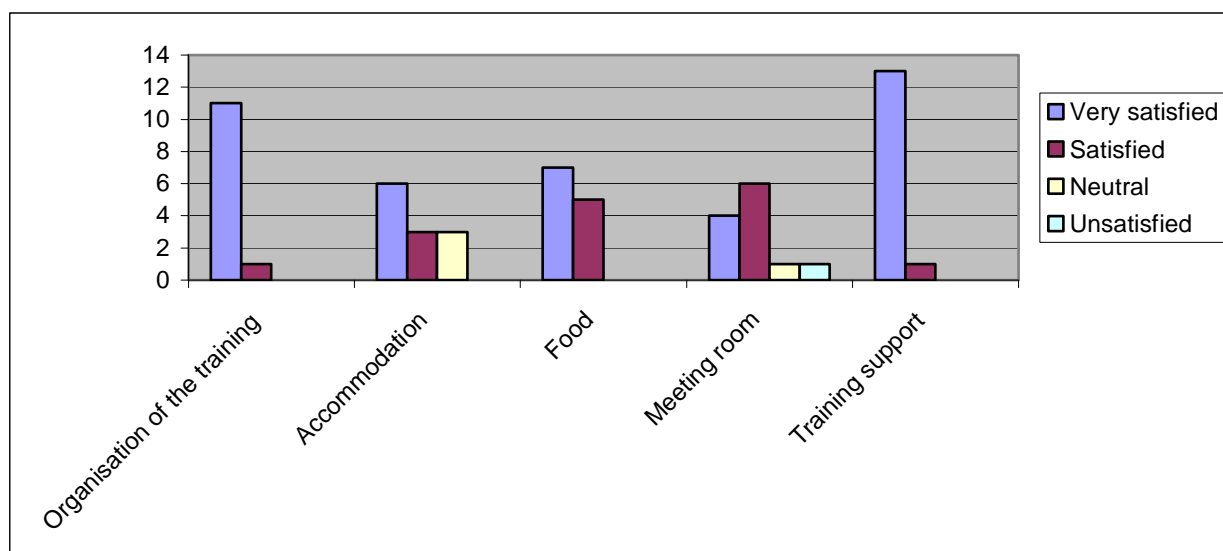
The development of such a Format is linked to the revision of Part 2 of the Directives for the OIML Technical Work. Consequently, as mentioned in the above Circular, the BIML is setting up a Working Group to officially pursue the work on the Recommendation Format. CIML Members should hopefully be informed of the composition of the Working Group at the 44th CIML Meeting.

### F.3 Feedback from participants in the second session

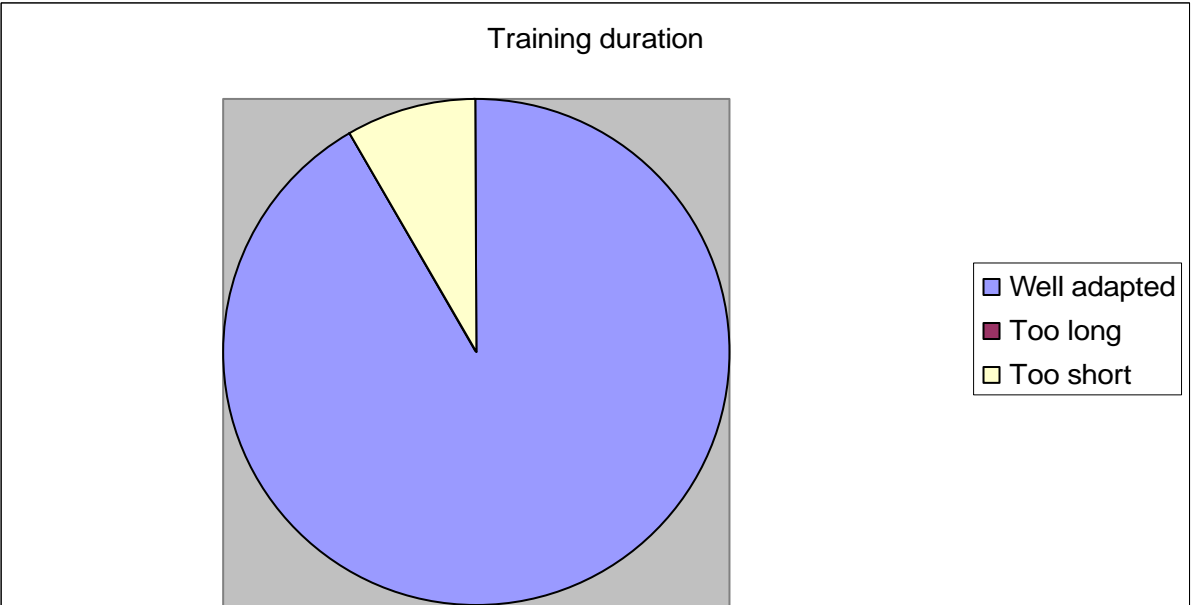
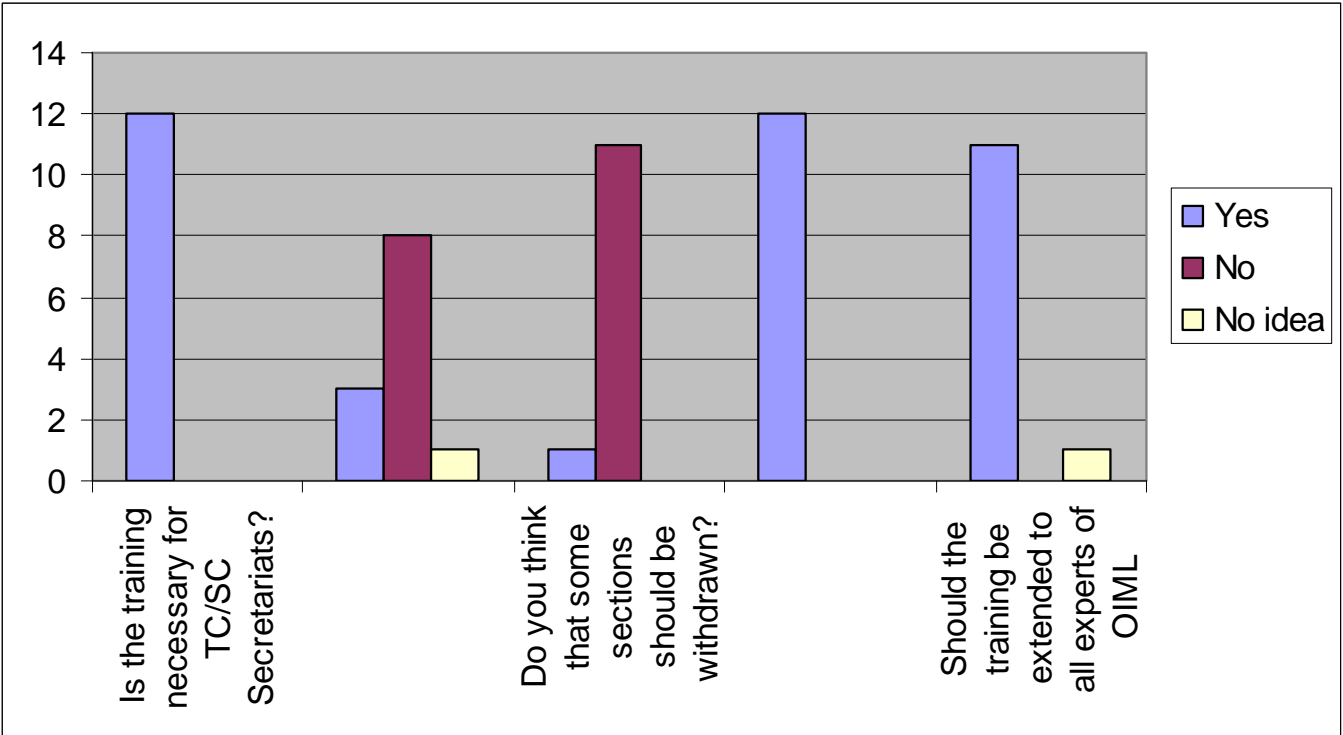
At the end of the Training Seminar, each participant was again requested to fill in a Seminar Satisfaction Inquiry which focused on the following aspects:

