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## Guide for CIML Members

Guide pour les Membres du CIML

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ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
OF LEGAL METROLOGY

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## Foreword

The first edition of this *Guide for CIML Members* was issued in 1986. A revision was made necessary by the numerous changes in the OIML structures and activities (replacement of Pilot and Reporting Secretariats by Technical Committees and Subcommittees, new work methods, certification activities, etc.) that occurred during the nineties, as well as by developments outside the OIML, such as regional cooperation. However, the general aims of the *Guide* and the general responsibilities of CIML Members remain similar to what they were during the eighties and therefore a number of paragraphs remain unchanged.

This *Guide* is intended for the use of all CIML Members, and should be especially helpful to new

Members. It provides the necessary information on how to realize the OIML objectives and the obligations to implement the decisions of the International Conference and International Committee of Legal Metrology, at national level.

*Note:* A first draft revision of this *Guide* was developed by the BIML in July 1999 and examined by the Presidential Council, and a second draft was submitted for comments to CIML Members. Based on comments received, a third draft was prepared for final endorsement by the Presidential Council in February 2000 and publication by the BIML.

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# Guide for CIML Members

## 1 Introduction

To achieve international uniformity and compatibility of measurements and to create the appropriate confidence in measurement results, it is necessary:

- to define the units of measurement on an international basis and to ensure the equivalence of national measurement standards representing these units;
- to harmonize the performance characteristics of measuring instruments and the methods employed in making measurements; and
- to develop procedures aimed at demonstrating the equivalence of testing, examination and calibration activities in the field of measuring instruments.

The first of these tasks is the responsibility of the Metre Convention.

The other tasks are the responsibility of several International and Regional Organizations. Among these is the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), founded in 1955 through an International Convention, to promote uniformity of requirements and control methods for measurements and measuring instruments subject to legal control.

The harmonization of administrative and technical regulations covering measurements and measuring instruments is important, not only to allow for the free circulation of measuring instruments among countries, but also to permit the uniform measurement of goods and services traded in world commerce and the exchange of uniform measurement data between nations in the field of environmental protection, public health, safety, etc.

By its actions, the OIML contributes to the elimination of technical barriers to trade and to the reduction of national or regional controls requiring conformity testing to which measuring instruments and measurements may be submitted, in order to achieve the *one-stop testing* concept promoted by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

## 2 Basic information on the OIML

### 2.1 Scope and functions of the OIML

The objectives of the OIML are realized through the following activities:

- elaboration of International Recommendations establishing metrological performance requirements, conformity testing methods and test report formats for measuring instruments likely to be submitted to legal controls at national and/or regional levels;
- elaboration of International Documents (covering general legal metrology principles) and various informative publications on legal metrology;
- cooperation and exchange of information among representatives of OIML Member States on legal metrology regulations and methods of control employed by testing, inspection and certification services;
- assistance to legal metrology services in establishing requirements and methods of control for measuring instruments employing new technology;
- assistance to national responsible bodies for legal metrology services of developing countries; and
- development of the *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments* and of agreements on mutual acceptance of test results accompanied by certificates of conformity.

There are two categories of OIML Members:

- *Member States* which have ratified the OIML Convention, thereby committing themselves to contribute financially to the OIML's operation, to attend the Conference and CIML meetings, and to participate in OIML technical work as much as possible; only Member States have voting rights; and
- *Corresponding Members* which are kept informed of the progress of OIML work and may participate in some activities as observers (the Conference, CIML, Development Council, Technical Committees and Subcommittees, technical seminars).

The OIML comprises:

- the International Conference of Legal Metrology;
- the International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML);
- the Presidential Council;
- the Development Council;
- Technical Committees and Subcommittees and their working groups; and
- the International Bureau of Legal Metrology (BIML, located in Paris).

The functions and responsibilities of each of these bodies are outlined below.

### 2.1.1 International Conference of Legal Metrology

The Conference is convened every four years. Member States are represented by delegations nominated by their respective Governments. The Conference also includes representatives from Corresponding Members and International and Regional Liaison Organizations. The Conference establishes the OIML long-term policy and strategy concerning the aims and objectives of the OIML, sanctions International Recommendations, and approves the OIML budget. According to Article VIII of the OIML Convention, Member States are morally obliged to implement the decisions of the Conference as far as possible.

