



50th Meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology
Arcachon, France
20–22 October 2015

Draft Agenda
Version 1 (2015-05-07)

Opening speeches – Roll call – Approval of the agenda

1 Approval of the minutes of the 49th CIMP Meeting

2 General report by the CIMP President

3 BIMP matters

- 3.1 Report on BIMP activities
- 3.2 Progress with the new OIML website
- 3.3 Renewal of the contract of Mr. Willem Kool, BIMP Assistant Director
- 3.4 Renewal of the contract of Mr. Stephen Patoray, BIMP Director

4 Member States and Corresponding Members

5 Financial matters

- 5.1 Approval of the 2014 accounts
- 5.2 Management of the Translation Center
- 5.3 Forecast budget realization 2015
- 5.4 Outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members

6 Report on developing countries matters

- 6.1 BIMP activities in liaison with other international organizations
- 6.2 Advisory group on countries and economies with emerging metrology systems
- 6.3 Special project aimed at developing countries

7 Liaisons

- 7.1 Report by the BIMP on liaison activities
- 7.2 Reports from / presentations by Liaison Organizations
- 7.3 Information regarding the RLMO Round Table

8 Technical activities

- 8.1 Review of the report on experiences with B 6 concerning PG Workspaces and other features
- 8.2 Proposal for a new project to revise B 6
- 8.3 Items for approval
- 8.4 Items for information

9 OIML Certificate System

- 9.1 Report of the ad hoc working group
- 9.2 Report on the OIML Certificate Systems

10 Preparation of the 15th Conference (2016)

- 10.1 Information about the organization of the 15th Conference (2016)
- 10.2 Proposal for an interpretation of the Convention
- 10.3 Voting at CIMP meetings on administrative matters

11 Other matters

12 Awards

13 Future meetings

- 13.1 51st CIMP Meeting (2016)
- 13.2 52nd CIMP Meeting (2017)

14 Approval of meeting resolutions

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Fiftieth Meeting of the International
Committee of Legal Metrology

Arcachon, France – 20–22 October 2015



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE
DE MÉTROLOGIE LEGALE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF LEGAL METROLOGY



International Organization of Legal Metrology

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**Fiftieth Meeting of the International
Committee of Legal Metrology**

Arcachon, France

20–22 October 2015

The International Committee of Legal Metrology is convened by its President,
Mr. Peter Mason, and will meet from 20–22 October 2015
at the Palais des Congrès, Arcachon, France.



This working document for the 50th Meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML) is structured according to the draft agenda as published on the meeting web site (<http://arcachon.oiml.org/ciml.html>):

Agenda

Opening speeches – Roll call – Approval of the agenda

1	Approval of the minutes of the 49th CIML Meeting.....	9
2	General report by the CIML President.....	9
3	BIML matters	9
3.1	Report on BIML activities.....	9
3.2	Progress with the new OIML website	10
3.3	Renewal of the contract of Mr. Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director	10
3.4	Renewal of the contract of Mr. Stephen Patoray, BIML Director.....	10
4	Member States and Corresponding Members.....	11
5	Financial matters.....	11
5.1	Approval of the 2014 accounts.....	11
5.2	Management of the Translation Center	11
5.3	Forecast budget realization 2015.....	12
5.4	Outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members.....	12
6	Report on developing countries matters.....	12
6.1	BIML activities in liaison with other international organizations.....	12
6.2	Advisory group on countries and economies with emerging metrology systems	13
6.3	Special project aimed at developing countries	13
7	Liaisons.....	14
7.1	Report by the BIML on liaison activities	14
7.2	Reports from / presentations by Liaison Organizations	14
7.3	Information regarding the RLMO Round Table	14
8	Technical activities	14
8.1	Review of the report on experiences with B 6 concerning PG Workspaces and other features	14
8.2	Proposal for a new project to revise B 6.....	14
8.3	Items for approval	15
8.4	Items for information.....	18
9	OIML Certificate System	18
9.1	Report of the ad hoc working group.....	18
9.2	Report on the OIML Certificate Systems.....	19

10 Preparation of the 15th Conference (2016)	19
10.1 Information about the organization of the 15th Conference (2016).....	19
10.2 Proposal for an interpretation of the Convention	19
10.3 Voting at CIMAL meetings on administrative matters	20
11 Other matters.....	21
12 Awards.....	21
13 Future meetings	21
13.1 51st CIMAL Meeting (2016)	21
13.2 52nd CIMAL Meeting (2017).....	21
14 Approval of meeting resolutions	21

1 Approval of the minutes of the 49th CIMAL Meeting

The minutes of the 49th CIMAL Meeting are available for download on the OIML web site at:
https://www.oiml.org/en/structure/cimal/pdf/49_cimal_minutes_english.pdf.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Approves the minutes of the 49th CIMAL Meeting....

2 General report by the CIMAL President

The CIMAL President will give a presentation at the meeting. A written report will be made available on the meeting web site at: <http://arcachon.oiml.org/cimal.html>.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Notes the report given by its President

3 BIMAL matters

3.1 Report on BIMAL activities

A word from the BIMAL Director:

“It is quite remarkable that the OIML is now 60 years old and this is the 50th CIMAL Meeting. Even after all of that time, a great deal of work still remains to be done in the field of legal metrology. There are still many countries and economies with emerging metrology systems.

This past year has seen a number of significant accomplishments. These will be covered by presentations of the various agenda items during this CIMAL meeting.

There has been continued progress on the OIML website. Several new sections have been completed with the addition of

- Committee Draft commenting and voting,
- Project Group workspaces,
- upgraded CIMAL meeting registration, and
- online publication review.

We have also continued to upgrade the computer system, the security of the system, the backup of the entire system and the fiber link.

The OIML remains in a very healthy financial state.

The BIMAL has provided support to the

- ad hoc working group and the proposal from this group to change the certificate system,
- advisory group workshop in Chengdu and the seminar held in conjunction with this meeting, and
- Presidential Council and the development of a project proposal to revise B 6.

I believe we are all participating in something truly remarkable. There continue to be changes that will reshape the work of this Organization as we progress into the next 60 years. But as is often the case, some will embrace that change while others may find it difficult to accept. However, with the proper level of discussion, and in particular the ability to listen, I am certain that we will find the best way forward.”

The BIML Director will give a presentation at the meeting.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director on the activities of the Bureau

For the current work program of the BIML, see [Addendum 3.1](#).

3.2 Progress with the new OIML website

Information about the progress with the new OIML website is provided in [Addendum 3.2](#).

The BIML Director will give a presentation at the meeting.

3.3 Renewal of the contract of Mr. Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director

The contract of Mr. Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director, expires on 31 December 2016 and is eligible for renewal according to Article VI of the *BIML Staff Regulations* (OIML B 7:2013). The BIML Assistant Director is appointed by the Committee (OIML B 1, Article XXI).

In accordance with section 7.2.2 of OIML B 7:2013 *BIML Staff regulations*, section 2, first paragraph and section 4, first bullet point, of OIML B 13:2004 *Procedure for the appointment of the BIML Director and Assistant Directors*, the CIML President proposes to extend Mr. Kool's contract without a further preliminary procedure.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Having regard to section 7.2.2 of OIML B 7:2013 *BIML Staff regulations*, section 2, first paragraph and section 4, first bullet point, of OIML B 13:2004 *Procedure for the appointment of the BIML Director and Assistant Directors*,

Considering that the term of appointment of Mr. Willem Kool, BIML Assistant Director, expires on 31 December 2016,

Considering the proposal of its President, under section 2 of OIML B 13:2004, to extend the Assistant Director's contract without a further preliminary procedure,

Noting the comments made by its Members,

Expresses its expectation that it will resolve to renew the appointment of Mr. Willem Kool as BIML Assistant Director for a fixed term of up to five years at its meeting in 2016, and

Resolves not to appoint a Selection Committee under section 3 of OIML B 13:2004.

3.4 Renewal of the contract of Mr. Stephen Patoray, BIML Director

Following on from the decision taken by the CIML at its 49th meeting (Resolution 2014/4) not to appoint a Selection Committee under section 3 of OIML B 13:2004 and, hence, not to issue a call for candidates on the expiry of the Director's current contract, the CIML is asked to approve his appointment for a second term beginning on 1 January 2016.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolution 2014/4,

Resolves to appoint Mr. Stephen Patoray, BIML Director, for a second five-year term beginning on 1 January 2016.

4 Member States and Corresponding Members

Information about changes in the membership of the Organization will be provided at the meeting.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

....

5 Financial matters

5.1 Approval of the 2014 accounts

The accounts for 2014 and the auditor's report are provided in Addendum 5.1. The BIML Director will present details of the accounts.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Noting the accounts for 2014 and the BIML Director's comments,

Considering the external auditor's approval of the 2014 accounts,

Approves the 2014 accounts, and

Instructs its President to present them to the 15th OIML Conference.

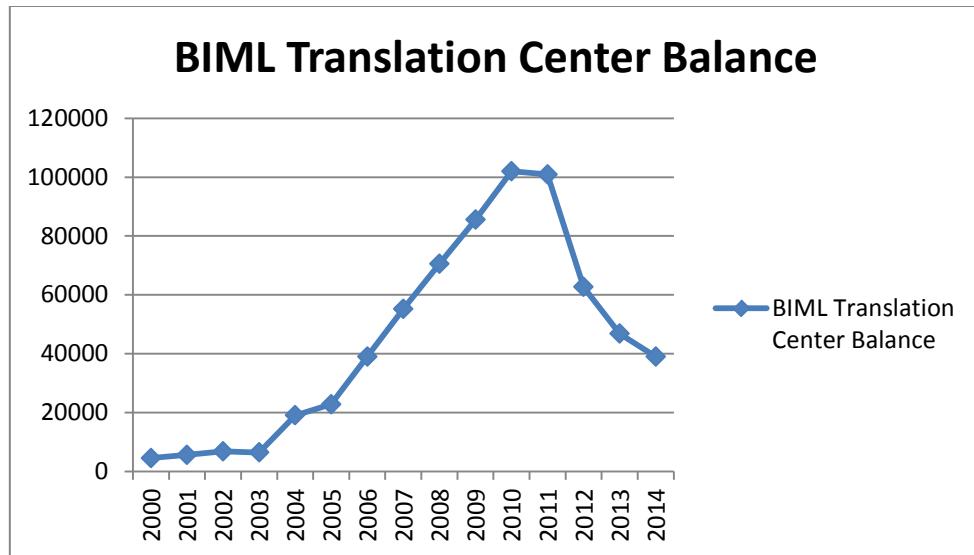
5.2 Management of the Translation Center

Initially, this fund was set up in 2001 to financially assist the BIML in translating various documents from French into English. Over the years, the OIML made a transition from doing its technical work mainly in French to completing this work almost entirely in English. Therefore, some of the contributions to this fund went unspent. The fund grew to over 100 000 euros. In 2011 the CIML was asked whether it was possible to begin to use the money in the fund to translate a large backlog of publications from English to French. The CIML agreed to this plan (see Resolution no. 7 of the 46th CIML Meeting (2011)) and over the next three years the entire backlog of translations from English to French was cleared up.

Approximately 39 000 euros still remain in this fund. There are no translations from French to English to complete and the task of clearing the backlog of English to French has also been completed.

A letter has been sent by the BIML to the fifteen contributors to this fund to determine how they wish to use the remainder of this fund. They have been asked whether they wish to receive a refund based on the percentage of their contribution or whether they would allow the funds they have contributed to be used for translating current publications to/from English or French.

Once the fund is depleted, the CIML will be asked to officially close it.



5.3 Forecast budget realization 2015

The BIML Director will provide the latest information available on the realization of the 2015 budget at the meeting.

5.4 Outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members

The BIML Director will provide information at the meeting about outstanding arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director,

Encourages the BIML to continue its efforts to recover outstanding arrears of its Member States and Corresponding Members,

Requests those Members with arrears to bring their situation up to date as soon as possible.

6 Report on developing countries matters

6.1 BIML activities in liaison with other international organizations

6.1.1 AFRIMETS/UNIDO

Following the highly successful AFRIMETS Legal Metrology School held in October 2014, the Bureau continues to work with UNIDO on the publication of a full report for this event.

6.1.2 DCMAS

The DCMAS (Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries) has been chaired by UNIDO and ITC over the last two years. In 2014 and 2015 its annual meeting was held in conjunction with UNIDO training events (in Warsaw, Poland, and in Maputo, Mozambique respectively) to obtain maximum benefit from the presence of representatives of member organizations and to promote the synergy of metrology, accreditation and standardization activities as well as their importance to developing countries.

The BIPM has now taken on the chair for the period 2015–2016, and the OIML will follow by chairing the group in 2016–2017. During 2015, the BIML is working with the BIPM to revise the DCMAS website, which is hosted by the OIML.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...

The Committee,

Notes the oral report given by the BIML on its activities in liaison with other international organizations aimed at developing countries

6.2 Advisory group on countries and economies with emerging metrology systems

At the 48th CIML Meeting an advisory group was set up to respond to the needs of countries and economies with emerging metrology systems (CEEMS) in the design of the projects and initiatives promoted by the OIML (see CIML Resolution no. 2013/9).

One significant outcome of the advisory group's work was the OIML seminar held in Chengdu, P.R. China in May 2015. A brief report on this very well-attended and successful event can be found in the July edition of the OIML Bulletin, and a full OIML Seminar Report will be published before the CIML meeting.

Information about the advisory group is available on the OIML website at:

<http://www.oiml.org/en/structure/advisory-group>

The Chair of the advisory group will report on the activities of the group.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...

The Committee,

Recalling its resolution no. 2013/9, setting up an advisory group to carry out wide consultation, to seek suggestions and to build up links with other bodies with an interest in promoting the economic development of countries and economies with emerging metrology systems,

Notes the oral report given by the Chair of the advisory group

6.3 Special project aimed at developing countries

The BIML will present an oral report at the meeting.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...

The Committee,

Notes the oral report given by the BIML on the special project aimed at developing countries

7 **Liaisons**

7.1 **Report by the BIML on liaison activities**

A summary report will be made available on the meeting web site at:

<http://arcachon.oiml.org/ciml.html>.

7.2 **Reports from / presentations by Liaison Organizations**

Representatives from Liaison Organizations will report at the meeting.

7.3 **Information regarding the RLMO Round Table**

The RLMO Round Table meeting will take place in the afternoon of Monday, 19 October 2015 and is open to registered representatives of the regional legal metrology organizations. For more information, see the Arcachon meetings website (<http://arcachon.oiml.org/rumo.html>).

The chair of the RLMO Round Table, CIML Second Vice-President Yukinobu Miki, will report on the conclusions of the Round Table meeting.

8 **Technical activities**

8.1 **Review of the report on experiences with B 6 concerning PG Workspaces and other features**

The BIML will present a report at the meeting.

8.2 **Proposal for a new project to revise B 6**

At the Presidential Council meeting in March 2015 it was noted that it has been four years since the fundamental reformulation of OIML B 6 *Directives for OIML technical work* and two years since its last revision, at which point a number of proposed amendments were “left on the table”.

The Presidential Council agreed that the time was right to undertake a further review of B 6, noting that it was important to clearly define the scope of the review in order to remain focused. A small working group was therefore set up to advise on the scope of the project which should be proposed to the CIML in Arcachon.

The working group identified three areas to concentrate on:

- the “step 2” proposals referred to in CIML Resolution no. 2013/10;
- changes which would reduce the process time for developing an OIML publication without threatening the integrity of the development process; and
- other editorial improvements which did not involve technical changes.

In order to ensure that the revision is completed in a timely manner, it is recommended that other proposals should be regarded as being outside the scope of the present review.

The working group also noted that when a project does not involve a Recommendation or Document, the proposal needs to be clear on how the project should be conducted. This is in fact the first time that a formal revision of B 6 has been initiated following the clarification of how B 6 should apply to the development, revision or amendment of Basic Publications. It is therefore necessary to consider the question of whether the CIML should decide that the rules of B 6 will apply to this revision (B 6-1:2013, paragraph 1.2).

In considering which parts of B 6 it is appropriate to apply to a project such as the revision of an existing Basic Publication, it is necessary to consider the following three essential elements of B 6:

- a) the procedure for forming the membership of a Project Group and appointing the convener;
- b) the voting rules which the Project Group should follow;
- c) the procedural steps and timetables to be followed.

The working group was able to reach consensus on the first two of these elements:

- concerning membership, the proposal is that the Project Group should be formed directly by the CIML, with Corresponding Members able to nominate observers if they wish;
- concerning voting rules, it is proposed that where necessary the relevant voting requirement of B 6 should be followed.

It was not however possible to reach agreement on whether to apply the various procedural steps and timetables specified in B 6. Some felt that doing so would involve unnecessary delays, each of at least three months, while the stages of creating the Project Group, producing a minimum of two Committees Drafts for comment and holding a Preliminary Ballot were carried out. This would make it impossible to have a Draft Publication ready for the CIML to consider at its 51st Meeting in 2016. Others felt it was more important that the procedural steps and timetable appropriate to technical work should be followed, even if this meant that amendments to B 6 would not, as a result, be able to be adopted before the 52nd CIML Meeting in 2017. In order for the CIML to choose between these approaches, therefore, two variants of the terms of reference have been drafted, spelling out the different timetable implications.

The two variants of the project proposal are provided in [Addendum 8.2](#).

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...

The Committee,

Approves as a new project the revision of OIML B 6:2013 *Directives for OIML technical work* to be conducted as specified in project proposal [Variant 1] / [Variant 2] provided in Addendum 8.2 to the working document for this meeting.

8.3 Items for approval

8.3.1 Deviation from OIML B 6 concerning the approval of a Final Draft Recommendation

On 2015-06-24 the Draft for the revision of OIML R 87:2004 *Quantity of product in prepackages* was submitted to CIML preliminary online ballot with a deadline of 2015-09-24.

OIML R 87 is linked with OIML R 79 *Labeling of prepackages*, which has recently passed the CIML preliminary ballot and for which the Final Draft is now submitted for approval (see 8.3.2, Draft 2).

Considering the importance of both Recommendations and provided that the Draft revision of OIML R 87 passes the preliminary ballot, the BIML proposes to deviate from the procedure in OIML B 6-1:2013, 6.7.2.1 and proceed with the approval of the Final Draft for the revision of R 87 at the current meeting. This would allow both revised Recommendations to be published simultaneously.

If the draft for the revision of R 87 passes the preliminary ballot, a collation of comments received on the draft and any proposals for editorial amendments will be posted on the “last minute documents” page for the CIML meeting.

8.3.2 Approval of Final Draft Recommendations and Documents

The following Final Draft Recommendations are submitted for approval and have been or will be posted on the CIML meeting web site at: <http://arcachon.oiml.org/ciml.html#drafts>.

All publications listed here are subject to the same voting rules: A publication is approved if

- a) at least 75 % of CIML Members are present or represented for the vote,
- b) a vote is cast by at least 80 % of those CIML Members present or represented (abstentions, blank and null votes do not count as votes cast), and
- c) 80 % of votes cast are in favor.

[Source: OIML B 6-1:2013 *Directives for OIML technical work*, 6.7.2.1]

- DRAFT 1: New Recommendation: R 139-3 *Compressed gaseous fuels measuring systems for vehicles*. Part 3: *Test report format*.
- DRAFT 2: Revision of R 79: *Labeling requirements for prepackages*.
- DRAFT 3: New Recommendation: *Ophthalmic instruments - Impression and applanation tonometers*.
- DRAFT 4: Revision of R 87: *Quantity of product in prepackages*.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...,

The Committee,

Approves the following draft Recommendations:

- New Recommendation: R 139-3 *Compressed gaseous fuels measuring systems for vehicles*. Part 3: *Test report format*,
- Revision of R 79: *Labeling requirements for prepackages*,
- New Recommendation: *Ophthalmic instruments - Impression and applanation tonometers*,
- Revision of R 87: *Quantity of product in prepackages*.

8.3.3 *Non-exploitation of maximum permissible errors*

At its meeting in March 2014, the CIML Presidential Council requested CIML second Vice-President Dr. Yukinobu Miki to conduct a survey on existing rules in the various countries and regions concerning the non-exploitation of maximum permissible errors for measuring instruments. The report of the survey is provided in [Addendum 8.3.3](#).

Based on the report, the Presidential Council proposes that the CIML adopts a resolution to the effect that when relevant OIML Recommendations are revised, uniform requirement(s) are included stating that

- a) the instruments shall not exploit the maximum permissible errors or systematically favor any party, and/or
- b) when the errors all have the same sign, they shall not all exceed [a specified value].

Draft Resolution no. 2015/ ...,

The Committee,

Noting the report by its second Vice-President, Dr. Yukinobu Miki, on the existing rules concerning the non-exploitation of maximum permissible errors, contained in Addendum 8.3.3 to the working document for its current meeting,

Noting the advice of the Presidential Council that relevant OIML Recommendations should include uniform requirements concerning the non-exploitation of maximum permissible errors,

Instructs secretariats of technical committees and subcommittees and conveners of project groups when OIML Recommendations for relevant categories of measuring instruments are being revised, to ensure that requirement(s) are included stating that

- a) the instruments shall not exploit the maximum permissible errors or systematically favor any party, and/or
- b) when the errors all have the same sign, they shall not all exceed a specified value,
Instructs the Bureau to monitor the implementation of this Resolution.

8.3.4 *Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 1 “Static volume and mass measurement”*

For the project proposal, see [Addendum 8.3.4](#).

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...,

The Committee,

Approves as a new project in TC 8/SC 1 *Static volume and mass measurement* the revision of R 71 *Fixed storage tanks – General requirements*, to be conducted as specified in the project proposal provided in Addendum 8.3.4 to the working document for this meeting.

8.3.5 *Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 1 “Static volume and mass measurement”*

For the project proposal, see [Addendum 8.3.5](#).

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...,

The Committee,

Approves as a new project in TC 8/SC 1 *Static volume and mass measurement* the revision of R 85 *Automatic level gauges for measuring the level of liquid in stationary storage tanks*, to be conducted as specified in the project proposal provided in Addendum 8.3.5 to the working document for this meeting.

8.3.6 *Proposal for a new project in TC 9/SC 2 “Automatic weighing instruments”*

The Netherlands has made a proposal for a new Recommendation based on R 50 to cover a new technology of continuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument. As secretariat of TC 9/SC 2, the UK has indicated that it would be prepared to hold the convenership for this project, in accordance with B 6:2013, 5.4.2.

For the project proposal, see [Addendum 8.3.6](#).

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...,

The Committee,

Approves as a new project in TC 9/SC 2 *Automatic weighing instruments* the development of a new Recommendation on *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type*, to be conducted as specified in the project proposal provided in Addendum 8.3.6 to the working document for this meeting

8.4 Items for information

8.4.1 Periodic review of OIML publications

The BIML has recently initiated the online process for the periodic review of some OIML publications (R 18, R 76 and R 111) in accordance with OIML B 6-1:2013 *Directives for OIML technical work*, paragraph 6.11.

The BIML will report on the outcome of the reviews.

9 OIML Certificate System

9.1 Report of the ad hoc working group

Based on the outcome of the *Seminar on the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (OIML MAA)*, which was held on 7 October 2013 in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam (see the report of this seminar in OIML S 7:2013), the 48th CIML Meeting (2013) established an ad-hoc working group to review the operation of the OIML MAA (AHWG-MAA, CIML Resolution 2013/15, 2013/16 and 2013/17). At the 49th CIML Meeting (2014), the chair of the AHWG-MAA reported on the status of the work of the group and the CIML, considering this work to be of high priority, encouraged the group to undertake every effort to present concrete proposals to the CIML at its meeting this year.

A detailed report of the work of the AHWG-MAA and proposals for the principles and structure of a single OIML Certification System, replacing the current OIML Basic Certificate System and the OIML MAA, as well as a proposal for the establishment of a special project group (CSPG: Certification System Project Group) is contained in [Addendum 9.1](#).

The chair of the AHWG-MAA will present the report and the proposals at the meeting.

The AHWG recommends that the CIML

- approves the principles, structure and organization of the proposed OIML-CS (see Draft Resolution 2015/xa) and
- establishes the proposed Project Group (CSPG, see Draft Resolution 2015/xb).

Draft Resolution No. 2015/xa

The Committee,

Recalling its resolutions nos. 2013/15, 2013/16, 2013/17 and 2014/18,

Noting the report of the chair of the ad-hoc working group on the review of the MAA (AHWG-MAA),

Approves the principles for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS) and the proposal for the structure and organization of such a system, contained in document AHWG-MAA-Doc-1 dated 2015-07-07 (part B of Addendum 9.1 to the working document for this meeting),

Thanks the chair and members of the AHWG-MAA for their work,

Disbands the AHWG-MAA,

Instructs the BIML to continue to operate the existing Basic and MAA systems until such time as the CIML approves the OIML-CS and it becomes operational,

Encourages all participants in the existing Basic and MAA systems to fulfill their obligations.

Draft Resolution No. 2015/xb

The Committee,

Recalling its resolution no. 2015/...,

Considering the proposal of the ad-hoc working group on the review of the MAA,

Decides to establish a certification system project group (CSPG) to prepare the relevant documents for the single OIML certification system (OIML-CS):

- a B-type OIML publication with the framework for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS),
- the procedures and operational documents for the single OIML certification system (OIML-CS),
- the nomination process for membership of the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC).

Requests its first Vice-President to chair the CSPG,

Requests interested Members to participate in the CSPG, or to designate expert representative(s),

Instructs the Bureau to provide secretarial support to the CSPG,

Instructs the CSPG to take appropriate actions so that the proposed single OIML certification system may become effective 1 January 2017, subject to CIMAL approval and Conference sanctioning of the B-type OIML publication "OIML-CS Framework Document",

Instructs the CSPG to work in accordance with the procedures laid down in the proposed terms of reference (AHWG-MAA-Doc-5, part F of Addendum 9.1 to the working document for this meeting),

Requests the CSPG to submit the final draft of the framework document for approval at the 51st CIMAL meeting in 2016, with a view to having the approved publication sanctioned by the Conference in 2016.

9.2 Report on the OIML Certificate Systems

Statistics on the numbers of certificates are shown in [Addendum 9.2](#). The BIMAL will give a presentation and provide an update on this information at the meeting.

10 Preparation of the 15th Conference (2016)

10.1 Information about the organization of the 15th Conference (2016)

The CIMAL President will provide information about the organization of the 15th Conference (2016) at the meeting.

10.2 Proposal for an interpretation of the Convention

The BIMAL proposes that the CIMAL adopt a resolution asking the 15th Conference (in 2016) to approve an interpretation of the Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology. For the rationale of the proposal, see [Addendum 10.2](#).

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Considering that

- according to Article XIII of the Convention, persons designated by their government as Member of the Committee shall be serving officials in the department concerned with measuring instruments or have active official functions in the field of legal metrology,
- according to Article XVII of the Convention, the quorum for decisions at a meeting of the Committee, or for resolutions taken by the Committee by correspondence, is three-quarters of the number of persons designated as Members of the Committee,

Noting that

- it is sometimes not clear whether a person designated as Member of the Committee still satisfies the conditions for membership, and that
- it is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve the quorum for decisions of the Committee,

Of the opinion that, if a person designated as Member of the Committee no longer satisfies the conditions for membership of the Committee, this person has ceased to be a Member of the Committee for the purposes of calculating any quorum,

Resolves to request the 15th OIML Conference to approve the following interpretation, applicable to the fourth paragraph of Article XIII of the Convention:

(a) if the designated representative of a Member State is known to no longer satisfy the conditions for membership of the Committee and the Member State has not yet designated a new representative, this person shall no longer be taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions of the Committee,

(b) if the designated representative of a Member State has not responded to any communication from the Bureau for more than six months and the Bureau has made all reasonably possible attempts to contact the designated representative, the Bureau shall seek confirmation from the Member State as to the status of its representative in the Committee, according to a procedure decided by the Committee,

(c) if it is not possible, within a reasonable period of time to be decided by the Committee, to obtain confirmation from the Member State as to the status of its representative in the Committee, this person shall no longer be taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions of the Committee.

10.3 Voting at CIMAL meetings on administrative matters

Members will recall that at the 48th CIMAL meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, a difficult situation arose when it appeared that the CIMAL vote on approving a project, which according to OIML B 6-1 can pass by simple majority, was in danger of failing when the decision was presented again in the form of a resolution (i.e. requiring 80 % support). Although the immediate problem was averted by redrafting the resolution, the CIMAL President indicated this was a matter which would need to be examined further and if necessary referred to the Conference.

The CIMAL President, having consulted the Presidential Council, drafted a discussion paper (provided in [Addendum 10.3](#)), which gives a detailed elaboration of the issues and suggests a number of possible ways forward.

11 Other matters

Currently none identified.

12 Awards

The time of the awards ceremony will be announced at the beginning of the meeting.

A representative of the winner of the 2014 *OIML Award for excellent achievements in legal metrology in developing countries*, the Serbian Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals (DMDM), will give a presentation.

13 Future meetings

13.1 51st CIML Meeting (2016)

Information about the dates and venue of the CIML meeting in 2016 will be presented at the meeting.

13.2 52nd CIML Meeting (2017)

Information about options for the 2017 CIML meeting will be presented at the meeting.

14 Approval of meeting resolutions

During the meeting a number of decisions will be taken for which draft resolutions have been presented. The texts of the resolutions will be reviewed for compliance with the decisions taken and finally approved.

Agenda item 2

General report by the CIML President

October 2015

We have a lot to celebrate this year as we commemorate the sixty years since the establishment of our Organisation and this, the fiftieth meeting of our Committee. We have a number of important issues to discuss during this meeting, and all of them illustrate, I believe, the continued vigour which CIML Members, staff from their administrations and the Director and his colleagues in the BIML bring to the world of legal metrology. It is also appropriate that we are meeting once again in France to celebrate these anniversaries, since it is there that, in many respects, it all began.

First, however, it is again my great pleasure to welcome a number of new CIML Members. Over the course of the year, we have welcomed eight new CIML Members:

- for Bulgaria: Mr. Paun Ilchev,
- for Hungary: Mr. Kristof Torok,
- for Iran: Mr. Khosro Madanipour,
- for the Netherlands: Ms. Anneke van Spronsen,
- for the Russian Federation: Dr. Sergey Golubev,
- for South Africa: Mr. (Nnditsheni) Thomas Madzivhe,
- for Switzerland: Mr. Gregor Dudle,
- for Zambia: Ms. Himba Cheelo.

The Director will be providing detailed information on the current financial position of the Organisation at the meeting in Arcachon. Our financial position remains healthy and will hopefully form a strong platform for our future plans.

There have not been any personnel changes in the Bureau in the past year, but there have been some health issues for a number of staff. None of these were related to their official duties, but it has meant that for significant periods staff have been covering for one or more of their colleagues, which places a strain on the resources of such a small team. I would like to pay tribute to the way in which all concerned have continued to deliver in difficult circumstances. It reflects well on the team morale within the Bureau that they have worked so well to keep the impact of absences to a minimum.

With the effective completion of the repair and renovation on the Rue Turgot building, attention has naturally turned to the updating of the Organisation's IT and communication systems. With the introduction of the "PG Workspace" functionality earlier this year, we now have a set of sophisticated tools which are able to support new and much more efficient ways of working.

As with the introduction of any new technology, we face a number of challenges in making the most of the new website's potential for improving the way we conduct our work, most specifically our technical work.

The first and most obvious is the challenge each of us faces, as individuals, in understanding what the new systems can do and what we need to do in order for those systems to work properly. A start was made on this last year with the sessions in Auckland, which allowed those attending to understand how the new site ought to be used and this has now been followed up with the first of our proposed series of training sessions aimed specifically at those who act as secretariats and conveners (in Germany). I am encouraged by the use which

many colleagues are making of features such as updating contact details and registering of electronic votes but it is clear that there is a lot of scope to make better use of the PG Workspace.

A second and more fundamental challenge, however, is to keep our rules and procedures in step with the new systems and new technology. There is both a long term and a short term aspect to this. The long term aspect requires us, in my view, to look again at B 6 *Directives for OIML technical work*. A proposal will be made at the 50th CIML Meeting to begin a project to carry out a limited revision of B 6 and I am sure that will generate a lot of debate, as this subject always does.

The short term aspect concerns how we operate the existing provisions of B 6 in the light of the potential which already exists in a world where we can now do electronically what would previously have had to be done at a formal face-to-face meeting. We are developing some experience of this as more convenors become familiar with the ways of working that “PG Workspace” offers. However, it remains very important, as I mentioned last year, that convenors and secretariats are prepared to work more closely with Bureau staff so that experiences can be shared and ideas exchanged on how we can make the best and most imaginative use of the resources available.

In all of this it is essential that we keep in mind the fundamental objective of the changes we are making. This is to ensure that our Recommendations and Documents remain relevant in a rapidly changing world. Those publications are the foundation of everything else we do – from providing certificate schemes to giving support to members of the worldwide legal metrology community. Keeping them up to date requires both that our technical work is carried out more quickly than in the past and that we are more inclusive about who is involved in that work. As I also said last year, the best way to achieve this is for CIML Members to take a close personal interest in the work being carried out in important project groups.

A second major area of work has been the development of thinking on the OIML’s certificate schemes, which has its origins in the Seminar held alongside the 48th CIML Meeting two years ago. Although the issue was originally considered to be how to make the MAA more successful, as work has progressed it has been increasingly clear that it would be better to rethink our approach to both the Basic and the MAA schemes. As a consequence of the overlap between the conclusions coming out of the various task groups set up in 2013, the Presidential Council agreed earlier this year that a comprehensive package of recommendations covering the whole operation of both schemes should be submitted to the CIML, including some major structural changes. I am sure these will also be a subject of lively debate at our meeting. I would like once again to express my appreciation of the contribution made by CIML First Vice-President, Dr. Roman Schwartz in leading this work.

Another area where I feel there has been a lot of good progress is on matters related to what I think most of us now refer to as “countries and economies with emerging metrology systems” (CEEMS). Following the first formal meeting of the Advisory Group chaired by the CIML Member for China in Auckland, and building on the survey which the Group carried out to identify what the priorities of the Group should be, a very successful workshop was held in May in Chengdu. The Seminar to be held immediately prior to the 50th CIML Meeting, and the discussions at the 50th CIML Meeting itself, offer us a unique opportunity to put together a comprehensive package of measures which set a clear way forward on meeting the needs of members with emerging metrology systems and address concrete proposals for things both the OIML and others can do.

In my report last year I mentioned that the OIML has taken up the opportunity to participate in an OECD study on the role of international organisations in regulatory cooperation. As this work has progressed it has confirmed my view that we have a valuable role in sharing with colleagues in other organisations our experience of introducing reform and modernisation into our processes and procedures. I hope that by next year this study will have produced a published report which will recognise the wider relevance of what we have learned by going through this process and raise the profile of legal metrology with other important international organisations.

Of the international organisations with which we already have bilateral relationships, by far the most important is the BIPM. It is very pleasing to see how well we are working together in areas of mutual interest, the most important of which, in my view, is the support we offer to countries and economies with emerging metrology systems. During a conference in St Petersburg on *Metrological Provision in Economies for Current Conditions* organised in September, I was able to discuss in some depth with the President of the International Committee of Weights and Measures (CIPM) how our two organisations might work even more closely together in promoting the role which a modern metrology infrastructure, designed to support scientific metrology, industrial metrology and legal metrology, can play in economic development.

I was also delighted to be able to participate in a conference organised at the end of June by the BIPM on the role of measurement in addressing issues related to climate change. My own view is that it is still too early to be thinking of a legal metrology response to the challenges of climate change, but it is encouraging that we are now moving to a position where the focus is no longer exclusively on the role of measurement in identifying the problems and we can start considering the role of measurement in formulating solutions.

More generally, given the links which legal metrology has with standardisation, accreditation and conformity assessment, it is encouraging to see the interest the BIPM, ISO and ILAC are showing in how these different elements of what is now widely regarded as an economy's "quality infrastructure" work together.

In addition to the CEEMS workshop in Chengdu, the conference in St Petersburg, and the OECD and BIPM meetings in Paris already mentioned, the only other meeting I have attended as CIML President since the last CIML meeting is the APLMF meeting in Wellington. I also took advantage, however, of visits to Azerbaijan and Egypt in my capacity as a UK representative to draw attention to the role that the OIML could play in their work on improving their metrology systems. Before the end of the year I also plan to attend the annual SIM meeting in Punta Cana in November and the UNECE WP6 meeting in Geneva in December. Such meetings in my view play a vital role in maintaining our links with other international organisations which can help us achieve the OIML mission and help ensure our activities remain relevant to the needs of our Members.

Looking forward it seems clear to me that the three main challenges for our Organization over the next few years are ones which we can expect to debate in some detail at our meeting in Arcachon:

- First, we have to speed up and make more efficient the process of producing and revising our Recommendations and other publications. We have introduced new web-based technology to make this easier, but we need to make sure that our rules and procedures are updated to reflect the new ways of working and we have to encourage everyone involved in technical work to use the new systems.
- Second, we need to make substantial changes to both our certificate schemes, if they are to be more widely used and cover more types of instrument. That will probably involve changes in how the OIML supervises this work.
- Finally, we need a clear way forward on meeting the needs of our Members – including our Corresponding Members – with emerging metrology systems. I am now hopeful that we can produce a comprehensive package of proposals for things both the OIML and others can do.

The past year has seen the departure from the CIML of three valued colleagues who have served on the Presidential Council: Stuart Carstens, the CIML Member for South Africa and a former Vice-President, Cees van Mullem, the CIML Member for the Netherlands, and Philippe Richard, the CIML Member for Switzerland. I would like to express my thanks to all of them for the support and wise advice they have offered both myself and my predecessors. I am pleased to say that Magdalena Chuwa, the CIML Member for Tanzania, and Anneke van Spronsen, the new CIML Member for the Netherlands, have both accepted my invitation to join the Presidential Council. Both are already well known for their contributions to our debates and I look forward to being able to draw on their talents even more in the future.



There are many others, however, beyond those on the Presidential Council and other members of the CIML, who make important contributions to our work. In addition to the staff in the Bureau, whom I have already mentioned, we should also acknowledge the many hundreds of experts who participate in our technical work, in particular those who act as secretaries and conveners. And we should also not forget the colleagues in their administrations whose support makes that participation possible. As we celebrate our 60th Anniversary, this is a good time to reflect that none of what this Organisation has achieved over those years would have been possible without a huge range of contributions from colleagues all over the world and we have every reason to be grateful to them for their efforts.

Peter Mason
CIML President

Ordre du jour point 2

Rapport général par le Président du CIML

Octobre 2015

Nous avons beaucoup à célébrer en cette année où nous commémorons le soixantième anniversaire de la création de notre Organisation et aussi cette cinquantième réunion de notre Comité. Nous avons un certain nombre de questions importantes à discuter au cours de cette réunion, et chacune de ces questions illustre, je crois bien, la vigueur persistante que les Membres du CIML, le personnel de leurs administrations ainsi que le Directeur et ses collègues au sein du BIML apportent au monde de la métrologie légale. Il est également opportun que nous soyons à nouveau réunis en France pour célébrer ces anniversaires, puisque c'est là où, à bien des égards, tout a commencé.

Tout d'abord, c'est avec grand plaisir que j'accueille plusieurs nouveaux Membres du CIML. Au cours de l'année, nous avons accueilli huit nouveaux Membres du CIML :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ■ pour l'Afrique du Sud : | M. (Nnditsheni) Thomas Madzivhe, |
| ■ pour la Bulgarie : | M. Paun Ilchev, |
| ■ pour la Fédération de Russie : | Dr. Sergey Golubev, |
| ■ pour la Hongrie : | M. Kristof Torok, |
| ■ pour l'Iran : | M. Khosro Madanipour, |
| ■ pour les Pays-Bas : | Ms. Anneke van Spronssen, |
| ■ pour la Suisse : | M. Gregor Dudle, |
| ■ pour la Zambie : | Mme Himba Cheelo. |

Le Directeur fournira des informations détaillées sur la situation financière actuelle de l'Organisation lors de la réunion à Arcachon. Notre situation financière demeure saine et nous espérons qu'elle formera une plateforme solide pour nos projets futurs.