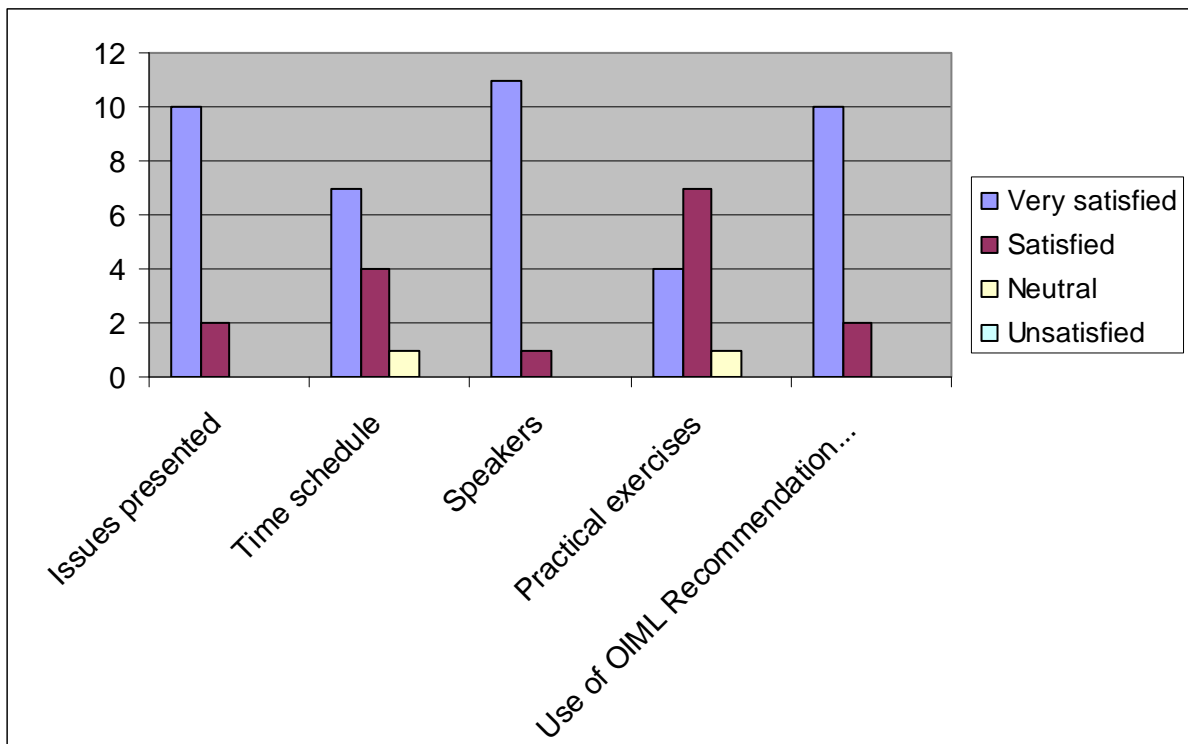
- General organization;
- Training content;
- Training duration;
- Use of such training;
- Any training sections to be extended; and
- Any training sections to be withdrawn.

The results of this inquiry are summarized in the graphs below.









In addition to this inquiry, the following additional comments from participants are of note:

- Efficiency of the work in small groups for practical exercises;
- Ideal opportunity for TC/SC Secretariats to meet each other and to exchange information, which allows teaching and sharing of experience to be combined;
- Development of a dedicated item in the Training Seminar for Secretariats to practice on the TC/SC Workgroups web sites;
- Organization of a shorter Training Seminar for all TC/SC Members (P-Members, O-Members, Liaisons);
- Organization of Technical Training Sessions based on OIML Recommendations as soon as an OIML Recommendation is published;
- OIML Recommendation Format to be made official as soon as possible;
- Organization of a specific Training Seminar on D 31; and
- Suggestion to have the training courses available on the OIML web site on video.

#### F.4 Next step

Taking the feedback from participants into consideration, the next session could be modified on the basis of the following suggestions:

- Identification of several modules in the program to facilitate adaptation of the training to all TC/SC Members;
- Presentation of the Ecole Supérieure de Métrologie to be combined with the general presentation of the Ecole des Mines;
- Adding a practical module on the use of the TC/SC Workgroups which should also be presented by BIML Contacts when attending TC/SC meetings;
- Adding a presentation on conformity to type issues.