*Note:* This “moral” obligation applies to International Recommendations; since these are also considered as *International Standards* by the WTO, the rules laid down by the WTO concerning their implementation also apply to OIML Recommendations.

### 2.1.2 International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML)

The CIML is the working body of the Conference and meets annually. It comprises one representative appointed by each Member State (referred to as the *CIML Member*), who may participate in CIML meetings accompanied by national experts. Representatives of Corresponding Members and of Regional Legal Metrology Organizations may attend CIML meetings. The CIML is responsible for:

- deciding about the activities of Technical Committees and Subcommittees;
- supervising the technical work carried out;
- approving International Recommendations for immediate publication (followed by their sanctioning by the Conference);

- approving International Documents;
- directing and supervising the work of the International Bureau of Legal Metrology (BIML); and
- appointing the BIML Director and Assistant Directors.

The CIML elects its President and the two Vice-Presidents for six-year terms.

### 2.1.3 Presidential Council

The CIML President has an advisory body, the Presidential Council, which is convened as necessary and consists of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chairperson of the Development Council (see below) and a limited number of CIML Members appointed by the President, with the BIML Director as secretary.

### 2.1.4 Development Council

The Development Council is comprised of representatives of developing and industrialized Member States and observers from Corresponding Members and International and Regional Liaison Organizations. It defines (under the CIML’s oversight) and implements the OIML policy aimed at assisting developing countries in establishing metrological infrastructures, laboratories with appropriate equipment, training, etc.

The Development Council elects its Chairperson for two-year terms; its secretariat is the responsibility of the BIML.

### 2.1.5 Technical Committees and Subcommittees (TC’s/SC’s)

OIML technical activities are carried out in a decentralized manner by Member States who assume responsibility for Technical Committees and Subcommittees. The CIML assigns responsibility for Secretariats to volunteering competent Member States, or exceptionally to the BIML. Technical Committees cover activities in specified fields of metrology (e.g. length, mass, public health, etc.) whereas Subcommittees within Technical Committees deal with specific subjects (e.g. under mass: automatic weighing instruments, nonautomatic weighing instruments, etc.). However a Technical Committee may not necessarily include Subcommittees and may or may not have a specific technical activity if responsibility for all projects are within affiliated Subcommittees. Any Member

State may register as an active participant (P-member) or as an observer (O-member) of any TC or SC; registering as a P-member commits the country to participating actively in the work (See *Directives for the Technical Work*). O-members may participate by commenting but not voting on the work. Registration as a P- or O-member, or a change in membership, is possible at any time. International and Regional Organizations active in fields connected with OIML work (regional legal metrology organizations, international and regional standardization bodies, manufacturers and users associations, etc.) are also invited to participate in the work (see also paragraph 3.6 below). TC's/SC's prepare, by way of correspondence and meetings, draft Recommendations and Documents which, once approved by P-members, are submitted through the BIML to the CIML for approval and publication. After approval by the CIML, International Recommendations are submitted to the Conference for formal sanctioning. Alternatively, OIML Recommendations may be sanctioned by the Conference directly without prior approval by the CIML.

#### 2.1.6 International Bureau of Legal Metrology (BIML)

As of 2000, the staff of the BIML includes a Director, two Assistant Directors, one Engineer, one Editor, one Administrator, two Secretaries and two Office Clerks. The BIML prepares and organizes the Conference and CIML meetings, coordinates the activities of Technical Committees and Subcommittees, provides liaison with other International and Regional Organizations, keeps official records of all OIML activities and publishes reports about these, edits publications (International Recommendations and Documents, Bulletin, etc.) and performs other administrative functions. The BIML collects information on national, regional and international regulations, normative and technical papers, etc. that are relevant to OIML activities, and maintains an information center on subjects of legal metrology. The BIML manages the OIML web site (<http://www.oiml.org>) and other information media. The BIML may also carry out other tasks (e.g. responsibility for TC/SC secretariats) as decided by the CIML.

## 2.2 OIML Publications

The various categories of OIML publications are described below.

### 2.2.1 OIML International Recommendations (OIML R)

An International Recommendation is, in most cases, a set of metrological (and as necessary, technical) requirements and associated type (pattern) evaluation and/or verification procedures drafted in the form of a model regulation. International Recommendations should also include, whenever appropriate, standardized formats to report test results. Implementation of International Recommendations in national or regional regulations may be achieved through harmonization of the existing national or regional regulations with the corresponding Recommendations, through outright adoption of the Recommendations as national or regional regulations, or through reference to the Recommendations. Since it is not always feasible to apply one of these methods, it may be sufficient to achieve the *compatibility* of national or regional regulations with the corresponding Recommendations by making sure that instruments that comply with all the relevant OIML requirements will be considered as acceptable at national or regional level.

