# The OIML in the World Economy

J.F. Magaña BIML Director The United Nations have 192 Member States

WTO has 153 Members

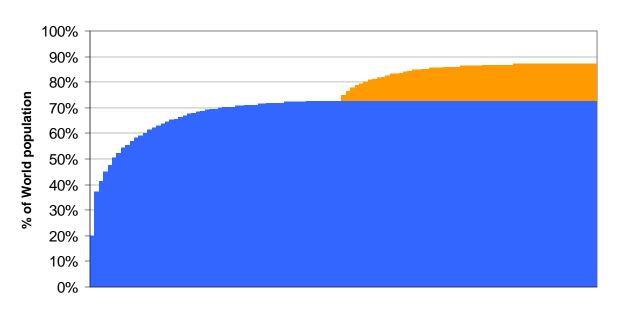
ISO has 162 Members

OIML has only 57 Member States,

**BUT** we are highly representative

#### Who are we?

#### **Population of OIML Members**



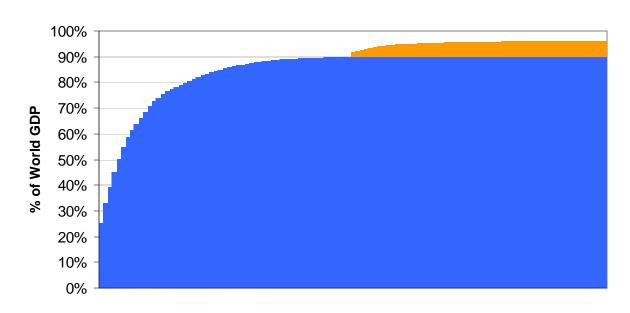
OIML Member States are
4.8 billion inhabitants
73 % of the World population

**Corresponding Members** are

1 billion inhabitants15 % of the World population

#### Who are we?

#### **GDP of OIML Members**



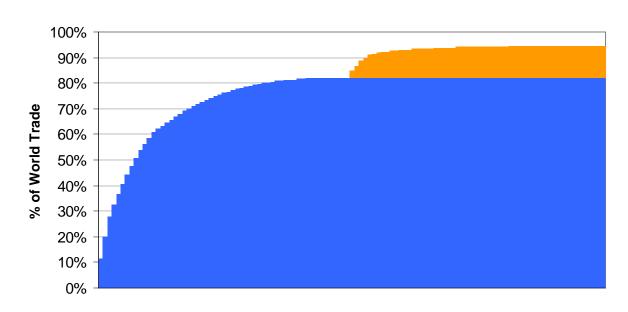
OIML Member States represent
49 trillion USD of GDP
90 % of the World GDP

**Corresponding Members** represent **3.2 trillion USD** of GDP

6 % of the World GDP

#### Who are we?

#### **Trade of OIML Members**



**OIML Member States** represent

23 trillion USD of trade

82 % of the World trade

**Corresponding Members** represent

3.4 trillion USD of trade

12 % of the World trade

#### **Our activity**

#### **OIML** publications:

- 102 Recommendations (one or several parts)
   (112 categories of instruments)
- 28 Documents
- 16 Guides

#### **OIML Technical Committees:**

- 65 active committees
- 122 work projects

#### **OIML Certificate System:**

- 53 categories
- 2130 Certificates
  - in 16 categories
  - for 465 manufacturers
  - from 38 countries

# The inquiry

on the implementation

of OIML Recommendations

This inquiry started early 2009, in the form of a permanent on line database

It provides **information** on the national regulations and their compatibility with the OIML

But it also gives very useful elements to analyze the **OIML priorities**.

# Representativity of the answers

Up to now, it gathers only **24 answers** out of 57 Member States (none of the 58 Corresponding Members has replied yet).

The degree of completion of this inquiry represents:

- 23 % of the total population of Member States
- 64 % of the total GDP of Member States

# **Most regulated categories**

#### More than 90 % of answers:

Fuel dispensers for motor vehicles	100,0%
Measuring systems on road tankers	100,0%
Active electrical energy meters for direct connection	100,0%
Non automatic weighing instruments	100,0%
Gas volume meters	95,8%
Water meters	91,7%
Taximeters	91,7%
LPG road dispensers	91,7%
Automatic rail weighbridges	91,3%
Weights	91,3%
Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments	91,3%

# **Most regulated categories**

# More than 90 % of population:

Fuel dispensers for motor vehicles	100,0%
Measuring systems on road tankers	100,0%
Active electrical energy meters for direct connection	100,0%
Non automatic weighing instruments	100,0%
Gas volume meters	99,6%
Taximeters	99,0%
Weights	98,2%
Water meters	95,9%
LPG road dispensers	94,6%
Exhaust gas analysers	93,2%
Road and Rail tankers	93,2%
Labelling of prepackages	91,2%
Measuring systems for unloading ships, rail and	
road tankers	90,5%

# **Most regulated categories**

#### More than 90 % of GDP:

Fuel dispensers for motor vehicles	100,0%
Measuring systems on road tankers	100,0%
Active electrical energy meters for direct connection	100,0%
Non automatic weighing instruments	100,0%
Gas volume meters	99,0%
Taximeters	97,7%
Weights	96,7%
Water meters	94,1%
Exhaust gas analysers	94,0%
LPG road dispensers	91,9%

# To which extent

do we answer the needs?