Il n'y a eu aucun changement de personnel dans le Bureau au cours de l'année passée, cependant certains membres du staff du BIML ont eu quelques problèmes de santé. Aucune de ces difficultés n'était liée à leurs fonctions officielles, mais en raison de ces absences, certains ont remplacé un ou plusieurs collègues pendant de longues périodes, ce qui a constitué une charge sur les ressources d'une si petite équipe. Je voudrais saluer la façon dont toutes les personnes concernées sont restées opérationnelles dans des circonstances difficiles. Cela reflète bien le moral de l'équipe au sein du Bureau qui a fait en sorte de réduire au minimum l'impact de ces absences grâce à un parfait travail d'équipe.

Avec l'achèvement effectif de la réparation et de la rénovation de l'immeuble de la rue Turgot, les regards se sont naturellement tournés vers la mise à jour des systèmes informatique et de communication de l'Organisation. Avec l'introduction de la fonctionnalité de « l'Espace de Travail PG » (*PG Workspace*) plus tôt cette année, nous avons maintenant un ensemble d'outils sophistiqués qui sont en mesure de soutenir des nouvelles méthodes de travail beaucoup plus efficaces.

Comme avec l'introduction de toute nouvelle technologie, nous faisons face à un certain nombre de défis pour tirer le maximum du potentiel du nouveau site web dans le but d'améliorer notre façon de travailler, et plus spécifiquement, notre travail technique.

Le premier défi, et le plus évident d'ailleurs, auquel chacun d'entre nous est confronté, en tant qu'individus, est d'arriver à comprendre ce que les nouveaux systèmes peuvent faire et ce que nous devons faire pour que ces systèmes fonctionnent correctement. Un premier pas a été fait l'an dernier avec les sessions à Auckland

qui ont permis à ceux qui étaient présents de comprendre comment le nouveau site devrait être utilisé ; cela a été suivi de la première de nos séries de sessions de formation proposées et qui ciblent spécifiquement ceux qui œuvrent comme secrétariats et organisateurs (en Allemagne). L'utilisation que de nombreux collègues font des fonctionnalités telles que la mise à jour de coordonnées et l'enregistrement de votes électroniques est encourageante, mais il est clair qu'il y a encore beaucoup d'autres possibilités pour une meilleure utilisation de l'Espace de Travail PG.

Un deuxième défi plus fondamental, toutefois, est de garder nos règles et procédures en phase avec les nouveaux systèmes et la nouvelle technologie. Il y a à la fois un aspect à long terme et un aspect à court terme à cela. L'aspect à long terme, à mon avis, nous oblige à réexaminer la publication B 6 *Directives pour les travaux techniques de l'OIML*. Une proposition sera faite à la 50ème Réunion du CIMAL pour lancer un projet visant à effectuer une révision limitée du B 6 et je suis certain que cela va générer beaucoup de débat, comme c'est toujours le cas quand ce sujet est abordé.

L'aspect à court terme concerne la façon dont nous gérons les dispositions en vigueur du B 6 à la lumière du potentiel qui existe déjà dans un monde où nous pouvons maintenant faire par voie électronique ce qui, autrefois, aurait dû être fait via une réunion formelle en face-à-face. Nous sommes en train de développer une certaine expérience dans ce domaine, comme plusieurs organisateurs se familiarisent avec les méthodes de travail qu'offrent « l'Espace de Travail PG ». Toutefois, il demeure très important, comme je l'ai dit l'an dernier, que les organisateurs et les secrétariats soient prêts à travailler plus étroitement avec le personnel du Bureau pour que les expériences puissent être partagées et des idées échangées sur la façon d'utiliser au mieux et de la façon la plus imaginative possible les ressources disponibles.

Dans tout cela, il est essentiel que nous ne perdions pas de vue l'objectif fondamental des changements que nous apportons. Cela permettra de s'assurer que nos Recommandations et nos Documents demeurent pertinents dans un monde en mutation rapide. Ces publications sont le fondement de tout ce que nous faisons – de la fourniture de systèmes de certification à l'apport de soutien aux membres de la communauté de la métrologie légale à travers le monde. Les maintenir à jour exige à la fois que notre travail technique soit réalisé plus rapidement qu'auparavant et que nous soyons plus inclusifs à propos de ceux qui sont impliqués dans ce travail. Comme je l'avais également dit l'année dernière, la meilleure façon d'y parvenir est que les Membres du CIMAL s'intéressent de près au travail mené dans d'importants groupes de projet.

Un second domaine de travail majeur a été le développement d'une réflexion sur les systèmes de certification de l'OIML, qui a ses origines dans le Séminaire organisé en marge de la 48ème Réunion du CIMAL, il y a deux ans. Bien qu'au départ la question était vue sous l'angle de la façon de rendre le MAA beaucoup plus fructueux ; le travail ayant progressé, il a été de plus en plus évident qu'il serait mieux venu de repenser notre approche à la fois sur le système de Base et sur le système du MAA. En conséquence du chevauchement entre les conclusions émanant des divers groupes de travail mis en place en 2013, le Conseil de la Présidence a convenu plus tôt cette année qu'un ensemble de recommandations couvrant le fonctionnement global des deux régimes devrait être soumis au CIMAL, y compris quelques modifications structurelles majeures. Je suis sûr que ces questions feront aussi l'objet d'un débat animé lors de notre réunion. Je voudrais encore une fois exprimer mon appréciation de la contribution faite par le Premier Vice-Président du CIMAL, le Dr. Roman Schwartz, en pilotant ce travail.

Un autre domaine où je crois qu'il y a eu des avancées considérables concerne les questions liées à ce que, je crois, la plupart d'entre vous appelle les « pays et économies disposant de systèmes de métrologie émergeants » (CEEMS). À la suite de la première réunion officielle du Groupe Consultatif présidé par le Membre du CIMAL pour la Chine à Auckland, et en s'appuyant sur l'enquête que le Groupe a effectué pour identifier ce que devraient être les priorités du Groupe, un atelier très fructueux a été mis en place en mai à Chengdu. Le Séminaire qui va se tenir immédiatement avant la 50ème Réunion du CIMAL, et les débats lors de la 50ème Réunion du CIMAL elle-même, nous offrent une occasion unique de mettre en place un ensemble de mesures qui fixent clairement la façon d'avancer sur la satisfaction des besoins des membres disposant de systèmes émergeants de métrologie et de fournir des propositions concrètes concernant des actions qu'aussi bien l'OIML que les autres peuvent réaliser.

Dans mon rapport de l'an dernier, j'avais mentionné que l'OIML a eu l'opportunité de participer à une étude de l'OCDE sur le rôle des organisations internationales dans la coopération en matière de réglementation. Comme elle avançait, cette étude a confirmé mon avis selon lequel nous avons un rôle précieux qui est de partager avec des collègues dans d'autres organisations notre expérience de l'introduction de la réforme et de la modernisation dans nos processus et nos procédures. J'espère que d'ici l'année prochaine cette étude aura produit un rapport publié qui reconnaîtra la pertinence accrue de ce que nous avons appris à travers ce processus et rehaussera l'image de la métrologie légale auprès d'autres organisations internationales importantes.

De toutes les organisations internationales avec lesquelles nous avons déjà des relations bilatérales, de loin la plus importante est le BIPM. Il est vraiment très plaisant de voir comment nous travaillons ensemble dans des domaines d'intérêt mutuel dont le plus important, à mon avis, est le soutien que nous offrons aux pays et aux économies disposant de systèmes émergeants de métrologie. Lors d'une conférence à St Pétersbourg sur *La Disposition Métrologique dans les Economies pour les Conditions Actuelles* organisée en septembre, j'étais en mesure de discuter en profondeur avec le Président du Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM) sur la façon dont nos deux organisations pourraient collaborer encore plus étroitement pour promouvoir le rôle qu'une infrastructure de métrologie moderne, conçue pour appuyer la métrologie scientifique, la métrologie industrielle et la métrologie légale, peut jouer dans le développement économique.

J'ai également été ravi de pouvoir participer à une conférence organisée à la fin du mois de juin par le BIPM sur le rôle de la mesure pour faire face aux questions liées au changement climatique. Mon avis est qu'il est encore trop tôt pour penser à une réponse de la métrologie légale aux défis du changement climatique, mais il est encourageant de constater que nous nous dirigeons maintenant vers une position où l'accent n'est plus exclusivement mis sur le rôle de la mesure dans l'identification des problèmes et nous pouvons commencer à considérer le rôle de la mesure lors de la formulation de solutions.

De façon plus générale, étant donné les liens que la métrologie légale a avec la normalisation, l'accréditation et l'évaluation de conformité, il est encourageant de voir l'intérêt que manifestent le BIPM, l'ISO et l'ILAC dans la façon dont ces différents éléments – de ce qui est aujourd'hui largement considéré comme « infrastructure de qualité » d'une économie – opèrent ensemble.

En plus de l'atelier du CEEMS à Chengdu, la conférence de St Pétersbourg, et les rencontres de l'OCDE et du BIPM à Paris déjà mentionnés, la seule autre réunion à laquelle j'ai assisté en tant que Président du CIML, depuis la dernière réunion du CIML, est la réunion de l'APLMF à Wellington. J'ai également profité de visites en Azerbaïdjan et en Égypte, en ma qualité de représentant du Royaume-Uni, pour attirer l'attention sur le rôle que pourrait jouer l'OIML dans leur travail sur l'amélioration de leurs systèmes de métrologie. J'ai aussi l'intention d'assister, avant la fin de l'année, à la réunion annuelle du SIM à Punta Cana en novembre et à la réunion du WP6 de l'UNECE à Genève en décembre. De telles réunions, à mon avis, jouent un rôle vital dans le maintien de nos liens avec d'autres organisations internationales qui peuvent nous aider à accomplir la mission de l'OIML et à veiller à ce que nos activités restent pertinentes pour les besoins de nos Membres.

Il me semble évident que, lors de notre réunion à Arcachon, l'on peut s'attendre à débattre en détail des trois principaux défis pour notre Organisation au cours des prochaines années :

- D'abord, nous devons accélérer la cadence et rendre plus efficace le processus de production et de révision de nos Recommandations et nos autres publications. Nous avons introduit de nouvelles technologies basées sur le web pour rendre cette tâche plus facile, mais nous devons nous assurer que nos règles et nos procédures soient mises à jour pour refléter les nouvelles méthodes de travail et nous devons encourager tous ceux qui sont impliqués dans le travail technique à utiliser les nouveaux systèmes.
- Ensuite, nous avons besoin d'apporter des modifications substantielles à nos deux systèmes de certificats, s'ils doivent être plus largement utilisés et s'ils doivent s'appliquer à d'autres types d'instruments. Cela impliquera probablement des changements dans la façon dont l'OIML supervise



ce travail.

- Enfin, nous avons besoin d'une voie claire pour répondre aux besoins de nos Membres – y compris nos Membres Correspondants – qui disposent des systèmes émergeants de métrologie. J'ai maintenant l'espoir que nous pouvons produire un ensemble de propositions d'actions qu'aussi bien l'OIML que les autres peuvent réaliser.

Nous avons vécu, depuis un an, le départ du CIML de trois précieux collègues qui ont offert leurs services au Conseil de la Présidence : Stuart Carstens, Membre du CIML pour l'Afrique du Sud et un ancien Vice-Président, Cees van Mullem, Membre du CIML pour les Pays-Bas et Philippe Richard, Membre du CIML pour la Suisse. Je voudrais exprimer mes remerciements à chacun d'entre eux pour le soutien et les sages conseils qu'ils ont offerts à la fois à moi-même et à mes prédecesseurs. Je suis heureux de vous apprendre que Magdalena Chuwa, Membre du CIML pour la Tanzanie, et Anneke van Spronssen, nouveau Membre du CIML pour les Pays-Bas, ont toutes les deux accepté mon invitation à rejoindre le Conseil de la Présidence. Elles sont toutes les deux déjà bien connues pour leurs contributions à nos débats et j'ai hâte d'être en mesure de tirer davantage parti de leurs talents à l'avenir.

Il y a toutefois beaucoup d'autres au-delà de ceux qui font partie du Conseil de la Présidence et d'autres Membres du CIML, qui apportent d'importantes contributions à notre travail. En plus du personnel au sein du Bureau, que j'ai déjà mentionné, nous devons également saluer les centaines d'experts qui participent à notre travail technique, en particulier ceux qui agissent à titre de secrétariats et d'organisateurs. Et nous ne devrions pas non plus oublier les collègues dans leurs administrations dont l'appui rend cette participation possible. Alors que nous célébrons notre 60ème Anniversaire, il est tout à fait opportun d'affirmer que rien de ce que cette Organisation a réalisé au cours de ces dernières années n'aurait été possible sans cet énorme éventail de contributions venant de collègues du monde entier et nous avons toutes les raisons d'être reconnaissants pour leurs efforts.

Peter Mason
Président du CIML



BIML Work program

Status as of 2015-06-22



Objectives of the OIML Strategy (OIML B 15:2011)

Objective 1: To develop, in cooperation with our stakeholders, standards and related documents for use by legal metrology authorities and industry that when implemented will achieve the mission of the OIML.

Objective 2: To provide mutual recognition systems which reduce trade barriers and costs in a global market.

Objective 3: To represent the interests of the legal metrology community within international organizations and forums concerned with metrology, standardization, testing, certification and accreditation.

Objective 4: To promote and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and competencies within the legal metrology community worldwide.

Objective 5: In co-operation with other metrology bodies, to raise awareness of the contribution that a sound legal metrology infrastructure can make to a modern economy.

Objective 6: To identify areas for the OIML to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its work.

A. Publications

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Planned	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
			Start	Finish		
1	OIML Bulletin		Ongoing	2015-04	CP	4,5 Article from Serbia to be published in July '15 Bulletin
1	Articles from 2014 award winners					
2	Revision of R 46					
1	French translation	2014-02	2015-04	CP	1,4	Completed
3	Revision of D 11					
1	French translation	2014-02	2015-04	CP	1,4	Completed
4	Revision of B 14					
1	French translation	2015-07	2015-08	CP	1,4,6	CP to contact translator to begin B 14
5	New Document on Conformity to type					
1	2CD for comment and vote to TC3/SC6/P1	2014-11	2015-02	WK	1,4,	Pending response from the co-convenor.
2	3CD or DD for vote/ballot	2015-03	2015-06	WK		
6	Revision of B 6-1 (OIML B 6-1:2013)					
1	French translation	2014-02	Postponed	CP	1,4	Not worth starting as we're going to revise it soon
7	Revision of R 49 (OIML 49-1, -2 and -3)					
1	French translation	2014-03	2015-09	CP	1,4	R 49-1 finished; Parts 2 & 3 ongoing
8	Revision of R 50					
1	Publication (English version)		2015-04	CP, ID	Completed	
3	French translation					
9	R 117 (parts 2 and 3)					1,4
1	Publication (English version)					
2	French translation	2015-04	CP, LM		Completed	

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
10	Revision of R 137-3						1,4
1	Publication of all three parts (English)		2014-09	CP, LM			Completed
2	French translation						1,4
11	Revision of R 139 (all three parts)						
2	Publication (English version)		2015-02	CP, LM			Completed
3	CIML Preliminary Online Ballot			LM			Passed CIML Preliminary Online Ballot on 2015-05-04.
4	FDR submitted to 50th CIML meeting for approval	2015-07-20	2015-10-20	CP			FDR ready for posting on CIML website
5	French translation						1,4
12	R 144				CP		Still ongoing.
1	French translation						
13	Amendment to R 35-1						1,4
3	French Translation						
14	Revision R 79		2015-07	2015-10	WK, CP		Passed CIML Preliminary Online Ballot, to be submitted to the 50th CIML Meeting for approval
15	New Recommendation on tonometers		2015-07	2015-10	ID, GP		Passed CIML Preliminary Online Ballot, to be submitted to the 50th CIML Meeting for approval
16	New OIML Document "Expression of uncertainty in measurement in legal metrology applications"	2015-06	2015-10	LM, CP			To be submitted to CIML Preliminary Online Ballot
17	1 Revision R 87	2015-06	2015-09	WK, CP			To be submitted to CIML Preliminary Online Ballot
	2 CIML approval	2015-07	2015-10	WK			Ask CIML for authorization to submit it to the 50th CIML without the 3-month waiting period

B. Financial and management issues

No.	Sub.	Activity	Project	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
1	2014 Accounts							6
1	Audit			2015-07-01	2015-02	SP		Completed
2	CIML approval							Submitted for approval by the CIML at its 50th Meeting

C. Conferences and CIML Meetings

No.	Sub.	Activity	Project	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
1	50th CIML meeting (2015, Arcachon)			2015-03		SP, WK		Completed
1	Draft agenda, meeting schedule					SP, PM, GS, ID		Topic: CEEMS
2	Organize seminar							
3	Meeting website (including registration)			2015-02	2015-05	CP, PSt-G, J-CE, JA		Completed
4	Compile working document			2015-06	2015-07	WK		Ongoing
2	51th CIML meeting (2016)							
1	Find host				2015-10	SP		Communication ongoing.

D. OIML Systems

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
1	Training for MAA lead assessors and technical experts				TBD		Wait for the outcome of the ad hoc group.
2	1 Define program						
	2 Survey on the use of MAA certificates						
	1 Survey on the acceptance of MAA Certificates		2015-03		WK		a Completed
3	Update MAA documents		2014-03		TBD	LM	Identification done. Wait for the outcome of the ad hoc group.
	1 Identify documents to be updated and decide on approval procedure						
4	MAA Full review (according to B 10)				2015-07	LM	
	1 Send out call to participants						
5	1 MAA ad hoc working group		2013	2015-10	WK		Proposals drawn up to be submitted to the 50th CIML Meeting

E. Other technical activities

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
1	Monitor correct use of terminology in OIML publications		Ongoing		All	1,4,6	
2	Training for TC/SC/PG secretariats/conveners				ID	1,6	Written procedures completed. Program being developed
1	Define program						In process. One venue identified; others in progress
2	Organize venues						
3	Implementation of B 6-1:2013		Ongoing			1,6	Implementation progressing smoothly
1	Progress of implementation						Project proposal to be submitted to the CIML at its 50th Meeting
2	Project to revise						
4	Other proposals for new projects						
1	Revision R 71					LM	Awaiting secretary's final proposal
2	Revision R 85					LM	Awaiting secretary's final proposal

F. Liaison activities

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Planned	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
			Start	Finish		
1	Liaison with the BIPM		Ongoing	SP, ID, CP		Main projects: World Metrology Day, AFRIMETS, DCMAS
2	Maintain operational activities with the BIPM					
1	Liaison with ILAC					2,3,5
1	Annual update of joint work program			WK		Date to be agreed with ILAC liaison officer
2	Periodic review of OIML D 10/ILAC G 24			WK		Project started.
3	Joint MAA assessment procedure		2015-03	LM, WK		Ready for publication.
3	Liaison with the IEC					
1	Identify joint activities			WK		None currently identified. Survey in OIML TC 12 for potential new projects (awaiting response)
4	Liaison with the UNECE WP.6					
1	Draft OIML-UNECE MoU			WK		Less priority at the moment.
5	Liaison with UNIDO					
1	Implementation of the MoU		Ongoing	ID		Communication ongoing.
2	Training tool for developing countries			ID		Being discussed.
3	AFRIMETS Legal Metrology School		2014-02	2014-10	ID	Done. Event report still to be published by UNIDO
6	RLMO Round Table					
1	Organize 2015 Round table		2015-03	WK		Invitations sent to attend the 50th CIML Meeting
7	Liaison with ISO/COPOLCO					
1	Identify liaison activities			WK		Currently work on unit pricing.
8	DCMAS					
1	Training activity in association with DCMA		2015-03	ID		The OIML will be taking over the Secretariat 2016-2017 and the BIML is revising the website
1	annual meeting					

6. Other projects

No.	Sub. Activity	Project	Start	Planned Finish	Who	Obj.	Status / Comments
1	Translation Centre				CP	1,4	See separate table. Letter drafted to those countries that contributed to the fund.
1	Translate certain older Recommendations into French				CP	4,6	All past Bulletins available. All past decisions available. 2004 and 2008 Conference minutes translated and published
2	Historic OIML documents						
1	Make digitized documents available to members						
3	Web site / Internet tools					1	
2	Phase 3: TC/SC/PG workspace pages, voting			2015-04	Web Team	4,5	Completed. Guidance document being drafted
3	Phase 4: MAA-CPR, PC Workspace						Pending
4	Procedures	2015-02	2015-06	LM,SP,CP	4,5	10 procedures completed and distributed.	
5	Review of publications	2015-06	2015-06	BIML Tec		Completed. To be launched end of June	
6	CEEMS website	2015-07	2015-07	SP, ID, CP, YM		Skeleton static web pages to be published in July	
7	RLMO website	2015-08	2015-10	WK, SP		Content to be discussed with the Chair of the RLMO round table	
8	Total website review	2015-10	2015-12	BIML Tec		Review the website modules currently in place to streamline and improve where necessary	

List of Recommendations to be translated into French using the Translation Center funds

Note: Recommendations first published or reconfirmed in 2006 or earlier are not considered here; translation priority for such publications to be established during the periodic review process in 2013.

Note 2015-0210: Due to the non-advancement of the ongoing translations, no more have been submitted for translation.

Note 2015-06: No more “old” publications will be translated as many are due for periodic review

List of meetings / travel for 2015

Event	Destination	No	Prio	Date	Comment
CIML					
CIML - Guests	Arcachon	5	1	2015-10	
CIML - Award winners	Arcachon	1	1	2015-10	
CIML - BIML	Arcachon	8	1	2015-10	
Preparation CIML	Arcachon	2	1	2014-12	Patricia,Stephen
RLMOs					
AFRIMETS	Johannesburg	1	1	2015-07	Ian
APLMF	?	1	1	2015-11	Stephen
COOMET 24th Meeting	Tajikistan	1	1	2015-05	Ian
SIM		1	1	?	?
WELMEC 30th C. Meeting	Belgrade	1	1	2015-05	Stephen
Liaisons					
European Commission WG-MI	Brussels	2	2	2015-03	Stephen
CECIP	Barcelona	1	1	2015-05-22	Stephen
DCMAS Network	Maputo	1	2	2015-03	Ian
ILAC/IAF GA	Milan	1	3	2015-11	Willem
ILAC/ AIC and IC	Milan	1	2	2015-11	Willem
ISO GA + DEVCO	Seoul	1	2	2015-09	Ian
JCGM (Committee)	Paris	1	2	2015-12-02	Willem
JCGM/WG 1	Paris	2	1	2015-06, 2015-10	Luis
JCGM/WG 2	Paris	2	1	2015-12	Willem
JCGM Workshop on Measurement Uncertainty	Paris			2015-06	Luis
TBT Committee	Geneva	3	1	March, June, November 2015	Ian

BIML Work program - Status as of 2015-06-22

UNECE/WP 6	Geneva	1	2	2015-11	Willem
UNIDO	Vienna	1	2	2015-02	Ian
WELMEC WG 8	Paris	1	2	2015-01	Willem
ACP-EU-TBT	Brussels	1	2	?	Ian
NOBOMET	Dordrecht	1	1	2015-04	Luis
PGs	Delft	1	1	2015-06	Luis
TC 17/SC 7/p 3					
Congresses and Miscellaneous events					
Advisory Council	Chengdu	2	1	2015-05-14 to 17	Ian, Peter

**Agenda item 3.1****UPDATE of BIML List of meetings / travel for 2015**

Event	Destination	No	Prio	Date	Comment
CIMAL					
CIMAL - Guests	Arcachon	5	1	2015-10	
CIMAL - Award winners	Arcachon	1	1	2015-10	
CIMAL - BIML	Arcachon	8	1	2015-10	
Preparation CIMAL	Arcachon	2	1	2014-12	Patricia,Stephen
RLMOs					
AFRIMETS Steering Committee	Europe	1	1	2015-11/12?	Ian
APLMF	Hawai	1	1	2015-11	Stephen
COOMET 24th Meeting	Khudzhand, Tajikistan	1	1	2015-05	Ian
SIM		1	1	2015-11	Stephen, Ian, Peter
WELMEC 30th C. Meeting	Belgrade	1	1	2015-05	Stephen
Liaisons					
European Commission WG-MI	Brussels	2	2	2015-03, 2015-12	Stephen, Willem
CECIP	Barcelona	1	1	2015-05-22	Stephen
DCMAS Network	Maputo	1	2	2015-03	Ian
ILAC/IAF GA	Milan	1	3	2015-11	Willem
ISO/COPOLCO/PC294	Sydney	1	2	2015-11	Willem
JCGM (Committee)	Paris	1	2	2015-12-02	Willem
JCGM/WG 1	Paris	2	1	2015-06, 2015-10	Luis
JCGM/WG 2	Paris	2	1	2015-12	Willem
JCGM Workshop on Measurement Uncertainty	Paris			2015-06	Luis
TBT Committee	Geneva	3	1	March, June, November2015	Ian
UNECE/WP 6	Geneva	1	2	2015-11	Peter
UNIDO	Vienna	2	2	2015-02, -10	Ian
WELMEC WG 8	Paris	1	2	2015-01	Willem
ACP-EU-TBT	Brussels	1	2	2015-09	Ian
NOBOMET	Dordrecht	1	1	2015-04	Luis
PGs					
TC 17/SC 7/p 3	Delft	1	1	2015-06	Luis
Convener training	Braunschweig	1	1	2015-09	Ian
Ad-hoc meeting on B 6 project	Teddington	1	1	2015-06	Ian
Congresses and Miscellaneous events					
Advisory Group CEEMS	Chengdu	2	1	2015-05-14 to 17	Ian, Peter
ICHCA seminar on container weighing	London	2	1	2015-09	Ian
WMD event in Azerbaijan	Baku	2	1	2015-05	Ian
Russian Academy of Metrology	St Petersburg	1	1	2015-09-22 to	Peter



Conference (together with meetings with Russian convenors etc)				24		
BIPM Conference on Measurement for Climate Change	Paris	1	2	2015-06-30 to 2015-07-1	Peter	
OECD Workshop on role of International Organizations in Regulatory Co-operation	Paris	1	2	2015-04-17	Peter	
Follow-up to OECD Workshop on role of International Organizations in Regulatory Co-operation	Paris	1	2	2015-10-02	Peter	
Laboratory visits and discussion of technical work	Slovakia	1		2015-09	Stephen	



Agenda item 3.2

Progress with the new OIML web site

Introduction

In October 2012 during the 47th CIMAL Meeting in Romania, the BIMAL Web Team conducted a series of interviews with CIMAL Members to establish the detailed specifications of the future OIML website. The objective was to gather as much feedback as possible from Members (both positive and negative) in light of their experience in using the website.

The results of this enquiry were then summarized and sorted by the Web Team on their return to Paris and a series of brainstorming sessions were held over the following weeks with all of the BIMAL Staff.

The detailed terms of reference and technical specifications were defined, discussed and documented and plans were made to overhaul and develop all the components of the system:

- complete overhaul of the database scope and structure;
- upgrade of the entire IT infrastructure;
- choice of Plone as the platform to house the new site;
- new image created by a design company specially hired for the project.

We consider the website development to be a permanent and ongoing activity in an effort to continually meet Members' needs.

The result of this work is the new OIML Website version 2.0. Below we are pleased to share a summary of the comments received in Romania, transposed into concrete actions, and also a list of all the "milestones" already reached during the development of the site.

The BIMAL Web Team

OIML Website: Summary of suggestions received in Romania

Structure and navigation

- Improve the site's navigation and modernize its design, notably by rethinking how the menu sub-items are grouped together. Don't put too much information on one page and use photos to illustrate pages, maintaining its institutional and non-commercial aspect
- Use the Homepage for news and other publicly accessible information, the scope of which should also be increased. Make sure the Homepage and other key information is bilingual
- Develop information targeted specifically at potential new Members
- Group together all Member-related information in one place and implement individual access control and reduce the number of clicks needed to obtain this information
- Eliminate the need for double Member authentication
- Improve the search facilities (Certificates, publications, projects, CDs, country, etc.)

TCs/SCs

- Ensure technical information and status of projects and country participation is always up to date and that the history of a draft is traceable; ensure all information is cross-referenced and sortable
- Develop the Plone Workgroups functions and harmonize them (and the "look") with the information in the rest of the site
- Introduce more online voting possibilities
- Facilitate sending emails by conveners to TC/SC/PG members, and also make it easier for CIML Members to update these lists

General

- Consider the best way to distribute information: weekly or monthly email digests?
- Increase visibility of developing country information and ensure it is up to date

OIML Website: Key phases and milestones

Jalil Adnani hired (Database Systems Management)	June	2012
Fact-finding interviews with CIMAL Members in Romania	October	2012
Brainstorming / Graphic design + appointment of design company	Jan – June	2013
Definition of the architecture of the new website	Jan – June	2013
Implementation of the new single database	Jan – December	2013
Dynamic pages:	June – September	2013
<p>Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Members • Contact search/Contact update/ Add contact • Update structure <p>Technical Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCs, SCs, PGs (and phases) • Managing roles by country in TCs/SCs (secretariat, P-member, O-member) and in Projects (convener, P-member, O-member) • Managing contacts by TC/SC and by project and by body • Search TCs, SCs, PGs • Technical liaisons <p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between TCs/SCs/Projects and publications • Search and indexation of publications (R, D, V, G, B, E, S) • List of Documents • List of Basic Publications • List of Vocabularies • List of Guides • Expert Reports • Seminar Reports <p>Certificates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and indexation of certificates • List of Registered Certificates 		

**Addendum 3.2**

2015-07-16

Management of multi-language module	June – August	2013
Authentication: LDAP authentication structure and configuration User login Roles Access rights	September	2013
Went Live	October	2013
Certificates display Certificates admin (Add & update certificates)	January	2014
CIML voting: Vote admin (set up and manage votes) CIML Member online voting CIML Member results of online voting and comments	February – March	2014
CIML registration transition from Access	April	2014
TC/SC participation	May – July	2014
Assignee	September	2014
Contacts	September	2014
Seminar	October	2014
CD voting: Admin for voting on CDs: set up CD vote PG vote and comment	December	2014
Procedures	February–April	2015
PG Workspace: Set up Workspace (upload document) Vote and comment on the document Create a subgroup (designate a leader, upload a document) => vote & comment	March	2015
CIML registration improvement Information about travel (arrival date, flight, etc.)	April	2015
Review of publications: Admin for publications review (set up the publications to review) Publications review: Vote and comment Result of the vote (TC/SC or CIML)	June	2015



2014 accounts

Contents:

A.	Auditor's statement (in French and English)	3
B.	Some key figures	5
C.	Comptes annuels de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2014	7
D.	Annual accounts for the year 2014	31
E.	2013 and 2014 budget realization	55



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE METROLOGIE LEGALE

**11 rue Turgot
75009 PARIS**

RAPPORT DE L'EXPERT COMPTABLE SUR LES COMPTES DE L'EXERCICE 2014

Monsieur le Directeur,

Conformément à l'Article 21 du règlement financier révisé de l'Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale et à notre lettre de mission du 4 Janvier 2013, nous avons audité les états financiers de l'OIML au titre de l'exercice clos le 31 Décembre 2014, tels qu'ils sont joints au présent rapport et se caractérisant par les données suivantes :

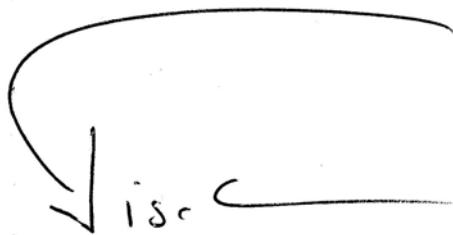
✓ Total du bilan au 31 décembre 2014	5 239 850 €uros
✓ Résultat de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2014 :	100 231 €uros

Notre responsabilité consiste à exprimer une opinion sur ces comptes, sur la base de notre audit.

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes internationales d'audit. Ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre des diligences permettant d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les comptes ne comportent pas d'anomalies significatives. Un audit consiste à examiner, par sondages, les éléments probants justifiant les données contenues dans ces comptes. Il consiste également à apprécier les principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l'arrêté des comptes et à apprécier leur présentation d'ensemble. Nous estimons que notre audit constitue une base raisonnable à l'expression de notre opinion.

A notre avis, les états financiers, dans tous leurs aspects significatifs, donnent une image fidèle de la situation financière de l'OIML au 31 Décembre 2014 ainsi que du résultat de ses opérations et de ses flux de trésorerie pour l'exercice clos à cette date, conformément aux normes comptables applicables au secteur public (normes IPSAS), au règlement financier révisé ainsi qu'à la résolution 27 de la 45^{ème} réunion du CIML et à la résolution 12 de la 14^{ème} Conférence Internationale.

Fait à Montrouge,
Le 25 Mai 2015



Mr F. FISCHER
Expert Comptable



B. Auditor's statement (English)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY

11 rue Turgot
75009 PARIS

REPORT BY THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2014 (BIML translation)

Dear Mr. Director,

In accordance with Article 21 of the revised Financial Regulations of the International Organization of Legal Metrology and our assignment letter dated 4 January 2013, we have audited the financial situation of the OIML for the period that ended on 31 December 2014, as attached to this report and as summarized below:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| • Total balance | 5 239 850 € |
| • Result for the exercise | 100 231 € |

Our responsibility is to express our opinion on these accounts, on the basis of our audit.

We carried out our audit adhering to international audit standards. These standards require us to apply due diligence in order to enable us to be sure, to a reasonable degree, that the accounts do not contain any significant abnormalities. An audit consists in examining, by sampling, probative elements that justify the data in the accounts. It also consists in evaluating the accounting procedures that were followed, and the main estimations that were used as a basis for closing off the accounts and for evaluating their global presentation. We consider that our audit forms a reasonable basis for expressing our opinion.

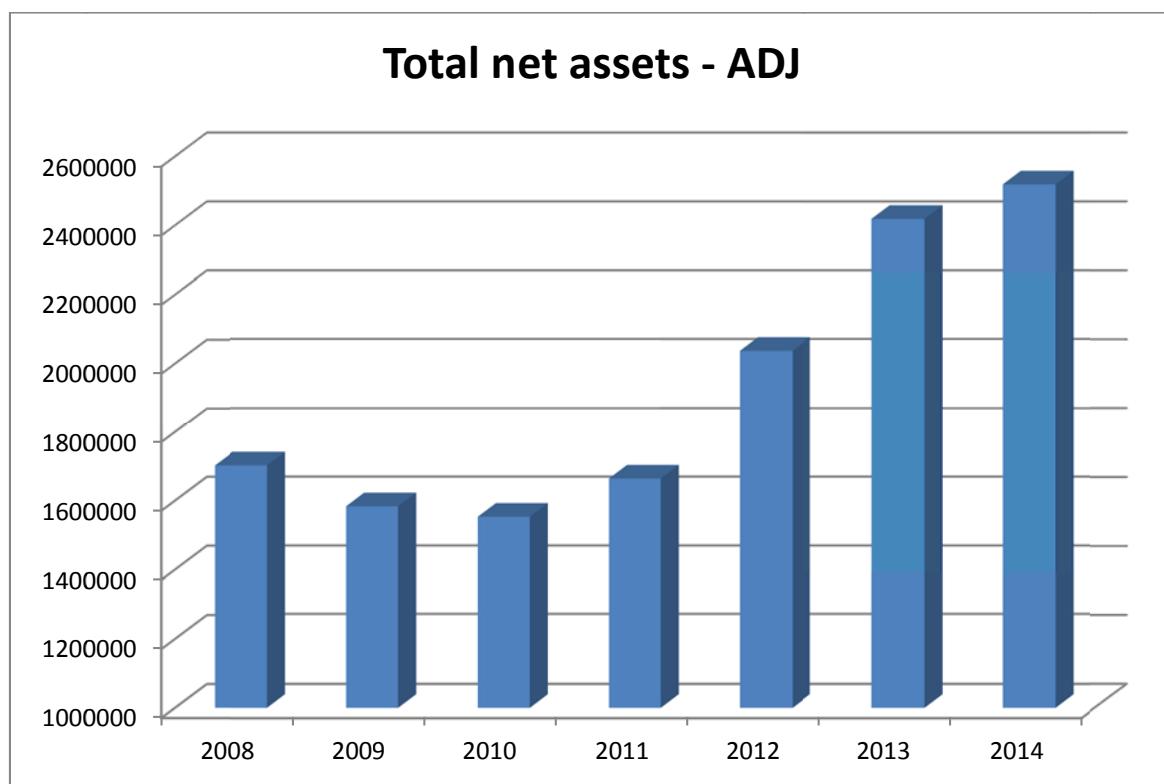
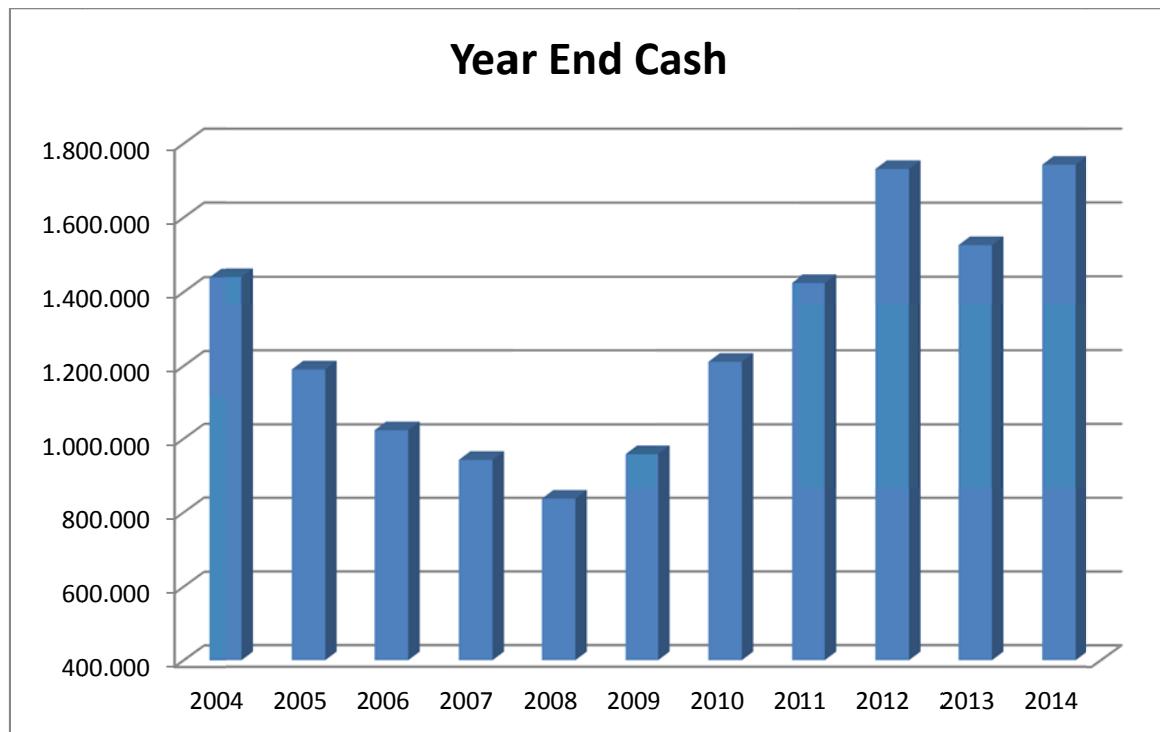
In our opinion, the financial statements, in all their main aspects, provide an accurate picture of the financial situation of the OIML as at 31 December 2014, as do the operational result and the cash flow statement for the financial exercise closed off at that date, which are in conformity with the accounting standards that are applicable to the public sector (IPSAS Standards), to the revised Financial Regulations, and to Resolution 27 of the 45th CIMP Meeting and Resolution 12 of the 14th International Conference.