Associated proposals:

- CIML Resolution at the 44th CIML Meeting to remind CIML Members of TC/SC Secretariats' responsibilities and availability of the periodic Training Seminars, in particular for newly appointed Secretariats; and
- Development of an OIML Guide for TC/SC Secretariats (similar to the existing Guide for CIML Members) as soon as Part 1 of the Directives for the OIML Technical Work has been revised.

## **F.5 Financial information**

The following table summarizes the various costs incurred:

<b>Item</b>		<b>Cost</b>
Travel expenses of participants and speakers		7 600 €
Accommodation (meeting room, bedrooms, meals, breaks)		8 000 €
Social event	Visit of the Bell Tower	157 €
	Dinner	570 €
Vehicle rental		850 €
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17 177 €</b>

**Annex G**  
**Reports from Organizations in liaison**

## ILAC UPDATE

44th CIML Meeting, 27 – 30 October 2009

Mombasa, Kenya

A general update on ILAC activities from October 2008 to September 2009 follows:

### ILAC Meetings

All ILAC committees held their end of year meetings in Stockholm, in October 2008. The minutes of committee meetings are published in the member's area of the ILAC website, on the respective committee pages, for the information of members. Minutes from Executive Committee meetings are also available in the member's area of the website, up to and including the Stockholm 2008 Meeting.

Special thanks go to our colleagues from SWEDAC, the hosts of the 2008 annual meetings, for the excellent logistical arrangements and support provided throughout the meetings.

Cofrac hosted the first ILAC Executive meeting for 2009 in Paris. The Executive commenced their meeting on the Sunday in order to have an additional day for the review of the committee action plans against the newly published ILAC Strategic Plan. The ILAC Arrangement Committee (ARC) held its first meeting of the year during the same week (4 & 5 March) as did the ILAC Laboratory Committee (LC), that met on 5 (half day) and 6 March. Also held in Paris during the same week, were the annual meetings between BIPM, OIML, ILAC and IAF together with a meeting of the Joint Committee on Coordination of Technical Assistance to Developing Countries in Metrology, Accreditation and Standardisation (JCDCMAS).

The mid year meetings of the ILAC Executive and the ILAC Arrangement Management Committee (AMC) were hosted by UKAS in London, during the week of 22 June 2009. The week also included meetings of the IAF, ILAC and ISO Joint Working Group, the Joint Committee for Closer Cooperation (JCCC) and the various ILAC and IAF arrangement management committees. The meeting of the IAF, ILAC and ISO Joint Working Group was the first to be held with the new ISO Secretary-General, Rob Steele. The meeting was very productive, with discussions on areas of common interest for all three organisations taking place and progress being made on actions from the previous meeting.

The final Executive meeting for the year will be held in Vancouver, in October, as part of the ILAC and IAF Annual meetings.

The preparations for the Vancouver meetings continue and our hosts for this year, CALA, are working very hard to ensure the success of the annual event. Members should note that the meeting schedule for Vancouver reflects the first steps towards a reduction in the overall length of the annual meetings, with a further step in this process having now also been confirmed for the 2010 annual meetings in Shanghai.

### The ILAC Arrangement

As at 18 September 2009, there were **65 Signatories** (Full Members) to the ILAC Arrangement, representing **50 economies**.

Further progress was made during the recent meetings in London, towards establishing the ILAC and IAF MLMRA for Inspection and ILAC and IAF have now invited the current Recognised Regional Cooperation bodies to apply for evaluation to join the IAF/ILAC Inspection MLMRA.

ILAC also continues to focus on enhancing a more widespread understanding of the socio-economic benefits of the Arrangement amongst the international community, particularly governments and regulators.

### ILAC Membership

ILAC membership as at 18 September 2009 is as follows:

- 65 Full Members (Signatories to the ILAC Arrangement) representing 50 economies;
- 25 Associates representing 24 economies;
- 20 Affiliates representing 18 economies;
- 4 Regional Cooperation Bodies
- 1 National Coordination Body
- 25 Stakeholders

The ILAC membership (total 140 bodies) now covers a total of 88 different economies worldwide and approximately 33,000 laboratories and over 6,000 inspection bodies are accredited by the 90 ILAC Full Members and Associates.

### **Joint ILAC/IAF Activities**

*IAF/ILAC A5:04/2009 Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Application of ISO/IEC 17011:2004* has been published on the ILAC and IAF websites. The document came into effect as of the date of publication on each website.

Revisions of the A-Series documents - *IAF/ILAC-A1:200X IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Requirements for Evaluation of a Regional Group* and *"IAF/ILAC-A2:200X IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Requirements for Evaluation of a Single Accreditation Body"*, are currently out for a 60 day comment period with both memberships. The comment period closed on 21 September and the Joint Working Group on the A-Series Maintenance will review the comments during their Vancouver meeting.

Further discussions regarding the future development of ILAC and IAF were held during the first half day of the Stockholm Joint General Assembly (JGA). It was agreed during the JGA that a Task Force would be established to consider, in detail, the issues highlighted by the members as requiring further investigation before consideration could be given to following any particular direction.

The Task Force is comprised of the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of ILAC and IAF, the Chair or nominated representative from each region, a representative of the unaffiliated bodies and stakeholder representatives from three areas namely; the ILAC laboratory Committee, the IAF industry representative and the IAF conformity assessment bodies representative. The Task Force finalised the terms of reference (after receiving feedback from members) and they held face to face meetings on 15 and 16 January 2009 in Paris and on the 14 and 15 May in London.

The work undertaken by the Task Force was reviewed during the JCCC meeting in London, in June, and details of the information package to be provided to members, in preparation for the discussions in Vancouver in October, were finalised. This information package will be distributed to the members of both organisations in September.

ILAC and IAF have been invited to provide input into the revision of the ISO Strategic Plan, and comments from members of both organisations have been sought. A Joint Task Group has been formed to review the input received and to prepare the ILAC/IAF response for consideration by both Executive Committees. The Executive input is currently being finalised with the closing date for input to ISO being 30 September 2009.

### **ILAC Executive**

The voting draft of the ILAC Strategic Plan was finalised by the Executive during the Stockholm meetings. A 30 day voting period was conducted at the end of 2008 and the document was published on the ILAC website in December 2008.