### 2.2.2 OIML International Documents (OIML D)

An International Document constitutes a set of guidelines or information that addresses legal metrology in general or a specific measurement topic or instrument, and that has been judged useful by the competent bodies of the Organization. Documents are approved by the CIML and their application by Member States is entirely voluntary (certain International Documents may address subjects of importance for carrying out OIML work; in such cases, their implementation by the working groups concerned may be mandatory).

### 2.2.3 Vocabularies

A Vocabulary contains general terms and definitions to be used in the drafting of OIML Recommendations and Documents and in some national and regional legal metrology provisions. The two main Vocabularies in use within the OIML are the *International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology* (VIM) and the *International Vocabulary of Terms in Legal Metrology* (VIML). Terms for a specific category of instruments or fields are included in relevant OIML Recommendations or Documents.

### 2.2.4 Guides and other publications

These include the present *Guide for CIML Members*, the *Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM)* (with its application paper to legal metrology, currently being developed) and other publications on subjects that may be useful to Member States and which are elaborated by the BIML or by other bodies as the need arises.

### 2.2.5 OIML Bulletin

The *OIML Bulletin* is the official quarterly periodical of the Organization, as provided for in Article XIX of the *OIML Convention*. The *Bulletin* contains technical papers and news of interest to national legal metrology services and CIML Members are responsible for providing the BIML with such technical papers and news. It also contains lists of OIML certificates issued, and is distributed together with a separate booklet that lists OIML Recommendations and Documents, plus addresses of Member States and Corresponding Members.

## 2.3 Other necessary documents for CIML Members

In addition to the above-mentioned publications, CIML Members must be aware of and (whenever appropriate) refer to the documents listed below, which are updated and distributed by the BIML and which are available to CIML Members upon request.

- *Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology*;
- Paper presenting the *OIML Long-term Policy* and derived *Action Plan*;
- *Directives for the Technical Work*;
- OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees:
  - *List of TC's/SC's*;
  - *Composition of TC's/SC's*;
  - *Responsibility for developing projects and reviewing existing publications*;
  - *State of progress of the work of TC's/SC's*;
  - *Countries responsible for the secretariats of TC's/SC's*; and
  - *External liaisons*;
- *List of Publications* (may also be found in the separate booklet that accompanies each issue of the *OIML Bulletin*);

- Papers describing the implementation of OIML Recommendations by the Member States and listing the national regulations corresponding to International Recommendations;
- General information brochure on the OIML (called the "*Blue Brochure*"). The four Annexes that accompany this Brochure (Members - Publications - TC's/SC's - Internet) are regularly updated and are available from the BIML;
- *Minutes* of (the most recent) CIML Meetings and Conferences;
- Lists of Member States and Corresponding Members, and names of CIML Members (may be found in the separate booklet that accompanies each issue of the *OIML Bulletin*);
- Papers presenting the *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments* and listing the instruments covered by the *System* and the Issuing Authorities;
- Directories: *Legal Metrology in OIML Member States* and *Legal Metrology in OIML Corresponding Members*;
- The Birkeland Report, "*Legal Metrology at the Dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*";
- The document "*Assessment of OIML Activities*", which gives information and statistics on OIML activities and which is produced annually;
- The *Transparency Presentation* on the OIML, regularly updated with information on all aspects of the Organization's work;
- The *OIML Web Site* ([www.oiml.org](http://www.oiml.org)), which contains most of the information listed above and which may be accessed freely. Member States also have the possibility to download many OIML Recommendations and Documents using a password which is communicated to CIML Members. The web sites of International (ISO-IEC-ILAC-IMEKO-BIPM) and regional (APLMF-CEN-CENELEC-WELMEC-EA-SADC-SIM) bodies may also be accessed from the "Related web sites" page of the OIML site; and
- Any other papers of this kind elaborated after the publication of this *Guide for CIML Members*.

## 2.4 Languages

The official language of the OIML is French and the main working languages are English and French; International Recommendations and Documents are published in both these languages. Other languages may also be used at meetings or for certain publications.