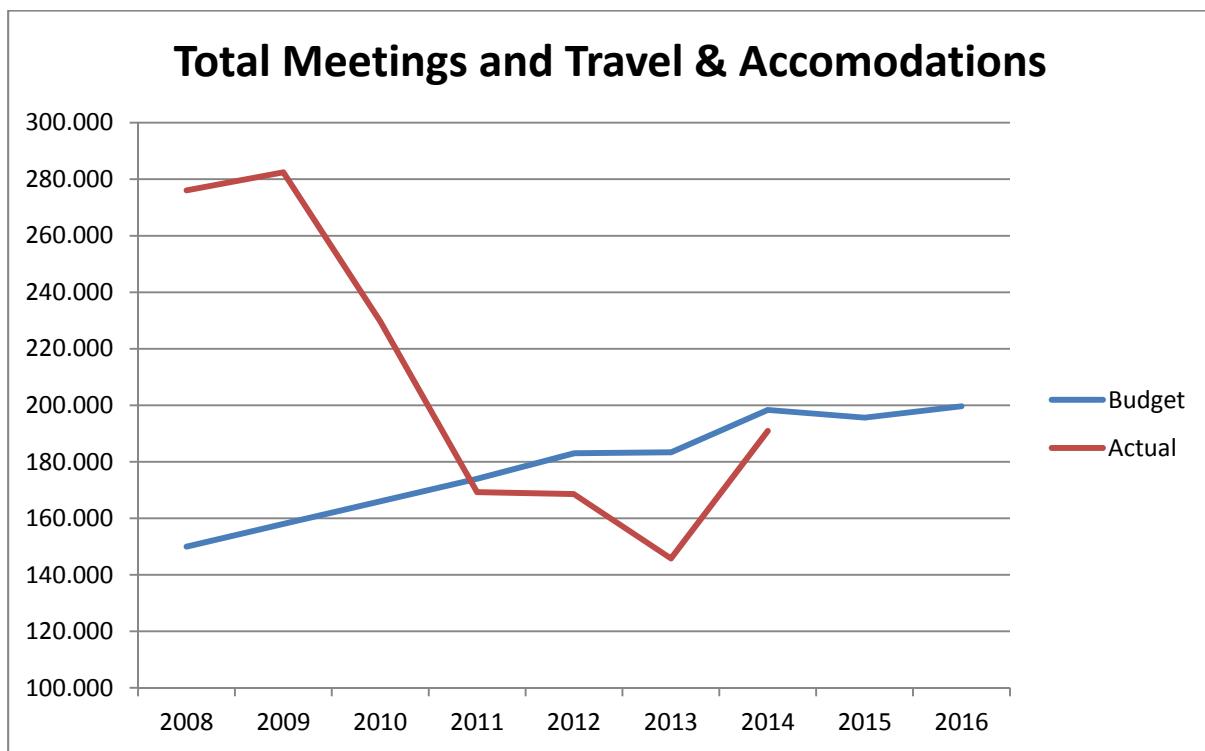
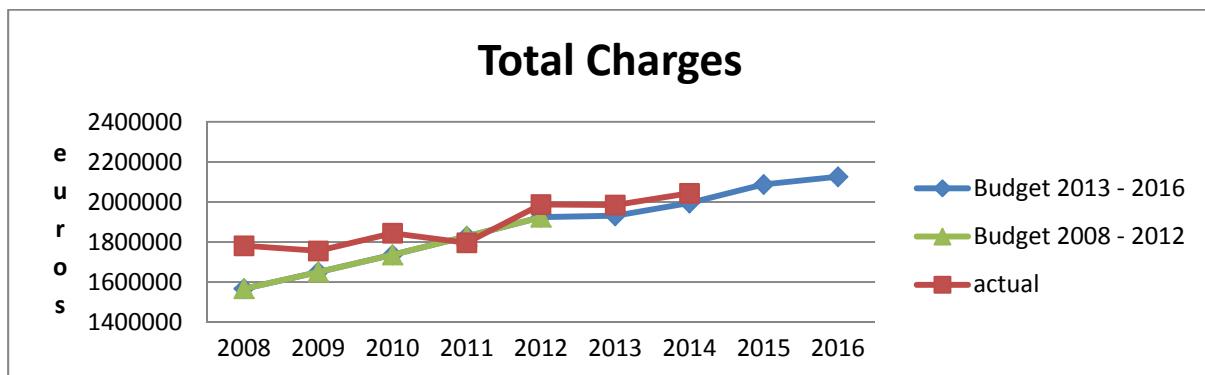
Drawn up in Montrouge,
25 May 2015

Mr. F. FISCHER
Chartered Accountant



B. Some key figures





C.

Comptes annuels de l'exercice clos le
31 décembre 2014

Rapport établi le 25 mai 2015

SOMMAIRE

1	Etat de la situation financière au 31 decembre 2014.....	3
2	Etat de la performance financière	4
3	Etat budgetaire	5
4	Notes annexes	6
	Règles et méthodes comptables	7
	Notes sur le Bilan.....	11
	Notes sur le Résultat	17
5	Variation des capitaux propres.....	22
6	Tableau des flux de trésorerie au 31 decembre 2014	23

1 ETAT DE LA SITUATION FINANCIERE AU 31 DECEMBRE 2014

ACTIF	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Actifs à court terme		
Disponibilités	1 743 574 €	1 526 335 €
Créances Etats membres	130 476 €	93 701 €
Créances Membres Correspondants	47 398 €	34 201 €
Autres Créances – Certificats	12 606 €	330 €
Autres créances	148 498 €	106 871 €
Charges constatées d'avance	19 057 €	12 588 €
TOTAL (I)	2 101 610 €	1 774 026 €
Actifs à long terme		
Immobilisations financières	420 €	420 €
Terrain	1 050 000 €	1 050 000 €
Immeubles – murs	1 427 329 €	1 439 930 €
Agencements	620 190 €	583 540 €
Matériel de bureau et informatique	31 714 €	59 565 €
Mobilier	3 911 €	6 062 €
Logiciels	4 677 €	8 893 €
TOTAL (II)	3 138 240 €	3 148 410 €
TOTAL GENERAL (I à II)	5 239 850 €	4 922 436 €

PASSIF	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Passifs à court terme		
Créances payées d'avances	201 300 €	111 165 €
Autres dettes	177 148 €	64 070 €
Total passif à court terme (I)	378 448 €	175 235 €
Passifs à long terme		
Avantages au personnel	2 342 770 €	2 328 800 €
Autres provisions		
Total passif à long terme (II)	2 342 770 €	2 328 800 €
Actif net / Situation nette (III = Actif- I - II)	2 518 632 €	2 418 401 €
Apports en capital	55 324 €	55 324 €
Ecart réévaluation immeuble	2 916 837 €	2 916 837 €
Réserves et report à nouveau	-553 760 €	-600 445 €
Résultat	100 231 €	46 685 €
Total actif net (IV)	2 518 632 €	2 418 401 €
Solde net (III-IV)	0 €	0 €

2 ETAT DE LA PERFORMANCE FINANCIERE

PRODUITS EXPLOITATION	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Participation contributive Etats Membres	2 053 800 €	1 873 200 €
Autres produits opérationnels	78 769 €	69 973 €
Total produits exploitation (I)	2 132 569 €	1 943 173 €
CHARGES EXPLOITATION		
Rémunérations, salaires et avantages du personnel	1 412 296 €	1 350 713 €
Charges liées à l'activité	439 520 €	413 769 €
Dotations aux amortissements	176 371 €	147 624 €
Régularisation Comptes clients	-6 723 €	-48 834 €
Provision engagement retraite OIML	11 620 €	48 348 €
Autres charges opérationnelles		
Total charges exploitation (II)	2 033 083 €	1 911 620 €
RESULTAT D'EXPLOITATION (III=I-II)		
Résultat financier	10 690 €	15 132 €
Résultat exceptionnel	-9 945 €	
Total produits / charges non opérationnels (IV)	745 €	15 132 €
SOLDE NET DE L'EXERCICE	100 231 €	46 685 €

3 ETAT BUDGETAIRE

Exécution du budget	2013	2013	2014	2014
	Voté	Réalisé	Voté	Réalisé
CHARGES				
Personnel en activité	1 232 971 €	1 244 046 €	1 254 930 €	1 304 917 €
Retraites	107 499 €	106 667 €	110 186 €	107 379 €
Total charges de personnel	1 340 470 €	1 350 713 €	1 365 116 €	1 412 296 €
Couts de fonctionnement	66 162 €	75 652 €	67 521 €	88 209 €
Couts administratif	66 204 €	125 625 €	67 365 €	80 936 €
Couts de communication	54 104 €	58 305 €	55 287 €	56 989 €
Cout de réunion - CIML	77 746 €	92 210 €	88 991 €	100 524 €
Voyages et déplacements	105 580 €	53 608 €	109 336 €	90 418 €
Frais divers	17 182 €	31 738 €	17 338 €	12 438 €
Fonds spéciaux pour développement	35 000 €		35 000 €	13 561 €
Total autres charges	421 978 €	437 137 €	440 838 €	443 075 €
Dotation aux amortissements	110 178 €	147 624 €	116 718 €	176 371 €
Provision pour retraite	40 000 €	48 348 €	40 000 €	11 620 €
Provision pour créances impayées	18 200 €	980 €	32 200 €	240 €
Total dépréciations et provisions	168 378 €	196 952 €	188 918 €	188 231 €
PRODUITS				
Contributions EM	1 764 000 €	1 778 000 €	1 932 000 €	1 960 000 €
Abonnements des MC	79 800 €	95 200 €	79 800 €	93 800 €
Revenus des Certificats	70 000 €	65 310 €	70 000 €	78 169 €
Centre de traduction	15 000 €	1 400 €	15 000 €	
Revenus financiers	15 000 €	15 132 €	15 000 €	10 690 €
Autres produits		76 446 €		1 173 €
Total produits	1 943 800 €	2 031 487 €	2 111 800 €	2 143 832 €
Résultat	12 974 €	46 685 €	116 928 €	100 231 €

4 NOTES ANNEXES

L'exercice a une durée de 12 mois, recouvrant la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 2014.

L'arrêté des comptes a été fait par le Directeur du Bureau en date du 7 avril 2015 conformément aux dispositions de l'article 20 du règlement financier révisé de l'OIML – Edition 2012.

Les documents de synthèse annuels établis conformément à l'annexe 3 du règlement financier révisé de l'OIML comprennent les états financiers suivants : bilan, compte de résultat, état budgétaire, notes annexes aux états financiers, tableau de flux de trésorerie, tableau de variation des capitaux propres.

Les notes ou tableaux ci-après font donc partie intégrante des états financiers annuels :

Note 1	Principes comptables	7
Note 2	Détail des disponibilités	11
Note 3	Analyse des soldes des Etats Membres	11
Note 4	Détail des autres créances.....	14
Note 5	Détail des charges constatées d'avance	14
Note 6	Détail des immobilisations financières.....	14
Note 7	Détail des créances à long terme	14
Note 8	Etat des immobilisations et amortissements.....	15
Note 9	Détail des autres dettes	15
Note 10	Détail des avantages du personnel.....	16
Note 11	Analyse des autres provisions	16
Note 12	Etats des abonnements des Membres Correspondants	17
Note 13	Détail des autres ventes et autres produits.....	17
Note 14	Détail charges de personnel.....	17
Note 15	Détail des couts de fonctionnement.....	18
Note 16	Détail des couts administratif	18
Note 17	Détail des couts de communication.....	18
Note 18	Détail des couts de réunion	19
Note 19	Détail des frais de voyages et déplacements	19
Note 20	Détail des frais divers	19
Note 21	Détail des dotations / reprises de provisions	20
Note 22	Détail des produits exceptionnels.....	21
Note 23	Détail des charges exceptionnelles.....	21

Règles et méthodes comptables

Note 1 Principales méthodes comptables

Les états financiers de l'OIML sont établis conformément aux normes comptables internationales pour le secteur public, IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards), émises par le Comité du secteur public de l'IFAC (International Federation of Accountants). En l'absence de normes IPSAS, ce sont les normes IAS (IFRS) qui sont appliquées.

Monnaie de référence et monnaies de présentation

Le règlement financier de l'Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale révisé au 1er janvier 2013 prévoit à son article 2 que l'unité de compte prévue par la convention créant l'OIML est le Franc-Or, dont la parité par rapport au Franc Français est celle qui est indiquée par la Banque de France.

Toutefois, le Règlement (CE) N° 974/98 du Conseil du 3 mai 1998 a remplacé le Franc Français par l'Euro à compter du 1er janvier 1999, et dispose que "Les références aux unités monétaires nationales qui figurent dans des instruments juridiques existant à la fin de la période transitoire doivent être lues comme des références à l'unité euro en appliquant les taux de conversion respectifs." En conséquence, la Banque de France n'a pas maintenu l'unité de compte "Franc-Or".

Compte tenu de ces dispositions, les différents états financiers et états de comptabilité de l'OIML sont tenus en Euros.

Principales méthodes utilisées

Les conventions générales comptables ont été appliquées, dans le respect du principe de prudence, conformément aux hypothèses de base de continuité de l'exploitation, de permanence des méthodes d'un exercice à l'autre et d'indépendance des exercices et conformément aux dispositions du règlement financier révisé au 1er janvier 2013 (RF).

Immobilisations corporelles (RF- article 4.1)

Les terrains, les immeubles, les installations et équipements, dont l'OIML est propriétaire, sont comptabilisés à leur valeur estimative actuelle diminuée des amortissements cumulés.

Ceci se traduit par la revalorisation des actifs immobilisés et par la comptabilisation d'un écart de réévaluation au niveau des capitaux propres au 1^{er} janvier 2010, au 1^{er} janvier 2012 et au 1^{er} janvier 2013.

Les autres immobilisations corporelles dont l'OIML est propriétaire sont comptabilisées à leur coût historique diminué des amortissements.

L'amortissement est calculé linéairement de manière à étaler le coût de chaque actif sur la durée d'utilisation estimée comme suit :

- * Terrain..... pas d'amortissement
- * Immeubles, murs 50 ans
- * Immeubles, toit et ravalement 20 ans
- * Immeubles, aménagements 10 ans
- * Agencements, aménagements et installations 5 à 10 ans
- * Autres immobilisations corporelles..... 3 à 10 ans

Immobilisations incorporelles (RF- article 4.2)

Le coût des logiciels informatiques, lorsqu'ils constituent des actifs, sont amortis linéairement selon une durée d'utilisation ne pouvant excéder 3 ans.

Instruments financiers (RF article 5)

Dans les limites qui lui sont fixées par le Comité et sous le contrôle de celui-ci, le Directeur est autorisé à investir les disponibilités de l'Organisation dans des obligations d'Etat ayant une cote publiée non inférieure à « AAA », des certificats de dépôt ou des comptes d'épargne assurés dans l'un des états membres de l'Organisation.

Les intérêts, dividendes, pertes et gains sur les instruments financiers, qu'ils soient réalisés ou non, sont comptabilisés dans les produits et charges du compte de résultat.

Prestations particulières sur conventions – en-cours (RF article 6)

Le Bureau peut passer des contrats avec toute organisation Internationale ou Régionale afin d'effectuer sur financement de cette organisation des travaux et prestations particuliers entrant dans le champ de compétence de l'Organisation et conforme à ses objectifs (par exemple traduction de publications de l'OIML dans une autre langue que l'Anglais et le Français). Les objectifs et les conditions de ces contrats devront être préalablement soumis à l'accord du Comité.

Les produits et charges relatifs à une prestation effectuée sur plusieurs exercices, dans le cadre de ces contrats, font l'objet des régularisations comptables appropriées pour satisfaire aux règles de constatation des produits fixées à l'article 8 (constatation des produits : cf. ci-après).

Créances d'exploitation

Les contributions des Etats Membres en retard lors de la clôture d'un exercice budgétaire seront considérées comme créances de l'Organisation et figureront comme telles à l'actif jusqu'à leur encasement effectif.

Le cas des Etats défaillants est traité en application de l'Article XXIX de la Convention de l'OIML : la radiation d'un pays ayant atteint trois années d'arriérés est constatée automatiquement par le Directeur du Bureau International de Métrologie Légale.

La 14^{ème} Conférence Internationale a souhaité clarifié l'Article XXIX de la Convention de l'OIML en ce qui concerne les États Membres n'ayant pas intégralement réglé leur contribution annuelle. Il a été décidé que :

- (a) Un État Membre qui n'a pas réglé sa contribution annuelle pendant trois années consécutives doit être automatiquement considéré comme ayant démissionné, conformément à l'Article XXIX, premier paragraphe, de la Convention ;
- (b) Un État Membre qui n'a pas intégralement réglé sa contribution annuelle doit être automatiquement considéré comme ayant démissionné lorsque ses arriérés accumulés sont équivalents au total des trois dernières années de contributions dues ;
- (c) Un État Membre en arriéré recevra un avertissement final écrit au moins six mois avant l'accumulation du montant de trois ans mentionnée en (a) ou (b). L'avertissement inclura une demande de règlement total du montant ;

(d) Les dispositions en (a), (b) et (c) s'appliquent également aux Membres Correspondants en ce qui concerne l'abonnement forfaitaire des Membres Correspondants.

La 14^{ème} Conférence Internationale a souhaité clarifié aussi l'Article XXX, second paragraphe, de la Convention en ce qui concerne la réadmission des États Membres officiellement considérés comme ayant démissionné Il a été décidé que :

(a) Un État Membre qui est officiellement considéré comme ayant démissionné peut être réadmis uniquement après qu'il a réglé ses contributions impayées, dont le montant est calculé comme la contribution totale que l'État Membre aurait eu à payer au cours des trois dernières années immédiatement avant l'année de réadmission conformément à la classification dudit État Membre au moment de sa réadmission ;

(b) Les dispositions en (a) s'appliquent également aux Membres Correspondants en ce qui concerne l'abonnement forfaitaire des Membres Correspondants.

Les avances et acomptes sur des charges de l'exercice suivant (par exemple acomptes versés pour l'organisation de réunions, acomptes sur travaux, etc.), peuvent être inscrits comme créances sur des fournisseurs.

Les avances reçues de clients dans le cadre des contrats visés à l'article 6 sont inscrites sur les comptes "clients" au passif du bilan.

Constatation des produits

Les produits sont comptabilisés selon les principes de la comptabilité d'engagement.

Les cotisations des Etats Membres et les abonnements forfaits des Membres Correspondants sont comptabilisés à leur date d'exigibilité, soit la date d'ouverture de l'exercice.

Les produits financiers sont enregistrés dans l'exercice pendant lequel ils ont couru.

Les autres revenus, y compris les remboursements de frais par des tiers sont pris en compte lorsqu'ils sont acquis par l'OIML, soit selon les termes des contrats convenus soit, en l'absence de convention lors de l'émission de la facture ou de la demande de paiement.

Les cotisations des Etats Membres et abonnements forfaits des Membres Correspondants correspondant au paiement partiel ou total des sommes dues au titre des exercices suivants, seront inscrits comme dettes de l'Organisation vis-à-vis de ces Membres.

Réserves

Les résultats annuels, qu'ils soient déficitaires ou bénéficiaires, sont systématiquement affectés en report à nouveau pendant toute la période financière définie à l'article 1. Au terme de chaque période financière, la Conférence décide de l'affectation éventuelle en réserve.

Provisions

Les provisions sont comptabilisés quand l'OIML est tenue par une obligation juridique ou implicite résultant d'événements passés, dont il est probable que le règlement entraînera un emploi de ressources sans contrepartie probable et lorsqu'une estimation fiable du montant de l'obligation en cause peut être effectuée.

Avantages du personnel

En application de la résolution no. 27 de la 45^{ème} réunion du CIMAL, les droits à retraite acquis sont évalués par un actuaire et sont présentés dans la Note 10.

Ils font l'objet d'une provision pour charges établie conformément aux dispositions des normes IPSAS. Ceci se traduit par une perte exceptionnelle sur l'exercice courant correspondant à l'inscription au passif du bilan de la provision pour retraites évaluée conformément aux normes IPSAS en comparaison de l'évaluation donnée l'année précédente conformément à la règle antérieure.

Emprunts

L'OIML ne fait pas appel à l'emprunt.

Produits et charges exceptionnels

Le Directeur du Bureau peut passer par profits et pertes le montant des pertes ou gains des fonds, cession d'actifs, stocks et autres avoirs, à condition qu'un état de toutes ces sommes soit soumis au Comité et à la Conférence - en particulier, seront ainsi pris en compte les écarts entre les contributions théoriques dues par les Etats Membres et leurs versements réels, dans la mesure où ces écarts sont suffisamment faibles.

Contributions Volontaires - Dons et Legs

Le Directeur du Bureau peut accepter des contributions volontaires ainsi que des dons et legs, que ces apports soient ou non en espèces, à condition qu'ils soient offerts à des fins compatibles avec la ligne de conduite, les buts et l'activité de l'Organisation.

L'acceptation des apports qui entraînent, soit directement, soit indirectement des engagements financiers supplémentaires pour l'Organisation doit recevoir au préalable l'accord de la Conférence ou, en cas d'urgence, celui du Comité.

Les apports en biens meubles ou immeubles sont évalués en unités monétaires et inscrits au bilan de l'Organisation.

Notes sur le Bilan

Note 2 Détail des disponibilités

Détail des disponibilités	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Caisse d'Epargne	985 623 €	975 941 €
LCL placement	308 769 €	305 234 €
Banque de France	205 216 €	106 438 €
Chèques Postaux	61 925 €	15 705 €
Crédit Lyonnais	104 806 €	60 259 €
Caisse	1 175 €	408 €
Banque de Berne	29 782 €	5 740 €
Banque de France – Centre de Traduction	38 988 €	46 792 €
Intérêts courus à recevoir	7 290 €	9 817 €
Total	1 743 574 €	1 526 335 €

Note 3 Analyse des soldes des Etats Membres

Les créances s'analysent comme suit :

Créances "clients"	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
<i>Actif</i>		
Etats membres	232 476 €	238 561 €
Membres correspondants	47 398 €	34 201 €
Autres clients	12 606 €	330 €
Provisions dépréciation	-102 000 €	-144 860 €
<i>Passif</i>		
Etats membres - Avances	-163 409 €	-70 000 €
Membres correspondants - Avances	-37 891 €	-41 165 €
Total	-10 820 €	17 068 €

Le détail des créances des Etats membres et des Membres Correspondants est détaillé ci-après :

Etats Membres	Situation au 31/12/2014	Situation au 31/12/2013	Situation au 31/12/2012
ALBANIE		14 000	14 500
ARABIE SAOUDITE	28 000		
AUTRICHE - Avance	-14 000		
CAMEROUN		42 700	42 600
CHYPRE	14 000		
COLOMBIE		2 700	
R.P.D. De Corée			25 703
CUBA	26 320	14 300	14 800
EGYPTE - Avance	-28 000		
ETHIOPIE	42 500	42 700	42 600
GRECE	100		-100
GUINEE			-13 311
INDONESIE			29 000
IRAN	57 710	57 000	29 000
IRLANDE - Avance	-14 000	-14 000	-14 000
ISRAEL			28 700
KAZAKHSTAN - Avance	-28 000		
KENYA	-9 409	1 115	
LIBAN	42 500	42 700	42 600
NORVEGE - Avance	-14 000	-14 000	-14 000
NVLE ZELANDE			-14 000
POLOGNE - Avance	-28 000	-28 000	-28 000
PORTUGAL – Avance	-14 000		-14 000
ROYAUME UNIE – Avance			-56 000
SLOVENIE - Avance	-14 000		
SRI LANKA	21 346	21 346	21 346
TUNISIE – Avance		-14 000	
ZAMBIE			42 600
<hr/>			
	69 067	168 561	180 038

Membres Correspondants	Situation au 31/12/2014	Situation au 31/12/2013	Situation au 31/12/2012
ARGENTINE	1 400		1 450
AZERBAIDJAN - Avance	-1 400		
BANGLADESH	1 400		1 450
BENIN	1 400	1 400	
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE - Avance		-1 020	-1 020
BOTSWANA	1 400		1 450
BURKINA FASO	4 250	4 190	4 020
CAMBODGE	1 400	1 400	
COMORES	4 250	4 190	4 020
R.P.D. De Corée			4 020
COSTA RICA			1 059
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	-4 060	-5 460	2 790
GABON	226	-1 174	-2 574
GAMBIE - UNIDO	2 800	1 400	
GEORGIE - Avance	-1 400	-1 400	
GHANA			1 340
GUATEMALA - Avance			-1 120
GUINEE - Avance	-10 511	-11 911	
HONG KONG - Avance	-1 400		-1 400
IRAK	1 400		
KIRGHIZISTAN	1 400		
LETONIE - Avance	-1 400	-170	-170
LIBYE - Avance	-277	-1 677	-3 077
MADAGASCAR	1 400		
MAURITANIE	2 800	1 400	
MONGOLIE - Avance		309	-1 091
NEPAL		2 850	1 450
NICARAGUA	4 250	4 190	4 020
NIGERIA	2 800	1 400	
OMAN	2 850	1 450	1 450
OZBEKISTAN	232	232	232
PANAMA	-11 917	-13 317	
PAPOUASIE – NOUVELLE GUINEE	1 400	1 400	
RWANDA	490	-910	4 020
SIERRA LEONE - UNIDO	-1 400	1 400	
SINGAPOUR - Avance	-1 400	-1 400	-1 400
SOUDAN	2 800	1 400	
SYRIE	2 800	1 400	
TADJIKISTAN	4 250	4 190	4 020
TRINITE & TOBAGO			1 047
UKRAINE			1 450
URUGUAY	-2 726	-2 726	
	9 507	-6 964	27 436

Les provisions sur créances Etats Membres et Membres Correspondants sont les suivantes :

Pays	Provision au 31/12/2014	Provision au 31/12/2013
CAMEROUN		42 700 €
ETHIOPIE	42 500 €	42 700 €
LIBAN	42 500 €	42 700 €
BURKINA FASO	4 250 €	4 190 €
COMMORES	4 250 €	4 190 €
NICARAGUA	4 250 €	4 190 €
TADJIKISTAN	4 250 €	4 190 €
Total provisions	102 000 €	144 860 €

Note 4 Détail des autres créances

Les autres créances d'un montant de 148 498 € comprennent essentiellement, les acomptes payés à des fournisseurs pour les travaux pour un montant de 43 350 € la TVA en attente de remboursement pour un montant de 14 485 € la TVA non remboursée sur les travaux pour un montant de 89 503. Ce dernier solde est repris sur 10 ans, durée d'amortissement des agencements et installations.

Note 5 Détail des charges constatées d'avance

Les charges constatées d'avance de 19 057 € comprennent principalement des paiements de services annuels ou d'abonnements dont une partie relève de l'exercice 2015.

Note 6 Détail des immobilisations financières

Ce poste d'un montant de 420 € concerne des dépôts et cautionnements.

Note 7 Détail des créances à long terme

Aucune créance n'apparaît à long terme.

Note 8 Etat des immobilisations et amortissements

	31/12/2014			31/12/2013		
	Brut	Amort.	Net	Brut	Amort.	Net
Logiciels	20 733 €	16 057 €	4 677 €	19 323 €	10 430 €	8 893 €
Terrain	1 050 000 €		1 050 000 €	1 050 000 €		1 050 000 €
Immeubles – murs	1 629 889 €	202 560 €	1 427 329 €	1 593 694 €	153 764 €	1 439 930 €
Installations générales	288 371 €	41 041 €	247 330 €	271 258 €	12 935 €	258 323 €
Agencements	586 173 €	213 313 €	372 861 €	485 725 €	160 508 €	325 217 €
Matériel de bureau	6 512 €	2 279 €	4 233 €	2 680 €	1 909 €	770 €
Matériel informatique	58 035 €	45 655 €	12 380 €	50 831 €	34 287 €	16 544 €
Serveur système	82 858 €	67 757 €	15 101 €	82 858 €	40 608 €	42 251 €
Mobilier	35 023 €	31 112 €	3 911 €	35 023 €	28 961 €	6 062 €
TOTAL 31/12	3 757 594 €	619 773 €	3 137 820 €	3 591 392 €	443 402 €	3 147 990 €
TOTAL 01/01	3 591 392 €	443 402 €	3 147 990 €	2 879 933 €	295 779 €	2 584 155 €
Variation de l'exercice	166 202 €	176 371 €	-10 170 €	711 459 €	147 624 €	563 835 €

Note 9 Détail des autres dettes

Les autres dettes sont à échéance à court terme et comprennent les postes suivants :

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Urssaf	64 798 €	19 722 €
Ircantec	6 841 €	7 340 €
Mutuelle	4 952 €	4 672 €
Prévoyance	5 481 €	6 383 €
Congés payés	23 360 €	17 873 €
Dettes sociales	105 432 €	55 989 €
Fournisseurs	6 645 €	843 €
Factures non parvenues	64 858 €	6 977 €
Fournisseurs	71 503 €	7 820 €

Note 10 Détail des avantages du personnel

Les avantages du personnel comprennent le fonds de retraite pour 2 342 770 € en application de la résolution no. 27 de la 45^{ème} réunion du CIML.

	31/12/2014
Engagement de retraite au 01/01/2014	2 328 800 €
Contribution salariale	2 350 €
Provision retraite	11 620 €
Solde au 31/12/2014	2 342 770 €

Le total des droits à retraite acquis par le personnel, évalués par un actuaire, se monte à :

Total des droits acquis au	
Au 31/12/2006	1 575 800 €
Au 31/12/2007	1 693 100 €
Au 31/12/2008 (interpolation)	1 783 700 €
Au 31/12/2009	1 880 900 €
Au 31/12/2010	2 158 500 €
Au 31/12/2011	2 205 900 €
Au 31/12/2012	2 272 000 €
Au 31/12/2013	2 328 800 €
Au 31/12/2014	2 342 770 €

Note 11 Analyse des autres provisions

Au cours de l'exercice, l'OIML n'a connu aucun litige.

Notes sur le Résultat

Note 12 Etats des abonnements des Etats Membres et des Membres Correspondants.

Le montant des contributions des Etats est de 1 053 800 € qui se décompose en :

	2014	2013
Etats Membres	1 960 000 €	1 778 000 €
Membres Correspondants	93 800 €	95 200 €
Total contributions des Etats	2 053 800 €	1 873 200 €

Note 13 Détail des autres ventes et autres produits

Le montant des autres produits, 78 769 € correspond à :

	2014	2013
Certificats	78 169 €	65 310 €
Abonnements bulletins		36 €
Participation traduction		1 400 €
Etudes		2 280 €
Divers	600 €	947 €
Total contributions des Etats	78 769 €	69 973 €

Note 14 Détail des charges de personnel

Le total des charges de personnel est de 1 412 296 € et se décompose en :

	2014	2013
Salaires BIML	1 026 570 €	978 828 €
Cotisations sociales	278 347 €	265 218 €
Retraités OIML	107 379 €	106 667 €
Total charges de personnel	1 412 296 €	1 350 713 €

Note 15 Détail des couts de fonctionnement

Le total des couts de fonctionnement est de 88 209 € dont les principaux postes sont :

	2014	2013
Eau & Electricité	10 945 €	11 226 €
Fournitures	17 715 €	7 544 €
Entretien et réparation	54 494 €	51 890 €
Prime Assurance	3 384 €	3 332 €
Taxe foncière et balayage	1 670 €	1 660 €
Total couts de fonctionnement	88 209 €	75 652 €

Note 16 Détail des couts administratif

Le montant des couts administratif représente 80 936 € et se décompose en :

	2014	2013
Fournitures administratives	3 554 €	5 141 €
Maintenance	40 652 €	28 402 €
Documentation	1 504 €	1 145 €
Honoraires	27 913 €	83 718 €
Téléphone	7 313 €	7 220 €
Total couts administratif	80 936 €	125 625 €

Note 17 Détail des couts de communication

Le total des couts de communication, 56 989 € correspond à :

	2014	2013
Publications et Médaille	14 277 €	15 424 €
Affranchissement postaux	10 618 €	9 945 €
Transporteurs	162 €	605 €
Internet	31 932 €	32 331 €
Total couts communication	56 989 €	58 305 €

Note 18 Détail des couts de réunion

Le détail des couts de réunion, 100 524 € est de :

	2014	2013
Frais colloque & séminaire	6 699 €	2 280 €
Réceptions	6 949 €	11 451 €
CIML	86 877 €	78 479 €
Total couts de réunion	100 524 €	92 210 €

En l'absence de solde final de la réunion du CIML en Nouvelle-Zélande, il ya une disposition pour un montant de 50.000 € dans le compte

Ce montant est inclus dans le compte du CIML pour 86,877 €

Note 19 Détail des couts de voyages et déplacements

Le montant des voyages et déplacements est de 90 418 € et se décompose en :

	2014	2013
Voyage	56 910 €	27 253 €
Missions	33 508 €	26 355 €
Total couts des voyages	90 418 €	53 608 €

Note 20 Détail des couts des frais divers

Les frais divers, 12 438 € correspondent à :

	2014	2013
Pourboires	3 215 €	3 935 €
Services bancaires	3 889 €	3 774 €
Pertes s/ créances irrecouvrables	-6 390 €	23 368 €
Charges diverses	11 724 €	661 €
Total frais divers	12 438 €	31 738 €

Note 21 Détail des dotations / reprises de provisions

Le total des dotations aux amortissements et aux provisions est de 188 231 € Concernant la dotation au Fonds de Pension, voir Note 10.

Dotation de l'exercice	2014	2013
Logiciels	5 626 €	5 237 €
Bâtiments	48 796 €	42 885 €
Installations générales	28 106 €	12 882 €
Agencements	52 805 €	43 335 €
Matériel de bureau	370 €	271 €
Matériel informatique	11 368 €	12 163 €
Serveur système	27 149 €	28 423 €
Mobilier	2 151 €	2 427 €
Total dotation aux amortissements	176 371 €	147 624 €
Comptes clients - reprise provision	240 €	-71 343 €
Fonds de pension	11 620 €	48 348 €
Total dotations de l'exercice	11 860 €	-22 995 €

La 14ième Conférence Internationale ayant souhaité clarifié l'Article XXIX de la convention de l'OIML en ce qui concerne les États Membres et les Membres Correspondants, les comptes de l'OIML ne font pas apparaître des arriérés supérieurs à trois ans de contributions, la conséquence sur les comptes au 31 décembre 2014 est :

- Perte sur créances irrécouvrables : - 36 710 €
- Dotation provision créances : - 240 €
- Produits divers : 573 €
- Reprise provision créances : 43 100 €
-
- Soit un produit sur les comptes 2014 : 6 723 €

Note 22 Détail des produits exceptionnels

Absence de produits exceptionnels au cours de l'exercice 2014.

Note 23 Détail des charges exceptionnelles

La charge exceptionnelle de l'exercice, 9 945 € correspond à la reprise de la TVA non remboursée sur les travaux sur 10 ans – cf Note 4.

5 VARIATION DES CAPITAUX PROPRES

	Capital	Réserves	Réévaluation Immeuble	Report à nouveau	Résultat	Total
Solde net au 01/01/2013	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 579 837 €	-1 931 731 €	41 172 € 46 685 €	2 034 716 €
Résultat de l'exercice			337 000 €			
Réévaluation immeuble						
Solde net au 31/12/2013	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 890 559 €	46 685 €	2 418 401 €
Solde net au 01/01/2014	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 890 559 €	46 685 € 100 231 €	2 418 401 €
Résultat de l'exercice						
Réévaluation immeuble						
Solde net au 31/12/2014	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 843 874 €	100 231 €	2 518 632 €

Le résultat annuel est totalisé au 1er janvier suivant dans le Report à nouveau.

6 TABLEAU DES FLUX DE TRESORERIE AU 31 DECEMBRE 2014

TABLEAU DES FLUX DE TRESORERIE AU 31 DECEMBRE 2014		
	2014	2013
Solde des activités	100 231	46 685
+/- Dotations - reprises aux amortissements et provisions	188 231	196 952
+ Impact résolution 11 & 12	-6 390	-48 955
+ Valeur nette comptable des immobilisations cédées	0	0
CAPACITE D'AUTOFINANCEMENT	282 072	194 682
+/- Variation du BFR lié à l'activité	101 370	-34 527
FLUX NET DE TRESORERIE GENERE PAR L'ACTIVITE	383 441	160 154
- Décaissements liés à l'acquisition d'immobilisations	-166 202	-374 459
+/- Variation des prêts et avances consentis	0	8 720
FLUX NET DE TRESORERIE GENERE PAR L'INVESTISSEMENT	-166 202	-365 739
VARIATION DE LA TRESORERIE NETTE	217 240	-205 585
TRESORERIE D'OUVERTURE	1 526 335	1 731 919
TRESORERIE DE CLOTURE	1 743 574	1 526 335
ECART	0	0

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Annual accounts for the year 2014

Report established on 25 May 2015

SUMMARY

1	Balance sheet as of 31 december 2014	3
2	Income statement for 2014.....	4
3	Execution of the budget	5
4	Notes to the financial statements.....	6
	Accounting principles	7
	Notes on the balance sheet	11
	Notes on the income statement	17
5	Statement of changes in net assets/equity	22
6	Cash-flow statement at 31 december 2014	23

1 BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014

ASSETS	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Current assets		
Cash	1 743 574 €	1 526 335 €
Member States receivables	130 476 €	93 701 €
Corresponding Members receivables	47 398 €	34 201 €
Orther receivables – Cerificats	12 606 €	330 €
Other receivables	148 498 €	106 871 €
Prepayments	19 057 €	12 588 €
TOTAL (I)	2 101 610 €	1 774 026 €
Non current assets		
Long term investments	420 €	420 €
Land	1 050 000 €	1 050 000 €
Building - walls	1 427 329 €	1 439 930 €
Fittings	620 190 €	583 540 €
Office equipment	31 714 €	59 565 €
Furniture	3 911 €	6 062 €
Software	4 677 €	8 893 €
TOTAL (II)	3 138 240 €	3 148 410 €
General total (I to II)	5 239 850 €	4 922 436 €

LIABILITIES	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Current liabilities		
Member States payables	201 300 €	111 165 €
Other payables	177 148 €	64 070 €
Total current liabilities	378 448 €	175 235 €
Non current liabilities		
Employee benefits	2 342 770 €	2 328 800 €
Other provisions		
Total passif à long terme (II)	2 342 770 €	2 328 800 €
Net assets	2 518 632 €	2 418 401 €
Capital	55 324 €	55 324 €
Revaluation Building	2 916 837 €	2 916 837 €
Reserves and accumulated results	-553 760 €	-600 445 €
Result of the year	100 231 €	46 685 €
Total net assets	2 518 632 €	2 418 401 €
Balance	0 €	0 €

2 INCOME STATEMENT FOR 2013

OPERATING INCOME	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Member States contributions	2 053 800 €	1 873 200 €
Other operating income	78 769 €	69 973 €
Total Operating income	2 132 569 €	1 943 173 €
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Staff expenses	1 412 296 €	1 350 713 €
Operating expenses	439 520 €	413 769 €
Depreciations	176 371 €	147 624 €
Regularization accounts receivable	-6 723 €	-48 834 €
Provision for retirement	11 620 €	48 348 €
Other operating expenses		
Total operating expenses	2 033 083 €	1 911 620 €
OPERATING RESULT		
Financial result	10 690 €	15 132 €
Extraordinary result	-9 945 €	
Total non operating results	745 €	15 132 €
NET RESULT	100 231 €	46 685 €

3 EXECUTION OF THE BUDGET

Budget realization	2013	2013	2014	2014
	Voted	Realized	Voted	Realized
CHARGES				
Active staff	1 232 971 €	1 244 046 €	1 254 930 €	1 304 917 €
Pension System	107 499 €	106 667 €	110 186 €	107 379 €
Total staff costs	1 340 470 €	1 350 713 €	1 365 116 €	1 412 296 €
Running costs	66 162 €	75 652 €	67 521 €	88 209 €
Administrative costs	66 204 €	125 625 €	67 365 €	80 936 €
Communication costs	54 104 €	58 305 €	55 287 €	56 989 €
Meetings costs - CIML	77 746 €	92 210 €	88 991 €	100 524 €
Travel & accommodation costs	105 580 €	53 608 €	109 336 €	90 418 €
Miscellaneous costs	17 182 €	31 738 €	17 338 €	12 438 €
Special funds for developing count	35 000 €		35 000 €	13 561 €
Total other charges	421 978 €	437 137 €	440 838 €	443 075 €
Depreciations	110 178 €	147 624 €	116 718 €	176 371 €
Provision for retirment	40 000 €	48 348 €	40 000 €	11 620 €
Provision for uncollected funds	18 200 €	980 €	32 200 €	240 €
Total charges other than staff	168 378 €	196 952 €	188 918 €	188 231 €
INCOME				
Member State contribution	1 764 000 €	1 778 000 €	1 932 000 €	1 960 000 €
CM Fees	79 800 €	95 200 €	79 800 €	93 800 €
Certificat Fees	70 000 €	65 310 €	70 000 €	78 169 €
Translation Center	15 000 €	1 400 €	15 000 €	
Financial Income	15 000 €	15 132 €	15 000 €	10 690 €
Other Income		76 446 €		1 173 €
Total income	1 943 800 €	2 031 487 €	2 111 800 €	2 143 832 €
Result	12 974 €	46 685 €	116 928 €	100 231 €

4 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial year covers the period of 1st January to 31 December 2014.