The 30 day ballot on the revision of the former ILAC S1 document, *Classification and Publication of ILAC Documents* has concluded successfully and the Secretariat has now published this document as *ILAC-R1:09/2009 Classification and Publication of ILAC Documents*. The resulting changes to the ILAC publications and the document classification system have now also been finalised and can be seen on the ILAC website under Publications and Resources Section.

## **ILAC Liaisons**

The review of liaison activities continues to be a major focus of the ILAC Executive Committee, who seeks to ensure that ILAC interests are represented in areas which have an impact on the activities of ILAC and its members. The Executive has confirmed the prioritisation and funding policies for ILAC's liaison activities in general and the liaison activity list for 2009 was finalised during the March 09 Executive meeting. It was subsequently reviewed and updated where necessary, during the June 09 Executive meeting. The proposals for liaison activity and funding in 2010 will be considered during the Vancouver Executive in October this year.

Since the October 2008 annual meetings, ILAC has participated in a number of liaison activities including, CASCO CPC (Chairman's Policy Committee), WG 27 (Drafting requirements for use in conformity assessment applications), WG 29 (Revision of ISO Guide 65 – Product Certification), CASCO WG28 (Revision of ISO Guide 43 – Proficiency Testing), CASCO Plenary, ISO TC212 (Technical Committee - Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems), the IAF, ILAC and ISO Joint Working Group, BIPM, OIML, CITAC, CCQM, EURACHEM, ISO REMCO and BERM 12.

ILAC and IAF were represented at the 13<sup>th</sup> International Legal Metrology Conference, held in October 08 in Sydney, Australia and ILAC also participated in the WADA Laboratory Committee meetings in December 08, March 09 and June 09. Technical Panel meetings and workshops were held in conjunction with IEC and IAF, and meetings of the BIPM Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) and the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine (JCTLM) were also attended by ILAC representatives.

ILAC is commencing general discussions with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to determine how we might best cooperate to achieve some progress in areas of mutual interest and involvement. A meeting was held in July 09 in Lyon, France between WHO representatives and the ILAC Chair, Daniel Pierre, to continue these discussions.

The ILAC Chair, Daniel Pierre, has also been invited to speak on behalf of ILAC at a major symposium being held by BIPM, in October this year. The Symposium is being held to mark the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

## **ILAC Secretariat**

The Secretariat continues to develop the ILAC website, with several improvements being carried out in conjunction with the ILAC MCC.

Following the completion of the revision of the ILAC Strategic Plan, the Secretariat is now preparing a revision of ILAC S5, which is the ILAC Complaints Procedure for consideration by the Executive. Once the Executive have finalised their input the draft document will be sent to ILAC members for a 60 day comment period.

The following documents have been published on the ILAC website since the 2008 ILAC General Assembly:

*IAF/ILAC A5:04/2009 Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements):  
Application of ISO/IEC 17011:2004;  
ILAC P12:04/2009 Harmonisation of ILAC Work with the Regions;  
ILAC G8:03/2009 Guidelines on the Reporting of Compliance with Specification;  
ILAC-G7:06/2009 Accreditation Requirements and Operating Criteria for Horseracing  
Laboratories;  
ILAC-R1:09/2009 Classification and Publication of ILAC Documents;  
ILAC-R3:09/2009 ILAC Strategic Plan (previously ILAC-S3:12/2008);  
ILAC-R7:09/2009 Rules for the Use of the ILAC MRA Mark.*

The ILAC-MRA Mark registration process continues and, as at 7 September 2009, 47 ILAC Full Members had signed Licensing Agreements with ILAC, for the use of the Combined MRA Mark (the Combined MRA Mark is the ILAC-MRA Mark used in combination with the accreditation body's own mark).

The April 2009 edition of ILAC News was distributed in hard copy and an electronic version is available to download from the ILAC website under the 'News' section. Past editions of ILAC News are also available to download from the website. The October edition of ILAC News is currently being distributed via post.

Further information on ILAC can be obtained from the ILAC website at [www.ilac.org](http://www.ilac.org), or by emailing the Secretariat on [ilac@nata.asn.au](mailto:ilac@nata.asn.au).





## **IAF Update to the 44th CIML Meeting**

**27 – 30 October 2009**

**Mombasa, Kenya**

**October 2008 to September, 2009**

### **1. IAF Membership and new MLA Signatories**

The number of IAF members now totals 83 Members, with 57 Accreditation Body Members, 15 Association Members (9 Certification/Registration /Inspection Body Associations & 6 Industry/User Associations), 4 Regional Groups with Special Recognition being EA (European Cooperation for Accreditation), IAAC (Inter American Accreditation Cooperation), PAC (Pacific Accreditation Cooperation) and SADCA (Southern African Development Community in Accreditation), 1 Partner Member (ISO) and 6 Observer Members.

At the October 2008 Joint IAF-ILAC Annual Meetings held in Stockholm, Sweden, the Directorate of Accreditation (DA) Albania, the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property - Technical and Commercial Regulations Commission of Peru (INDECOPI-CRT), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) USA, and the Bureau of Accreditation (BoA) Vietnam were admitted as Accreditation Body Members.

At a Signing Ceremony held during the week's meetings CNAS (China, PAC) and ANSI (USA, PAC) were accepted for membership in the IAF MLA for Product, BoA (Vietnam, PAC) was accepted for membership in the IAF MLA for QMS and TURKAK (Turkey, EA) was accepted for membership in the IAF MLA for EMS and Product, as a consequence of PAC or EA MLA membership (as indicated).

Since the above Annual Meetings, ECA (Costa Rica) has been admitted as a MoU Member and GLOBALG.A.P. as an Association Member, with ballots currently being conducted for the membership applications of A2LA (USA) as an Accreditation Body Member and IAQG and EOQ as Association Members.

### **2. IAF User Advisory Committee**

The IAF Strategic Plan, Strategic Objective #1 commits IAF to establishing mechanisms for obtaining input from end-users about how well accredited certification is meeting their expectations, in order to influence IAF in ways to continually improve outcomes. Following the positive response from the Industry Days held in San Francisco, Beijing and Bonn during 2007/2008, IAF formed the User Advisory Committee (UAC) under the chairmanship of Guenther Beer, Head of Regulation & Conformity Assessment for Siemens (Germany) and also IAF Director for Industry/User Associations.