# **Most accepted OIML references**

#### **OIML** requirements fully satisfying national regulations:

Category	Reg.	Accept.
Non automatic weighing instruments	23	17
Fuel dispensers for motor vehicles	24	16
Water meters	22	14
Road and Rail tankers	21	14
Weights	21	13
Capacity serving measures	16	13
LPG road dispensers	22	13
Measuring systems on road tankers	24	13
Gas volume meters	23	13
Heat meters	17	12
Measuring systems for unloading ships' tanks and		
rail and road tankers	21	12

# **Less accepted OIML references**

#### **OIML** requirements not accepted for national regulations:

Category	Reg.	Not acc.
Active electrical energy meters for direct connection	24	11
Diaphragm gas meters	17	8
Sound level meters	13	8
Alcohometers and alcohol hydrometers and		
thermometers for use in alcohometry	15	7
Gas volume meters	23	6
Net content of prepackages	19	6
Taximeters	22	6
Standard weights for testing of high capacity		
weighing machines	12	6
Speedometers, mechanical odometers and		
chronotachographs for motor vehicles	13	6

# **Additional requirements**

### Additional requirements to OIML requirements:

Category	Reg.	Add.
Taximeters	22	8
Active electrical energy meters for direct connection	24	6
Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments	21	6
Measuring systems for the refuelling of aircrafts	19	5
Blend dispensers	18	5
Water meters	22	5
Automatic gravimetric filling instruments	18	5
Measuring systems on road tankers	24	4
LPG road dispensers	22	4
Measuring systems for unloading ships' tanks and		
rail and road tankers	21	4

.../...

# **Additional requirements**

# Additional requirements to OIML requirements:

Category	Reg.	Add.
Tyre pressure gauges used in service stations		
for inflating tyres	12	4
Measuring systems for milk, beer and other		
foaming potable liquids	20	4
Measuring systems for liquefied gases under		
pressure other than LPG	19	4
Measuring systems for loading ships	19	4
Fuel dispensers for motor vehicles	24	4
Automatic rail weighbridges	21	4
Automatic catchweighing instruments	19	4
Measuring systems on pipelines	16	4
Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing		
instruments	19	4

# Comments on these results

We need to have more answers from Member States to this inquiry.

We should also have answers from Corresponding Members.

Some recent versions of publications are not always taken into account.

### There is a strong need on

#### **Utilities**

- electricity
- gas
- water

# Measurement of oil products for delivery

- road tankers (static and dynamic)
- LPG

### Some automatic weighing instruments

- rail weighbridges
- belt weighers

## Some categories show paradoxal situations

**Gas volume meters** are a category for which OIML requirements gather:

- one of the most numerous full acceptance
- one of the most numerous rejection

The balance is favourable (13 pros, 6 cons), but it shows that Member States are not always ready for an easy consensus

# This is symptomatic of a lack of mutual confidence

Countries who reject OIML references consider that they had been approved by non competent enough or non experienced enough colleagues,

Countries who accept OIML references consider that they are rejected because other colleagues do not want to change their habits.

## We must all be persuaded that:

- The technologies are worldwide spread and the technical issues to face are the same in all countries
- Our colleagues have similar competence and experience as we have,
- Our colleagues have the same objectives: reliable measurements, fair trade and protection of consumers,
- What is considered acceptable in other countries should be duly considered in our country.

#### **Actions to take**

Review the publications in the light of this inquiry:

- analyse the reasons of non acceptance of the existing publications,
- analyse the national additional requirements

Revise the publications, as necessary, with a view to getting better acceptance

Complete them as necessary, to include them in the Certificate System

# **Expected participation**of Member States

#### **Activity needed from OIML Member States**

#### CIML Meetings: 1 150 days

- 3 weeks preparation
- 1 week meeting
- 57 CIML Members

#### TCs/SCs: 3 200 days

- 16 drafts per year
- 30 days of Secretariat work
- 10 days of work per p-member
- average 17 p-members

**Average: 76 days per Member State** 

#### Resources for OIML work

## Total: about 6 800 days

BIML, 11 staff members: 2 420 days

Member States work: 4 350 days

#### Cost of the BIML: 1780 k€

• 31 k€ per Member State

• 0.37 € per thousand inhabitants

• 0.05 ppm of MS GDP

#### **Need of average national resources for MS work:**

• 56 k€ per Member State

• 0.67 € per thousand inhabitants

0.1 ppm of MS GDP