The accounts were closed by the BIML Director on April 7, 2015 according to the provisions of Article 20 of the OIML Financial Regulations – Edition 2012.

The financial statements established according to Annex 3 of the Financial Regulations include the following: balance sheet, income statement, notes to the financial statements, statement of changes in net assets/equity, cash flow statement.

The following notes or tables are therefore part of the presentation of the annual financial statements:

Note 1	Main accounting methods	7
Note 2	Cash and investments details	11
Note 3	Member States balance analysis	11
Note 4	Other receivables details	14
Note 5	Prepayments detail	14
Note 6	Long term investments details	14
Note 7	Long term receivables detail	14
Note 8	Fixed assets and accumulated depreciations state	15
Note 9	Other payables detail	15
Note 10	Employee benefits detail	16
Note 11	Other provisions analyzis	16
Note 12	Member State contribution detail	17
Note 13	Other operating revenue and income detail	17
Note 14	Staff expenses detail	17
Note 15	Running costs detail	18
Note 16	Administrative costs detail	18
Note 17	Communication costs detail	18
Note 18	Meeting costs detail	19
Note 19	Travel and accomodation costs detail	19
Note 20	Miscellaneous costs detail	19
Note 21	Depreciation and recovering detail	20
Note 22	Extraordinary income detail	21
Note 23	Extraordinary expenses detail	21

Accounting principles

Note 1 Main accounting methods

The OIML financial statements are established according to the international public sector accounting standards, IPSAS, issued by the Public Sector Committee of the IFAC (International Federation of Accountants). When IPSAS standards are not available, the IAS (IFRS) standards are implemented.

Reference currency

The OIML Financial Regulations as revised as of 1st January 2013 says in its Article 2 that the accounting unit provided for in the Convention (Article XXIV) is the Gold Franc whose exchange rate with the French Franc is indicated by the Banque de France.

However, Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 replaced the French Franc by the Euro starting from 1 January 1999 and sets forth that "References to national monetary units contained in legal instruments in force as of the end of the transitional period must be construed as references to the Euro unit by applying the respective conversion rates". Accordingly, the Banque de France did not maintain the "Gold Franc" accounting unit.

On the basis of these provisions, the various financial statements and accounting documents of OIML shall be maintained in Euros.

Main methods used

The general accounting principles have been applied, respecting the principle of prudence, in conformity with the base hypothesis of continuity of operation, of permanence of the methods from one year to another and of independence of the yearly periods and in conformity with the provisions of the OIML Financial Regulations (FR) revised as of 1st January 2013.

Tangible fixed assets (FR- article 4.1)

The land, buildings, equipment and facilities owned by the OIML are recognized at their current appraised value less accumulated depreciation.

This is reflected in the revaluation of fixed assets and the recognition of revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity at 1st January 2010, at 1st January 2012 and at 1st January 2013.

Other facilities and equipment owned by the OIML are recognized at their historical cost less depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, in order to spread the cost of each asset over the asset's useful life estimated as follows:

- * Land No depreciation
- * Buildings, wall 50 years
- * Buildings, roof, renovation 20 years
- * Buildings, fittings 10 years
- * Fittings, improvements and facilities 5 à 10 years
- * Other tangible fixed assets 3 à 10 years

Intangible fixed assets (FR- article 4.2)

The cost of capitalised software is depreciated on a straight-line basis over a useful life not exceeding 3 years.

Financial instruments (FR article 5)

Within the limits set by the Committee and subject to the Committee's control, the Director is authorized to invest the Organisation's cash and cash equivalents in government bonds with no published rating less than "AAA", certificates of deposit, or insured savings accounts within any Member States of the organization.

Any interest, dividends and gains on financial instruments, whether realised or not, shall be recognized as revenues and expenses in the income statement.

Specific services related to contracts – work in progress (FR article 6)

The Bureau may execute contracts with any International or Regional Organisation in order to carry out specific works and services funded by such organisations and falling within the scope of competence of the Organisation and in accordance with its objectives (e.g. translation of OIML publications into a language other than English or French). The objectives and terms of such contracts shall be submitted for prior approval to the Committee.

The revenues and expenses related to services rendered over several financial years under such contracts shall give rise to accounting adjustments in order to meet the revenue recognition rules set out in Article 8. (Revenue recognition : cf. below).

Trade receivables

Contributions due by Member States and in arrears as of the close of a budget year shall be deemed receivables of the Organisation and posted as such as assets until actual collection.

The case of defaulting Member States is addressed in accordance with Article XXIX of the OIML Convention: the radiation of a Member State who reached or exceeded three years of arrears is automatically registered by the BIML Director.

The 14th International Conference wished clarified Article XXIX of the OIML Convention, as regards Member States which have not fully paid their annual contribution. It was decided that:

- (a) A Member State which has not paid its annual contribution for three consecutive years shall automatically be considered as having resigned, according to Article XXIX, first paragraph, of the Convention;
- (b) A Member State which has not fully paid its annual contribution shall be automatically considered as having resigned when its accumulated arrears amount to the total of the last three years of contributions due;
- (c) A Member State in arrears will receive a final written warning at least six months before the accumulation of the three-year amount mentioned in (a) or (b). The warning will include a request to pay the full amount;
- (d) The provisions of (a), (b) and (c) apply accordingly to Corresponding Members with respect to annual Corresponding Member fees.

The 14th International Conference wished also clarified Article XXX, second paragraph, of the Convention with respect to the readmission of Member States which have officially been regarded as having resigned. It was decided that:

- (a) A Member State which has officially been regarded as having resigned may be readmitted only after it has settled its unpaid contributions, the amount of which is calculated as the total contribution that the Member State would have had to pay over the last three years immediately prior to the year of readmission according to the classification of that Member State at the time of readmission;
- (b) The provisions in (a) apply accordingly to Corresponding Members with respect to Corresponding Member fees.

Advances and down payments related to expenses of the following financial year (e.g. down payments made for the organisation of meetings, down payments related to works, etc.) may be posted as amounts due by suppliers.

Advances received from clients in connection with contracts referred to under Article 6 are posted as “amounts due to clients” on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised according to the accrual method.

Contributions due by Member States and fees due by Corresponding Members are recognised on their due date, i.e. the commencement date of the financial year.

Financial revenues are recognised during the financial year during which they accrue.

Other revenues, including expense repaid by third parties, are recognised when accruing to the OIML, either under the terms of executed contracts or, in the absence of any contract, upon issuing the invoice or the request for payment.

Contributions due by Member States and fees due by Corresponding Members representing the partial or total payment of amounts due for following years are posted as amounts due by the Organisation to such Members.

Reserves

Annual net income, whether positive or negative, is systematically posted to retained earnings during the entire financial period defined in Article 1. At the end of each financial period, the Conference decides whether the relevant amounts are to be posted to the reserves.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the OIML is legally or implicitly bound by any obligation resulting from past events, and where it is likely that performance of such an obligation shall entail the use of resources without any likely consideration and it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount of the relevant obligation.

Employees benefits

Under the resolution no. 27 of the 45th CIML Meeting, the pension rights acquired are valued by an actuary and are presented in Note 10.

They are subject to an allowance for expenses determined in accordance with IPSAS. This results in an extraordinary loss on the current year corresponding to the entry on the liabilities of the provision for pensions calculated in accordance with IPSAS in comparison to the assessments given to the previous year under the previous rule.

Borrowing

OIML is not authorised to borrow.

Extraordinary revenues and expenses

The Bureau's Director shall account for the amount of losses or gains arising in connection with any funds, asset disposals, inventories or other assets, provided that a statement listing all such amounts shall be submitted to the Committee and the Conference, taking into account in particular all differences between theoretical contributions due by Member States and actual payments, insofar as such differences are sufficiently small.

Voluntary contributions – bequests and donations

The Bureau's Director may accept voluntary contributions as well as bequests and donations, whether or not in cash, provided that the same are offered for purposes compatible with the Organisation's policies, goals and operations.

The acceptance of any contributions entailing, whether directly or indirectly, any additional financial commitment for the Organisation is subject to prior approval by the Conference or, in case of emergency, by the Committee.

Contributions in movable or immovable property are valued in monetary units and posted on the Organisation's balance sheet.

Notes on the balance sheet

Note 2 Cash and investments details

Details of cash	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Caisse d'Epargne	985 623 €	975 941 €
LCL Investment	308 769 €	305 234 €
Banque de France	205 216 €	106 438 €
Chèques Postaux	61 925 €	15 705 €
Crédit Lyonnais	104 806 €	60 259 €
Caisse	1 175 €	408 €
Banque de Berne	29 782 €	5 740 €
Banque de France – Traduction Center	38 988 €	46 792 €
Interest to be received	7 290 €	9 817 €
Total	1 743 574 €	1 526 335 €

Note 3 Member States balance analysis

The receivables are analyzed as follows:

Receivables	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
<u>Asset</u>		
Member States	232 476 €	238 561 €
Corresponding Members	47 398 €	34 201 €
Other clients	12 606 €	330 €
Provisions for doubtful debts	-102 000 €	-144 860 €
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Member States - Advance	-163 409 €	-70 000 €
Corresponding Members - Advance	-37 891 €	-41 165 €
Total	-10 820 €	17 068 €

The detail of Member States and Corresponding Members balance is shown below:

Member States	Situation au 31/12/2014	Situation au 31/12/2013	Situation au 31/12/2012
ALBANIE		14 000	14 500
ARABIE SAOUDITE	28 000		
AUTRICHE - Advance	-14 000		
CAMEROUN		42 700	42 600
CHYPRE	14 000		
COLOMBIE		2 700	
R.P.D. De Corée			25 703
CUBA	26 320	14 300	14 800
EGYPTE - Advance	-28 000		
ETHIOPIE	42 500	42 700	42 600
GRECE	100		-100
GUINEE			-13 311
INDONESIE			29 000
IRAN	57 710	57 000	29 000
IRLANDE - Advance	-14 000	-14 000	-14 000
ISRAEL			28 700
KAZAKHSTAN - Advance	-28 000		
KENYA	-9 409	1 115	
LIBAN	42 500	42 700	42 600
NORVEGE – Advance	-14 000	-14 000	-14 000
NVLE ZELANDE			-14 000
POLOGNE - Advance	-28 000	-28 000	-28 000
PORTUGAL – Advance	-14 000		-14 000
ROYAUME UNIE – Advance			-56 000
SLOVENIE - Advance	-14 000		
SRI LANKA	21 346	21 346	21 346
TUNISIE – Advance		-14 000	
ZAMBIE			42 600
	69 067	168 561	180 038

Corresponding Members	Situation au 31/12/2014	Situation au 31/12/2013	Situation au 31/12/2012
ARGENTINE	1 400		1 450
AZERBAIDJAN - Advance	-1 400		
BANGLADESH	1 400		1 450
BENIN	1 400	1 400	
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE - Advance		-1 020	-1 020
BOTSWANA	1 400		1 450
BURKINA FASO	4 250	4 190	4 020
CAMBODGE	1 400	1 400	
COMORES	4 250	4 190	4 020
R.P.D. De Corée			4 020
COSTA RICA			1 059
REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINNE	-4 060	-5 460	2 790
GABON	226	-1 174	-2 574
GAMBIE – UNIDO	2 800	1 400	
GEORGIE – Advance	-1 400	-1 400	
GHANA			1 340
GUATEMALA - Advance			-1 120
GUINEE - Advance	-10 511	-11 911	
HONG KONG - Advance	-1 400		-1 400
IRAK	1 400		
KIRGHIZISTAN	1 400		
LETONIE - Advance	-1 400	-170	-170
LIBYE – Advance	-277	-1 677	-3 077
MADAGASCAR	1 400		
MAURITANIE	2 800	1 400	
MONGOLIE - Advance		309	-1 091
NEPAL		2 850	1 450
NICARAGUA	4 250	4 190	4 020
NIGERIA	2 800	1 400	
OMAN	2 850	1 450	1 450
OUZBEKISTAN	232	232	232
PANAMA – Advance	-11 917	-13 317	
PAPOUASIE – NOUVELLE GUINEE	1 400	1 400	
RWANDA	490	-910	4 020
SIERRA LEONE – UNIDO – Advance	-1 400	1 400	
SINGAPOUR - Advance	-1 400	-1 400	-1 400
SOUDAN	2 800	1 400	
SYRIE	2 800	1 400	
TADJIKISTAN	4 250	4 190	4 020
TRINITE & TOBAGO			1 047
UKRAINE			1 450
URUGUAY – Advance	-2 726	-2 726	
	9 507	-6 964	27 436

The provisions for doubtful debts of Members are the following:

Country	Provision au 31/12/2014	Provision au 31/12/2013
CAMEROUN		42 700 €
ETHIOPIE	42 500 €	42 700 €
LIBAN	42 500 €	42 700 €
BURKINA FASO	4 250 €	4 190 €
COMMORES	4 250 €	4 190 €
NICARAGUA	4 250 €	4 190 €
TADJIKISTAN	4 250 €	4 190 €
Total provisions	102 000 €	144 860 €

Note 4 Other receivables details

Other receivables totaling 148 498 € mainly include the advances paid to suppliers for works amounting to 43 350 € VAT pending refund for an amount of 14 485 € the unpaid VAT on the works for 89 503 € This balance is carried forward over 10 years, depreciation period for fixtures and fittings.

Note 5 Prepayments detail

The prepayments, which amount to 19 057 € include principally payments of annual services or subscriptions of which part is allocated to the year 2015.

Note 6 Long term investments details

This account, amounting to 420 € includes deposits and guarantees.

Note 7 Long term receivables detail

No long term receivable appears.

Note 8 Fixed assets and accumulated depreciations state

	31/12/2014			31/12/2013		
	Brut	Depreciation	Net	Brut	Depreciation	Net
Buildings	20 733 €	16 057 €	4 677 €	19 323 €	10 430 €	8 893 €
Land	1 050 000 €		1 050 000 €	1 050 000 €		1 050 000 €
Building – wall	1 629 889 €	202 560 €	1 427 329 €	1 593 694 €	153 764 €	1 439 930 €
General facilities	288 371 €	41 041 €	247 330 €	271 258 €	12 935 €	258 323 €
Fittings	586 173 €	213 313 €	372 861 €	485 725 €	160 508 €	325 217 €
Office equipment	6 512 €	2 279 €	4 233 €	2 680 €	1 909 €	770 €
IT equipment	58 035 €	45 655 €	12 380 €	50 831 €	34 287 €	16 544 €
Computer server system	82 858 €	67 757 €	15 101 €	82 858 €	40 608 €	42 251 €
Furniture	35 023 €	31 112 €	3 911 €	35 023 €	28 961 €	6 062 €
TOTAL 31/12	3 757 594 €	619 773 €	3 137 820 €	3 591 392 €	443 402 €	3 147 990 €
TOTAL 01/01	3 591 392 €	443 402 €	3 147 990 €	2 879 933 €	295 779 €	2 584 155 €
Variation	166 202 €	176 371 €	-10 170 €	711 459 €	147 624 €	563 835 €

Note 9 Other payables detail

The other debts are short term debts and include the following:

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Urssaf	64 798 €	19 722 €
Ircantec	6 841 €	7 340 €
Health insurance	4 952 €	4 672 €
Foresight	5 481 €	6 383 €
Annual leave	23 360 €	17 873 €
Social debts	105 432 €	55 989 €
Suppliers	6 645 €	843 €
Invoices to receive	64 858 €	6 977 €
Suppliers	71 503 €	7 820 €

Note 10 Employee benefits detail

Employee benefits include pension funds to 2 342 770 € in accordance with resolution no. 27 of the 45th CIML Meeting.

	31/12/2014
Provision for pensions at 01/01/2014	2 328 800 €
Staff contribution	2 350 €
Provision for retirement	11 620 €
Provision at 31/12/2014	2 342 770 €

The total of rights acquired, evaluated by an actuary, amounts to:

Total of rights acquired at	
At 31/12/2006	1 575 800 €
At 31/12/2007	1 693 100 €
At 31/12/2008 (interpolation)	1 783 700 €
At 31/12/2009	1 880 900 €
At 31/12/2010	2 158 500 €
At 31/12/2011	2 205 900 €
At 31/12/2012	2 272 000 €
At 31/12/2013	2 328 800 €
At 31/12/2014	2 342 770 €

Note 11 Other provisions analyzis

The OIML did not have any dispute during the year.

Notes on the income statement

Note 12 Member State contribution detail

The contributions of states is 2 053 800 € which decomposes:

	2014	2013
Member State contributions	1 960 000 €	1 778 000 €
Corresponding Members	93 800 €	95 200 €
Total State contributions	2 053 800 €	1 873 200 €

Note 13 Other operating revenue and income detail

The amount of other products, 78 769 € is:

	2014	2013
Certificats	78 169 €	65 310 €
Newsletter subscription		36 €
Translation participation		1 400 €
Studies		2 280 €
Others	600 €	947 €
Total State contributions	78 769 €	69 973 €

Note 14 Staff expenses detail

The total staff costs of 1 412 296 € is divided into:

	2014	2013
Salary BIML	1 026 570 €	978 828 €
Social contributions	278 347 €	265 218 €
Retired OIML staff	107 379 €	106 667 €
Total staff costs	1 412 296 €	1 350 713 €

Note 15 Running costs detail

Total running costs of 88 209 €including main items are

	2014	2013
Water & Electricity	10 945 €	11 226 €
Supplies	17 715 €	7 544 €
Maintenance & repair	54 494 €	51 890 €
Insurance	3 384 €	3 332 €
Property tax	1 670 €	1 660 €
Total running costs	88 209 €	75 652 €

Note 16 Administrative costs detail

The amount of administrative costs is 80 936 €and is divided into:

	2014	2013
Administrative supplies	3 554 €	5 141 €
Maintenance	40 652 €	28 402 €
Documentation	1 504 €	1 145 €
Fees	27 913 €	83 718 €
Phone	7 313 €	7 220 €
Total administrative costs	80 936 €	125 625 €

Note 17 Communication costs detail

The total cost of communication, 56 989 € equal to:

	2014	2013
Publications and medals	14 277 €	15 424 €
Postal	10 618 €	9 945 €
Carriers	162 €	605 €
Internet	31 932 €	32 331 €
Total communication costs	56 989 €	58 305 €

Note 18 Meeting costs detail

The retail cost of meeting, 100 524 € is:

	2014	2013
Conférence fees	6 699 €	2 280 €
Receptions	6 949 €	11 451 €
CIML	86 877 €	78 479 €
Total meeting costs	100 524 €	92 210 €

In the absence of final balance on the CIML meeting in New Zealand, there is a provision for an amount of €50,000 in the account

This amount is included in the CIML account for €86,877

Note 19 Travel and accomodation costs detail

The amount of travel and missions of 90 418 €is divided into:

	2014	2013
Travel	56 910 €	27 253 €
Missions	33 508 €	26 355 €
Total travel and accomodation costs	90 418 €	53 608 €

Note 20 Miscellaneous costs detail

Miscellaneous expenses, 12 438 € corresponding to:

	2014	2013
Tips	3 215 €	3 935 €
Bank charges	3 889 €	3 774 €
Loan losses	-6 390 €	23 368 €
Various expenses	11 724 €	661 €

Total miscellaneous costs	12 438 €	31 738 €
----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Note 21 Depreciation and recovering detail

The total of endowments to depreciations and to provisions is 188 231 € Concerning the endowment to the provision for pensions, see Note 10.

Annual endowment	2014	2013
Software	5 626 €	5 237 €
Buildings	48 796 €	42 885 €
General facilities	28 106 €	12 882 €
Fittings	52 805 €	43 335 €
Office equipment	370 €	271 €
IT equipment	11 368 €	12 163 €
Computer server system	27 149 €	28 423 €
Furniture	2 151 €	2 427 €
Total endowment to depreciations	176 371 €	147 624 €
Clients accounts - recovery provision	240 €	-71 343 €
Pension system	11 620 €	48 348 €
Total annual endowments	11 860 €	-22 995 €

The 14th International Conference who wanted clarified Article XXIX of the OIML Convention as regards Member States and Corresponding Members, the OIML accounts do not appear more than three years of contributions arrears, effect on the financial statements at 31 December 2014 is:

- Loss on bad debt :	- 36 710 €
- Depreciation allowance claim:	- 240 €
- Other income:	573 €
- Reversal of provision for receivables :	43 100 €
- Either an income in the 2013 financial statements :	6 723 €

Note 22 Extraordinary income detail

No extraordinary income during the year 2014.

Note 23 Extraordinary expenses detail

The exceptional charge for the year, 9 945 € corresponds to the recovery of 10 years on unpaid VAT on the work - see Note 4.

5 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

	Capital	Reserves	Revaluation Building	Accumulated results	Result	Total
Net at 01/01/2013	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 579 837 €	-1 931 731 €	41 172 €	2 034 716 €
Result of the year			337 000 €		46 685 €	
Revaluation building						
Net at 31/12/2013	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 890 559 €	46 685 €	2 418 401 €
Net at 01/01/2014	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 890 559 €	46 685 €	2 418 401 €
Result of the year					100 231 €	
Revaluation building						
Net at 31/12/2014	55 324 €	1 290 114 €	2 916 837 €	-1 843 874 €	100 231 €	2 518 632 €

The annual result is added at the next 1st January in the accumulated result.

6 CASH-FLOW STATEMENT AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

CASH-FLOW STATEMENT AT DECEMBER 31, 2014		
	2014	2013
Balance of activities	100 231	46 685
+/- Net endowment to depreciations and provisions	188 231	196 952
+ Impact résolution 11 & 12	-6 390	-48 955
+ Nett Value of assets sold	0	0
CAPACITY TO AUTOFINANCE	282 072	194 682
+/- Variation in the Working Capital requirement related to the activity	101 370	-34 527
NET FLUX OF CASHFLOW GENERATED BY THE ACTIVITY	383 441	160 154
- Outgoing related to the acquirements of assets	-166 202	-374 459
+/- Variation of loans and advances granted	0	8 720
NET FLUX OF CASHFLOW GENERATED BY TH INVESTMENT	-166 202	-365 739
VARIATION IN NET CASHFLOW	217 240	-205 585
OPENING CASH	1 526 335	1 731 919
CLOSING CASH	1 743 574	1 526 335
DIFFERENCE	0	0

E. 2013 and 2014 budget realization

	2013 Voted	2013 Realized	2014 Voted	2014 Realized
EXPENSES				
Active staff	1,232,971	1,244,046	1,254,930	1,304,917
Pension System	107,499	106,667	110,186	107,379
sub total staff costs	1,340,470	1,350,713	1,365,116	1,412,296
Running costs	66,162	75,652	67,521	88,209
Administrative costs	66,204	125,625	67,365	80,936
Communication costs	54,104	58,305	55,287	56,989
Meetings costs - CIML	77,746	92,210	88,991	100,524
Travel & accommodation costs	105,580	53,608	109,336	90,418
Miscellaneous	17,182	31,738	17,338	12,438
Special fund for developing count	35,000	0	35,000	13,561
sub total other expenses	421,978	437,137	440,838	443,075
Depreciations	110,178	147,624	116,718	176,371
Provision for retirement	40,000	48,348	40,000	11,620
Provision for uncollected funds	18,200	980	32,200	240
sub total depreciations & provisions	168,378	196,952	188,918	188,231
Total Expense	1,930,826	1,984,802	1,994,872	2,043,602
INCOME				
MS Contributions	1,764,000	1,778,000	1,932,000	1,960,000
CM Fees	79,800	95,200	79,800	93,800
Certificates Fees	70,000	65,310	70,000	78,169
Translation Center	15,000	1,400	15,000	0
Financial income	15,000	15,132	15,000	10,690
Other income	0	76,446	0	1,173
Total income	1,943,800	2,031,488	2,111,800	2,143,832
Result	12,974	46,686	116,928	100,231 -16697

Agenda item 5.1

AUDIT REPORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Some questions were received by the BIML concerning the 2014 audit. The questions, together with the BIML replies, are reproduced below.

- ***Note 1 indicates the auditor used IPSAS standards when available and IAS otherwise. It would be useful to have a notation in the audit indicating when IAS was used.***

The auditor responded that the IAS were primarily used for the revaluation of the building (fair value) and for some employees' benefits (provision for retirement).

This will be discussed further with the auditor to determine if it is possible or necessary, going forward, to include such notation in the report.

- ***The Balance Sheet shows at 39% increase in Member State Receivable from 2013 to 2014. It also shows a similar increase in Corresponding Member Receivables. We are not sure if this means fewer members are paying their assessments or if something else is at work.***

Clarification by the Secretariat would be useful.

The value shown in the Balance Sheet for the Member States is a net value and the detail is shown in Note 3. The gross Member States receivables have decreased slightly but, due to a decrease in the provision for doubtful debt, the net value shown in the balance sheet has increased. The reduction in doubtful debt is due to the fact that Cameroon was reinstated as a Member after repaying their outstanding arrears.

The value for the Corresponding Members does indeed reflect an increase in late payments for 2014 compared to 2013.

The BIML continues to monitor all payments and sends reminders on a regular basis to any Member who has not met their financial commitment to the Organization. Since 2012 the BIML has been applying a very clear policy for striking off any Members in arrears, as well as implementing a procedure whereby those struck off may be reinstated, subject to certain conditions.

Note 3 Member States balance analysis

Receivables	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
<u>Assets</u>		
Member States	232 476	238 561
Corresponding Members	47 398	34 201
Other clients	12 606	330
Provisions for doubtful debts	-102 000	-144 860
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Member States - Advance	-163 409	-70 000
Corresponding Members -	-37 891	-41 165
Total	-10 820	17 068

The provisions for doubtful debts of Members are the following:

Country	Provision au 31/12/2014	Provision au 31/12/2013
CAMEROUN	42 700 €	42 700 €
ETHIOPIE	42 500 €	42 700 €
LIBAN	42 500 €	42 700 €
BURKINA FASO	4 250 €	4 190 €
COMMORES	4 250 €	4 190 €
NICARAGUA	4 250 €	4 190 €
TADJIKISTAN	4 250 €	4 190 €
Total provisions	102 000 €	144 860 €

- ***Page 35 of the Audit is labeled “3 Execution of the Budget”. We request that in future audits, the “Charges” Section have an additional line indicating “Total Charges”. This will more easily allow tracking of the Net Operating Result at the bottom of the form.***

This item has been discussed with the auditor and will be included in future reports.

- ***Note 9, Other Payables Detailed shows an 88% increase in “Social Debts” over the year to 105,432EUR. Most of the increase is in Urssaf, which is undefined. Please provide clarification.***

The French URSSAF (Union de Recouvrement des Cotisations de Sécurité Sociale et d'Allocations Familiales, meaning the Organizations for the payment of social security and family benefit contributions) is a network of private organizations, created in 1960, whose main task is to collect the employee and employer social security contributions, which finance the Régime général (general account) of France's social security system, including state health insurance (“Assurance maladie” in France).

The method of invoicing was changed by URSSAF. The value in 2014 corresponds to a quarterly invoice, whereas the value in 2013 is monthly.

- ***Additionally, “Supplie[r]s” increased by 914% over the year to 71,503EUR without explanation. Please provide clarification.***

The majority of the change in this section is to account for the 50 000 euro provision, found in note 18, to cover potential expenses which have not yet been invoiced by New Zealand for the 2014 CIMAL Meeting. There are also outstanding commitments to several contractors for work contracted but not yet completed at the Bureau.

- ***Note 15, Running Costs Detail, indicates “Supplie[r]s” increased by 235% over the year to 17,715EUR. Please provide clarification of what Supplies is and why it increased.***

The increase in this line includes replacement of several outdated laptop computers, software and periphery equipment. Attempts were made to capitalize these items; however, this was not possible due to their low individual cost.

- Note 19, Travel and Accommodations. Travel nearly doubled over the year to 56,910EUR and the total increased by 68% to 90,418EUR. Please provide clarification.**

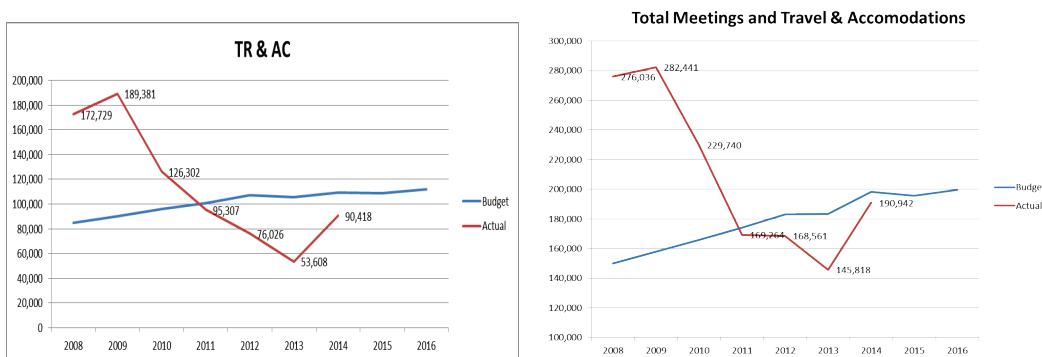
Expenses for Travel and Accommodations as well as Meetings are below budget (see charts below). As can be seen in the graphs the amount expensed for travel has been substantially reduced after 2010. Travel, accommodation and meeting costs are continually monitored. These expenses will vary from year to year as the location of many of the meetings alternate around the globe and the number of technical meetings is not predictable.

Some additional detail:

In 2013, the Director significantly limited his travel due to the need to be at the Bureau to oversee the renovation of the building and to monitor the progress on the website and IT systems. This intensive work has ended and in 2014 and the Director returned to his normal travel schedule.

In 2013, the CIML President was involved in winding down his very significant role in the UK and was only able to accept limited travel on behalf of the OIML. In 2014, now working part time for the UK, he was able to begin to travel normally on behalf of the OIML.

In 2014 there were a number of long haul airline flights to liaison and technical meetings in Asia. Also, travel by the BIML staff, Members of Honor, etc. to attend the CIML Meeting in New Zealand was an increased expense over 2013.



	2013 budget	2013 actual	2014 budget	2014 actual
Meetings	77,746	92,210	88,991	100,524
Trvl & Acom	105,580	53,608	109,336	90,418

Stephen Patoray
BIML Director



Agenda item 7.1

Report by the BIML on liaison activities

1 The BIPM

The interaction between the Bureau and the BIPM continues.

An area of current discussion was the backup servers being installed at the BIML. Plans had been communicated and coordinated between the two organizations, to ensure that in the future there would be the ability for both organizations to create off-site backups of all of their data.

Another area was World Metrology Day. For 2015 *Measurements and Light*, the poster was designed by the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA). Again in 2015 new records were set for hits, downloads and events posted.

The BIPM has kept the BIML informed of progress on its upcoming Visitor's Program. It has been agreed that the BIML will provide time for a session on its role in legal metrology during the time of participants visit to the BIPM.

The two organizations continue to share some travel/meeting responsibilities when appropriate.

The short and long term strategy for our organizations is an additional area of discussion which is ongoing between the BIML and the BIPM Directors and the CIMAL and the CIPM Presidents. There are many aspects of both organizations that can be incorporated into the strategy of each.

2 WTO TBT Committee

The OIML is an observer on the TBT Committee. A brief report on the activities of the OIML is generally made at each of its four-monthly meetings. The BIML participated in the TBT Committee meetings in March and June, and will also attend the last meeting of 2015 in November.

A "thematic session" is usually held on the day before each TBT Committee meeting, but the subject of these is often not of particular interest to the OIML, so the BIML does not usually attend them. The thematic session before the June's TBT Committee meeting appeared to concern mainly the seventh triennial review of the TBT Agreement, but when a report was made at the TBT Committee meeting itself, it became clear there had been a lot of interest in quality infrastructure in general and metrology in particular as part of this review. This subject will be followed carefully at the next meeting in November 2015.

3 ISO and the IEC

3.1 ISO/DEVCO

The BIML did not participate in the ISO/DEVCO meeting in September 2015 due to other commitments.

3.2 ISO/CASCO

The BIML actively participates in the work of ISO/CASCO and is a member of CASCO/STAR, the Strategic Alliance and Regulatory Group. The BIML is also represented in relevant CASCO working groups.

In the past year, ISO/CASCO/WG 44 developed the first Committee Draft for the revision of ISO-IEC 17025 *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*. Members of the OIML mirror group for WG 44 are invited to comment until 17 November 2015. According to the CASCO planning, the publication of the revised ISO-IEC 17025 is expected by the end of 2016.

Another CASCO working group of interest to OIML is the newly formed WG 46 on the issue of "verification versus validation". WG 46 will have its first meeting in November.

3.3 ISO/COPOLCO

Following the acceptance by ISO of the new work item proposal (NWIP) for a standard on unit pricing, which proposal had been developed by ISO/COPOLCO with participation of the BIML, ISO created project committee PC 294 *Guidance on unit pricing* to develop a guidance standard. Some of the Recommendations published by the OIML contain requirements for unit pricing (for instance for non-automatic weighing instruments). A first meeting of PC 294 is scheduled for November 2015 in Sydney.

3.4 IEC

No substantial liaison activities with the IEC have taken place in the past year.

The MoU between the OIML and the IEC is up for renewal. In the course of 2016, the BIML will take the initiative for the review of the MoU. This will also be a good occasion to draw up an undated list of liaisons between IEC and OIML technical committees.

4 ILAC and the IAF

On 16 October 2014 at the IAF-ILAC Joint General Assembly, held in Vancouver, Canada, a renewed MoU was signed by Mr. Peter Unger (ILAC Chair), Mr. Randy Dougherty (IAF Chair) and Mr. Peter Mason (CIMAL President). Compared to the 2010 version of the MoU, the amendments to the text are of an editorial nature. References to standards have been updated and the review period has been extended from three to five years.

Progress has been made with the following joint activities:

1. The revision of the joint OIML/ILAC publication *Guidelines for the determination of recalibration intervals of measuring equipment used in testing laboratories* (OIML D 10 / ILAC G 24). The joint OIML/ILAC project group started its activities.
2. The joint assessment procedure has been finalized. The main changes relate to the role of the BIML in MAA peer assessments. These are no longer organized by the BIML and the BIML

is no longer financially involved. The role of the BIML is now to monitor the peer assessment process.

4 Other liaisons

4.1 Codex Alimentarius

The BIML did not participate in any meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission or its Committees in the past year. Also, no progress could be made with aligning the definitions in OIML R 87:2004 *Quantity of product in prepackages* with those in Codex STAN-1:1985 on labeling of food products. This is still under discussion in OIML TC 6.

The Codex Committee on processed fruits and vegetables (CCPFV) had been discussing a draft, prepared by France, on drained weight and sampling. However, the discussion was put on hold, pending the outcome of the revision of OIML R 87 in OIML TC 6.

4.2 UNIDO

The BIML has been working closely with UNIDO on a brochure on the results of the AFRIMETS legal metrology school which was held in Tunis in October 2014. It is hoped that this will be completed in October 2015.

The BIML again participated in a training event organized by UNIDO in the past year – a Regional trade capacity building program for LDCs held in Maputo in March 2015. This event was held in conjunction with the annual DCMAS meeting (see 4.4).

Meetings have been held with UNIDO on two other occasions in 2015 to examine progress on projects and to plan for joint activities in the future.

4.3 International Trade Centre (ITC)

There have been no activities with the ITC this year, although discussions were held in association with the DCMAS meeting (see 4.4).

4.4 DCMAS Network

The BIML attended the annual meeting of the *Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries*, held in Maputo in March 2015 in association with the UNIDO training event mentioned in 4.2. As last year, this was a very effective way of making use of the presence of representatives from the international organizations involved in quality infrastructure work to present the complementarity of their work. The annual meeting of this Network is an opportunity for its member organizations to update each other on regional events of potential interest other members and to discuss projects for future cooperation. The BIPM took on the secretariat of the group for 2015-2016, to be followed by the OIML in 2016-2017.

4.5 ACP-EU-TBT Program

This Program, based in Brussels, aims to improve competitiveness and access to export markets for countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. They were a major funding partner in the 2014 AFRIMETS legal metrology school. The BIML visited their offices in September 2015 to explain the OIML to a new member of the Programme. Possible cooperation was also discussed, as was participation in the CEEMS seminar held in association with the 50th CIML Meeting.



Agenda item 7.2

Report from the BIPM

Report from the BIPM to the 50th CIMP

The **international bureau of weights and measures** (BIPM) is an intergovernmental organization established by the Metre Convention, through which Member States act together on matters related to measurement science and measurement standards. There are currently 55 Member States and a further 40 Associated States and Economies who participate in the activities of the BIPM. **The mission of the BIPM is to ensure and promote the global comparability of measurements, including the provision of the basis for a high-level coherent international system of units for:**

- Scientific discovery and innovation,
- Industrial manufacturing and international trade,
- Sustaining the quality of life and the global environment.

The unique role of the BIPM is based on its international and neutral character enabling it:

- To coordinate the realization and improvement of the world-wide measurement system to ensure that it delivers accurate and comparable measurement results.
- To undertake in its laboratories scientific and technical activities in support of this system that are more efficiently carried out on behalf of Member States.
- To promote the importance of metrology to science, industry and society, in particular through collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations and international bodies and in international fora.

The unique role of the BIPM enables it to achieve its mission by developing the technical and organizational infrastructure of the International System of units (SI) as the basis for the world-wide traceability of measurement results. This is achieved both through technical activities in its laboratories and through coordination activities.

News and developments

We have welcomed two new Member States this year. The Republic of Lithuania, an Associate since 2001, acceded and became a full Member State on the 16th April 2015. The United Arab Emirates also became a Member State of the BIPM, acceding on the 27th April 2015. Unfortunately, having failed to pay subscription for three years, Sri Lanka was excluded as an Associate at the end of 2014, and the Dominican Republic, a Member State with whom the BIPM had concluded a rescheduling arrangement for the repayment of outstanding arrears, was also excluded at the end of 2014 due to its failure to maintain payments in accordance with that arrangement.

The 25th CGPM was held in November 2014

Five Resolutions were adopted, addressing the revision of the International System of Units, the SI, the election of the CIPM, addressing the BIPM Pension Fund, the Dotation of the BIPM for the years 2016-2019, and the review of the CIPM MRA. The Resolutions are available on the BIPM website.

Redefinition – the revision of the SI

Work towards redefinition continues new definitions of the kilogram, ampere, kelvin, and mole in terms of fixed numerical values of the Planck constant, elementary charge, Boltzmann constant, and Avogadro constant, respectively continues. The scientific results have converged such that the expectation remains that redefinition will occur at the General Conference (CGPM) in 2018. Work is advanced on the new *mise en pratiques*, that is the set of instructions that allows the definition to be realized in practice at the highest level.

The 9th edition of the SI brochure is being finalised in anticipation of redefinition and is either opened for consultation (for some chapters), or will shortly be (for the remainder).

CIPM Changes

The 25th CGPM saw the introduction of a new process of election for CIPM Members. Members are now elected to a term that begins at the first CIPM meeting to take place no later than six months after the CGPM meeting at which they are elected, and ends at the beginning of the CIPM meeting that follows the next meeting of the CGPM. The elections resulted in seven Members who had not previously been on the CIPM. Full details are available on the BIPM website.

CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement (CIPM MRA) and the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB)

The Mutual Recognition Arrangement of national measurement standards and of calibration and measurement certificates issued by National Metrology Institutes (CIPM MRA) The CIPM MRA has been signed by the representatives of 98 institutes – from 55 Member States, 40 Associates of the CGPM, and 4 international organizations – and covers a further 152 institutes designated by the signatory bodies. After some 15 years and following on from Resolution 5 adopted at the General Conference in 2014 the CIPM MRA is to undergo a review of its implementation and operation. Preparatory work is well advanced and a dedicated web page has been established. The NMI Directors meeting scheduled for 13 and 14 October 2015 is dedicated to the issue, and will establish the formal working group under the chairmanship of the CIPM President to conduct the review. The review is expected to take around one year.

BIPM workshops

The BIPM hosted a two day Workshop on Global to Urban Scale Carbon Measurements on the 30 June and 1 July 2015. The aims of the workshop were to identify requirements for advanced measurements, standards, reference data, and instrument comparisons for carbon measurement and other related climate variables to enable a complete global monitoring system for greenhouse gases to be operational and useful for validated greenhouse gas flux and emission calculations and for the verification of emission inventories. Furthermore, approaches to be undertaken for the development of an international roadmap for standards, reference data, and instrument comparisons for global greenhouse gas measurements and other related climate variables and greenhouse gas emission inventories were explored. Abstracts and presentations are available on line. This workshop, and a JCGM workshop on the GUM also held in June, were landmark for the BIPM in that for the first time the main plenary sessions were webcast live. These webcasts are also available on the BIPM webpages.

Working with OIML/BIML

Collaboration with OIML continues to be very good. The World Metrology Day joint initiative has become an excellent tool for raising awareness of metrology. The theme for 2015 is aligned with the UNESCO International Year of Light and Light based technologies, with the strapline ‘Measurements and light’. Yet again we achieved record participation, with 36 countries organising events, and 24 versions of the poster produced by participating institutes, in addition to the formal English and French versions produced by the team. The theme for 2016 has been chosen (‘Measurements in a dynamic world’) and design work on the 2016 poster, overseen jointly by the two organisations, has begun in collaboration with VNIIMS in Russia. BIPM and OIML work alongside each other in a wide range of forums, including the quadripartite arrangement with ILAC and ISO, in the working groups of the JCGM, in the DCMAS Network where we are jointly looking to overhaul the dedicated website, and more recently within the ISO CASCO WG44 looking at the revision of ISO/IEC 17025. The two organisations also collaborate closely in terms of achieving the maximum impact in terms of raising the profile of metrology. When one or other organisation is unable to attend important meetings, the other organisation presents or speaks on their behalf. In the last year this approach has been used at, for example, the WTO TBT Committee, at a dedicated seminar for WTO trade negotiators on conformity assessment, at the ACP EU TBT meeting and at an awareness raising event in Kazakhstan. Following discussions with the OIML President and the BIML Director the OIML the BIPM will offer participants on the

new BIPM training courses developed under the BIPM Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer Programme (see below) the opportunity to attend BIML for a day to hear first-hand how the key elements of the work of the international legal metrology community.

BIPM capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer Programme

It is recognised that all advanced nations already participate in the activities of the BIPM. Many Member States and Associates who have joined recently have emerging metrology systems, and that will be the case for all future potential participants. A proposal for a dedicated BIPM Visitor Programme aimed at helping those with emerging metrology systems engage effectively in the international system did not receive the consensus needed to increase the BIPM budget to fund the VP. However the ideas and principles were widely supported by many Member States. Consequently the Resolution addressing the BIPM funding was amended to encourage Member States, as well as international organizations, private organizations and foundations to support specific BIPM mission-related activities, particularly those that facilitate participation in the activities of the BIPM by those countries without well-developed metrology infrastructure. Building on the discussions at the CGPM the BIPM has since developed a Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer Programme (BIPM CBKT). The activities are opened for support by voluntary contributions. The programme aims to enhance engagement from Member States and Associates with emerging metrology systems, and to aid wider sharing of the workload of operating the CIPM MRA. The programme offers a 'Menu' of possible activities allowing donors to focus their support on those they consider most worthwhile. Funding has already been secured (from NIST in the USA) to enable the BIPM to run two training courses (including financial support for the participant costs). The first is scheduled for late 2016 aimed at new and potential technical committee and working group chairs, and the second is scheduled for late 2017 and is aimed at those newly engaged in the CIPM MRA. Full details will be given at the OIML CEES Seminar.

BIPM Work Programme 2016-2019

The BIPM will begin a new four year Work Programme in January 2016. For the first time detailed resource per project information has been provided, along with clear deliverables. The development of this WP followed a more rigorous and formal consultation process than had been the case historically. As a consequence it was approved without changes at the CGPM. The WP is openly available on the BIPM website.

BIPM changes

Following the retirement of Dr. Claudine Thomas, the KCDB Coordinator role has been taken over by Dr. Susanne Picard. The Mass and Electricity Departments were merged in October 2015 to form a single Physical Metrology Department headed by Dr. Michael Stock.



Agenda item 7.2

EURAMET Report

EURAMET – The European Association of National Metrology Institutes: The Gateway to Europe's Integrated Metrology Community

EURAMET e.V. is the European Association of National Metrology Institutes. Our members are the National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) of Europe; associated members are Designated Institutes (DIs). Our offices are located in Braunschweig, Germany and Teddington, UK. EURAMET is a non-profit association under German law and responsible for the tasks as Regional Metrol-ogy Organisation of Europe.

Mission

EURAMET's mission is to develop and disseminate an integrated and cost effective measure-ment infrastructure for Europe taking into account the needs of end users in industry, academia and government. Our goal is to ensure that the European measurement infrastructure is interna-tionally competitive and recognised, is based on robust and excellent science and through col-laboration is able to support our members in meeting their national requirements.

The services and research programmes EURAMET provide contribute to harmonisation and innovation in metrology to advance areas such as industrial competitiveness, health and quality for life, sustainability, international trade, regulation, and European integration.

Network

EURAMET brings together world-leading capabilities from metrology laboratories across Europe. Our strong network, currently consisting of 37 members (European National Metrology Institutes) and 77 associates (the IRMM (EC) and 76 Designated Institutes) and various partner organisations (such as international organisations) enables stakeholders to profit on a national, European and worldwide level.

Our members provide measurement services in:

- Acoustics, ultrasound and vibration
- Electricity and magnetism
- Flow
- Ionising radiation
- Length
- Mass and related quantities
- Metrology in chemistry
- Photometry and radiometry
- Thermometry
- Time and frequency

Services

EURAMET coordinates, on behalf of its members, the activities to support the international rec-ognition of National Measurement Standards and related Calibration and Measurement Capa-bilities (CIPM MRA) and facilitates collaboration among members in the areas of research, traceability, facilities and other measurement-related activities.

Cooperation in national measurement standards:

- Facilitating traceability to the International System of Units SI
- Supporting International recognition via the CIPM MRA

Cooperation in research & development in metrology:

- Supporting the research projects of Technical Committees
- Implementing European Metrology Research Programmes

Infrastructural support and knowledge transfer:

- Facilitating national metrology infrastructure development
- Cooperation with the European Commission in development programmes

Policy advice, liaison activities and awareness raising:

- Cooperation with European organisations in quality infrastructure such as standardisation
- Strengthening links to the European Commission
- Supporting, attending and organising metrology congresses and symposia

Legal Metrology

Besides scientific and industrial metrology, many EURAMET member NMIs also have the responsibility for legal metrology. WELMEC, the European Cooperation in Legal Metrology, whose principle aim is to establish a harmonised and consistent approach to European legal metrology is, therefore an important partner organisation. EURAMET and WELMEC work together on topics such as: the development of guidance documents, the exchange of expertise for efficient execution of metrological projects and the arrangement of pertinent activities including conferences, seminars, workshops, training courses, etc.

European Metrology Research Programmes

EURAMET is responsible for the development and implementation of two European metrology research programmes, EMRP and EMPIR, with more than 100 running joint research projects in progress.

The programmes, jointly funded by the participating EURAMET member countries and the European Union, support the research collaboration of European metrology institutes, industrial organisations and academia thereby increasing research impact and reducing duplication of work. Areas covered by the metrology programmes are:

- Fundamental scientific
- Grand challenges incl. Energy, Environment and Health
- Industrial Innovation
- Technology-transfer projects
- R&D for standardization
- R&D for measurement capabilities
- Capacity building projects.

EURAMET Organisation

EURAMET is legally represented by a Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons. Governance, development and implementation of the strategy are managed by the Board of Directors.

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The General Assembly is the highest authority and decision making body of EURAMET. Each member is represented by a Delegate.

The tasks of the 12 Technical Committees are coordinated with the aim of facilitating the traceability of measurements, coordination of interlaboratory comparisons, coordination of research projects and consultation between members.

The EMPIR Committee is the decision making body for all matters concerning the execution of the Metrology Research Programmes.

EURAMET is happy to count on the support of its own Research Council. It is the advisory board in matters related to the Metrology Research Programmes. It is composed by representatives from stakeholders in research and politics.

The EURAMET Secretariat and the Management Support Unit (MSU) are permanent bodies responsible for management of EURAMET and the implementation of the Metrology Research Programmes respectively.



Agenda item 7.2

Liaison report: IAF Update



IAF Liaison Report to CIML September 2015

1. IAF Membership

The number of IAF members now totals 97, with 71 Accreditation Body Members, 18 Association Members, 6 Regional Groups with Special Recognition: AFRAC (African Accreditation Cooperation), ARAC (ARAB Accreditation Cooperation), EA (European Cooperation for Accreditation), IAAC (Inter American Accreditation Cooperation), PAC (Pacific Accreditation Cooperation) and SADCA (Southern African Development Community in Accreditation) and 2 Observers. A number of other applications are on hand.

2. IAF Directors

The current IAF Directors are Mr Randy Dougherty (ANAB), the IAF Chairman; Mr Xiao Jianhua (CNAS), IAF Vice-Chair; Dr Thomas Facklam (DAkkS), the Director representing Accreditation Body Members located in high income economies; Mr Vu Xuan Thuy (BoA), the Director representing Accreditation Body Members located in low and medium income economies); Mr Trevor Nash (ABCB), the Director representing Conformity Assessment Body Association Members; and Mr Martin Stadler (BDI), representing Industry and User Association Members.

Mr Dougherty, Mr Xiao and Dr Facklam will complete their second of two possible terms at the 2015 General Assembly meeting, and Mr Stadler his first.

3. IAF Committee Chairs

The current Chairs of the decision making committees are: Mr Steve Keeling (JAS-ANZ), Chair of the MLA Committee; Mr Ekanit Romyanon (NSC Thailand), Chair of the Technical Committee (TC); and Mr Jon Murthy (UKAS), Chair of the Communications and Marketing Committee. Mr Fabián Hernández Colotla (EMA), Chair of the Development Support Committee (DSC), resigned effective 01 September 2015, and a replacement Chair is currently being sought. The current Chairs of the Advisory Committees are: Dr Thomas Facklam (DAkkS, and Director, High Income Economies); and Mr. Vu Thuy (BoA and Director, Low Income Economies), Co-Chairs of the Accreditation Body Information Exchange Group (ABIEG); Mr Martin Stadler (BDI), Chair of the User Advisory Committee (UAC); and Mr Trevor Nash (ABCB), Chair of the Conformity Assessment Body Advisory Committee (CABAC).

4. IAF Financial Oversight Committee (FOC)

The current members of the Financial Oversight Committee are: Mr Marcos Oliveira (CGCRE, Chair), and Dr Eric Janssens (EOQ, Member). Mr Oliveira will complete his third two-year term out of a possible three, and Dr Janssens will complete his second two-year term out of a possible three, at the end of 2016. Dr. Tikkanen's second term was set to expire at the end of

2015; however she stepped down as of 11 Feb. 2015, leaving one vacancy for an AB Member. A replacement is currently being sought.

5. 2014 Joint IAF-ILAC Mid-Term Meetings

The 2015 Joint IAF-ILAC Mid-Term Meetings were held in Frankfurt, Germany on 09-16 April.

Strategic Plan: The current Strategic Plan was approved July 2014. During the Joint Annual IAF-ILAC meetings in Vancouver in Oct. 2014, a Roadmap for implementation was developed, with leads and champions being assigned for each Strategic Direction and Action. Activities to date and those planned for each Strategic Direction and Strategic Action were discussed during the Frankfurt 2015 meetings. The Roadmap was subsequently updated and will be further reviewed at the 2015 Joint IAF-ILAC Annual Meetings in Milan.

Progress Joint Work Harmonization Task Force: The Joint Work Harmonization Task Force presented their final report to the Oct. 2014 meetings of the Joint Executive Committees (JEC) and the Joint General Assembly. Key issues and recommendations arising out of the work of the Task Force were highlighted and it was agreed that the JEC would assume responsibility for furtherance of this work, and that implementation would be a combined effort between IAF and ILAC and the Regions.

An IAF EC Task Force met during the April meetings in Frankfurt to discuss potential revisions to IAF documentation, including IAF PL2: Bylaws of the International Accreditation Forum Inc., IAF PL5: Structure of the International Accreditation Forum Inc., and IAF PL6: IAF Memorandum of Understanding, to better document the role of the Regions in IAF. Proposed revisions to these documents have now been sent to all IAF Members for 60-day comment. A JEC Task Force will meet in Milan to continue related discussions.

Database of Accredited Certifications: Following the termination of the ISO database project, IAF formed a Task Force to examine the potential for an IAF database of accredited certifications. The Task Force developed a set of draft principles that must be met for the project to proceed, and these were provided to all IAF Members for a comment period ending 07 April 2015. Results were reported at the Frankfurt 2015 Meetings. The Task Force has since met to refine the draft principles and its progress will be reported in Milan.

Draft Resolution(s) for Joint IAF/ILAC 2015 Annual Meetings: At its meeting in Frankfurt, the IAF Technical Committee developed a draft resolution for the 2015 IAF General Assembly as follows:

The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Technical Committee, resolved to endorse the next revision of ISO/IEC 27006:2011: Information technology -- Security techniques -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems, as a normative document.

The General Assembly further agreed that the transition period for the next revision of ISO/IEC 27006:2011 will be two years from the date of publication.

6. Second OECD Meeting of International Organizations

On 17 April, OECD held its second meeting of International Organizations, 'Fostering the Contribution of International Organisations to Better Rules of Globalisation'. IAF was represented by the IAF Chair, who gave a presentation on IAF and ILAC's structures, processes and contributions to trade facilitation.

7. World Accreditation Day 2015 and 2016

June 9th marked World Accreditation Day, a global initiative jointly established by IAF and ILAC to raise awareness of the importance of accreditation-related activities. World Accreditation Day is celebrated across the world with the hosting of national events, seminars, and press and media coverage, to communicate the value of accreditation to government, regulators and the leaders of the business community. The agreed 2015 theme was "Accreditation: Supporting the Delivery of Health and Social Care".

The agreed theme for 2016 is "Accreditation: A global tool to support public policy".

8. Development/Revision of IAF Documents

Progress in the development of new, and revision of existing, publicly available IAF documents since October 2014 is detailed in Annex 1.

Twenty-one new/or revised documents were published since Vancouver, seven were sent for 60-day comment, ten were balloted, and a number of others are at the Working Group or Task Force stage. The twenty-one includes two MoUs that were updated, and one Communiqué that was re-issued. Three documents were withdrawn during this time.

Published documents may be found on the IAF website under [iaf.nu](#), Publications, and are available free of charge.

9. Signing of Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements**IAF-ILAC-IEC MoU**

The current IAF-ILAC-IEC MoU is under review. It is hoped that the updated MoU can be signed in October 2015.

Copies of all signed MOU's and Agreements are available on the IAF website under Publications, Documents for General Information.

10. Issuing of Communiqués

The 2009 version of the Joint IAF-ILAC-ISO 15189 Communiqué was updated to reflect the 2012 version of ISO 15189 and was signed by the Chairs of IAF and ILAC and the ISO Secretary General in January 2015.

The two joint ISO-IAF communiques, Implementation of accredited certification to ISO 9001:2008 and Migration to ISO 14001:2004, will be re-issued following the publication of the revised standards.

Copies of all Communiqués are available on the IAF website under Publications, Communiqués.

11. Social Media Channels

IAF has recently joined Twitter. To receive the latest IAF news, including information on publications, events, meetings, liaison activities and member news follow **@IAF_GLOBAL**.

12. 2015 IAF-ILAC Joint Annual Meetings – Milan, Italy

ACCREDIA will host the 2015 Joint IAF-ILAC Annual Meetings in Milan, Italy from 28 October – 06 November at the Milan Marriott Hotel. Details regarding registration may be found at <http://www.iafilac2015.org/>.

13. Future IAF and ILAC Joint Meetings

The 2016 Joint IAF-ILAC Mid-Term Meetings will be held from 30 March – 05 April at Le Méridien Parkhotel in Frankfurt, Germany.

An invitation has been accepted from NABCB and NABL (India) to host the 2016 IAF-ILAC Joint Annual Meetings from 26 October to 4 November at the JW Marriott Hotel New Delhi Aerocity in New Delhi, India.

During the 2015 Joint IAF-ILAC Mid-Term Meetings, a decision was made by the Joint Executive Committee to transition to IAF and ILAC hosting all future meetings.

Links to registration information, including registration and accommodation details, will be posted on the IAF website (iaf.nu), under News & Events, Annual meetings for all meetings, when available.

For further information about IAF please go to the IAF web site (iaf.nu), or contact the Secretariat at secretary@iaf.nu.

Prepared by the IAF Secretary 04 September 2015.

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 5 of 10

Annex 1

Status – Revision of Existing/Development of New IAF Public Documents
(Time Period: 08 Oct. 2014 – 04 Sept. 2015)*

Document Reference	Responsible Committee	Status
Policy Documents (PL Series)		
IAF Charter 2001	Executive Committee	
IAF PL 1:2009 Code of Conduct for Members of the IAF	Executive Committee	
IAF PL 2:2009 Bylaws of the International Accreditation Forum Inc.	Executive Committee	Revised document sent for 60-day comment to all IAF Members 06 Aug. 2015, closing 05 Oct. 2015.
IAF PL 3:2009 Policy and Procedure for Expansion of the Scope of the MLA	Executive Committee (MLAC & TC for technical content)	
IAF PL 4:2009 Rules for IAF Membership Fees	Executive Committee	
IAF PL 5:2014 Structure of the International Accreditation Forum Inc.	Executive Committee	Document sent for 60-day comment period to all IAF Members 24 July 2015; closing 24 Sept. 2015.
IAF PL 6:2015 IAF Memorandum of Understanding	Executive Committee	60-day comment period to all IAF Members closed 22 Sept. 2014; comments to TF Convener and Members 24 Sept. 2014. Document status reviewed during Oct. 2014 EC meeting. Approval to ballot received 23 Mar. 2015. Ballot closed 23 Apr. Approval to publish received 02 May. Issue 5 published 04 May 2015. Sent for 60-day comment period to all IAF Members 05 Aug. 2015, closing 05 October 2015.
IAF PL7:2015 Quality Manual	Executive Committee	Issue 2, Version 1 revised to include new IAF Mission and Vision statements in IAF Strategic Plan; approval to publish received 13 Oct. 2014. Published 05 Feb. 2015 as Issue 2, Version 2.
Multilateral Recognition Arrangement Documents (ML Series)		
IAF ML 1:2011 Procedure for Exchange of Documentation among IAF MLA Accreditation Bodies	MLA Committee	Sent for 60-day comment to all members 14 August 2015; closing 14 October 2015.
IAF ML 2:2011 General Principles on Use of the IAF MLA Mark	MLA Committee	
IAF ML 3:2012 Guidance for responding to Inquiries on Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Signatory Equivalence and on the Acceptance of Certification Documents	MLA Committee	
IAF ML 4: 2015 MLA Policies and Procedures for a Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) on the Level of Single Accreditation Bodies and on the Level	MLA Committee	Approval by MLA Chair for Version 2 (minor editorial changes to boilerplate) received 18 Jan. 2015. Issue 7,

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 6 of 10

of Regional Groups		Version 2 published 19 Jan. 2015.
IAF ML 5:2008 Procedure for IAF Listing of Foreign Critical Locations (FCLs)/Foreign Premises (FPs)	MLA Committee	Withdrawn 29 July 2015, as tool referenced is no longer used.
IAF Guidance Documents (GD Series)		
IAF GD 5:2006 Guidance on ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996	Technical Committee	To be withdrawn after completion of 17065 transition period (15 Sept. 2015).
IAF GD 24:2009 Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC 17024:2003	Technical Committee	Withdrawn 04 July 2015 following completion of the 17024 transition period.
IAF Informative Documents (ID Series)		
IAF ID 1: 2014 IAF Informative Document for QMS and EMS Scopes of Accreditation	Technical Committee	
IAF ID 3: 2011 Informative Document for Management of Extraordinary Events or Circumstances Affecting AB's, CAB's and Certified Organizations	Technical Committee	
IAF ID 4:2012 Market Surveillance Visits to Certified Organizations	Technical Committee	
IAF ID 6: 2014 Information on the Transition of ISO/IEC 17024: 2003 to ISO/IEC 17024: 2012	Technical Committee	Withdrawn 04 July 2015 following completion of the 17024 transition period.
IAF ID 7: 2014 Informative Document for the Transition of Product Certification Bodies to ISO/IEC 17065: 2012 from ISO/IEC Guide 65: 1996	Technical Committee	
IAF ID 8: 2014 Informative Document for the Transition of Food Safety Management Systems Accreditation to ISO/TS 22003:2013 from ISO/TS 22003:2007.	Technical Committee	
IAF ID 9:2015 Transition Planning Guidance for ISO 9001: 2015	Technical Committee	Second 30-day ballot closed 30 Dec. 2014. Comments to Task Force Co-Conveners 30 Dec. 2014. Approval to publish received 07 Jan. 2015. New document published 12 Jan. 2015.
IAF ID 10:2015 Transition Planning Guidance for ISO 14001: 2015	Technical Committee	Approval for ballot received 12 Jan. 2015. 30-day ballot closed 13 Feb. 2015. Comments to Task Force Co-Conveners for consideration 13 Feb. 2015. Final OK to publish received 26 Feb. 2015; new document published 27 Feb. 2015.
IAF ID 11:2015 Information on the Transition of Management System Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17021-1: 2015 from ISO/IEC 17021:2011	Technical Committee	Approval for ballot received 11 Dec. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 06 Feb. 2015. Comments referred to Acting Task Force Convener for consideration 06 Feb. 2015. OK to publish received 09 Mar. 2015. New document published 06 Mar. 2015.
IAF Mandatory Documents (MD Series)		
IAF MD 1:2007 Certification of Multiple Sites Based on Sampling	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 2:2007 Transfer of Accredited Certification of Management Systems	Technical Committee	

IAF Liaison Report to CIML 04 September 2015

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 7 of 10

IAF MD 3:2008 Advanced Surveillance and Recertification Procedures (ASRP)	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 4:2008 Use of Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques ("CAAT") for Accredited Certification of Management Systems	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 5:2015 Determination of Audit Time of Quality and Environmental Management Systems	Technical Committee	Approval to ballot received 12 Nov. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 18 Dec. 2014. Comments to TF Co-Conveners 19 Dec. 2014. Final approval to publish received 25 May 2015. Revised document published 09 June 2015.
IAF MD 6:2014 Application of ISO 14065:2013	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 7:2010 Harmonization of Sanctions	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 8:2015 Application of ISO/IEC 17011 in the Field of Medical Device Quality Management Systems (ISO 13485)	Technical Committee	Approval to ballot received 20 Oct. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 06 Dec. 2014. Comments to Co-Conveners 08 Dec. 2014. Approval to publish received 11 Dec. 2014. Revised document (Issue 2) published 08 Jan. 2015.
IAF MD 9:2015 Application of ISO/IEC 17021 in Medical Device Quality Management Systems (ISO 13485)	Technical Committee	Approval to ballot received 20 Oct. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 06 Dec. 2014. Comments to Co-Conveners 08 Dec. 2014. Approval to publish received 07 Jan. 2014. Revised document (Issue 2) published 08 Jan. 2015.
IAF MD 10:2013 IAF Mandatory Document for Assessment of Certification Body Management of Competence in Accordance with ISO/IEC 17021: 2011	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 11:2013 IAF Mandatory Document for Application of ISO/IEC 17021 for Audits of Integrated Management Systems (IMS)	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 12:2013 Assessment of Certification Activities for Cross-Frontier Accreditation	Technical Committee	Sent to IAF Members 14 Aug. 2015 for 60-day comment period closing 14 Oct. 2015.
IAF MD13: 2015 Knowledge Requirements for Accreditation Bodies Auditing and Certifying ISMS Systems (ISO/IEC 27001)	Technical Committee	Approval by TC Chair for Version 2 (minor editorial change to correct issue date) received 18 Jan. 2015. Issue 1, Version 2 published 19 Jan. 2015.
IAF MD 14: 2014 Application of ISO/IEC 17011 in GHG Validation and Verification (ISO 14065: 2013)	Technical Committee	
IAF MD 15: 2014 IAF Mandatory Document for the Collection of Data to Provide Indicators of Management System Certification Bodies' Performance	Technical Committee	
IAF MD16: 2015 Application of ISO/IEC 17011 for the Accreditation of Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) Certification Bodies	Technical Committee	Approval by TC Chair for Version 2 (change to application date to align with ISO/TS 22003:2013 – Food Safety Management Systems – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems) received 18

IAF Liaison Report to CIML 04 September 2015

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 8 of 10

		Jan. 2015. Issue 1, Version 2 published 19 Jan. 2015.
IAF MD17: 2015 Witnessing Activities for the Accreditation of Management Systems Certification Bodies	Technical Committee	Approval to ballot received 11 Oct. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 27 Nov. 2014. Comments to Co-Conveners 29 Nov. 2014. Issue 1 published 07 Jan. 2015. A minor editorial revision resulted in publication of Issue 1, Version 2 on 09 Jan. 2015.
IAF MD18:2015 Application of ISO/IEC 17021: 2011 in the Service Management Sector (ISO/IEC 20000-1)	Technical Committee	30-day ballot closed 07 Oct. 2014. Comments to Convener 07 Oct. 2014. Agreement to publish received 07 Jan. 2014. New document published 08 Jan. 2015.
IAF MDX:201X Generic Competence for AB Assessors: Application to ISO/IEC 17011	Technical Committee	60-day comment period closed 13 July 2015. Results sent to Co-Convenors 16 July 2015.
IAF MDX:201X IAF Mandatory Document For Certification of a Management System operated by a Multi-Site Organization (which does not meet the IAF MD 1 eligibility criteria for sampling)	Technical Committee	60-day comment period closed 13 July 2015. Results sent to Convener 17 July 2015.
IAF Procedures Documents (PR Series)		
IAF PR 1:2007 Procedure for the Investigation and Resolution of Complaints	Executive Committee	60-day comment period closed 18 Aug. 2014; results to TF Convener 18 Aug. 2014. 30-day ballot closed 13 July. Results sent to Convener 13 July. Approval to publish received 15 July. Revised document published 27 July 2015.
IAF PR 2:2012 General Procedures for the Development of IAF Documents	Executive Committee	
IAF PR 3:2005 Procedures for IAF General Assembly Meetings	Executive Committee	
IAF PR 4:2014 Structure of the IAF MLA and List of Endorsed Normative Documents	Executive (MLAC for technical content)	OK to publish received 30 Sept. 2014. Oct. GA Resolution to extend MLA to GHG 17 Oct. 2014 resulted in further revision. Revised document to IAF EC 07 Nov. 2014 for review/ agreement to publish. Second OK to publish received 12 Nov. 2014. Revised document published 13 Nov. 2014.
IAF PR 5:2006 Procedure for Handling Applications for Membership in IAF	Executive Committee	
IAF PR 6:2011 Assignment of IAF Liaisons	Executive Committee	
IAF-ILAC Joint Publications (A Series)		
IAF/ILAC A1: 02/2014 IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Requirements and Procedures for Evaluation of a Regional Group	MLA Committee (JWGA)	
IAF/ILAC A2: 02/2014 IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Requirements and Procedures for Evaluation of a Single Accreditation Body	MLA Committee (JWGA)	

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 9 of 10

IAF/ILAC A3:01/2013 IAF/ILAC Multilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Narrative Framework for Reporting on the Performance of an Accreditation Body (AB) - A Tool for the Evaluation Process	MLA Committee (JWGA)	
IAF/ILAC A5: 11/2013 IAF/ILAC Multi-Lateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Arrangements): Application of ISO/IEC 17011:2004	TC Committee (JWGA)	
IAF/ILAC A6: 02/2015 Approval Process for IAF/ILAC A-Series Documents	Joint Executive Committee	Status reviewed at JEC in Oct 2014. Sent to IAF and ILAC Members for 30-day ballot 21 Jan. 2015. Ballot closed 21 Feb. 2015. Comments to Co-Conveners 21 Feb. 2014. Agreement to publish received 24 Feb. 2014. New document published 25 Feb. 2015.
Documents for General Information		
Application for Membership in IAF	IAF Secretary	
Application for Special Recognition by IAF	IAF Secretary	
IAF Public Document Responsibility: Apr. 2015	IAF Secretary	Document status reviewed and changes agreed 14 Apr. 2015. Revision 8 published 23 Apr. 2015.
IAF Representatives, Contacts and Liaisons: June 2015	IAF Secretary	Document status reviewed and changes agreed 14 Apr. 2015. Revision 5 published 11 June 2015.
IAF Strategic Plan 2015 - 2019	Executive Committee	
Memoranda of Understanding Signed by IAF		
IAF-ILAC Agreement on Closer Cooperation (October 25, 2012)	Executive Committee	
IAF-ILAC-IEC Memorandum of Understanding (October 25, 2012)	Executive Committee	Revised MoU sent 25 May to IAF and ILAC Members for comment period ending 15 June. Proposed changes forwarded to IEC 23 July 2015.
IAF-ILAC-ITU Memorandum of Understanding (May 14, 2012)	Executive Committee	
IAF-ILAC-OIML Memorandum of Understanding (October 16, 2014)	Executive Committee	Revised MoU signed during JGA in Vancouver, and published 24 Oct. 2014.
IAF-GLOBALG.A.P Memorandum of Understanding (May 29, 2009)	Executive Committee	
IAF-ILAC-ISO Memorandum of Understanding (April 10, 2014)	Executive Committee	
IAF-ILAC-UNIDO Memorandum of Understanding (October 16, 2014)	Executive Committee	Revised MoU signed during JGA in Vancouver, and published 24 Oct. 2014.
Communiqués Signed by IAF		
Joint IAF-ILAC-ISO Communiqué on the Management system requirements of ISO 15189:2007 - Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality and competence (and related press release)	Members of the JSG ISO-IAF-ILAC	Proposed editorial revisions to Communiqué and press release referred to IAF and ILAC ECs for consideration 24 Nov. 2014. Additional edit proposed by TC 176 18 Dec. 2014. Accepted by ILAC Chair 20 Dec.

IAF Liaison Report to CIML 04 September 2015

International Accreditation Forum, Inc.

BD-15-007

IAF Liaison Report to CIML

Page 10 of 10

		2014 and IAF Chair 08 Jan. 2015. Published 16 Feb. 2015.
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* Reflects documents at the 60-day comment to all IAF Members and 30-day ballot to all IAF Members stages, and activities since the 2014 Joint Annual Meetings.

IAF Liaison Report to CIML 04 September 2015



Agenda item 7.2

Liaison report: ILAC Update

International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Report

60th Anniversary of the OIML and 50th CML Meeting, 19-22 October 2015

Arcachon, France

A general update on ILAC activities for 2014/2015 follows:-

ILAC Meetings

The annual meetings for 2014 unfortunately had to be relocated to Vancouver, Canada. The dates remained as 8-17 October 2014 and our honorary host for the meetings was the National Standardization Council of Thailand (NSC). As members will be aware this is the first time the IAF/ILAC Annual Meetings have been hosted by ILAC and IAF so this was new territory for the Secretariats of both organisations as the operation of the annual meetings is more complex than the mid-year meetings that we have now been hosting since 2012.

The feedback received to date about the meetings has been positive and the experience gained will be provided as part of the background information for the Joint Task Force established by the Joint Executive Committee (JEC) to look into the best model for hosting future annual meetings after 2016.

Special thanks go to our colleagues from, the National Standardization Council of Thailand (NSC) for their gracious support in taking on the role of honorary host for the 2014 Annual Meetings.

The 2015 mid-year meetings for ILAC and IAF were held during 9-16 April 2015 at the Le Meridien Park Hotel in Frankfurt, Germany. The ILAC Inspection Committee (IC), Arrangement Committee (ARC), Arrangement Management Committee (AMC), the Joint meeting of the ILAC and IAF Management Committees (JMC), ILAC Executive Committee and the Joint meeting of the ILAC and IAF Executives (JEC) were held as usual during this period and new additions to the Frankfurt meeting schedule for 2015 included the ILAC Accreditation Committee (AIC) and the Proficiency Testing Working Group (PTWG). The ILAC Laboratory Committee also met in Frankfurt on the 7th and 8th of April.

The annual meetings for 2015 are being hosted by L'Ente Italiano di Accreditamento (ACCREDIA) in Milan, Italy. The meetings will be held from 28 October to 6 November 2015 at the Milan Marriott Hotel. The conference website can be accessed using the following link: <http://www.iafilac2015.org/>

Information about other ILAC committee meetings can be found in the Events Calendar section on the ILAC website under the Media Centre tab, accessible via <http://ilac.org/events/>

The ILAC MRA

As at 10 August 2015, there are **89 Signatories** (Full Members) to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement, representing **74 economies**. The ILAC MRA covers recognition for accreditation in the areas of calibration (ISO/IEC 17025), testing (ISO/IEC 17025), medical testing (ISO 15189), and inspection (ISO/IEC 17020). The list of signatories to the ILAC MRA is available from <http://ilac.org/signatory-search/>

A resolution was adopted at the recent 2014 ILAC General Assembly (GA) that will allow the implementation of the extension of the ILAC MRA to include accreditation of proficiency testing providers (ISO/IEC 17043), when the appropriate peer evaluation documents within ILAC are updated to cover this new scope.

While the various ILAC Recognised Regional Cooperation Bodies are also either in the process of developing, or have already developed, mutual recognition arrangements for the accreditation of reference material producers (ISO Guide 34), a resolution proposing the implementation of the extension of the ILAC MRA to include accreditation of reference material producers was not endorsed by the ILAC GA, at its October 2014 meeting.

The Adopted Resolutions of the 18th ILAC General Assembly in Vancouver, Canada can be downloaded from the ILAC website at [Resolutions of the Eighteenth ILAC General Assembly, 17 October 2014](http://ilac.org/signatory-search/)

ILAC Membership

ILAC membership as at 10 August 2015 is as follows:

- 89 Full Members (signatories to the ILAC MRA) representing 74 economies;
- 17 Associates representing 34 economies;
- 13 Affiliates representing 13 economies;
- 6 Regional Cooperation Bodies
- 23 Stakeholders

The ILAC membership (total 148 members) now covers a total of 113 different economies worldwide. Over 49,000 laboratories and approximately 8,000 inspection bodies are accredited by the ILAC Full Members (signatories to the ILAC MRA).

ILAC Executive

The revised version of *ILAC-R7 Rules for the Use of the ILAC MRA Mark* was published in May 2015 following a successful 30 day ballot and shortly after this the *ILAC-R7-F1 Agreement for the Use of the ILAC MRA Mark* was distributed to eligible ILAC MRA signatories for signing.

The revised version of *ILAC-R4 Use of the ILAC Logo and Tagline* was also published in May 2015 following a successful 30 day ballot and shortly after this *Annex 1 - Declaration Form to Use the ILAC Logo and Tagline* was also distributed to eligible ILAC members for signing.

Following a successful 30 day ballot, the *ILAC-R3 ILAC Strategic Plan 2015-2020 and Supplement 1 to ILAC R3* were published in December 2014. The ILAC Executive Committee has begun work on the implementation of the actions detailed in the Supplement and this work also featured on the agenda of the Committees that met in Frankfurt in April.

ILAC-R7, ILAC-R4 and ILAC-R3 can be downloaded from the Publications and Resources section of the ILAC website: <http://ilac.org/publications-and-resources/ilac-documents/rules-series/>

The ISO/IAF/ILAC communiqué on ISO 15189 accreditation and the associated press release was updated in February 2015 to reflect the 2012 edition of ISO 15189 that is now in widespread use.

The MoU between ILAC and IFCC was renewed in December 2014. The MoU was first established in July 2010 to inform and support cooperation between ILAC and IFCC in the area of medical laboratory accreditation.

Revised MoUs between ILAC, IAF, OIML and ILAC, IAF, UNIDO were both signed during the Vancouver meetings in October 2014.

The communiqué, press release and MoUs are available from the Partnerships section of the ILAC website using the following link: <http://ilac.org/about-ilac/partnerships/>

ILAC Liaisons

In 2014, a joint proposal from ILAC, IAF, ISO and IEC to host a working session at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Public Forum was accepted by the WTO. The session was coordinated by Jon Murthy, the ILAC MCC and IAF CMC Chair, and took place on 1 October 2014 in Geneva. There were approximately 60 attendees and the feedback on the session was very positive. The ILAC and IAF proposal to host a session at the WTO Public Forum 2015 has again been accepted and is scheduled for 1 October.

The first major liaison activity for ILAC in 2015 was the annual bipartite working group meeting between ILAC and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM), together with the quadripartite meeting between ILAC, BIPM, OIML and ISO. These meetings took place on 4 and 5 March in Paris. The ILAC delegation to the meeting with BIPM consisted of 4 people and ILAC was represented by two delegates at the quadripartite meeting.

ILAC has also been represented at two additional events at the BIPM in 2015, presenting at the Workshop on Measurement Uncertainty and participating in the Workshop on Global to Urban Scale Carbon Measurements in June. ILAC will also be represented at the CIPM MRA Review Workshop in October.

In March 2015, the ILAC Vice-Chair presented on behalf of ILAC and IAF at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Advanced Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Course in Geneva and the Vice-Chair also represented ILAC at the OECD meeting on “Fostering the contribution of international organisations to better rules of globalisation” on 17 April 2015 in Paris.

The ILAC Chair also presented on behalf of ILAC and IAF at the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Workshop on Trade Capacity Building (TCB) in Maputo, Mozambique during March 2015, followed by participating in the annual meeting of the Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries (DCMAS Network).

The ILAC Chair and Vice-Chair both attended the regular round of ISO-CASCO meetings in May and will also attend the meetings scheduled for October 2015, including the Chairman’s Policy Committee (CPC), the Strategic Alliance and Regulatory Group (STAR), the Technical Interface Group (TIG) and the ISO/ILAC/IAF Joint Strategic Group (JSG).

In addition, ILAC was represented by our liaison officers at the ISO-REMCO and ISO-TC69 meetings held in June as well as the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) WG1 & WG2 meetings.

ILAC representatives are also actively participating in each of the following ISO-CASCO Working Groups:

- **WG 42: ISO/IEC 17011 revision - meetings held in Nov 2014, Feb 2015 and May 2015 as well as a subcommittee meeting held in July 2015.**

ILAC Representatives: Jennifer Evans (NATA) and Andreas Steinhorst (EA).

ILAC Support Committee: ILAC Arrangement Committee (ARC).

ILAC has been represented at all of the WG42 meetings, including the subcommittee meeting, to date. ILAC will also be represented at the drafting group meeting in 2015.

- **WG 44: ISO/IEC 17025 revision - meetings held in Feb, June and August 2015.**

CASCO Convenor: Warren Merkel (nominated by ILAC).

ILAC Representatives: Ms Zhang Mingxia (CNAS) and Ms Johanna Acuna Loria (ECA).

ILAC Support Committees: ILAC Accreditation Committee (AIC) and ILAC Laboratory Committee (LC).