The first meeting of the Committee took place during the IAF-ILAC Joint Annual Meetings in Stockholm in October 2008 and the opportunity was taken to discuss IAF, its objectives, strategy, motivation and goals. The UAC proposed amendments to their Terms of Reference for approval by the IAF Executive Committee, how it would function in an operational sense and reviewed in detail the draft Joint IAF-ISO Communiqués on Expected Outcomes for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Accredited Certification. The suggested changes were referred to the responsible IAF Task Group and corresponding modifications were made to the Communiqués improve understanding and clarity.

The second UAC meeting was recently held in London. Members were given a presentation by Randy Dougherty, IAF Technical Committee Chairman, covering Global Confidence in Certification which had been developed by the IAF Communications and Marketing Committee (CMC) to help people not directly involved in accreditation and certification with understanding what this meant. The meeting was also provided with an introduction to IAF's Structure, Operations and Core Processes covering the Technical Committee. The Chairman of the CMC, Graham Talbot of UKAS and EA Chairman, was able to attend an afternoon session of the UAC and members provided input into the development of an End User Survey identifying the type of questions that it was hoped would produce useful information for the long-term.

### **3. New IAF Publications**

Following the publication of ISO/IEC 17021 in 2006 and the withdrawal of ISO/IEC Guides 62 and 66, the IAF Technical Committee proposed that the annexes to IAF GD 2 and GD 6 (the IAF Guidance Documents for the application of ISO Guides 62 and 66) would be reviewed and republished as stand-alone IAF application requirements, as necessary. IAF has now published revisions of four of these annexes which are available from the IAF website ([www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)) under Publications, then Mandatory Documents. The MD series publications are currently:

- IAF MD 1:2007 Certification of Multiple Sites Based on Sampling (Issue 1, issued on 20 November 2007; Application from 15 September 2008);
- IAF MD 2:2007 Transfer of Accredited Certification of Management Systems (Issue 1, issued on 14 December 2007; Application from 15 September 2008);
- IAF MD 3:2008 Advanced Surveillance and Recertification Procedures (ASRP) (Issue 1, issued on 1 February 2008; Application from 15 September 2008);

- IAF MD 4:2008 Use of Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques (“CAAT”) for Accredited Certification of management Systems (Issue 1, issued on 15 May 2008; Application from 15 September 2008;
- IAF MD 5:2009 Duration of QMS and EMS Audits (Issue 1, issued on 1 February 2009; Application from 1 May 2009;
- IAF MD 6:2009 Application of ISO 14065:2007 Greenhouse gases: Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition (Issue 1, issued on 15 February 2009; Application from 15 February 2010).

IAF and ILAC have also recently published IAF/ILAC A5:04/2009 IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Application of ISO/IEC 17011:2004 which is now available from the IAF website under Publications, Joint IAF-ILAC (A Series)

#### **4. Future Development of IAF and ILAC**

Discussions regarding the future development of IAF and ILAC were held during the first half day of the 2008 Joint General Assembly (JGA) last October in Stockholm. It was agreed during the JGA that a Task Force would be established to consider, in detail, a number of issues highlighted by members as requiring further investigation before consideration could be given to following any particular direction.

This Task Force is composed of the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of IAF and ILAC, the Chair or nominated representative from each region (EA, IAAC, PAC & SADCA), stakeholder representatives from three areas namely the IAF industry representative, the IAF conformity assessment bodies representative, the ILAC laboratory Committee and a representative of the unaffiliated bodies. The Task Force developed their terms of reference which was circulated to all members of IAF and ILAC for comments, which were reviewed at meeting of the Task Force held in mid January 2009.

A second meeting of the Task Force was held in May with the following documents being produced. These will be made available to all IAF and ILAC members for discussion at the next JGA in Vancouver in October:

- Tasks and Objectives of the International Infrastructure;
- Compiled Comments on Options (after May meeting);
- Cost Considerations;
- Future of ILAC and IAF (May 2009); and
- Summary of Responses to Questions (Paris Task Force meeting)

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Closer Cooperation (JCCC) in June it was also agreed that the JGA in Vancouver would be asked to consider the following 3 possible options with a view to going ahead with one of them:

- Option 1: Current situation;
- Option 2: Two legal entities with partial integration; or
- Option 3: Single entity.

## 5. International Accreditation Day

Following the great success of the first International Accreditation Day held on June 9th 2008, this year the celebrations continued with IAF and ILAC members highlighting the benefits of their activities. The theme for 2009 was 'competence', being a core principle of what accreditation delivers. Both the IAF and ILAC websites carried promotional posters and a joint statement from the Chairs of the two organizations, these being able to be

downloaded together with supporting statements from the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Standards Organization (ISO), the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

## 6. Joint ILAC/IAF Activities

The decision making process for dealing with joint activities between ILAC and IAF, which have to date been managed through the JCCC, may change in the near future. At the JCCC meeting in June it was proposed that joint activities should be co-ordinated by joint meetings of the full Executives of both IAF and ILAC, instead of the JCCC which was made up of a specific number of representatives,. This proposal will be considered by both Executive Committees at their next meetings and if supported will be submitted for approval by the JGA. Currently operating under the stewardship of the JCCC are the following:

- Joint Inspection Group (JIG);
- Joint Development Support Committee (JDSC);
- Joint Working Group on Maintenance of A-Series Documents (including training);
- Joint Sessions (JMC) of the ILAC Arrangement Management Committee (AMC) and the IAF Multilateral Arrangement Management Committee (MLA MC);
- Joint Working Group on Communications.

## 7. Recent IAF Decisions of Interest

- The final draft statements of expected outcomes for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certification had been approved by IAF members at a ballot which closed in mid May. The statements had also been circulated for comment to ISO/TC 176, ISO/TC 207, ISO CASCO CPC. The final drafts were approved by the IAF-ILAC-ISO JWG at its meeting on the 24th of June. Copies of the statements have been published as two joint Communiqués which can be found on the IAF website ([www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)) under News.
- An IAF-ISO Action Plan developed by the Convener of the IAF Re-engineering Task Force and the CASCO Secretary was reviewed by the IAF TC in Mumbai in February/March 2009. As a result, the TC decided to establish four new task groups to address some of the actions in the Plan as follows:

1. Development of an IAF document for conducting “validation audits” by ABs of certified organizations to check the validity of the accredited certification;
2. Identifying specific sanctions to be applied by ABs towards CBs, where there was evidence of accredited certifications not being effective;
3. Identifying 4 to 5 key indicators capable of being measured which would adequately reflect the quality of the work carried out by the CB; and
4. Development of an IAF informative document for ABs and CBs on how to collect market feedback.