### 3 Responsibilities of CIML Members

#### 3.1 General

The role of CIML Members is specified in Articles I, XIII, XVII and XVIII of the OIML Convention, which are summarized below.

The CIML consists of representatives designated by each Member State. According to the Convention, these persons “shall be serving officials in the department concerned with measuring instruments or have active official functions in the field of legal metrology”. They cease to be CIML Members when these conditions are no longer met. In such cases the Member State concerned shall designate a successor.

CIML Members should normally be part of their countries’ delegation to the International Conference of Legal Metrology. This is not a strict obligation as the selection of Conference delegates is a matter of national prerogative. Nevertheless, CIML Members, by virtue of their knowledge of OIML activities, are qualified to represent national interests during the Conference. It is also important that Member States make every effort to be represented at the International Conference, not only so that they may play an active role in the Organization, but also because quorum requirements imposed by the Convention make it necessary to have a minimum of two-thirds of the Member States present for the decisions of the Conference to be considered valid.

At CIML meetings, decisions are also taken by majority votes and a minimum of three-quarters of the CIML Members must either be present or have arranged to be represented by proxy (for example, another Committee Member, colleague from the metrology service, Embassy official, etc.).

The CIML assigns the responsibility for secretariats of TC’s and SC’s to qualified Member States who volunteer to undertake the work, or exceptionally to the BIML. Likewise, it oversees and approves the work plans established by TC’s and SC’s and approves proposals for the creation of new TC’s or SC’s. In assuming responsibility for a secretariat, a Member State is dedicated to carry out the assigned work in accordance with the *Directives for the Technical Work*.

With regard to OIML activities, CIML Members have a double role:

- a) to act as representatives of their countries mainly with regard to:
  - the CIML, especially by contributing to discussions and decisions, expressing their views on the OIML long-term policy;

- the Development Council, by identifying needs specific to developing countries and/or available resources to fulfill these needs;
- Technical Committees and Subcommittees and other technical bodies, especially by identifying national experts willing to contribute to the work (see 3.2 below); and
- the BIML, by providing it with all the necessary information and replying to inquiries (see 3.3 below).

- b) to also act as national representatives of the OIML in their countries mainly with regard to (see also 3.4 below):

- the use of all national metrological resources in OIML work;
- the implementation of OIML decisions at national level;
- the operation of the *OIML Certificate System*, including the operation of any future agreement on the acceptance of OIML certificates; and
- the organization of links with other governmental departments/agencies and with bodies representing other International and Regional Organizations.

The most important of these functions are detailed below.

#### 3.2 Role of CIML Members in the work of Technical Committees and Subcommittees

As previously mentioned, responsibility for Technical Committees and Subcommittees is assigned by the CIML to qualified Member States on a voluntary basis. In accepting the responsibility for a Technical Committee or Subcommittee, the CIML Member of the country assuming such tasks is responsible for ensuring that the work is carried out in a timely manner and in accordance with the *OIML Directives for the Technical Work*. Similarly, participation of Member States in Technical Committees and Subcommittees as P- or O-members takes place through their CIML Members. The document *Directives for the Technical Work* provides detailed instructions concerning TC/SC activities and CIML Members must familiarize themselves with these guidelines.

There are no strict rules governing the way a Member State may organize its participation as a P-member of a Technical Committee or Subcommittee. However, it may be advisable for the CIML Member to establish small national working groups comprising representatives of the various national interested parties (legal metrology

experts, manufacturers and users of the measuring instruments concerned, testing laboratories and standardization experts, and representatives of consumer associations) to review and comments on the drafts and participate in developing the national consensus.

It should also be remembered that the whole burden of technical work should not be the sole responsibility of the secretariat of the Technical Committee or Subcommittee: P-members have an obligation to assist the secretariat in carrying out work by accepting certain responsibilities, e.g. that of convener of an ad-hoc working group.