ILAC has been represented at all of the WG44 meetings to date.

- **JWG 43: transformation of ISO Guide 34 into ISO 17034 - meetings held in Dec 2014 and July 2015.**

ILAC Representatives: Lorraine Turner (UKAS) and He Ping (CNAS).

ILAC Support Committee: ILAC Accreditation Committee (AIC).

ILAC has been represented at all of the JWG43 meetings to date. The ILAC Representatives were also on the ISO-REMCO ad-hoc advisory group (AHG3) that prepared the ground work for the transformation to an international standard.

In addition to the meetings noted above, during 2015 ILAC liaison officers will participate in the ISO-TC212 meetings as well as the meetings of the IEC/ILAC/IAF Steering Committee, the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM), the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine (JCTLM), the 50th CIML Meeting and the 60th Anniversary of the OIML.

The ILAC Chair will also be presenting at the AFRAC General Assembly Opening Ceremony and the CROLAB 11th International Conference of Laboratory Competence in October, and the ILAC MCC Chair will be presenting at the IEC-ISO-ITU World Standards Cooperation (WSC) Conformity Assessment Workshop in December 2015.

The Liaison information page, located in the member’s area of the ILAC website, continues to serve as the main repository for the reports and documents produced as part of ILAC’s liaison activities and also includes details of the liaison officers and upcoming meeting dates. The *ILAC Liaison Procedure*, which provides all the pertinent information relating to ILAC’s liaison activities, can also be downloaded from this page.

ILAC thanks all of the ILAC liaison officers, and their organisations, who volunteer their time to assist ILAC in carrying out these activities for the benefit of all ILAC members.

ILAC Secretariat

The ILAC Secretariat is currently staffed as follows: Annette Dever, Sharon Kelly, Rana Baleh, Rose De Rota (previously Bevins) and Joëlle Nicolas.

The development of the new ILAC website was a major focus for the ILAC Secretariat during 2014 with the new ILAC website being launched on Wednesday 27 August 2014. The website can be accessed via <http://www.ilac.org>

We are also pleased to announce the launch of our Twitter site on Tuesday 14 July 2015. The ILAC Secretariat is managing the ILAC Twitter site, with input from the ILAC MCC Task Force on Social Media. The ILAC Twitter site can be accessed via https://twitter.com/ILAC_Official. Follow @ILAC_Official on Twitter to receive the latest ILAC news, including information on publications, events, meetings, liaison activities and member news.

ILAC publications can be downloaded from the ILAC Website in the Publications and Resources section. Documents published since June 2014 are as follows:

IAF/ILAC A6:02/2015 Approval Process for IAF/ILAC A-Series Documents

ILAC G19:08/2014 Modules in a Forensic Science Process

ILAC P9:06/2014 ILAC Policy for Participation in Proficiency Testing Activities

ILAC P15:06/2014 Application of ISO/IEC 17020:2012 for the Accreditation of Inspection Bodies

ILAC R3:12/2014 ILAC Strategic Plan 2015-2020 and Supplement 1 To ILAC R3:12/2014

ILAC R4:05/2015 Use of the ILAC Logo and Tagline

ILAC R7:05/2015 Rules for the Use of the ILAC MRA Mark and ILAC R7-F1 Agreement for the use of the ILAC MRA Mark

New brochures published since June 2014 are listed below and it should also be noted that many of the brochures have been translated into a range of different languages.

IAF/ILAC B6:09/2014 Accreditation: Delivering confidence in the provision of energy

ILAC B8:10/2014 Signatories to the ILAC Arrangement

The latest edition of ILAC News, which includes articles from ILAC members, was published in April 2015 and can be accessed electronically via the ILAC website in the Media Centre tab under ILAC Newsletter or via the following link: [ILAC News 47, April 2015](#). Past editions of ILAC News are also available to download from the ILAC website. To subscribe to ILAC News please click [here](#).

World Accreditation Day was celebrated on 9 June 2015. The theme for World Accreditation Day in 2015 was “**Accreditation: Supporting the Delivery of Health and Social Care**”. For more information visit: <http://ilac.org/media-centre/world-accreditation-day/>.

Further information on ILAC can be obtained from the ILAC website at www.ilac.org or by emailing the ILAC Secretariat via ilac@nata.com.au.

Annette Dever
ILAC Secretary
10 August 2015



Agenda item 8.2:

Proposal for a new project to revise OIML B 6 *Directives for OIML technical work*

Contents:

Project proposal (Variant 1)	3
Project proposal (Variant 2)	5



Proposal for a new project

Date

July 1, 2015

Proposer

Stephen Patoray, BIML Director, on behalf of the Presidential Council

Title of publication

OIML B 6-1:2013 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 1: Structures and procedures for the development of OIML publications* and OIML B 6-2:2012 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML publications*

Type of proposal

Revision

Terms of reference

1. The Draft Basic Publication will be prepared by a Project Group (PG) composed of:
 - a. The CIML President acting as chair,
 - b. Interested individuals appointed by CIML Members (with voice and one vote per country), and
 - c. Individuals appointed by Corresponding Member representatives (with voice but no vote).
2. The BIML will serve as the secretariat of the PG.
3. The PG will work on a consensus basis as far as possible, but if necessary on matters where there is sustained opposition, the PG shall vote according to B 6-1:2013, 5.12.
4. Time for completing the project: a Final Draft revision of B 6 will be submitted for consideration by the CIML at its 51st meeting in 2016.
5. The CIML shall make a decision on the approval of this Final Draft revision of B 6 according to B 1 *OIML Convention*, Article XVII.

Method of work

The PG should work primarily through electronic correspondence, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the “PG Workspaces” on the OIML website, but teleconferences or face-to-face meetings should be convened when necessary and in any event scheduled during:

1. January 2016
2. March 2016
3. June 2016

Variant 1

Why the CIML should approve this project

In its resolution no. 2013/10, the Committee instructed the BIML to keep on file the remaining suggestions to further amend B 6.

It has been four years since the implementation of B 6. Although this Basic Publication has proven to be very useful in the development of various OIML publications, a number of items have been identified which need to be addressed (see Scope below).

During the four-year period there have also been significant developments in the OIML website tools available for technical work.

In light of emerging “best practices” in international standards development, the Presidential Council believes this is now the appropriate time to review the processes involved in creating OIML publications.

Scope of the project

1. Discuss the relevance of, and incorporate the “Step 2” proposals indicated in CIML resolution no. 2013/10, when appropriate.
2. Review each step in the process of developing an OIML publication, with the aim of reducing process time, while maintaining the integrity of the process.
3. Propose other editorial changes, but not technical changes that are outside the scope described in 1 and 2 above.

The PG should seek to integrate into B 6 the working methods made possible by the OIML interactive website tools, but should avoid wording the document in a way that unduly restricts the further development of such tools.

Relevant associated OIML Publications

All OIML Publications

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to the proposed project

ISO, ILAC, IEC, WTO



Proposal for a new project

Date

July 1, 2015

Proposer

Stephen Patoray, BIML Director, on behalf of the Presidential Council

Title of publication

OIML B 6-1:2013 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 1: Structures and procedures for the development of OIML publications* and OIML B 6-2:2012 *Directives for OIML technical work. Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML publications*

Type of proposal

Revision

Terms of reference

1. The Draft Basic Publication will be prepared by a Project Group (PG) composed of:
 - a. The CIML President acting as chair,
 - b. Interested individuals appointed by CIML Members (with voice and one vote per country), and
 - c. Individuals appointed by Corresponding Member representatives (with voice but no vote).
2. The BIML will serve as the secretariat of the PG.
3. The PG will work on a consensus basis as far as possible, but if necessary on matters where there is sustained opposition, the PG shall vote according to B 6-1:2013, 5.12.
4. The PG should follow as far as possible the procedural steps and timetable set out in B 6-1:2013, but should endeavor to have a Final Draft revision of B 6 ready to be submitted for consideration by the CIML at its 52nd meeting in 2017.
5. The CIML shall make a decision on the approval of this Final Draft revision of B 6 according to B 1 *OIML Convention*, Article XVII.

Method of work

The PG should work primarily through electronic correspondence, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the “PG Workspaces” on the OIML website, but teleconferences or face-to-face meetings should be convened where necessary.

Variant 2

As far as possible the following indicative timetable should be followed:

1. Establish composition of PG by end of January 2016
2. A 1st Committee Draft should be circulated for comment during February 2016 with a deadline for comments of end of May 2016
3. A 2nd Committee Draft should be circulated by end of June 2016, with a deadline for voting and comments of end of September 2016
4. Further Committee drafts should be prepared and circulated for voting, if necessary, with a view to having a Draft publication available for submission to CIML preliminary ballot by March 2017 and a Final Draft circulated no later than July 2017 so that it can be considered by the 52nd CIML meeting in 2017

Why the CIML should approve this project

In its resolution no. 2013/10, the Committee instructed the BIML to keep on file the remaining suggestions to further amend B 6.

It has been four years since the implementation of B 6. Although this Basic Publication has proven to be very useful in the development of various OIML publications, a number of items have been identified which need to be addressed (see Scope below).

During the four-year period there have also been significant developments in the OIML website tools available for technical work.

In light of emerging “best practices” in international standards development, the Presidential Council believes this is now the appropriate time to review the processes involved in creating OIML publications.

Scope of the project

1. Discuss the relevance of, and incorporate the “Step 2” proposals indicated in CIML resolution no. 2013/10, when appropriate.
2. Review each step in the process of developing an OIML publication, with the aim of reducing process time, while maintaining the integrity of the process.
3. Propose other editorial changes, but not technical changes which are outside the scope described in 1 and 2 above.

The PG should seek to integrate into B 6 the working methods made possible by the OIML interactive website tools, but should avoid wording the document in a way that unduly restricts the further development of such tools.

Relevant associated OIML Publications

All OIML Publications

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to the proposed project

ISO, ILAC, IEC, WTO

**Agenda items 8.3.1 and 8.3.2****Result of the CIMAL preliminary ballot on the Draft revision of
OIML R 87 *Quantity of product in prepackages***

On 2015-06-24 the Draft for the revision of OIML R 87:2004 *Quantity of product in prepackages* (project TC 6/p 3) was submitted to CIMAL preliminary online ballot with a deadline of 2015-09-24.

According to OIML B 6-1:2013, 6.5.4 the Draft is considered to have passed the CIMAL preliminary ballot stage if

- a) the majority of votes cast by CIMAL Members is in favor (abstentions and failures to reply do not count as votes cast), and
- b) there are no proposals or objections requiring substantial amendments of the text.

The first condition has been met (33 votes cast: 26 in favor, see voting result attached).

However, there were some comments on the tables with the sample sizes and there was a comment that some of the sample sizes proposed are not in compliance with the statistical requirements for sampling.

All other comments submitted in the CIMAL preliminary ballot were editorial or a re-iteration of earlier comments that had subsequently been discussed by the project group and did not lead to an amendment of the text.

Considering the comments concerning the sample sizes, the convener and the BIMAL agreed to organize a reconciliation meeting with some experts from the countries that made these comments, to try and resolve the issues. Subsequently, a second Draft will be prepared for CIMAL preliminary ballot.

Consequently, the Draft revision of OIML R 87 is removed from the list of Drafts to be approved by the CIMAL at its 50th meeting.

Revision of OIML R 87 *Quantity of product in prepackages*

CIML Preliminary Online Ballot (Deadline: 2015-09-24)

Votes cast: 33 (Yes: 26 - No: 7), 1 abstention, Did not respond: 29

AUSTRALIA voted No on 2015-09-22

AUSTRIA voted No on 2015-09-22

BELGIUM voted Yes on 2015-06-25

BRAZIL voted No on 2015-09-21

CANADA voted No on 2015-09-16

COLOMBIA voted Yes on 2015-06-30

CROATIA voted Yes on 2015-09-24

CUBA voted Yes on 2015-07-13

CYPRUS voted Yes on 2015-09-14

DENMARK voted Yes on 2015-09-02

EGYPT voted Yes on 2015-09-17

FRANCE voted Yes on 2015-09-23

GERMANY voted No on 2015-09-23

INDONESIA voted Yes on 2015-06-25

ISRAEL voted Yes on 2015-08-16

JAPAN voted Yes on 2015-09-24

KOREA (R.) voted Yes on 2015-09-17

MONACO voted Yes on 2015-06-25

NETHERLANDS voted Yes on 2015-09-14

NEW ZEALAND voted Yes on 2015-09-14

NORWAY voted Yes on 2015-09-23

PAKISTAN voted Yes on 2015-06-28

POLAND voted Yes on 2015-09-25

ROMANIA voted Yes on 2015-09-07

RUSSIAN FEDERATION voted Yes on 2015-09-15

SAUDI ARABIA voted Yes on 2015-09-16

SERBIA voted Yes on 2015-08-14

SLOVAKIA voted Yes on 2015-09-02

SLOVENIA abstained on 2015-09-04

SWEDEN voted Yes on 2015-09-24

SWITZERLAND voted No on 2015-09-18

UNITED KINGDOM voted Yes on 2015-09-14

UNITED STATES voted No on 2015-09-22

VIET NAM voted Yes on 2015-09-24



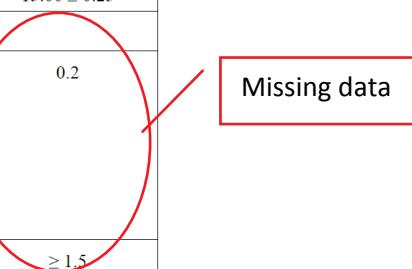
Agenda item 8.3.2

**Editorial comments from the Czech Republic on the FDR for a new
Recommendation *Ophthalmic instruments - Impression and applanation
tonometers (DRAFT 3)***

Document FDR tonometers 1 clean, on page 10, Table no.1 - some data are missing, see the old (the second one) and new tables.

Table 1 - Dimensions of the footplate for an impression tonometer (see figure 3)

Items of footplate	dimension (mm)
Diameter, d_1	10.1 ± 0.2
Radius of curvature of the spherical front surface, r_1	15.00 ± 0.25
Outside diameter of the spherical front surface, d_2	
Minimum radius of the outside edge curvature, r_3	0.2
either: diameter, d_4 , of the recess or counterbore on the front surface up to the height h_1 , and minimum radius of the inside edge curvature, r_2	
or: diameter of the bore hole at the transition between the footplate curvature and the edge curvature of the recess or counterbore (central area), d_3	
Minimum height of the recess or counterbore on the front surface, h_1	> 1.5



The old version

Table 1: Dimensions of footplate for impression tonometer (cf. fig. 1)

items of footplate	dimension (mm)
diameter (d_1)	$10,1 \pm 0,2$
radius of curvature of the spherical front surface (r_1)	$15,00 \pm 0,25$
outside diameter of the spherical front surface (d_2)	$9,0 + 0,1$
minimum radius of the outside edge curvature (r_3)	0,2
either - diameter (d_4) of the recess or counterbore on the front surface up to the height (h_1) - minimum radius of the inside edge curvature (r_2)	$3,3 - 0,1$ 0,2
or - diameter of the bore hole at the transition between footplate curvature and the edge curvature of the recess or counterbore (central area) (d_3)	$3,7 - 0,1$
minimum height of the recess or counterbore on the front surface (h_1)	$\geq 1,5$

Document FDR tonometers 3 clean, on page 9, the radius r_4 is wrong - it should be 15.00 ± 0.75 – see the table below. This error is also in the current OIML.

1.10.6.8 Radius of curvature of the spherical front surface, r_4 , $3.00 \text{ mm} \pm 0.03 \text{ mm}$
 Pass: Fail:

Table 2: Dimensions of plunger for impression tonometer (cf. fig. 1)

items of plunger	dimension (mm)
minimum diameter (d_4) at the front surface up to the height (h_1) of 1,5 mm	$3,00 \pm 0,03$
minimum height(h_2) at the front surface with the diameter (d_5)	1,5
radius of curvature of the spherical front surface (r_4)	$15,00 \pm 0,75$
radius of the edge curvature (r_5)	$0,25 \pm 0,03$
maximum extension of the plunger below the spherical footplate	3,0

Report of Survey on the non-exploitation of mpe rule for Utility Meters

Prepared by OIML TC 8 Secretariat in National Metrology Institute of Japan (NMIJ)
and edited by the BIML
as of 6 July, 2015

1. Outline of the survey

In March 2014, the CML Presidential Council requested Dr. Yukinobu Miki of NMIJ (National Metrology Institute of Japan), CML second Vice President, to conduct a survey on ‘the non-exploitation of maximum permissible errors rule’ (hereafter referred to as “non-exploitation of MPE rule”) applied to utility meters under the legal metrological control in a number of OIML Member countries and some regions. This survey was conducted jointly with the OIML TC 8 (Measurement of Quantities of Fluid). This is an updated report of the survey provided by the TC 8 Secretariat.

2. Basic understanding of ‘same-sign rule’

2.1 Introduction

In some countries or regions, there has been a longtime discussion regarding measuring instruments including utility meters (gas, water, electricity and heat meters), which involves an opinion that the characteristic of instrumental errors should be controlled even if all of the errors are within the MPE (maximum permissible errors). It is because there is a possibility that some manufacturers or suppliers might add an intentional bias to the errors and set them close to the upper limit of MPE for the entire measurement range. As a result, an actual indication of a meter, which is accumulated for a wide range of flow rate, becomes larger than the true amount of consumption. Recent technical developments in precise control of instrumental errors also enable such an intentional control of bias for some categories of instrument, and it may cause a disadvantage or a risk to the consumers.

In order to protect consumers from such a risk, a national / regional authority usually sets up a ‘non-exploitation of MPE rule’. The rule is sometimes referred as ‘horizontal rule’, ‘rule in respect of exploitation of MPEs’, ‘same sign rule’ or ‘rule to prevent undue biasing’. Based on the method, the rule is categorized into two types as described below.

2.2 Generic non-exploitation of MPE rule

The most common rule is a ‘generic-type’. In this type, only the basic policy is specified with a generic and moral expression such as ‘the meter shall not exploit the MPE’ or ‘the meter shall not systematically favor any party’. However, it is obvious that this rule does not have any practical power to prevent exploitation in a testing procedure for type evaluation or verification.

2.3 Quantitative non-exploitation of MPE rule

In order to compensate the ambiguous nature of the generic rule, a ‘quantitative-type’ rule may be employed. In verifications of utility meters, errors are usually measured at three or more measuring points of flow rate (or current). A typical example of the quantitative rule requires that “at least one of the three values of error shall be within a half of the MPE when all of them have the same sign.”

Figure 1 shows an example of instrumental errors of a water meter at the three testing points in a test for verification with the results of assessment based on the quantitative rule. Case 1 passed the test because all of the errors were within MPE and one of them had an opposite sign. Case 2 also passed the test because one of them was within a half of MPE although all of them had the same sign. Only case 3 failed the test because all of the errors had the same sign and exceeded half of the MPE.

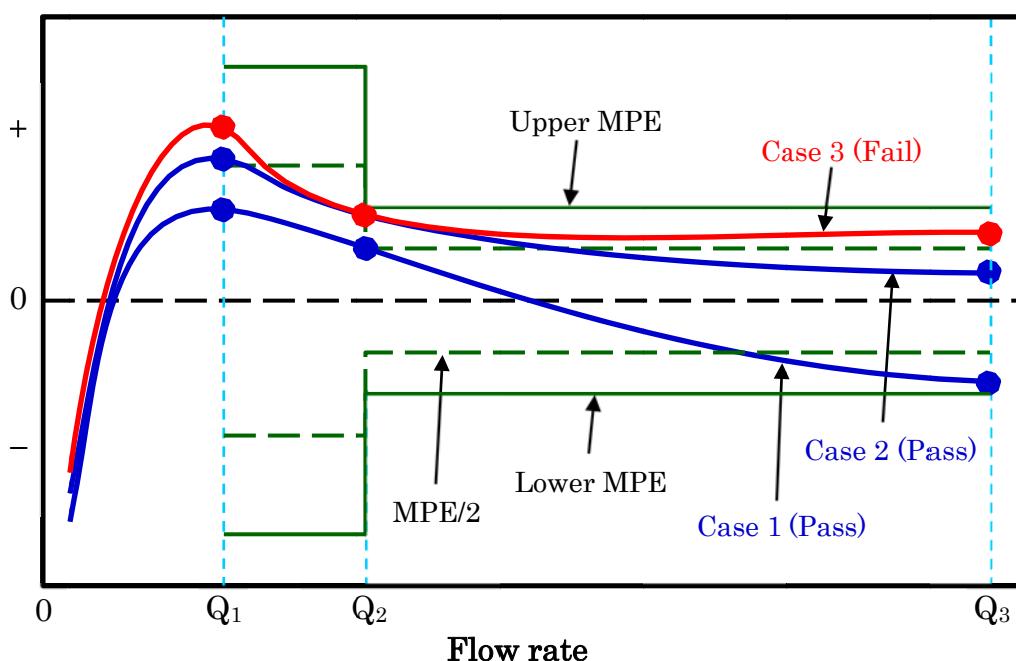


Figure 1: Typical example of instrumental errors of a water meter where, Q1, Q2 and Q3 represent testing points in verification.

3. Current situation of OIML Recommendations related the non-exploitation of MPE rule

OIML has published several International Recommendations which include a kind of non-exploitation of MPE rule. A summary of the survey is given in Table 1.

Number (year)	Title	Clauses	Type of	Description
R49-1/2 (2013)	Water meters for cold potable water and hot water	4.3.3, 7.3.6 and 7.4.5.	Generic and quantitative	A rule explained in Clause 2.3 is applied to both type evaluation and verification. A generic rule is also found in 4.3.3 (correction device) of R49.
R137-1/2 (2012)	Gas meters	3.2.5, 5.3, 5.4, 12.6.1 and 13.1.6	Generic and quantitative	WME (weighted mean error) is evaluated for the entire measuring range. The absolute value of WME shall be smaller than that of MPE ($WME \leq 0.2$ or 0.4 MPE).

Table 1: Current situation of non-exploitation of MPE rules in OIML Recommendations

4. Current situation in some OIML member countries

A summary of the survey on same-sign rule implemented in some OIML member countries is given in Table 2. This summary table includes feedback comments from Australia, Canada and USA in reply to earlier versions of the present document.

Country / Region	Category of instrument	Type of rule	Description
Australia	Water and gas meters	Generic and quantitative	R49 and R137 are employed and implemented in the national metrological control system.
Canada	Electricity meters	Generic and quantitative	A national specification (S-E-02) specifies a generic rule which requires targeting the middle point of specification range (MPE) in the calibration procedure. It also specifies a quantitative rule including an evaluation of the mean of errors called MADT (mean absolute difference).
European Union-Part 1 (EU 1)	All instruments in MID (water, gas, electricity, heat, fuel, NAWI...)	Generic	A new Measuring Instrument Directive (MID) 2009/137/EC [1] specifies a generic rule for all measuring instruments under MID with the statement " <i>the meter shall not exploit the MPE or systematically favor any party.</i> " EU also provides a guide document [2] to implement MID in practice.
European Union-Part 1 (EU 2)	Gas meters	Generic and quantitative	Annex MI-002 of the first MID 2004/22/EC [3] specifies a quantitative same-sign rule with the statement " <i>When the errors between Qt and Qmax all have the same sign, they shall all not exceed 1 % for class 1.5 and 0.5 % for class 1.0.</i> " The generic rule (EU 1) also applies to gas meters.

Country / Region	Category of instrument	Type of rule	Description
Japan	Water meters	Quantitative	A cabinet order accompanied with a JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) B 8570-2: 2013 specifies a rule similar to that explained in Clause 2.3 .
USA	Fuel dispensers and scales (not for utility meters)	Generic	NIST Handbook 44 specifies a general policy in the clauses G-UR.4.1, G-UR.4.3 and A, 2.3. However, utility meters are not regulated by weights and measures authorities. Rather, they are regulated by public utility commissions individually.

Table 2: Current situations of generic and same-sign rules implemented in some OIML member countries/regions

5. Summary and conclusions

As far as we investigated, Australia, Canada, EU, Japan and USA have introduced non-exploitation of MPE rules, including generic rules, and have implemented them in practice. Regarding other regions, no such examples were seen although we have not done a complete survey.

It seems that such a rule is generally required in a country where quality control of utility meters is maintained at a high level because a precise control of instrument errors is required to exploit the MPE intentionally. In the future, there could be a concern on purely electrical electricity meters which are sometimes referred as 'smart meters'. For such instruments, it is very easy to control

instrumental errors. We can easily produce instruments with a flat characteristic with any offset value of error.

We should also take a note to another opinion in which the original MPE should be set narrower rather than setting a non-exploitation of MPE rule without a scientific background. This opinion however implies another risk, i.e. to set a stricter MPE for some manufacturers or countries. Provision of two or more accuracy classes might be a solution to avoid such a risk.

Considering the current situation and trend, we would support OIML to develop a statement, such as "the meters/instruments shall not exploit the MPE or systematically favor any party". The statement could be included in OIML D 11 (or other document) as a suggested text for Project Groups to consider for inclusion in appropriate OIML Recommendations. In addition, we would like to emphasize that creation of a new OIML document (D or G) dedicated only to the non-exploitation of MPE rule is not necessary. Such general statement would of course influence R documents like R49 and R137 with the same-sign-rule included, and discussion about how to deal with those documents would be necessary in parallel with the discussion about the general rule.

6. References

- 1) European Union Directive: 2009/137/EC of 10 November 2009 amending Directive 2004/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on Measuring Instruments in respect of Exploitation of the Maximum Permissible Errors, as regards the Instrument-Specific Annexes MI-001 to MI-005, 11.11.2009 Official Journal of the European Union L 294/7
- 2) WELMEC 11.1 Issue 5, January 2014, European Cooperation in Legal Metrology, Measuring Instruments Directive 2004/22/EC, Common Application for Utility Meters
- 3) European Union Directive: 2004/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on Measuring Instruments, 30.4.2004 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 135/1



Agenda item 8.3.4

Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 1: Static volume and mass measurement



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PROJECT

Within: OIML TC 8/ SC 1

Date: 29 April 2015

Proposers: Gudrun Wendt, Germany, Secretariat of TC 8/SC 1
Ralph Richter, United States, Proposed Convener of the Project Group to Revise R71

Type of proposed publication: New Revised
 Recommendation Document Vocabulary Guide

Title of proposed publication:

OIML R 71 "Fixed Storage Tanks. General requirements."

Terms of reference of the project: Revision of OIML R71. This project also responds to a recognized need to expand the scope of R 71 to include horizontal tanks, spherical tanks, and pressurized tanks.

Why should the OIML develop this publication?

1. Over six years have now passed since the 2008 publication of R71.
2. In 2008, the OIML Conference instructed the CIMAL to initiate an immediate revision of R71 and R85 (OIML Conference Resolution 6a (2008)). However, due to an oversight, these projects were never initiated by the CIMAL.
3. The participants at the TC8/SC1 subcommittee meeting in Braunschweig in Dec 2014 were all in agreement that they wanted a revision process for R71 and R85 to move forward.
4. The revision will expand the scope of R71 to include horizontal tanks, spherical tanks, and pressurized tanks.

Note: Because of the nature of "fixed storage tanks," where each tank is a different and unique construction – there is no expectation of a "type approval" being granted in association with R71. Instead, what is essentially an initial verification is conducted on each unique tank. There is therefore no expectation that a "Part 2 – Test Procedures" or a "Part 3 – Test Report Format" will be created as part of this revision process of R71.

List of countries known to regulate or with the intention to regulate this category of interest:

There are now 20 active TC8/SC1 Technical Subcommittee P-members that are all believed to regulate this category of measuring instruments.

Relevant associated OIML publications: R85 (will also be under active and parallel revision)

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to this proposed project:

It is expected that both WELMEC and CECOD actively participate in the work of this project group.



Agenda item 8.3.5

Proposal for a new project in TC 8/SC 1: Static volume and mass measurement



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PROJECT

Within: OIML TC 8/ SC 1

Date: 29 April 2015

Proposers: Gudrun Wendt, Germany, Secretariat of TC 8/SC 1
Ralph Richter, United States, Proposed Convener of the Project Group to Revise R 85

Type of proposed publication: New Revised
 Recommendation Document Vocabulary Guide

Title of proposed publication:

OIML R 85

Automatic level gauges for measuring the level of liquid in stationary storage tanks:

- Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements;
- Part 2: Metrological control and performance tests; and
- Part 3: Format of the test report.

Terms of reference of the project: Revision of OIML R 85 (all three parts). This project also responds to a recognized need to expand the scope of R 85 to include automatic level gauges on horizontal tanks, spherical tanks, and pressurized tanks.

Why should the OIML develop this publication?

1. Over six years have now passed since the 2009 publication of R 85.
2. In 2008, the OIML Conference instructed the CIML to initiate an immediate revision of R71 and R85 (OIML Conference Resolution 6a (2008)). However, due to an oversight, these projects were never initiated by the CIML.
3. The participants at the TC8/SC1 subcommittee meeting in Braunschweig in Dec 2014 were all in agreement that they wanted a revision process for R71 and R85 to move forward.
4. The revision will expand the scope of R 85 to include automatic level gauges on horizontal tanks, spherical tanks, and pressurized tanks.

List of countries known to regulate or with the intention to regulate this category of interest:

There are now 20 active TC8/SC1 Technical Subcommittee P-members that are all believed to regulate this category of measuring instruments.

Relevant associated OIML publications: R 71 (will also be under active and parallel revision)

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to this proposed project:

It is expected that both WELMEC and CECOD actively participate in the work of this project group.



Agenda item 8.3.6

Proposal for a new project in TC 9/SC 2 Automatic weighing instruments



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PROJECT

Within: TC 9 SC 2

Date: JULY 2015

Proposer(s): Netherlands

Type of proposed publication:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> Document	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Revised
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/> Guide		

Title of proposed publication:

Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type

Terms of reference of the project:

- A new Recommendation to be produced by a Project Group within OIML TC 9/SC 2.
- The contents of this new Recommendation are to be based on OIML R 50; however focussing on non-belt weighers and specifically those Continuous Totalising Automatic Weighing Instruments determining the mass of a product gliding along an arched chute by measuring the centripetal force caused by the product flow along the guiding chute during an established period of time.
- This is to be realized by adding some design and construction criteria related to specific applied technique and deleting those specific for the conveyor belt constructions.
- Anticipate any redundancies, unclear formulations, non-harmonized terminology, etc.

Why should the OIML develop this publication?

The proposed project concerns a continuous totalizing weighing instrument, not being a belt weigher).

As a general rule, OIML Recommendations describe the performance requirements, including the required accuracy, of measuring instruments and the related test procedures. It is not the intention to restrict the scope of a Recommendation to specific techniques.

It should be possible for any instrument fulfilling the essential metrological and technical requirements of the Recommendation to successfully pass a type evaluation.

By restricting the focus to beltweighers, R 50 deviates from this principle. This is probably because:

- 1 At that time, the only types of continuous totalizing weighers were incorporated in belt conveyors.
- 2 For correct operation and durability of belt weighers, the mechanical construction of the conveyor is essential, and therefore had to be incorporated in the required performance and testing procedures.

Recently however, new types of continuous totalizing weighers, not using belt conveyors, have become available. The ones in the higher accuracy range fulfil the maximum permissible errors, mentioned in R 50:2014, 3.2, tables 1 and 2. Unfortunately, due to the strict definitions in R 50, there are no possibilities to approve this type of measuring instruments. So unintentionally even this revised Recommendation restricts innovation.

Although there is great similarity with R 50, a simple amendment is not advised, due to the differing weighing technique which means that some performance requirements may need to be added and some

deleted, when the instrument does not have a conveyor belt.

List of countries known to regulate or intend to regulate this category of interest:

Netherlands, Germany, UK

Relevant associated OIML publications:

OIML R 50 ; OIML R 60

An initial proposal based on R 50-1 has been prepared.

List of appropriate liaisons and their work related to this proposed project:

CECIP

Agenda item 8.4.2

Weighing of freight (shipping) containers

Legal metrology implication of an amendment to the International Maritime Organisation's Safety Of Life At Sea (SOLAS) Convention

Introduction

In early 2015, this subject was brought to the BIML's attention by a message from New Zealand Trading Standards. They had been asked to help implement new regulations from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) which will make it compulsory to weigh freight containers before they are loaded onto ships. The current requirements simply require a weight to be declared by the shipper, and these have been shown to be highly inaccurate.

The BIML approached the IMO and the World Shipping Council about this, and the subject was to be followed up at a later date.

In August 2015, the BIML was approached by the International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA) to participate in a seminar on this subject in London in September 2015. A report of this seminar, which was published in the October 2015 OIML Bulletin, is attached.

The purpose of this paper is to ensure that OIML Member States and Corresponding Members are aware of these regulations so that they can ensure that they are involved with any other government departments in their countries who may be implementing these regulations nationally. It is essential that an international approach be taken in this area to avoid technical barriers to trade in this crucial area of international trade, and to ensure that the weight values obtained under these regulations are metrologically sound.

There is considerable concern that those who may be responsible for the enforcement of these regulations are not currently aware of their existence, and that the deadline for their implementation is 1 July 2016.

The affected requirements are contained in the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention Chapter VI Regulation 2 – Cargo information. The IMO guidelines on this subject can be downloaded from here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/433904/MSC.1-Circ.1475.pdf



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Can legal metrology help the container transport sector?

CONTAINER WEIGHING

A technical seminar from ICHCA International

11 September 2015, London

IAN DUNMILL, BIML

1 Introduction

New regulations from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) requiring the verification of a freight container's gross mass will become mandatory across the world from 1 July 2016. Many organisations and countries are not yet prepared for this significant change to global container operations.

This technical seminar was held just before the second meeting, in London, of the body which developed this legislation, the IMO's Carriage of Cargoes and Containers (CCC) sub-committee. It was a practical one-day seminar which brought all the interested parties together to discuss how the new IMO regulations on container weighing can be implemented with minimum disruption to the container logistics chain. It was organised by the International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA), an independent, not-for-profit organisation dedicated to improving the

safety, security, sustainability, productivity and efficiency of cargo handling and goods movement by all modes and through all phases of national and international supply chains.

2 Background

Until now, the gross mass of freight containers has simply been declared by the shipper when they are loaded onto a vessel, without a requirement for this mass to be checked by weighing. These declared gross mass values are very often significantly over or under the true mass value, both being a major problem for the safe loading of ships.

Over about seven years, results of incidents, published reports and concerns expressed by carriers and others within the transport supply chain have indicated problems with the mis-declaration of the gross mass of packed freight containers. The IMO has therefore amended the Safety of Lives at Sea (SOLAS) Chapter VI Regulation 2 to address these concerns.

From 1 July 2016, all freight containers will be required to have a verified gross mass before they are loaded onto a ship. Since the supply chain is a complex and dynamic system consisting of a number of different companies that work together to produce, transport and deliver goods from the supplier to the customer, compliance with these provisions will mean that these participants need to work together to ensure that verified gross mass values are available prior to loading.

3 Guidance on the new SOLAS requirements

The IMO has issued a guidance document on the new SOLAS requirements (*MSC.1/Circ.1475 Guidelines regarding the verified gross mass of a container carrying cargo dated 9 June 2014*) which is intended to establish a common approach for implementation and enforcement of the SOLAS requirements. It asks its Member Governments to bring the Guidelines to the attention of all parties concerned.

3.1 Main principles

It is the responsibility of the shipper to obtain and document the verified gross mass of a packed container. A packed container cannot be loaded onto a ship unless the master and terminal operator have received its verified gross mass in advance of loading.



How can the mass of containers be measured in order to distribute the load evenly on the ship during loading?

Seminar Programme

09:00 Welcome and introductions

Rachael White, CEO Secretariat, ICHCA International

09:15 SESSION 1: WHAT IS REQUIRED UNDER THE NEW LAW AND HOW WILL IT BE ENFORCED?

09:15 Moderator's opening remarks

Capt. Richard Brough OBE, Technical Advisor, ICHCA International

09:20 IMO: the legislative route and global expectations

Loukas Kontogiannis, Technical Officer, Maritime Safety Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)

09:40 Background and new operational reality

Lars Kjaer, Senior Vice President, World Shipping Council

10:00 Enforcement in the UK and the MCA approach to Methods 1 & 2

Keith Bradley, Hazardous Cargoes Advisor, UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency

10:20 A first look at the UK's Accredited Shipper approval scheme

Chris Welsh M.B.E., Secretary General, Global Shippers' Forum & Freight Transport Association

10:40 EDI and exchange of messages: Challenges and solutions

Alan Long, Chief Executive, Maritime Cargo Processing

11:40 SESSION 2: panel DEBATE: FROM LEGISLATION TO IMPLEMENTATION: MAKING IT HAPPEN

John Foord, President Designate, FONASBA

Peregrine Storrs-Fox, Risk Management Director, TT Club

Chris Welsh M.B.E., Secretary General, Global Shippers' Forum & Freight Transport Association

Robert Windsor, Policy & Compliance Manager, CLECAT

13:30 Moderator's opening remarks

Laurence Jones, Director Global Risk, TT Club

13:40 SESSION 3: LEGAL, CONTRACTUAL AND COMMERCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Matthew Gore, Senior Associate, Holman Fenwick Willan

14:00 session 4: CONSIDERATIONS AND OPTIONS FOR WEIGHING CONTAINERS UNDER METHOD 1

14:00 Evaluating alternative weighing methods

Bill Brassington, Owner, ETS Consulting

14:20 Weighing containers in ports - people, process and technology

Beat Zwygart, Manager, LASSTEC Container Weighing Systems, Conductix-Wampfler

14:40 Container weights and loads from the perspective of the Rail Regulator

Richard Thomas, HM Inspector of Railways, Track Team, Office of Rail and Road

15:00 Calibration and certification of weighing equipment from a global perspective

Ian Dunmill, Assistant Director, BIML

15:50 SESSION 5: PANEL DEBATE: WEIGHING PRACTICALITIES AND ISSUES WITH METROLOGY

Bill Brassington, Owner, ETS Consulting

Ian Dunmill, Assistant Director, BIML

Marc Lefebvre, Cargo / Terminals / Dry Ports Director, CMA CGM

Nichola Lund, Metrology Partnership Manager, UK Trading Standards

Beat Zwygart, Manager, LASSTEC Container Weighing Systems, Conductix-Wampfler

16:45 Conclusions and next steps

Capt. Richard Brough O.B.E., Technical Advisor, ICHCA International

17:00 Closing remarks and acknowledgements

Rachael White, CEO Secretariat, ICHCA International

3.2 Methods for obtaining the verified gross mass of a packed container

The SOLAS regulations prescribe two methods by which the shipper may obtain the verified gross mass of a packed container:

Method 1

Weighing the container once it has been packed and sealed using calibrated and certified weighing equipment. This equipment needs to meet "the accuracy standards and requirements of the State in which the equipment is being used".

Method 2

Weighing all packages and cargo items, including the mass of pallets, dunnage and other securing material to be packed in the container and adding the tare mass of

the container to the sum of the single masses. This method may not be suitable for all types of cargo. The procedure used for *Method 2* is subject to certification and approval in the state in which the packing and sealing was completed.



Was excess container mass a contributory factor in the breakup of this ship?

4 The seminar

Around one hundred participants attended the seminar. The programme consisted of presentations covering the main regulatory and technical aspects of the new regulations as well as panel discussions following each of the sessions. The OIML was invited to participate in the seminar as a speaker following some initial approaches to the IMO and the World Shipping Council to explore the relevance of these new regulations to legal metrology.

5 Issues

During the seminar, a number of concerns were expressed, which have not yet been resolved:

- The timescale for the implementation of these regulations is very short considering the new infrastructure which may be required.
- Ports operators are generally not equipped to weigh containers on arrival at the port, and some are unwilling to invest in this area. There is also the issue of what to do with containers which arrive at a port unweighed, or which on weighing at the port are found to be illegal for the road transport which got them there!
- Although the procedure used for Method 2 needs to be "certified and approved", the way in which this is done may vary across the world since it is left to individual countries to decide.