#### **8. Next Meetings**

IAF will next meet in Vancouver, Canada, for its 23rd Annual Meeting, from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 2009. This meeting will be held in association with ILAC and will be hosted by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc (CALA).

For further information about IAF please go to the IAF web site at <<http://www.iaf.nu>>, or contact the Secretariat at email <[secretary1@iaf.nu](mailto:secretary1@iaf.nu)>.

Prepared by the IAF Secretary – September 2009



## **BIPM REPORT**

*2008 – 2009*

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) continues to meet its original 1875 mission – namely the worldwide uniformity of measurements. Its role and detailed mission have, of course, changed dramatically over the years. In addition to meeting the metrological needs of our Member States as expressed through their Governments and National Metrology Institutes (NMIs), we work with a number of intergovernmental organizations and international bodies to achieve our mission. In some cases, our interactions are with our natural metrology partners, such as with the International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC), but we are often approached by others and asked to set up collaborations. The links which have been particularly strengthened in the last year include those with the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The magnet that draws these bodies to us is the clear and authoritative role we have to play in traceable, accurate measurements based on stable international references.

This approach, it seems to us, is testimony to the wisdom of decisions taken more than a decade ago to extend the BIPM's work into chemical metrology and also because of the establishment of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement of the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM MRA). The success of the CIPM MRA in physics and engineering has demonstrated what can be done to add confidence to the world measurement system in these areas and the trend now is to adopt and adapt its principles in new areas of science and technology. This, we believe, is a sign to our Member States of the importance of the BIPM's moves into new metrology areas and the need to take bold steps to develop international collaborations and partnerships in order to achieve the goals of the Metre Convention.

The benefits of the diversification which has so far been achieved are beginning to show. As we start to prepare for the meeting of the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM) in 2011, our hope is that Member States will give the BIPM their full support.

### **BIPM's programme of scientific work**

2009 saw the beginning of the four-year programme of work approved by the 23rd meeting of the CGPM in 2007. The CGPM, however, decided on a dotation that was less than the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) had requested, and in accordance, the CGPM requested that the CIPM set priorities for the BIPM work programme.

It was immediately clear to the CIPM that the financial outcome of the 23rd meeting of the CGPM made it impossible fully to implement the increased programme of work originally proposed for the period 2009 – 2012. Priorities therefore were set to match our work to the financial income expected from Member States, Associates, and other sources. Whilst we are pleased to say that a large amount of the BIPM's core scientific work will continue, some projects of importance will be delayed until resources allow, and some current activities will be terminated to allow the launch of higher priority projects.

As the BIPM has a unique role to play in dissemination of mass traceability to all our Member States, and as a redefinition of the kilogram is expected within the next few years, the CIPM's top priority for the BIPM is to support mass metrology. This involves the continuation of the work on the development of a BIPM "watt balance" facility, which will be necessary for realizing the proposed redefinition of the kilogram, and for improving the means of dissemination of the mass scale to our Member States in order to meet their future needs. All the mass related activities proposed in the original programme of work will be retained. However part of the mass activity connected with the preparation, using the best available "new technology", of an ensemble of weights, which will act as the BIPM's working standards, will be delivered through a collaboration with the UK's National Physical Laboratory (NPL) and the Swiss *Bundesamt für Metrologie* (METAS).

The CIPM's next highest priority was the maintenance of the BIPM activities in creation of the world time scale and international time transfer activities. These will also be retained as proposed in the original programme of work.

The electricity programme will be reduced but we will continue to provide on-site comparisons for National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) using the BIPM's travelling standards and we will complete the construction of the calculable capacitor as an international reference facility.

The core elements of the ionizing radiation programme in dosimetry and radioactivity will be maintained, centred on the BIPM's reference facilities.

The chemistry programme will consolidate its activities in gas metrology but will expand its work in organic chemistry, particularly the preparation of pure materials for use in key comparisons.

The international liaison work will concentrate on promoting the benefits of participation in the BIPM programmes and on links with the international accreditation and specification standardization bodies.

However, in order to provide the resources to meet these priorities, other important activities had, unfortunately, to be reduced with the result that:

- fewer "travelling standards" used in the on-site calibration of national time receiving equipment will be purchased. A new project will research alternatives to the current use of travelling standards in this process;
- the facility for the preparation of iodine cell, use for stabilized lasers and gravimetry equipment, was closed at the end of 2008, and the BIPM liaised with a number of other NMIs who were interested in supplying NMIs and other users of this service who require iodine cells;
- a new project for a voltage standard, which would be used for on-site comparisons of electrical standards at NMIs, will be re-organized so as to save staff resources;
- extension of the BIPM reference facilities for activity measurements on alpha particle emitters will be postponed;
- projects on gas metrology would be cancelled or postponed. In particular, a project of relevance to climate change will not be launched; and



- significant cuts in overheads were made through economies, reorganization of support services and delays to building maintenance.

In arriving at the above decisions, the CIPM considered the expected income from new Member States and Associates. The cautious funding scenario adopted by the CIPM was for two new Member States and five new Associates during the 2009-2012 period. In the past few years, the BIPM had increased its efforts to attract new States and this work is starting to pay off so that the number of Members now stands at fifty three (53) – an increase of two – and the number of Associates at twenty eight (28). We have, therefore, already met the Membership target and the BIPM is in discussion with several more States that offer promising opportunities. In addition, a number NMIs have offered additional voluntary financial contributions. We are especially grateful to them, as well as to a number of NMIs and Member States who have supported the BIPM with bilateral arrangements, in aligning programmes of work to achieve common objectives, and in the supply of staff on secondment.