### 3.3 Contacts between CIML Members and the BIML

Beyond personal contacts on the occasion of the various OIML meetings, visits to the BIML or visits from BIML Staff Members to Member States, contacts between CIML Members and the BIML are maintained by correspondence (including fax and e-mail). The most important and frequently occurring correspondence is concerned with the following:

- composition of the CIML (nominations, retirements, changes of addresses, etc.);
- documentation for the Conference and CIML meetings (agenda with documentation, reports, etc.);
- draft International Recommendations and International Documents submitted to postal ballot;
- financial questions: notification and acknowledgment of annual contributions, reports on the management of the budget, etc.)<sup>1</sup>; both the CIML Members and the Embassies have the responsibility to ensure that contributions to the OIML are paid on time;
- correspondence concerning the activity of Technical Committees and Subcommittees (including planning of work and annual reports);
- mailing of new editions of OIML publications (*Note*: in addition to the paper copies of newly issued OIML Recommendations and Documents which may be sent to CIML Members free of charge within reasonable limits, electronic versions are in most cases also available from the OIML web site and may be downloaded by CIML Members, who are strongly encouraged to use this facility in order to decrease the burden and costs connected with printing, distributing by mail, and stocking paper versions;

- information on meetings of OIML Technical Committees and Subcommittees or of other International and Regional Organizations which are of interest to the OIML; and
- inquiries on technical subjects.

This list is not exhaustive; other subjects may result from initiatives of individual Member States as represented by their Committee Members. It should be noted that the BIML distributes a monthly list of the mail sent to CIML Members and other information (deadlines for replying to inquiries, future meetings, committee drafts of Recommendations and Documents received by the BIML). This list makes it possible to check whether BIML outgoing mail has been received.

CIML Members are also responsible for informing the BIML of any events occurring in their countries and having a legal metrological impact which may be of interest for other OIML Members: new laws and regulations, new testing facilities, training seminars, etc. Such information is disseminated by the BIML using appropriate means, including the Bulletin. In this connection, CIML Members should remember that the BIML is permanently in search of technical articles, information papers, etc., to be published in the Bulletin. CIML Members are responsible for providing the BIML with such material.

### 3.4 Obligations of CIML Members as national representatives

The structure and organization of legal metrology differ from country to country. In most cases, there is a national service of legal metrology that is responsible for the control of measuring instruments used in trade. These are generally the classical "Weights and Measures" departments which are responsible for pattern evaluation, initial and subsequent verification of measuring instruments, most often the departments from which CIML Members are appointed. However, the OIML's mission extends to all measurements and measuring instruments which are the subject of law and regulation within OIML Member States. At present, a majority of Member States also regulates measurements in the fields of public health, transportation safety, occupational safety and environmental protection. In general, separate government departments/agencies assume these responsibilities and there may or may not be close coordination with the national legal metrology services.

It is important that CIML Members understand their role as national representatives to the OIML. As such, CIML Members are responsible for making sure that all

<sup>1</sup> For these administrative subjects, the correspondence is also sent to Embassies of Member States in Paris.

government departments/agencies concerned with legal metrology are informed of relevant OIML activities and are given the opportunity to participate. This is not a trivial task for CIML Members since in most cases it will involve considerable effort to raise awareness within other government departments/agencies as to the activities of the OIML and, in some cases, to persuade the officials of other departments/agencies of the national importance of being involved in such work. A suitable approach would be to make it understood that the OIML activities could contribute in an internationally harmonized way to their ability to regulate the measuring instruments which are used in their field of responsibility and competence.

In this connection, CIML Members should consider establishing (or, if one already exists, actively participating in) an inter-departmental advisory body for legal metrology, aimed at coordinating and developing metrological activities within the country.

Because OIML Recommendations can have a substantial impact on international trade in measuring instruments, CIML Members should be aware of this aspect of the OIML work and should ensure, as far as possible, that manufacturers are aware of and may participate in activities that may affect their ability to export and to market even if there may be no national legal requirements covering the instruments being addressed.

From a practical point of view, it is recommended that each CIML Member prepare a list giving, for each Technical Committee and Subcommittee, the names and addresses of the administrations, laboratories, manufacturers' associations, etc., interested in the work of the TC's and SC's in question; thus the CIML Member could distribute drafts for information and/or comments and inform interested parties about the availability of newly published OIML Recommendations and Documents.

### **3.5 Role of CIML Members in the implementation of OIML decisions**

CIML Members are responsible for monitoring the obligation of their countries to implement the OIML decisions as stated in Article VIII of the Convention. This applies, in particular, to the implementation of OIML Recommendations whenever national regulations already exist or are being proposed.