■ Method 2 also relies on the declared tare mass of the containers, which is usually calculated from the design and construction, and is frequently highly inaccurate.

■ The guidelines contain no information on the required accuracy of the "verified gross mass", nor on the kind of weighing instruments to be used, which will lead to different rules being applied in different countries.

■ Although accurate gross mass is an important step in maritime freight security, the uneven loading of the cargo inside a container will still be a problem for the safe handling of containers within ports, as well as being a contributory factor to a significant number of accidents during the road transport of freight containers.

■ It is up to IMO Member States to bring these new requirements to the attention of all interested parties, but most legal metrology authorities do not appear to be aware of them, probably since they are not part of the same government departments or ministries as those responsible for maritime matters. There is also the issue of whether weighing instruments used for the weighing of containers under the SOLAS regulations will fall under legal metrology control in individual countries.

These issues, and others raised during the seminar are being discussed by the various industry and regulatory groups concerned. Due to its significance in world trade and the reduction of technical barriers to trade, we hope to publish a more in-depth article on this subject in a future OIML Bulletin. ■





Agenda item 9.1

OIML Certificate System – Report of the ad hoc working group

Contents

A	Report and Recommendations of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Review of the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA).....	2
	Annex: History and development of the OIML certification systems	
B	AHWG-MAA-Doc-1: A proposal for the principles, structure and organization of a single OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)	12
C	AHWG-MAA-Doc-2: working document “Framework for the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)”	17
D	AHWG-MAA-Doc-3: Timeline for the implementation of the proposed OIML-CS.....	21
E	AHWG-MAA-Doc-4: Draft CIMP Resolutions 2015/xa and 2015/xb.....	23
F	AHWG-MAA-Doc-5: Terms of Reference for a Certification System Project Group (CSPG).....	25

A

Report and Recommendations of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Review of the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA)

1. Background

OIML work on the certification of measuring instruments started in the 1970's, the "OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments", which is now called the "OIML Basic Certificate System", started in 1991, and the "OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement" (MAA) became operational in 2005 (see Annex).

Over the last decade, concerns have grown about the usefulness of the OIML certification systems, in particular in view of the continued limited scope of the OIML MAA. As mentioned in the Annex, the Basic system covers 38 categories of measuring instruments, whereas the MAA, even after 10 years of implementation, only covers three categories.

Among others, the following concerns were raised regarding the OIML certification systems:

- Lack of acceptance of OIML certificates and test reports (including those issued under the MAA) for various reasons.
- Lack of interest from Member States and potential Issuing Participants to set up new DoMC's under the OIML MAA.
- Minimal increase in the number of new utilizing Participants under the OIML MAA.
- Perceived lack of awareness among potential users, including manufacturers.
- Unclear management structure and procedures for the MAA.

Due to the concerns identified above, a seminar to review the operation of the OIML MAA was held in conjunction with the CIML Meeting in 2013. The seminar resulted in three resolutions being approved at the 2013 CIML Meeting:

Resolution no. 2013/15 – "raising awareness of the MAA system"

Resolution no. 2013/16 – "reviewing the CPR structure, rules and procedures"

Resolution no. 2013/17 – "steps towards one single certification system for OIML type evaluations"

2. Ad-hoc Working Group (AHWG); Review of the OIML MAA

The 2013 CIML Meeting also set up an Ad-hoc Working Group (AHWG) to make proposals to address the three CIML resolutions. The AHWG comprises 34 participants, with representatives from 15 Member States, 2 Corresponding Member countries, 4 manufacturer's associations, plus NCWM/NTEP. The BIML acts as Secretariat and the AHWG is chaired by the CIML First Vice-President.

Specifically, the AHWG was tasked with:

- Considering how awareness could be raised.
- Reviewing the rules and procedures governing the operation of the MAA with a view to increasing the efficiency of the operation of the MAA and, if necessary, suggesting amendments to OIML publications B 3, B 10 and MAA01.
- Making appropriate recommendations on how to create one single certification system for OIML type evaluations, based on the principles of the MAA.

To guide and support the work of the AHWG a questionnaire was sent to all CIML members. The questionnaire contained 16 questions addressing all aspects of the three CIML "MAA resolutions". The questionnaire generated 21 responses which were compiled and summarized by the BIML. This created the input for the first AHWG meeting which was held at NIST, Gaithersburg, USA, on the 20-21 March 2014.

The meeting of the AHWG resulted in the creation of four Task Groups:

- TG 1.1: Awareness Raising
- TG 1.2: Reasons for Non-Acceptance
- TG 2: CPR Review
- TG 3: Single System

An informal meeting of the AHWG was held on the 5 November 2014 to discuss the current status and progress of the four Task Groups and to agree the next steps and a timeline for progress. A progress report on the work of the AHWG and its Task Groups was presented to the CIML Meeting in 2014 which resulted in a further resolution (2014/18) being approved. The resolution encouraged the AHWG and its Task Groups to develop concrete proposals to be presented to the 2015 CIML Meeting.

3. TG 1.1: Awareness raising

In light of the proposals that have been developed for the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS), see below, TG 1.1 determined not to make significant changes, at this moment in time, to the information relating to the Basic and MAA certificate systems on the OIML website. However, it has developed proposals to make some 'quick-win' improvements to the existing information relating to the OIML Certificate Systems on the OIML website.

The proposals from TG 1.1 are to:

- change the heading "Certificates" to "Certificate System" on the OIML homepage
- change the drop-down menu under "Certificates" as follows:
 - General Information
 - Basic Certificates
 - MAA Certificates
 - Search Registered Certificates

It is anticipated that these changes will already have been implemented by the 2015 CIML Meeting.

4. TG 1.2: Reasons for Non-Acceptance

In order to try and determine reasons for the non-acceptance of OIML certificates and their associated test reports, according to CIMAL Resolution 2014/18, a survey was sent by the BIML to CIMAL Members. In total, 32 responses were received with the responses collated and distributed to the AHWG to inform their work.

Respondents to the survey are to be asked to agree to the publishing of the results, with the possibility that the results can be used later on the OIML-CS website.

5. TG 2: Review of the CPR

Of particular importance was the work of TG 2 (review of the CPR). TG 2 was tasked with considering the responses to the questionnaire on the review of the MAA, with a view to:

- developing proposals to improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the system;
- deciding whether (or not) to have another layer of decision within the CPR;
- developing means to increase efficiency, e.g. more forms and templates (relating to extensions of scope, suspension, etc.);
- increasing use of technical means (electronic voting, etc.);
- improving the preparation of CPR meetings;
- developing a proposal concerning the chairing of CPR meetings;
- expanding the category of “associates” to include issuing authorities from OIML Member States that do not wish to actively participate in the CPR, and
- considering the necessary amendments of both OIML B10 and MAA 01.

Some of the issues identified from the responses to the questionnaire and the discussions at the first AHWG meeting in March 2014 could, to some extent, be explained by a couple of factors. Firstly, there was a perceived lack of clarity as to who ‘managed’ the CPR and the BIML role within the CPR (“Secretariat” or “Secretary”) and, secondly, that OIML MAA 01:2005 is an outdated document which either duplicates or has differences when compared to OIML B 10:2012.

In addition, although TC3/SC5 has responsibility for OIML B 3 and B 10, the only formal mechanism involved in the ‘management’ of the MAA Certificate System is the CPRs but, as defined in OIML B10:2012, the role of the CPR is simply “... **to manage a DoMC**”. It was identified by TG 2 that the successful implementation, operation, awareness and expansion of the OIML MAA Certificate System (or any OIML certificate system) would require a number of other key areas to be managed in addition to the day-to-day management of a DoMC, for example (but not limited to):

- MAA strategy and policy
- Establishing new DoMCs and appointing ‘provisional’ and ‘final’ CPRs
- monitoring operation of the MAA
- relevance of the MAA and promotion (awareness raising) of the MAA
- approving and amending rules of procedure
- approving and amending rules of the system

- providing assurance that rules/procedures are consistent with policy
- monitoring performance of CPRs/DoMCs
- reporting to the CIML

TG 2 therefore proposed that the MAA Certificate System would benefit from the formation of a 'Management Committee' which would have responsibility for the management of the OIML MAA Certificate System as a whole and specifically those functions/responsibilities listed above. Having a 'Management Committee' would also reflect some of the practices seen in other established international certification systems.

In addition to addressing the issues and concerns that have been raised regarding awareness, CPR review, etc. it was envisaged that the Management Committee would also provide governance over, and direction to, the management of the OIML MAA (CPRs/DoMCs). A report was produced by TG 2 which outlined proposals for the constitution and roles/responsibilities of the Management Committee along with options for the structure of the Management Committee and the supporting CPR(s)/DoMC(s).

6. TG 2 and TG 3: Proposal for a single OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)

When the TG 2 report and proposals were assessed in conjunction with the work of TG 3 (single certificate system) it became evident that there was significant overlap between the work and output of these two TGs. The output from the two TGs identified that the current OIML Certificate Systems would benefit from the creation of a single OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) under the responsibility of a Management Committee, reporting directly to the CIML.

A proposal was subsequently developed by the BIML for a single OIML Certification System (OIML-CS), based on the principles of the IEC Certification System. The initial proposal was further developed and refined through consultation between the TG Chairs, the BIML and the Chair of the AHWG in January 2015. This proposal, which was based around a number of key principles for the structure and organisation of an OIML-CS and a 'Management Committee' supported by an Advisory Panel, was submitted to the AHWG for review. A meeting of the AHWG took place on the 1-2 March 2015 where the proposal was discussed in detail, making improvements and addressing concerns raised by members of the AHWG. The proposal was submitted to the Presidential Council in March 2015. Based on the outcomes of these discussions an updated proposal was circulated to the AHWG for review and comment.

A further meeting of the AHWG took place in Teddington on the 1-2 June 2015 to address the comments raised by AHWG members. The meeting focused on responding to these concerns and finalizing the documents regarding the proposed OIML-CS. After further review and comment the documents relating to the proposed OIML-CS, as detailed in section 8 below, were finalized by the AHWG at the end of June 2015.

7. AHWG proposal to the 2015 CIML Meeting

Based on the work of TG 2 and TG 3, the AHWG has developed a proposal for an OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) which it believes is essential to addressing the concerns raised

regarding the existing OIML certificate systems. The proposal is fundamental to creating a robust structure for the management and operation of the OIML certificate schemes that will meet the needs of its users through wider uptake and acceptance of OIML certificates and their associated test reports.

The proposal contains 19 principles for the structure and operation of the new OIML-CS. The key principles are:

- the creation of a Management Committee (MC), the size of which should be such that it can be effective;
- the membership of the MC will be balanced and include representatives of both issuers and utilizers of the OIML-CS;
- potential members of the MC will be nominated and the CIML will elect the members; the Chair of the MC will be appointed by the CIML; the MC will be supported by an Advisory Panel of technical experts;
- there will no longer be “DoMCs” for each category of instrument – these will be replaced by a single signed declaration of scope for issuing and acceptance;
- evidence of competence of the Issuing Authority will be required, even under the Basic scheme;
- the implementation of the OIML-CS will not lead to an increase in costs to OIML Members, and the OIML-CS will have an Executive Secretary (a BIML staff member) who will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the MC.

When compared with the existing Basic and MAA systems, the proposed OIML-CS will be a single certification system that comprises two schemes, the Basic scheme (Scheme A) and the MAA scheme (Scheme B). The intention is that instruments will transition from the Basic to the MAA scheme, with the aim of moving all instruments to the MAA scheme in the future. Unlike the current systems, the OIML-CS will have a dedicated Management Committee (MC), reporting to the CIML, which will have responsibility for the management of the OIML-CS.

In addition to the day-to-day management responsibilities the MC will be tasked with further responsibilities such as, but not limited to: developing strategy and policy for the OIML-CS, developing, maintaining and approving its operating procedures, promoting and expanding the OIML-CS and monitoring the operation and effectiveness of the schemes. This will mean that for the first time, the OIML will have a dedicated group tasked with direct responsibility for the certification system which, it is intended, will eliminate the concerns that have been raised regarding the existing systems.

The OIML-CS will not have CPRs managing DoMCs as per the current MAA; instead the MC will make decisions on participation based on input and advice from the Advisory Panel where necessary.

Under the proposal, the costs of running and administering the OIML-CS will be accounted for separately. This will enable the OIML to fully understand the costs associated with running the system and will enable a clear comparison with the income that will be generated through the registering of certificates.



The new OIML-CS will only be successful if there is a dedicated Executive Secretary having the respective knowledge. This person must consequently be a BIML staff member for whom sufficient working time is allocated to enable them to fulfill their duties in supporting the MC.

In addition, the new OIML-CS will only be successful if there is an effective MC. The MC will need to be led by an effective Chair, and will need to comprise the right people who have an interest in developing and maintaining a well-functioning certification system within the framework that is being proposed and supervised by the CML. The CML will keep full control through effective reporting and oversight of the actions of the MC, but the CML must be ready to give the MC the necessary freedom and responsibility to operate the OIML-CS within the defined Framework.

An ambitious timeframe, as outlined in document AHWG-MAA-Doc-3, has been proposed for the implementation of the OIML-CS. The rationale for this is the desire to fulfill the mandate given by the CML in a timely manner so that it can be endorsed at the CML Conference in 2016. If the opportunity to gain endorsement at the 2016 Conference is missed then the next opportunity will not be until 2020; it is felt that this will be too long a period to wait to address the concerns raised regarding the existing Basic and MAA certificate systems.

To enable the ambitious timescales to be met, it is proposed that OIML B 6 is not followed in its entirety for the development of the “Framework Document” (see below, document AHWG-MAA-Doc-2).

8. Overview of the AHWG proposal documentation

In support of the proposal, the AHWG has drafted the following package of five documents:

- **A proposal for the principles, structure and organization of a single OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)**, see document **AHWG-MAA-Doc-1** in part B of this Addendum;
- **A working document “Framework for the OIML-CS”**, see document **AHWG-MAA-Doc-2** in part C of this Addendum;
- **A timeline for the implementation of the proposed OIML-CS**, see document **AHWG-MAA-Doc-3** in part D of this Addendum;
- **Draft CML Resolutions 2015/xa and 2015/xb**, see document **AHWG-MAA-Doc-4** in part E of this Addendum;
- **Terms of Reference for a Certification System Project Group (CSPG)** to draft the relevant documents for the OIML-CS, see document **AHWG-MAA-Doc-5** in part F of this Addendum.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-1

This document contains the proposal for the structure and organisation of the OIML-CS and outlines a set of 19 principles, a glossary of terms and a diagram showing the structure of the OIML-CS and its constituent elements. The principles effectively provide a top-level set of ‘rules’ or ‘ways of working’ that define the OIML-CS and its proposed supporting structure. These principles have been used to form the basis of the working document “Framework for the OIML-CS” (AHWG-MAA-Doc-2). It is intended that a Certification System Project Group



(CSPG) (see below) will be formed and will use this document and the principles and operational structure contained therein to further develop the “Framework for the OIML-CS” document.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-2

The “Framework for the OIML-CS” working document has been derived from the key principles contained in the proposal for the structure and operation of the OIML-CS (AHWG-MAA-Doc-1). As a working document it will be used to form the basis of the work of the CSPG in defining a Framework Document for the OIML-CS. The Framework Document is intended to be a ‘B-type’ OIML publication (B xx) that will require approval by the CIML.

The Framework Document will be supported by a more detailed and comprehensive set of operating procedures and operating documents (forms, templates, etc.), drafts of which will be developed by the CSPG as part of its work. These operating procedures and documents (the MC documents) will be derived from the relevant parts of OIML B 3, B 10 and MAA 01 and will be maintained and approved by the Management Committee.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-3

The “OIML-CS timeline” provides an overview of the activities of the various bodies involved in developing and implementing the OIML-CS and the corresponding timescales that will have to be adhered to if the deadline of the 01 January 2017 for implementation of the OIML-CS is to be achieved.

In particular, it clearly details – on the basis of OIML B 6 - the activities and decision making associated with the proposed CSPG, including the development of the Framework Document (B xx), the draft MC documents, and the nominations procedure for membership of the MC. It also details the formation of the MC, with members elected by the CIML, and the MC approval of its operating procedures and documents in preparation for the OIML-CS starting on the 01 January 2017.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-4

This document contains the Draft Resolutions for the CIML. There are two Draft Resolutions (see below); one relating to the principles of the structure and organisation of a single OIML-CS, and the other relating to the formation and tasks of the CSPG.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-5

As mentioned above, it is intended that a CSPG is set up to develop the “Framework for the OIML-CS” document and to develop the first drafts of the MC operating procedures and documents (the MC documents), along with a nominations procedure for members of the MC. This document specifies the terms of reference of the CSPG and how it will operate, e.g. voting procedures, etc.

9. Recommendations for the CIML

The chair of the AHWG will report on the activities of the group and present its proposals at the CIML meeting.

The AHWG recommends that the CIML



2015-07-16

- **approves the principles, structure and organization of the proposed OIML-CS (see Draft Resolution 2015/xa) and**
- **establishes the proposed Project Group (CSPG, see Draft Resolution 2015/xb).**

It should be noted that the proposal that the new Project Group should draft the “Framework for the OIML-CS” into a Basic Publication raises the question as to whether the CIMP should decide that the rules of B 6 should apply to the development of this document (B 6-1:2013, paragraph 1.2.).

In practice full application of B 6 is possible only when a project is under the supervision of a Technical Committee or Sub-Committee, the only precedent for which is the Basic Publications B 3 and B 10.

The recommendation of the AHWG is that in this case the Project Group should be formed directly by the CIMP, reflecting both the importance and urgency of the steps which are needed to bring about changes to the current systems.

More generally, the AHWG felt that because of the work which has already been done and the nature of the document now envisaged, it would not be appropriate to apply the various procedural steps and timetables specified in B 6. Doing so would involve unnecessary delays – each of at least three months - while the stages of creating the Project Group, producing a minimum of two Committees Drafts for comment and holding a Preliminary Ballot were carried out.

For this reason the proposed Resolution 2015/xb does not specify that the rules of B 6 should be followed in this case. B 6 has, however, been used as a model for those parts of the PG terms of reference which are relating to composition and decision-making, also for the proposed “OIML-CS timeline”.

Annex: History and development of the OIML certification systems**OIML Basic certification system**

OIML work on the certification of measuring instruments started in the 1970's, but was suspended in the early 1980's as, in the mind of most of the Member States, the time was not right for the implementation of such a system.

The work was taken up again by the end of the 1980's at a time when the OIML could benefit from the successful development of accreditation in the certification, testing and laboratory sectors at the international level by ISO, IEC and ILAC. At the request of the CIMP, the Presidential Council and the Bureau developed a report on the feasibility of establishing either an 'OIML certification scheme' or an 'OIML mark scheme'. This report was submitted to the 8th OIML Conference in 1988.

The OIML Conference considered that an 'OIML mark scheme' would be too costly and too difficult to implement and would create unacceptable obligations for OIML Member States. On the contrary, an 'OIML certification scheme' could be put into operation more easily and at lower cost, without creating unacceptable obligations. Having considered that it would be useful for the Member States to have such a certification system available as soon as possible, the OIML Conference instructed the CIMP to draw up detailed rules of operation for a voluntary 'OIML certificate system'.

Presumably addressing criticism from some Member States that it was not the task of the OIML to set up and operate a certification scheme, the Conference noted that nothing in the Convention creating the OIML prohibits the setting up of a certification scheme.

Two years later, at its 25th meeting, the CIMP approved the document "OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments" which was published on 1991.01.01, the official starting date of the system. The intention of the original OIML certificate system was to aid manufacturers in gaining national/regional type approvals through the acceptance of OIML certificates of conformity and their associated test reports.

Under this system, Issuing Authorities were designated by their respective CIMP member to enable them to issue OIML Certificates of Conformity. Acceptance of OIML Certificates of Conformity, as the basis for granting national/regional type approvals, was of a purely voluntary nature; there was no obligation on a Member State to accept the certificates or their associated test reports.

Initially, the certificate system could only be applied to a limited number of categories of measuring instruments: weights (R 1:1973, R 2:1973, R 20:1973), non-automatic weighing instruments (R 76:1988), barometers (R 97:1990) and high precision line measures of length (R 98:1991). This was because these were the only categories of instruments for which the Recommendations contained not only the metrological and technical requirements, but also appropriate test procedures and a test report format.

It took three more years before, in 1993, three new categories of measuring instruments could be added to the scope of the certificate system. The main reason for the slow pace with which the system developed was the time it took for OIML technical secretariats to produce the Recommendations that complied with the conditions for inclusion into the scope of the certificate system. To accelerate that process, the CIMP decided that the test report format



would be an informative annex of a Recommendation and could be approved by the CIML directly (i.e. without preliminary ballot) and by simple majority decision.

OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA)

In 1994, discussions started on extending the certificate system with a mutual acceptance arrangement (MAA) in an attempt to improve the acceptance of OIML certificates and test reports as the basis for granting national/regional type approvals. To provide confidence in the system and to improve acceptance of OIML certificates and test reports, the proposed MAA introduced the concept of Issuing Participants and Utilizing Participants. The proposed MAA also included the principle of peer evaluation for the Issuing Participants, through accreditation or peer assessment, and the signing of a Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DoMC) by both Issuing and utilizing Participants for each category of measuring instrument.

In 2003, at its 38th meeting, the CIML approved the OIML MAA. The MAA became operational on 2005.01.01, fourteen years after the start of the OIML certificate system. Since then, the two systems have been operated in parallel. To distinguish it from the MAA, the original certificate system was renamed the “OIML Basic Certificate System”. There are currently three OIML International Recommendations included in the OIML MAA; OIML R 49 (water meters), OIML R 60 (load cells) and OIML R 76 (NAWIs). The Basic system currently covers 38 categories of measuring instruments.

In summary, the main differences between the two systems (Basic and MAA) are:

- The MAA is a peer review system. Participants must be accredited or peer assessed for their scope of participation. For participation in the Basic System, no accreditation or peer assessment is required; a simple designation by a CIML Member is sufficient.
- Under the MAA, participants sign a Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DoMC) for each category of instruments within their scope of participation. The DoMC is a *commitment to accept* each other's test results when they are covered by an MAA certificate. Participants in the Basic System do not commit to anything.

The MAA has a committee to (periodically) review its participants (CPR), manage the DoMC(s) and to approve technical experts to participate in peer assessments or accreditation assessments.

B**AHWG-MAA-Doc-1****Proposal for the structure and organization of the
OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)****CONTENTS**

1. Principles
2. Glossary
3. Structure

1. Principles

1. The OIML-CS is a voluntary system which aims to facilitate, accelerate and harmonize the work of national and regional bodies that approve types of measuring instruments that are subject to legal control.
2. The OIML-CS is a single certification system with two schemes:
 - a. The OIML Basic Certificate Scheme (Scheme A),
 - b. The OIML MAA Certificate Scheme (Scheme B).
3. A category of measuring instrument is either in Scheme A or in Scheme B. Transition from Scheme A to Scheme B is subject to defined criteria. This is the preferred direction and also the intention of the OIML-CS.
4. The principles of operation of the OIML-CS are defined in a framework document, approved by the CIML and endorsed by the OIML Conference (B-type OIML publication, see working document AHWG-MAA-Doc-2). The OIML-CS Framework Document and the proposed Management Committee document(s) are intended to replace OIML B 3 and OIML B 10. Together they will incorporate many of the elements of OIML B 3 and OIML B 10.
5. There is a Management Committee (MC) to manage the operation of the OIML-CS, with a Chair, reporting to the CIML. The duties and responsibilities of the MC are as detailed in section 6 of working document AHWG-MAA-Doc-2.
6. The principles of the membership of the MC are:
 - It is small enough to be effective (maximum of 12 members)
 - Its members act in the best interest of the OIML-CS; they do not primarily represent the interests of their countries

2015-07-16

- It has a balanced representation of issuing authorities and utilizers of the OIML-CS
 - The CIMAL Member of each Member State may propose candidate(s) for membership of the MC
 - A nomination process ensures that certain criteria are fulfilled (e.g. balanced representation, qualification)
 - Potential members identified by the nomination process are elected by the CIMAL for a fixed period
 - The Chair is appointed by the CIMAL
 - There should be no more than one member, including the Chair, from any one country
 - The Chair and each member has one vote
 - The MC has an Executive Secretary (without a vote) who is a BIMAL staff member
7. The CIMAL Member nominates one or more organizations to become an Issuing Authority under the OIML-CS. The decision on participation is under the responsibility of the MC.
 8. The requirements for participation in Scheme A or Scheme B are the same (such as compliance with ISO 17025 and OIML D 30). For participation in Scheme A, it is sufficient to demonstrate compliance on the basis of "self-declaration" with additional supporting evidence. For participation in Scheme B, compliance is demonstrated by peer evaluation, on the basis of accreditation or peer assessment.
 9. To support the operation of the MC there is an advisory panel, chaired by the Executive Secretary. The advisory panel consists of experts nominated by CIMAL Members and appointed by the MC for certain categories of measuring instruments. Experts are called upon by the Executive Secretary when needed to provide advice, e.g. acceptability of assessment reports for new participants, expansions to scope, etc.
 10. To support the exchange of information between test laboratories there is a forum for test laboratories, chaired by the Executive Secretary. The forum also provides a platform for on-going discussions on issues confronting the laboratories and a mechanism to feed in to the OIML Technical Committees.
 11. There is a Board of Appeal (BoA) to deal with appeals against decisions of the MC. The BoA is independent of the MC, with membership decided by the CIMAL. The BoA is not a standing committee and is called upon only when required. The appeals mechanism is described in the OIML-CS Framework document.
 12. The work of the MC, advisory panel, forum and BoA is done primarily by correspondence (email), using facilities of the OIML web site (distribution of documents, voting, etc.), although the MC meets annually.
 13. The MC may establish working groups, including external experts, to enhance the efficiency of its work, e.g. awareness raising, defining operating rules, etc.
 14. The operation of the OIML-CS will not lead to an increase in the OIML membership fees.

15. The BIML is the secretariat of the OIML-CS and undertakes the administrative functions associated with the OIML-CS, e.g. publishing certificates, collecting fees, etc.
16. Issuing Authorities that have been accepted by the MC for participation in the OIML-CS sign a Declaration indicating their scope of certification and acceptance of test reports issued under Scheme A or B.
17. Utilizers sign a Declaration indicating their scope of acceptance of test reports issued under Scheme A or B, including any additional national requirements.
18. The only valid version of an OIML Certificate is the electronic version on the OIML-CS web site. Any copy (printed or electronic) is to be considered as uncontrolled.
19. It is suggested that OIML Member States and Corresponding Members establish a structure to ensure that at the national level all interests are represented (such as a "National Committee"). All national stakeholders in legal metrology should be represented (e.g. authorities, conformity assessment bodies, industry, etc.)¹

2. Glossary

Advisory Panel (AP): A group of experts that can be called upon by the Executive Secretary when needed to provide advice. The main tasks are to review the scope and assessment reports of (candidate) participants, validation of technical experts and providing advice on issues pertaining to standards and assessment procedures. The experts are nominated by CIMP Members and appointed by the MC.

Board of Appeal (BoA): Internal appeals committee of the OIML-CS. The chair and members of the BoA are appointed by the CIMP.

Category: classification of measuring instruments for which technical and metrological requirements are laid down in an OIML Recommendation (for instance: OIML R 76 for the category of non-automatic weighing instruments).

Declaration: document that is signed by Issuing Authorities and Utilizers that describes the scope of certification and/or acceptance of test reports issued under Scheme A or B.

Executive Secretary: A BIML staff member appointed by the BIML Director who is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the OIML-CS under the direction of the MC. He/she also acts as the chair of the Advisory Panel and the Test Laboratories Forum.

Issuing Authority (IA): A Certification Body issuing OIML certificates and associated Evaluation Reports in accordance with Scheme A or B. Under Scheme B, an Issuing Authority will also be a Utilizer for that category of measuring instrument.

Management Committee (MC): established by the CIMP and endorsed by the OIML Conference to manage the OIML-CS. Members are nominated by CIMP Members and are

¹ The way in which such a structure or "national committee" is organized is at the discretion of the CIMP Member or Corresponding Member Representative. It may be an existing body or a newly created committee. This could be the subject of a guidance document.



elected by the CIML. The MC decides on the OIML-CS operational rules and procedures within the framework of the OIML-CS Framework document.

MC Chair: a person who presides over the Management Committee, nominated by the MC and appointed by the CIML. He/she is responsible for the operation of the MC and is the functional supervisor of the Executive Secretary.

OIML certificate (of conformity): Certificate, issued by an Issuing Authority, attesting the conformity of a type of a measuring instrument or module with the relevant requirements of an OIML Recommendation.

OIML test report: Report, issued by a test laboratory in the format prescribed in the relevant OIML Recommendation.

OIML type evaluation report: Report, issued by an Issuing Authority in the format as prescribed in the relevant OIML Recommendation, showing the results of the tests and examinations performed on a type of a measuring instrument or module.

OIML Certification system (OIML-CS): The single voluntary OIML certification system for measuring instruments complying with the provisions of OIML Recommendations.

Scheme: Part of the OIML-CS covering one or more categories and with common requirements for participation.

Test laboratory: Laboratory, designated by an Issuing Authority and accepted by the MC, to perform certain or all tests on a type of measuring instrument.

Test Laboratories Forum (TLF): Advisory group that provides a platform for discussion on practical issues pertaining to testing. Each test laboratory in the OIML-CS may be represented in the TLF.

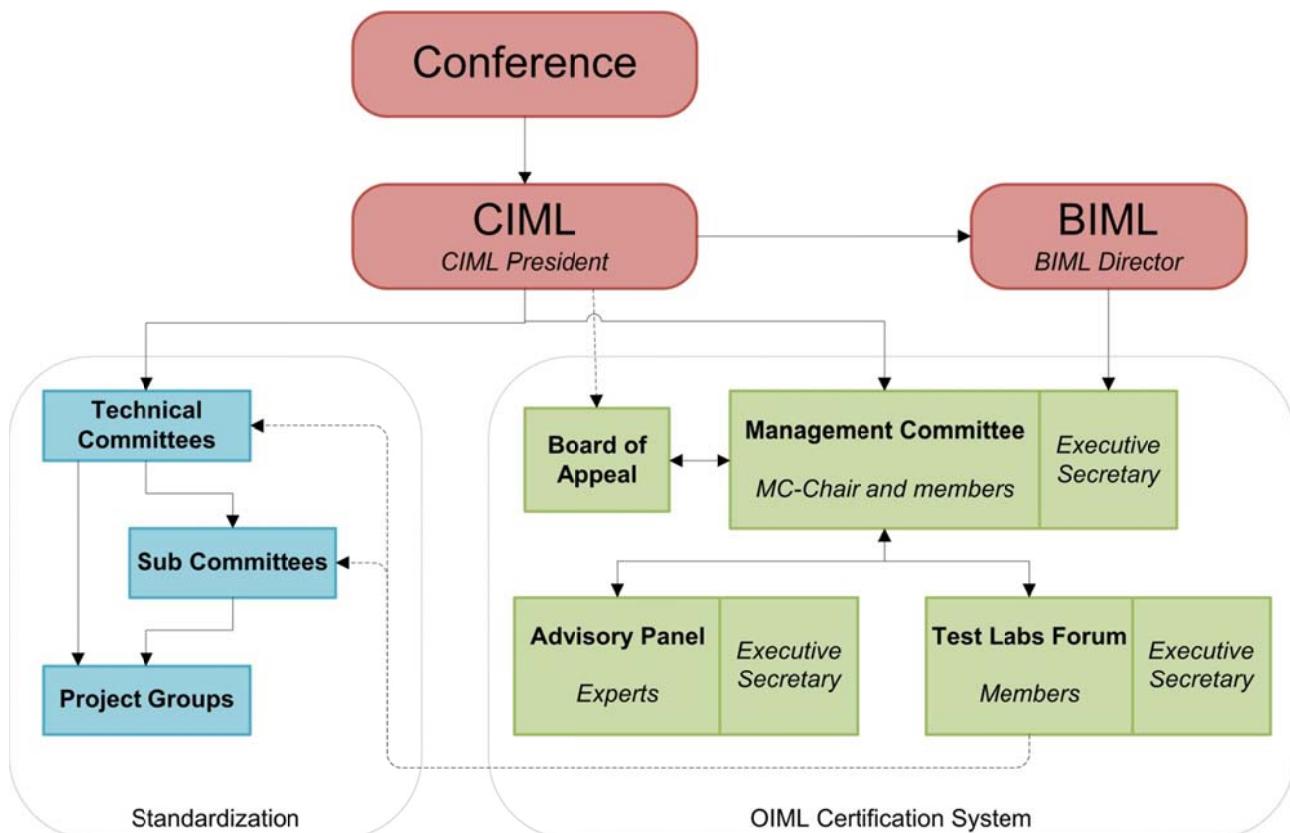
User: Any organization other than a utilizer that accepts OIML type evaluation reports and/or OIML test reports.

Utilizer: Certification body that has signed the Declaration for a scheme, indicating the terms of acceptance of OIML type evaluation reports and/or OIML test reports covered by OIML certificates.

3. Structure

The structure of the OIML-CS is schematically shown below, in relation to the CIMAL and the TC/SC/PG structure.

Standards development activities (in TCs/SCs/PGs) are managed directly by the CIMAL. Certification activities (OIML-CS) are managed by the MC.



**C****AHWG-MAA-Doc-2****Working document****"Framework for the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)"****1. Title**

Framework for the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS).

2. Objective

The OIML-CS is a voluntary system which aims to facilitate, accelerate and harmonize the work of national and regional bodies that approve types of measuring instruments that are subject to legal control.

3. Scope

The OIML-CS is applicable to such categories of instruments and OIML Recommendations as proposed by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) and approved by the CML.

The OIML-CS operates and maintains:

- the OIML Basic Certificate scheme (Scheme A), and
- the OIML MAA Certificate scheme (Scheme B).

The CML decides which scheme(s) is(are) applicable to a category and under which conditions.

4. Governing documents

- a) the OIML-CS Framework Document (this document), approved by the CML and sanctioned by the OIML Conference;
- b) rules of procedure written and approved by the MC (these are the "MC document(s)" under the OIML-CS Framework Document).

5. Structure

The structure of the OIML-CS comprises the following:

- Management Committee (MC);
- Secretariat (the BIML);
- Advisory Panel (AP);



- Test Laboratories Forum (TLF);
- Board of Appeal (BoA).

The overall responsibility for the operation of the OIML-CS is vested in the MC which operates under the authority of the CIML.

6. Management Committee (MC)

The MC is composed of:

- a) Chair (appointed by the CIML),
- b) Representatives (elected by the CIML)
- c) Executive Secretary (BIML staff member appointed by the BIML Director)

The representatives including the Chair each have one vote.

The Executive Secretary does not have a vote. The Executive Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the OIML-CS under the direction of the MC.

The MC meets at least once a year and reports annually to the CIML.

The duties and responsibilities of the MC are:

- a) Developing proposals for OIML-CS strategy and policy
- b) Promoting (awareness raising) of the OIML-CS schemes
- c) Making decisions on participation of Issuing Authorities in a scheme,
- d) Deciding on membership of the advisory panel,
- e) Approving and maintaining the list of technical and quality system experts
- f) Developing, maintaining and approving rules and procedures for the operation of the schemes in accordance with the OIML-CS Framework document,
- g) Developing, maintaining and approving guidance documents, templates and application forms in accordance with the OIML CS Framework document,
- h) Monitoring operation of the OIML-CS schemes
- i) Developing content and functionality of the OIML-CS website in relation to the OIML-CS,
- j) Defining the roles and duties of the Executive Secretary and the BIML Secretariat.

Decisions by the MC may be appealed to the BoA (first instance) and the CIML (second instance).

The MC may establish working groups to enhance the efficiency of its operation. The duties of working groups shall be carried out under the responsibility of the Executive Secretary.

7. Secretariat

The BIML acts as the secretariat of the OIML-CS, undertaking administrative functions, such as:

- Registering and publishing OIML certificates,
- Collecting OIML certificate registration fees,
- Maintaining the OIML-CS website.

The Executive Secretary is a staff member of the BIML, appointed by the BIML Director.

8. Advisory Panel (AP)

The Executive Secretary acts as the chair of the Advisory Panel.

The Advisory Panel consists of experts nominated by CIMP Members and appointed by the MC for certain categories of measuring instruments. Experts are called upon by the Executive Secretary when needed to provide advice.

The tasks of the Advisory Panel are to:

- a) Review the documentation submitted by potential participants, including accreditation and peer assessment reports and advise the MC on the acceptance of participants,
- b) Advise the MC on the validation of the technical and metrological experts who will participate in assessments of test laboratories,
- c) Advise the MC on issues pertaining to the standards, operating rules and their application, including assessment procedures.

9. Test Laboratories Forum (TLF)

The Executive Secretary acts as the chair of the forum.

The forum consists of one representative of each interested test laboratory.

The forum shall:

- a) Provide a platform for handling practical questions pertaining to test specifications, test methods and test equipment detailed in standards accepted for use in the OIML-CS,
- b) Draw up "best practice" papers and propose amendments to OIML Recommendations relating to test specifications, test procedures and reporting of test results. The Executive Secretary submits proposals to the relevant OIML Technical Committee or Subcommittee.

10. Board of Appeal (BoA)

The Board of Appeal (BoA) deals with appeals against decisions of the MC. The BoA is independent of the MC and AP, with membership decided by the CIMP. The BoA is not a standing committee and is called upon only when required².

² The appeal mechanism will be defined in the OIML-CS Framework document, taking into consideration OIML B 6, B 7 and B 10.

11. Standards

The standards to be used within the OIML-CS are:

- a) Suitable OIML Recommendations and Documents,
- b) Appropriate ISO/IEC conformity assessment standards (17000-series).

12. Voting and Decisions in the MC

Whenever possible, decisions shall be reached by consensus.

In meetings, voting shall be open, except for nominations and appointments of persons.

Decisions are valid if at least half of the eligible voters are present (proxies are allowed) and a simple majority of votes cast is in favor. Abstentions do not count as votes cast.

Decisions taken by correspondence, or in an online vote, are valid if at least two thirds of the votes cast are in favor. Abstentions do not count as votes cast.

13. Conduct of the work

The MC, Advisory Panel, Forum, BoA and working groups shall perform their activities primarily by correspondence. All documents, meeting reports, etc. shall be public, unless the MC decides otherwise.

14. Finance

The Secretariat is responsible for drawing up an annual budget and the accounts of the OIML-CS.

Income and expenses for the OIML-CS are budgeted and accounted for separately from the OIML budget, but are consolidated into the OIML budget and accounts.

Income consists of the fees from the registration of certificates and “entrance fees” from new Issuing Authorities. There is an obligation for Issuing Authorities to register Certificates, issued under the OIML-CS, with the Secretariat.

Expenses consist of a fee per hour for the Executive Secretary and other BIML technical staff and expenses for travel, meetings and general services provided by the BIML (accounting, IT-systems, printing, etc.).