### **The International System of Units (SI)**

Little has changed in the overall approach to a potential redefinition of a number of SI units. The relevant Consultative Committees of the CIPM (CCs) review the situation at each meeting but there is now a firm consensus for:

- a kilogram redefinition based on the Planck constant,  $h$ ,
- a definition of the ampere based on a fixed value of the elementary charge,  $e$ .
- a redefinition of the kelvin based on the value of the Boltzmann constant,  $k$ ; and
- a redefinition of the mole based on a fixed value of the Avogadro Constant,  $N_A$ .

However, and despite some impressive progress in the last year at the NMIs, there is still not an adequate degree of convergence of the results from watt balance experiments and from the International Avogadro Coordination project which would give confidence in the selection of a value for the Planck constant. Both approaches are expected to produce new results in the next year or so, and the CIPM will continue to consider whether the time is right for a redefinition and for proposals to be made to the CGPM.

## **The CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement (CIPM MRA) and the Joint Committee of the Regional Metrology Organizations and the BIPM (JCRB)**

During this year, the number of signatories of the CIPM MRA rose to seventy-four (74, from 47 Member States, 25 Associates of the CGPM, and 2 international organizations) and it covers a further one hundred and twenty three (123) Designated Institutes (DIs). Worldwide interest in the demonstrable equivalence between the realizations of the SI is increasing amongst accreditors, companies and other user communities. The BIPM therefore continues to promote the concept of traceability to the SI through the realizations made at the NMIs and the DIs, rather than to specific institutes. This subtle, but important, step supports the contribution of the CIPM MRA to the reduction of technical barriers to trade (TBTs).

At the time of writing, the number of CMC entries in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB)<sup>1</sup> has risen to over 21 000.

The KCDB Newsletter<sup>2</sup> – now in its tenth edition – continues to promote the work of the BIPM and the successes of the CIPM MRA in helping reduce the costs associated with the establishment of traceability, through the use of local NMIs as well as the scientific benefits of increased confidence in measurement capabilities. There are regular reports from the NMIs which show how the CIPM MRA has saved money to their national economies.

The CIPM and ILAC have agreed on a common definition of the term Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC), and this term will gradually replace Best Measurement Capability (BMC) which has been in use in the accreditation community. This common nomenclature helps the NMI and accredited laboratory communities to work together to ensure robust traceability of measurement results from accredited laboratories to the units of the SI through its realizations by the NMIs. In response to user requests, the CCs generally now endorse adding the contribution of the “device under test” to the uncertainties which should be associated with calibrations. The CCs and ILAC are also identifying a broader range of service level categories<sup>3</sup> for CMCs which will help meet the needs of a number of

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<sup>1</sup> <http://kcdb.bipm.org/>

<sup>2</sup> [http://kcdb.bipm.org/kcdb\\_statistics.asp#news](http://kcdb.bipm.org/kcdb_statistics.asp#news)

<sup>3</sup> See [http://kcdb.bipm.org/AppendixC/M/M\\_services.pdf](http://kcdb.bipm.org/AppendixC/M/M_services.pdf) for an example of Service Categories in the area of Mass.

NMIs as well as harmonize the scopes of accredited laboratories with the CMCs declared by NMIs.

During the past year, the CIPM also approved two web-based documents: *a guide to current policy decisions in relation to the CIPM MRA*; and a *summary of the procedures for creating and processing CMCs*. These documents are available in the CIPM MRA area of the BIPM's website ([www.bipm.org/en/cipm-mra/documents/](http://www.bipm.org/en/cipm-mra/documents/)).

The JCRB continues to oversee the operational aspects of the CIPM MRA. As will be further reported in the section on the last meeting of the CIPM, we are pleased to note the evolution of AFRIMETS in the African continent – the Regional Metrology Organization (RMO) that now covers the national metrology activities of the majority of countries in Africa. The creation of AFRIMETS has stimulated a number of African States to express interest in becoming either a Member State or an Associate. Similar initiatives to create other RMOs are afoot in the Middle East and Gulf Region and the JCRB has met with representatives of GULFMET – a possible future RMO incorporating the national metrology activities of the countries members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).<sup>4</sup> The BIPM's position in this matter is to encourage the formation of significant regional groupings and the role that they can eventually play in implementing the CIPM MRA and attracting additional Member States and Associates.

### **Member States and Associates**

The last increase in the number of Members of the BIPM was in 2001 with the Accession of Greece and Malaysia. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we report that the Republics of Croatia and Kazakhstan became Members after a few years as Associates. This trend is strongly encouraged by the CIPM, as requested by Member States during the meeting of the last CGPM. In addition, the Republics of Ghana, Paraguay, and Peru became Associates of the CGPM during 2008/9. The BIPM is in touch with a number of other States that have declared their intention to become either Member States or Associates as well as with some current Associates that are considering becoming Members.

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<sup>4</sup> GCC Membership: Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, the sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

## **Meeting of the CIPM**

The 97th meeting of the CIPM took place in October 2008 at the BIPM. Drs Kwang Hwa Chung (KR), Hector Nava Jaimes (MX), and Willie E. May (US) took up their seats for the first time, and we welcome them to the CIPM.

As reported above, the main decisions concerned the prioritization of the BIPM's programme of work for 2009 – 2012. We also noted that the CIPM approved the new RMO, AFRIMETS, as a successor to SADC MET and as a member of the JCRB. The CIPM also approved plans for a major event to mark a decade of the CIPM MRA through a major conference and workshop in October 2009.

Other policy decisions and discussions included the *criteria to be used to approve new RMOs*, the *policy to be adopted by NMIs when stating their traceability to the SI when they declare CMCs*, and a number of issues relating to the application of the CIPM MRA.

The CIPM also held a workshop on the long-term direction for the BIPM and its science strategy. This helped identify priorities for the 2013 – 2016 programme of work of the BIPM to be presented to the CGPM in 2011. Potential activities in nanotechnology and the biosciences were amongst the issues which will again be considered by the CIPM in October 2009 when it discusses the first draft programme of work.

## **Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM)**

A major achievement of the year was the finalization of the 3rd edition of the VIM (International Vocabulary of Metrology – Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms). The “VIM3”, which was adopted by the BIPM, was placed on our website for free access by the metrology community.<sup>5</sup> The Working Group on the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement, the GUM, also finalized its work on a first supplement to the GUM, dealing with Monte Carlo methods. This supplement to the GUM has also been adopted by the BIPM and published on our website.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> See [www.bipm.org/en/publications/guides/](http://www.bipm.org/en/publications/guides/).