The field of application of legal metrology in any given country depends on the decisions of the national and/or regional Authorities concerned. The aim of the OIML is to harmonize any existing or proposed metro-

logical regulations within the Member States. Consequently, the fact that an OIML Recommendation exists for a given category of measuring instruments does not create an obligation on the part of a Member State to establish legal controls for that category of instruments if none exist. However, when such controls do exist, the obligation is to harmonize them with the relevant OIML Recommendation(s). To the extent possible, CIML Members should play a role in the various administrative and legal processes necessary to achieve such harmonization. It should be remembered that OIML Recommendations are considered as internationally harmonized standards and that their use in the development of national or regional technical regulations is in line with the principles and requirements of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement.

In those fields in which there are no national regulations, consideration should be given to the use of OIML Recommendations as voluntary standards. In this way, manufacturers would be informed about the legal requirements which are or are likely to be in force in some countries in which the given type of instrument is subject to legal control.

### **3.6 Role of CIML Members regarding liaison with national bodies representing other International and Regional Organizations**

#### *3.6.1 General*

The BIML is responsible for liaison activities with other International and Regional Organizations having an interest in the work of the OIML. In most OIML Member States there are also national bodies which may participate on behalf of their countries in these Organizations. CIML Members should establish contact with these national bodies to ensure that there is good coordination in technical areas of common interest. It is highly desirable that national positions on common subjects be coordinated within various International and Regional Organizations so that conflicts among interested groups within the same country are avoided or minimized.

It is therefore advisable that each CIML Member prepare a list giving the names and addresses of the national bodies representing the International and Regional Organizations in liaison with each OIML Technical Committee and Subcommittee.

### 3.6.2 Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMO's)

Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMO's) deserve special attention because of their growing role and responsibilities, and the synergetic effects between their goals and those of the OIML. It is the constant policy of the OIML to favor the development of RLMO's while ensuring that regional activities are in line with the general lines developed at international level within the OIML. Any OIML Member State (and therefore any CIML Member) should have the possibility to participate in at least one RLMO. It is therefore the responsibility of CIML Members to ensure, in close cooperation with the BIML, that the work programs of the RLMO(s) in which their countries participate are compatible with those of the OIML and may benefit all countries in the region whether or not they are members of the OIML.

### 3.7 Role of CIML Members regarding the operation of the OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments

The aim of the *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments* is to issue certificates of conformity and test reports for types (patterns) of measuring instruments that comply with OIML requirements; these certificates and test reports may be subsequently used as a basis for granting national or regional type approvals.

It is a general task for CIML Members to promote the System within their countries by keeping regulatory bodies, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments informed of relevant developments. In particular, manufacturers should be informed of the advantages of the System and should receive information on how to apply for the testing required for obtaining certificates and test reports. In the same way, regulatory bodies should be aware of the benefits they might draw from the recognition of OIML certificates and results of test reports.

#### 3.7.1 Issuing OIML certificates

The *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments* operates with three components at the level of each participating Member State: the CIML Member, the Issuing Authorities (appointed by the CIML Member)

and the testing laboratories (*Note*: the CIML Member may be an Issuing Authority and the testing laboratories may be those of the CIML Member's organization).

The CIML Member is responsible for ensuring that the provisions contained in the operational rules of the *System* are actually fulfilled by the Issuing Authorities, and that testing laboratories and manufacturers who have applied for certificates are well aware of such provisions.

#### 3.7.2 Acceptance of OIML certificates and test reports

OIML certificates are intended to be accepted, on a voluntary basis, by OIML Member States and Corresponding Members which may, according to national or regional rules:

- issue national or regional type approvals solely on the basis of OIML certificates and test reports;
- consider the OIML test reports, compare OIML test results with national or regional requirements and issue national or regional type approvals accordingly;
- repeat certain tests when necessary and compare them with OIML test results and issue a national or regional type approval accordingly.

*Note*: Some OIML Members may require measuring instruments to be accompanied by an OIML certificate and test report.

The CIML Member is responsible for deciding, if appropriate in cooperation with the national type approval authorities, the degree of acceptance of OIML certificates.

Recently issued OIML certificates are listed in the OIML Bulletin. A complete list is available on the OIML web site.

### 3.8 Role of CIML Members regarding Mutual Acceptance Agreements on OIML Type Evaluations

Work on such agreements is presently under development within OIML TC 3/SC 5. CIML Members have the responsibility to participate actively in this preparatory work in such a way that their countries would be able to participate in the future mutual agreements to the greatest extent possible. ■