At the meeting of the JCGM in December 2008, approval was given to a proposal to review the GUM and a proposal to review and eventually update the VIM. The latter would take several years and initial consideration would be given to whether ordinal and nominal terms should be included. The JCGM approved the establishment of an *ad hoc* working group to consider a number of activities in relation to metrological software.

### **Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine (JCTLM)**

In December 2008, the Executive Committee of the JCTLM discussed reports from its two working groups and reviewed the status of the revisions to ISO 15194<sup>6</sup> and 15193<sup>7</sup>, both of which are the utmost importance to the JCTLM's work. The JCTLM was also concerned to see faster progress on the accreditation of reference laboratories to ISO 15195.<sup>8</sup> The JCTLM Executive Committee meeting was followed by a workshop on the current state of national and international systems for traceability and discussed options for the preparation of a policy/discussion paper for decision makers on the need for greater attention to traceability in the clinical and laboratory medicine communities.

### **Liaison with intergovernmental organizations and international bodies**

International coordination and liaison continues to consume about 20 % of our resources, distributed between general liaison activities and those carried out by the science sections in direct support of their missions and objectives.

We are pleased to report further progress on the study by the CIPM on measurement and traceability needs in materials science. This led to a decision to ask the Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards (VAMAS) to identify priority topics and for a liaison to be created between VAMAS and the relevant CCs. With this in mind, a Memorandum of

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<sup>6</sup> ISO 15194:2009 In vitro diagnostic medical devices – Measurement of quantities in samples of biological origin – Requirements for certified reference materials and the content of supporting documentation.

<sup>7</sup> ISO 15193:2009 In vitro diagnostic medical devices – Measurement of quantities in samples of biological origin – Requirements for content and presentation of reference measurement procedures

<sup>8</sup> ISO 15195:2003 Laboratory medicine – Requirements for reference measurement laboratories

Understanding (MoU) was signed between the BIPM and VAMAS in June 2008.<sup>9</sup> The issue of materials metrology is now routinely considered by a number of CCs.

Progress has also been made with the WMO in moving towards agreement on the arrangements for their signature of the CIPM MRA. This special arrangement is necessary since the WMO, unlike the other international bodies which have become CIPM MRA signatories, has no laboratories of its own, but rather will be represented in the CIPM MRA by the work of laboratories in the Member States. The BIPM is also working with the WMO to plan a workshop on *Measurement challenges for global observation systems for climate change monitoring: traceability, stability and uncertainty*, 30 March – 1 April, 2010, at the WMO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

As a result of discussions between the BIPM and the OIML, a number of possibilities for closer liaison and integration were discussed. These included co-location of both organizations at the BIPM site or merger of the two organizations. The options were discussed by the Member States of the OIML but were not, however, supported at the moment and are, therefore shelved, at least for the time being.

Finally, the BIPM, in collaboration with OIML, also signed a MoU with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in December 2008.<sup>10</sup> The aim of the BIPM-OIML-UNIDO MoU is to encourage collaboration between the three organizations so as to help strengthen metrology infrastructures in a number of regions and to promote the relevance of metrology to trade and capacity building.

### **World Metrology Day (WMD)**

The 2009 theme of “Measurement in Commerce” provided the BIPM with an opportunity to highlight the 10-year anniversary of the CIPM MRA. The BIPM, in collaboration with the United States’ National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Metrology Institute of Japan (NMIJ), the National Metrology Institute of South Africa

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<sup>9</sup> See [http://www.bipm.org/utis/en/pdf/MOU\\_VAMAS.pdf](http://www.bipm.org/utis/en/pdf/MOU_VAMAS.pdf) for the full text of the BIPM-VAMAS Memorandum of Understanding.

<sup>10</sup> See <http://www.bipm.org/en/bipm/mou/unido.html> for the full text of the BIPM-OIML-UNIDO Memorandum of Understanding.

(NMISA), the UK's National Physical Laboratory (NPL), the OIML and NCSL International produced a poster and an informational leaflet to support and promote the annual message from the BIPM Director. The WMD material was widely distributed and appeared on an international web site dedicated to the observance of this day.<sup>11</sup>

Fifty different posters in twenty-five languages were produced as well as the informational leaflets in two languages. We received many reports of national activities in Member States and Associates, however it was particularly interesting to hear that a number of NMIs in States which are neither Members States nor Associates also took advantage of the WMD to hold national promotional events. These national events focused on drawing attention to the importance of metrology and persuading Governments of the value of becoming involved in the work of the BIPM.

### **BIPM's measurement services and quality system**

The BIPM continues to provide a number of measurement services to NMIs from our Member States. All the external, as well as a number of the internal, BIPM calibration services satisfy the requirements of the BIPM's self-declared quality system which is structured as per the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.<sup>12</sup> In March 2009, the BIPM presented its quality system to quality experts from the RMOs and received a number of helpful comments. There is now a link between the appropriate pages in the KCDB and the uncertainties associated with the BIPM's calibration and measurement services. As a result, NMIs which take traceability to the SI through the BIPM, can now point clearly to the uncertainties they need to take into account when formulating their own CMCs. This has been widely welcomed.

### **BIPM staff matters**

Professor Michael Kühne assumed his post as Deputy Director and Director Designate of the BIPM in April 2009. Michael joins the BIPM from the PTB in Germany, where he was a

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<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.worldmetrologyday.org/> for further details.

<sup>12</sup> ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

member of their Presidential Board, and he is to replace Prof. Andrew Wallard as director of the BIPM at the end of 2010.

In June 2008, an Amendment to the Headquarters Agreement between the BIPM and the French Government was ratified by the French Parliament. The Amendment, amongst other things, provides for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the international administrative tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for staff disputes.

The CIPM also approved a number of minor amendments to the BIPM *Staff Rules and Regulations*.

One distinct trend in recent years has been the increasing number of short term or seconded staff. In 2008/9 we hosted seven (7) secondees and recruited 3% of the staff on short term appointments. This way of working helps the BIPM maintain its direct links with the NMIs or other institutions which provide secondees and also is an excellent way of helping us with the development of specific expertises.