**D****AHWG-MAA-Doc-3****Timeline for the implementation of the proposed OIML-CS**

CSPG = Certification System Project Group

Bxx = New B Type document to describe the OIML-CS Framework

MC docs = Procedures and operational documents for the Management Committee

	AHWG/CIMAL/Conference	CSPG Bxx	CSPG MC docs
■ 2015-06-01	AHWG meeting in Teddington to agree on proposals [1] and draft resolutions [2] for the 50 th CIMAL Meeting		
■ 2015-06-19	Deadline for the AHWG to comment and finally agree on proposals [1] and draft resolutions [2] for the 50 th CIMAL Meeting		
■ 2015-07-19	Deadline for submitting proposals to the 50 th CIMAL	Call for nominations for CSPG membership and ask for comments on the proposed Framework.	
■ 2015-10-20	50 th CIMAL Meeting approves resolutions drafted by the AHWG. AHWG disbanded.	CSPG established by the CIMAL	
■ 2015-11-01		CSPG starts work on Bxx by correspondence to develop First Draft, based on Working document	CSPG starts work on MC docs and nomination procedure for the MC by correspondence
■ 2016-03-xx		CSPG approves First Draft Bxx	
■ 2016-04-01		First Draft Bxx circulated to CIMAL Members for comment	
■ 2016-06-01		Deadline for CIMAL Members to comment on First Draft Bxx	
■ 2016-06-xx		Meeting of the CSPG (if necessary)	
■ 2016-07-01	Deadline for submitting proposals [3] to the 51 st CIMAL	Final Draft Bxx circulated to CIMAL	Draft MC docs and MC nomination procedure available

	AHWG/CIMAL/Conference	CSPG Bxx	CSPG MC docs
■ 2016-10-xx	51st CIMAL approves Bxx		
■ 2016-10-xx	15 th Conference sanctions Bxx and formally establishes the OIML-CS		
■ 2016-10-xx	51st CIMAL (cont.)	CSPG disbanded	MC members elected and MC chair appointed by the CIMAL, Executive Secretary appointed by the BIMAL Director.
■ 2016-12-xx			MC considers, modifies (if necessary) and approves procedures and operational documents; appoints members of the AP
■ 2017-01-01	Start of the OIML-CS / Basic system and MAA terminated		

[1] Proposals include:

- Proposal for the structure and organization of the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) (see AHWG-MAA-Doc-1),
- Proposal for a framework for the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) (see Working Document AHWG-MAA-Doc-2)
- Proposal for the terms of reference for the CSPG (see AHWG-MAA-Doc-5),

[2] Draft resolutions (see AHWG-MAA-Doc-4):

- 2015/xa on the AHWG report and disbanding the AHWG,
- 2015/xb on establishing the CSPG to draft the framework document (Bxx) for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS), and the procedures and operational documents for the Management Committee (MC docs), and the nomination process for membership of the MC.

[3] Proposals include:

- Final Draft for OIML Bxx (OIML-CS Framework document)
- Proposal for the nomination process and membership of the MC (constituencies, number of members, nominations for membership, ...).

**E****AHWG-MAA-Doc-4****Draft CML Resolutions 2015/xa and 2015/xb****Draft Resolution 2015/xa**

The Committee,

Recalling its resolutions nos. 2013/15, 2013/16, 2013/17 and 2014/18,

Noting the report of the chair of the ad-hoc working group on the review of the MAA (AHWG-MAA),

Approves the principles for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS) and the proposal for the structure and organization of such a system, contained in document AHWG-MAA-Doc-1 dated 2015-07-07,

Thanks the chair and members of the AHWG-MAA for their work,

Disbands the AHWG-MAA,

Instructs the BIML to continue to operate the existing Basic and MAA systems until such time as the CML approves the OIML-CS and it becomes operational,

Encourages all participants in the existing Basic and MAA systems to fulfill their obligations.

Draft Resolution 2015/xb

The Committee,

Recalling its resolution no. 2015/xa,

Considering the proposal of the ad-hoc working group on the review of the MAA,

Decides to establish a certification system project group (CSPG) to prepare the relevant documents for the single OIML certification system (OIML-CS):

- a B-type OIML publication with the framework for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS),
- the procedures and operational documents for the single OIML certification system (OIML-CS),
- the nomination process for membership of the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC).

Requests its first Vice-President to chair the CSPG,



Requests interested Members to participate in the CSPG, or to designate expert representative(s),

Instructs the Bureau to provide secretarial support to the CSPG,

Instructs the CSPG to take appropriate actions so that the proposed single OIML certification system may become effective 1 January 2017, subject to the CML approval and Conference sanctioning of the B-type OIML publication "OIML-CS Framework Document".

Instructs the CSPG to work in accordance with the procedures laid down in the proposed terms of reference (AHWG-MAA-Doc-5).

Requests the CSPG to submit the final draft of the framework document for approval at the CML meeting in 2016, with a view to having the approved publication sanctioned by the Conference in 2016.

AHWG-MAA-Doc-5**Terms of Reference for a Certification System Project Group (CSPG)****1. Purpose of the project**

The purpose of the project is to draft a B-type OIML publication with the framework for a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS) and to develop the procedures and operational documents for the single OIML certification system (OIML-CS).

2. Membership and convenership of the CSPG

Membership of the CSPG is open to interested CIML Members or their expert representatives. CIML first Vice-President, Prof. Roman Schwartz, acts as the convener of the CSPG. The BIML shall provide secretarial support.

3. Tasks

The tasks of the CSPG will be to prepare:

- a Final Draft for an OIML B-type publication containing the framework for the organization and structure of a single OIML certification system (OIML-CS), replacing the OIML Basic Certification System and the OIML MAA. The Final Draft shall be in accordance with the proposal developed by the ad-hoc working group for the review of the MAA (working document AHWG-MAA-Doc-1), as approved by the CIML (Resolution no. 2015/xa);
- the nomination process for membership of the Management Committee (MC) of the OIML-CS, and
- the draft procedures and operational documents applicable to the OIML-CS on the basis of the procedures and documents for the OIML Basic Certificate System and the OIML MAA, in particular OIML B 3, OIML B 10 and MAA 01.

4. Time schedule

In accordance with the timeline proposed by the AHWG (AHWG-MAA-Doc-3), a first draft of the framework document and the nomination process shall be circulated to the CIML Members by 1 April 2016 for comments, with a deadline for comments of 1 June 2016.

The Final Draft of the framework document and the nomination process shall be submitted to the CIML for approval at its 51st Meeting by 1 July 2016.

The draft procedures and operational documents that are necessary to operate the OIML-CS shall also be circulated to CIML Members by 1 July 2016.



5. Decisions

Decisions of the CSPG are valid if two-thirds of votes cast by members (main contact) of the CSPG are in favour. Abstentions and failures to reply do not count as votes cast.



Agenda item 9.1

Comments from Japan to the ad-hoc working group (AHWG) on review of the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA)

(with responses drafted by Willem Kool and Roman Schwartz)

7 October, 2015

1 Operation of the OIML-CS

- (1) It is proposed that OIML-CS would be operated jointly with the four small new organizations (MC, AP, BoA and TLF). Framework, rules and important issues on procedures, however, shall be still discussed in an open meeting such as the CIMAL. We should avoid closed discussions and decisions on the above matters only in the four organizations.

Response: The framework for the OIML-CS will be a B-type OIML publication, approved by the CIMAL and sanctioned by the Conference.

The CIMAL always has the possibility to discuss important issues concerning the OIML-CS.

The Management Committee (MC) reports to the CIMAL.

Much of what goes on within the OIML-CS will be public and reported to the CIMAL; however, there are certain things that have to remain confidential (for instance the discussion on laboratory assessment reports; this is the same in the existing MAA).

- (2) For impartiality, it is not desirable that the four organizations consist of only issuing participants mainly from developed countries in Europe. Balances in the selection of members of the organizations should be considered in respect to developed/developing countries, issuing/utilizing countries and geographical regions (Asia, America, Africa, Europe, Middle-East and Oceania).

Response: This concern has been extensively discussed both in the AHWG for the review of the MAA and the Presidential Council, although this may not be apparent from the report on the activities of the AHWG. The proposed new certification system project group (CSPG) has the task to draft the nomination process for membership of the MC (see draft Resolution 2015/xb) and shall take this concern into consideration. Please refer to the "key principles" of the proposed OIML-CS, as formulated in the AHWG report, page 6 of 26: "...the membership of the MC will be balanced and include representatives of both issuers and utilizers of the OIML-CS."

- (3) Procedures for nominating and selecting members of the four organizations are not clear. In the principle No. 6 in AHWG-MAA-Doc-1, the number of members of the MC is limited to 12. But this principle also mentions that members are nominated and elected by the CIMAL. How and by whom are the members selected?

Response: It will be the task of the proposed CSPG to draft the nomination process for membership of the MC (see draft Resolution 2015/xb) for consideration of the CIMAL at its meeting in 2016.

- (4) The human resource is crucial to manage the four organizations appropriately. BIML should recruit new staff members dedicated only to the OIML-CS.

Response: It is indeed crucial that the BIML allocates sufficient resources to manage the OIML-CS. The BIML Director has indicated that, initially, this can be achieved without additional staff.

- (5) The OIML-CS seems to be operated only with the registration fees of OIML certificates without any increase of the fees. The registration fees are considered to be managed separately from the regular OIML contributions. A more realistic financial plan, however, shall be examined. A financial report on the registration fees should be provided for the CML at least.

Response: The OIML-CS finances (income and expenses) will be part of the general OIML budget (this is the same as for the current systems). However, the income and expenses related to the OIML-CS will be accounted for separately, so that the cost and benefits are transparent. If the OIML-CS is approved by the CML in Arcachon, this will become effective in the new (2017- 2020) OIML budget to be approved by the Conference in 2016.

2 Proposed new certificate system in OIML-CS

- (6) The difference between Schemes A and B is not clear. The current proposal seems practically a merger of Scheme A (basic system) into Scheme B which is equivalent to the MAA. This plan, however, seems not realistic to be achieved in all categories of instrument. Instead, the present criteria to participate in the MAA (Scheme B) should be lowered. We propose to loosen the present criterion to the MAA which requires an accreditation by a third party.

Response: In 2013 the CML decided “that steps should be taken to ensure that, in future, there will be only one single certification system for OIML type evaluations, **based on the principles of the MAA**, and that, as a first step, the options for how such a single system may be organized, how the transition could take place and by what time schedule, should be investigated, taking into account the experiences of similar, well established certification systems”.

It was never the intention of the CML to lower the criteria for participation in the MAA (Scheme B in the OIML-CS). The proposed OIML-CS, in fact, will raise the requirements for the Basic System (Scheme A in the OIML-CS) in order to achieve that the requirements for participation will be the same for Scheme A and Scheme B. The only difference will be that under Scheme A participants “self-declare” that they comply with the requirements, while under Scheme B participants are subject to peer review (based on accreditation or peer assessment, as in the MAA). Accreditation is not mandatory.

- (7) Basic policies No. 16 and 17 of AHWG-MAA-Doc-1 require a “declaration” to issue/accept certificates under Schemes A or B. This requirement is, however, too strict to Scheme A (basic system). Declaration is not required in the present basic system.

Response: This is indeed one of the main differences between the current Basic System and Scheme A of the OIML-CS. The AHWG, however, considered it as very important that OIML Issuing Authorities at least “self-declare” that their test laboratories comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. The AHWG considered it is also very important that all participants declare their scopes of acceptance of test reports (for Utilizers) and certification (for Issuing Authorities), and that these scopes will be made public on the OIML website.

- (8) Utilizing participants should be expanded to all OIML member countries (full and corresponding) regardless the schemes.

Response: It would indeed be very good if all OIML Member States and Corresponding member countries became Utilizers in the OIML-CS. However, the OIML-CS is a voluntary system. Therefore, the proposed OIML-CS distinguishes between “utilizers” (which explicitly declare that they will accept test reports from Issuing Authorities), and users (which can be any Member State or Corresponding Member making use of test reports, without explicitly declaring this).

- (9) Both Schemes A and B are likely to continue in parallel in the three categories of R 49, R 60 and R 76

even after OIML-CS is operated. Date or criteria of expiration, however, is not clear for Scheme A.

Response: The objective, however, is that, eventually, all categories of measuring instruments are in Scheme B. As is stated in principle 3, the transition from Scheme A to Scheme B is subject to defined criteria. It will be one of the tasks of the proposed CSPG to draft such criteria. The draft framework for the OIML-CS states (in 3. Scope) that the applicability of the OIML-CS Scheme A or Scheme B is proposed by the MC and approved by the CIML.

- (10) Status of the present OIML certificates (basic and MAA) after the OIML-CS is brought into operation should be considered. Some manufacturers continue to use old certificates with minor changes. Are these old certificates still effective under the OIML-CS? If they become invalid in the new system, it should be necessary to take some kind of transitional measures.

Response: This is indeed an issue that needs to be considered by the proposed CSPG.

3 Process for drafting basic documents

- (11) New basic document Bxx (AHWG-MAA-Doc-3) contains important rules for OIML. The proposed new project group (CSPG) therefore should follow the procedure specified in B 6-1 (2013) in the process of drafting Bxx. In addition, the voting rules should follow B 1 and B 6. Even if Bxx would not be sanctioned at the 15th Conference (2016), we should proceed with careful consideration to design a new system acceptable to the member countries.

Response: The AHWG, following a transparent process in which all OIML Members had an opportunity to participate, has (acting as instructed by the CIML) carefully considered the design for the OIML-CS it is proposing.

The issues identified with the current OIML certification systems (see the report of the AHWG in Addendum 9.1 to the working document for the 50th CIML Meeting) require that changes are implemented as soon as possible. The AHWG considers the timeline it proposes for the development of the B-type publication with the framework for the OIML-CS ambitious, but achievable. Following B 6 for the development of this B-type publication will definitely mean that the OIML-CS cannot be implemented per 1 January 2017.

All OIML CIML Members and Corresponding Member representatives have been invited to nominate themselves or an expert representative to participate in the work of the proposed CSPG.

In any case, for voting in the CIML and the Conference, the rules of the Convention (B 1:1968) are applicable.

- (12) ToR of CSPG proposes to draft a new “procedures and operational document” which seems an update of the present document (MAA 01). Preparation of such a separate document, however, causes an additional confusion and therefore, it may be merged into Bxx.

Response: The idea is that the framework document, approved by the CIML, shall, indeed, only provide the framework for the OIML-CS (the “constitution” of the system) and that operational aspects are decided by the MC as the body competent on matters of certification. We do not believe that this will cause confusion. On the contrary, we consider this a major improvement compared with the current situation.

OIML Basic Certificate System and MAA

Number of certificates issued

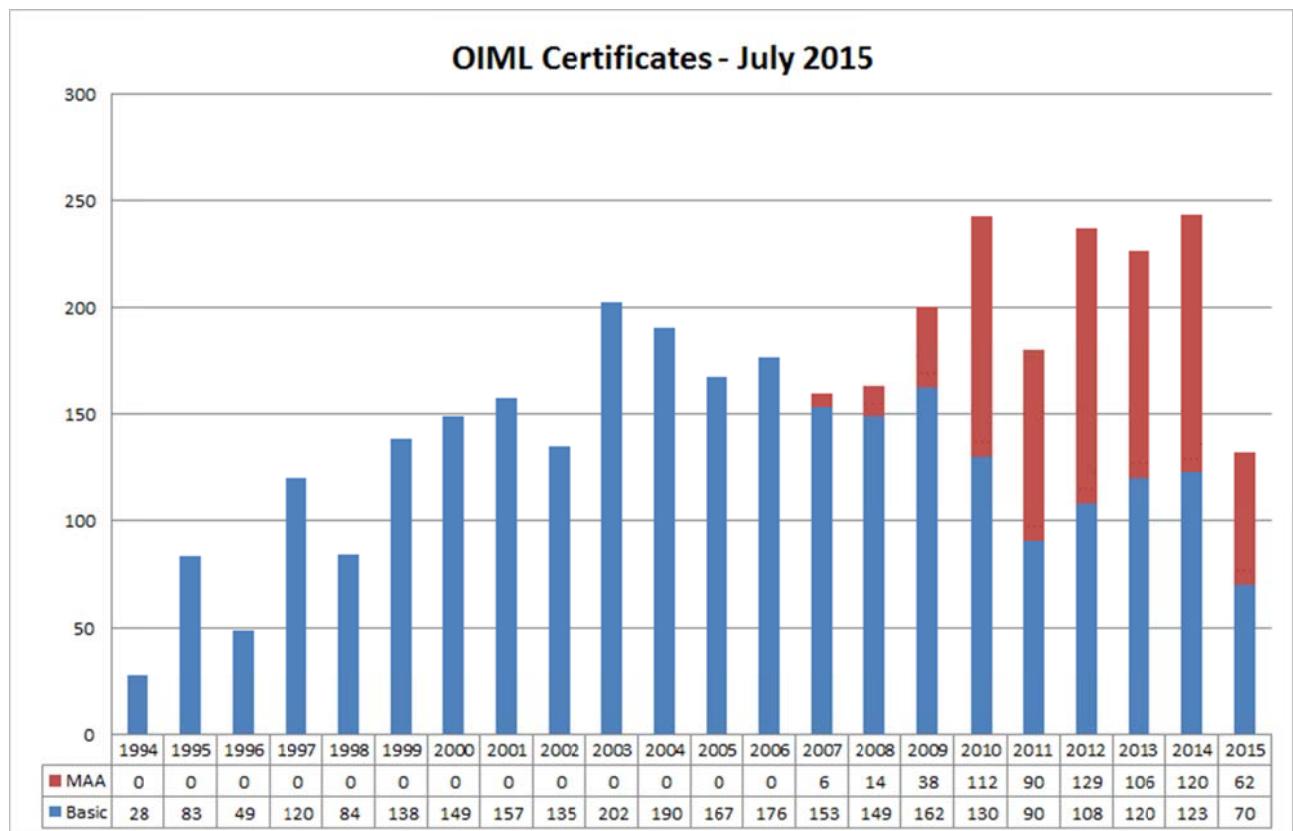


Figure 1
Number of Basic and MAA certificates registered (per annum)

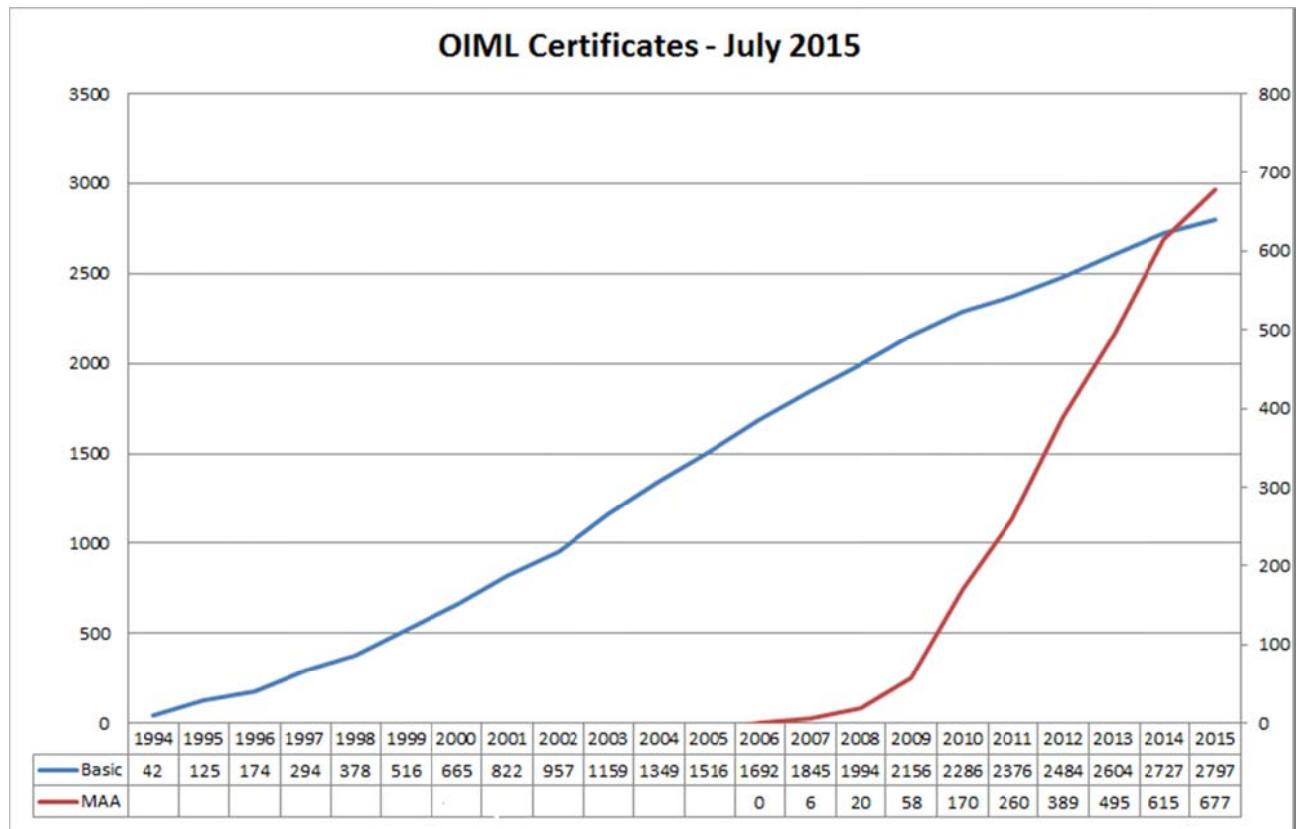


Figure 2
Number of Basic and MAA certificates registered (cumulative)

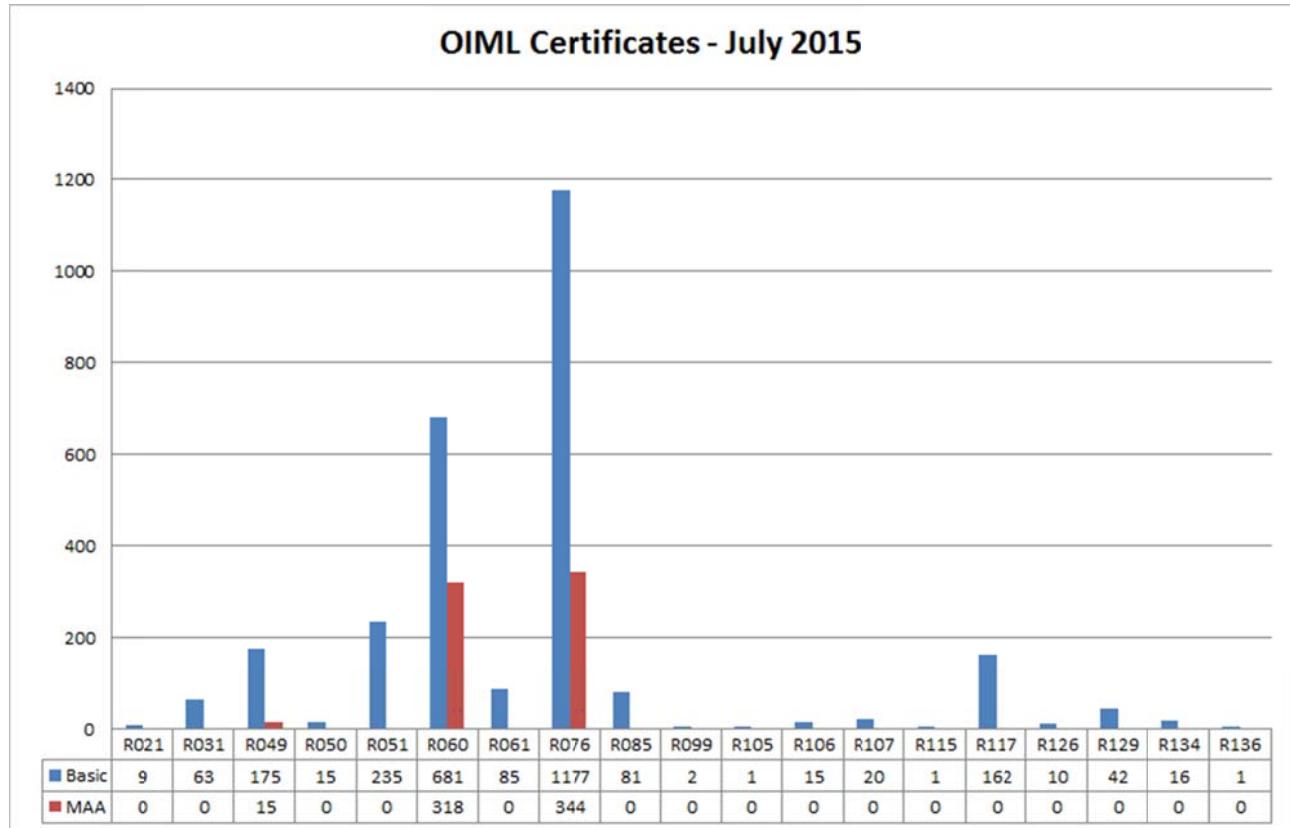


Figure 3
Number of Basic and MAA certificates registered (per OIML Recommendation)

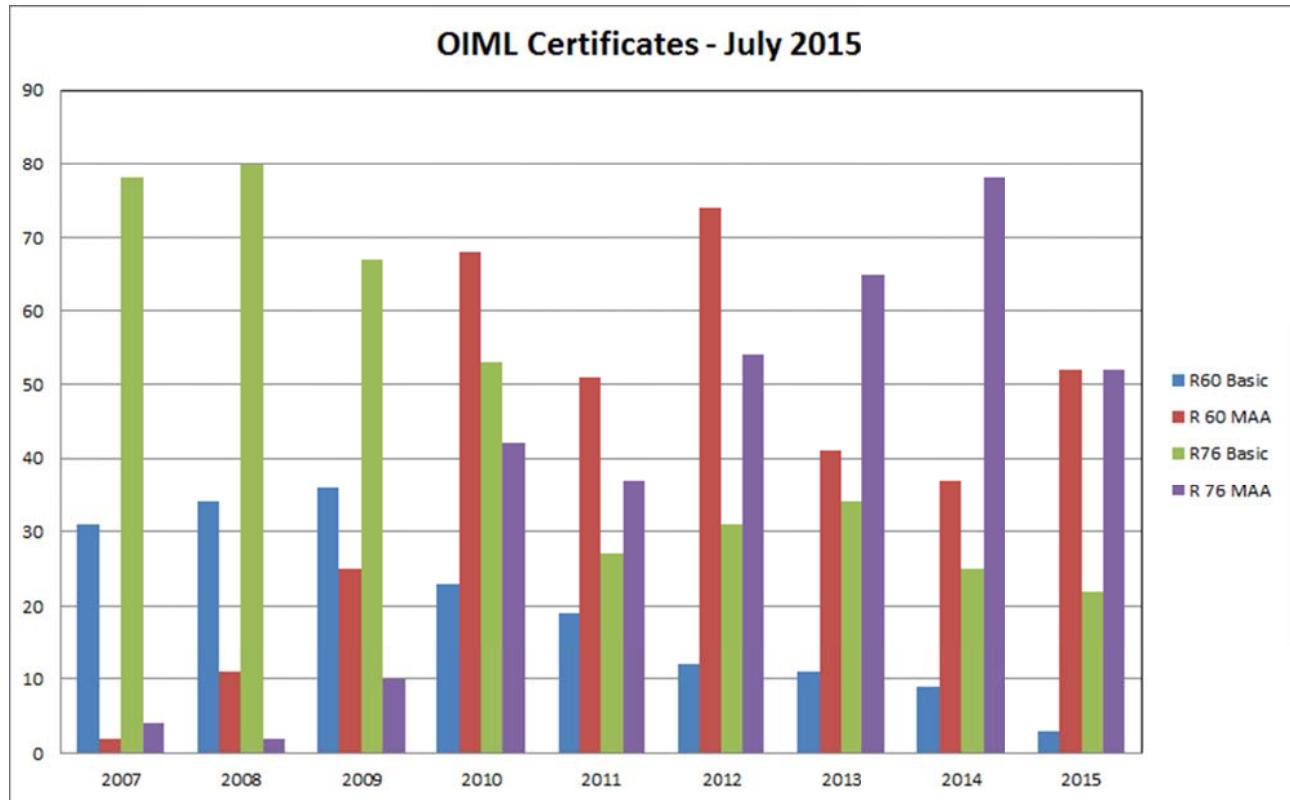


Figure 4
Number of Basic and MAA certificates for R 60 and R 76 (per annum)

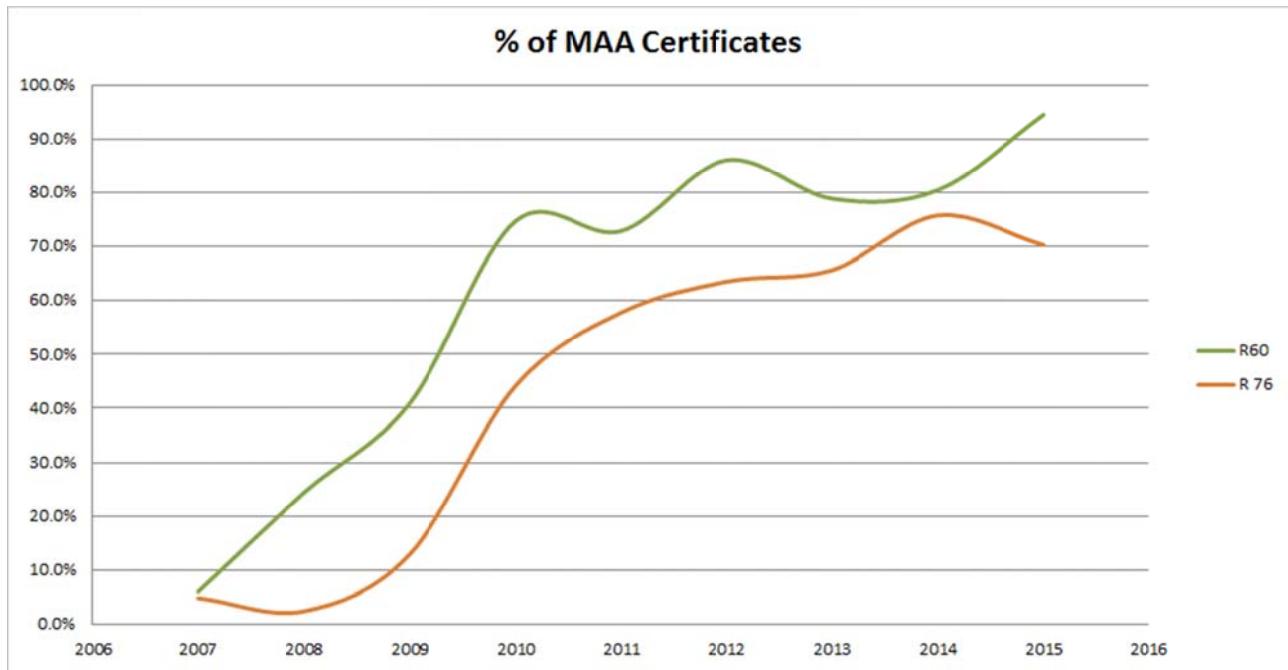


Figure 5

Number of MAA certificates as a percentage of total number of certificates for R 60 and R 76

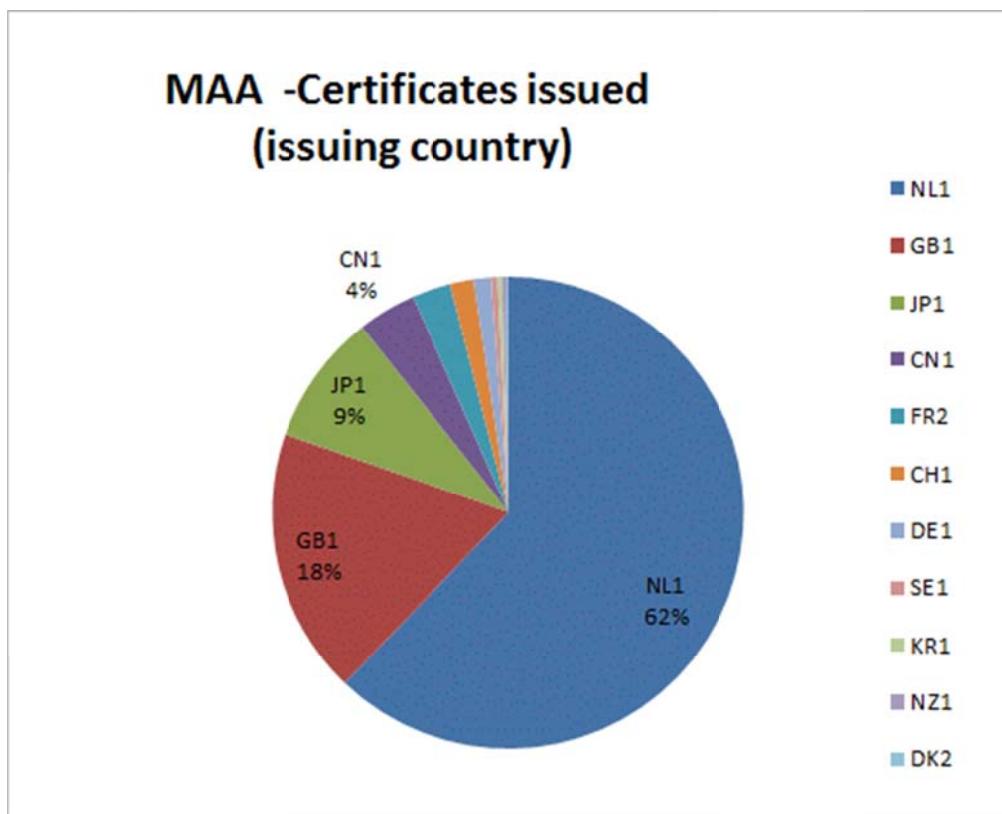


Figure 6

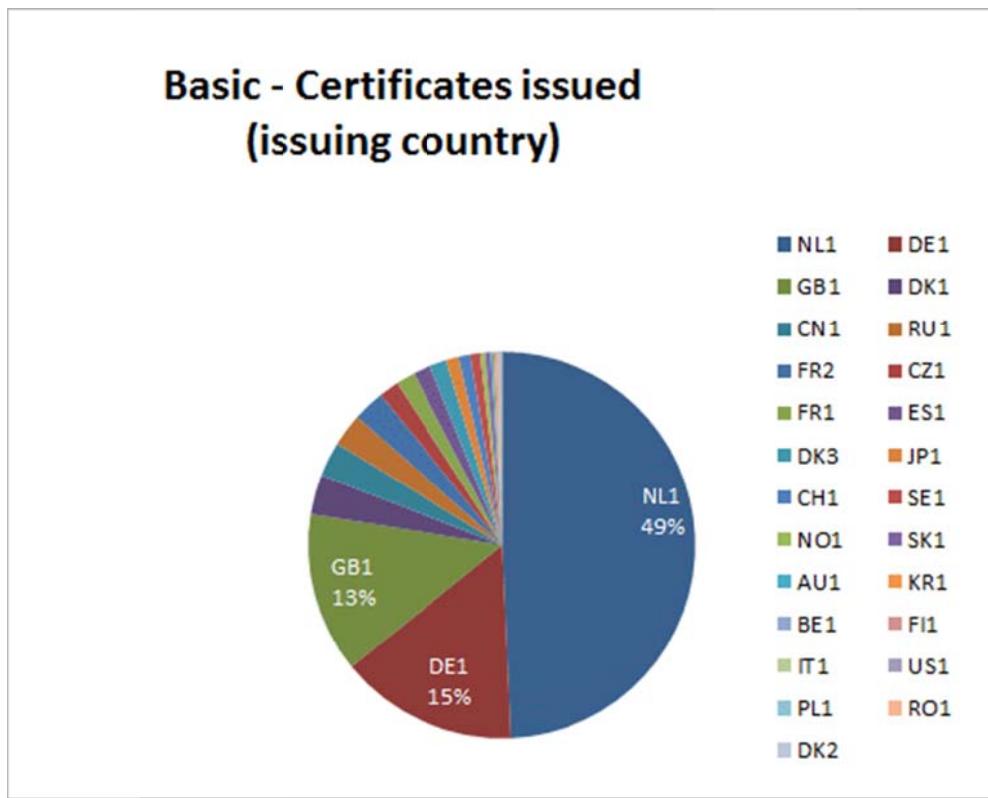


Figure 7

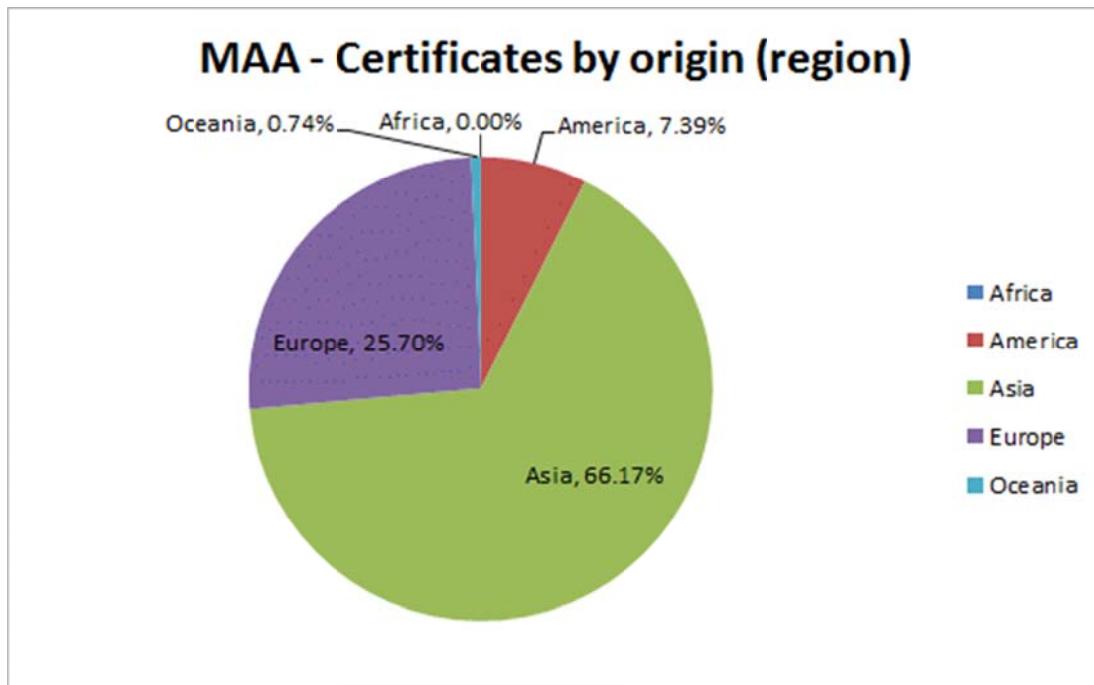


Figure 8

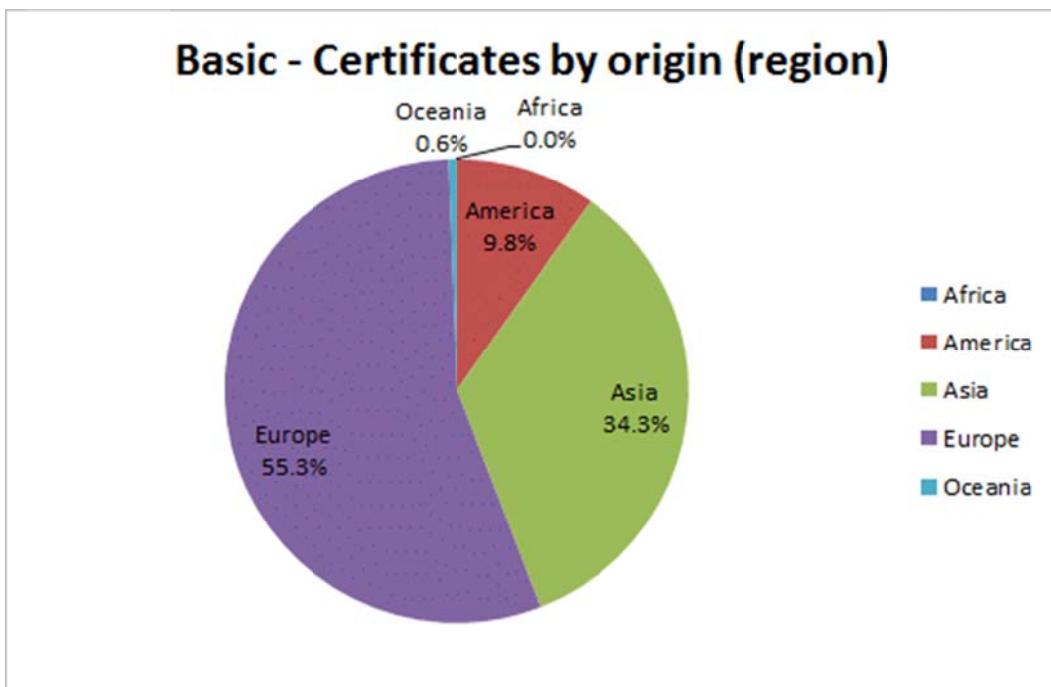


Figure 9

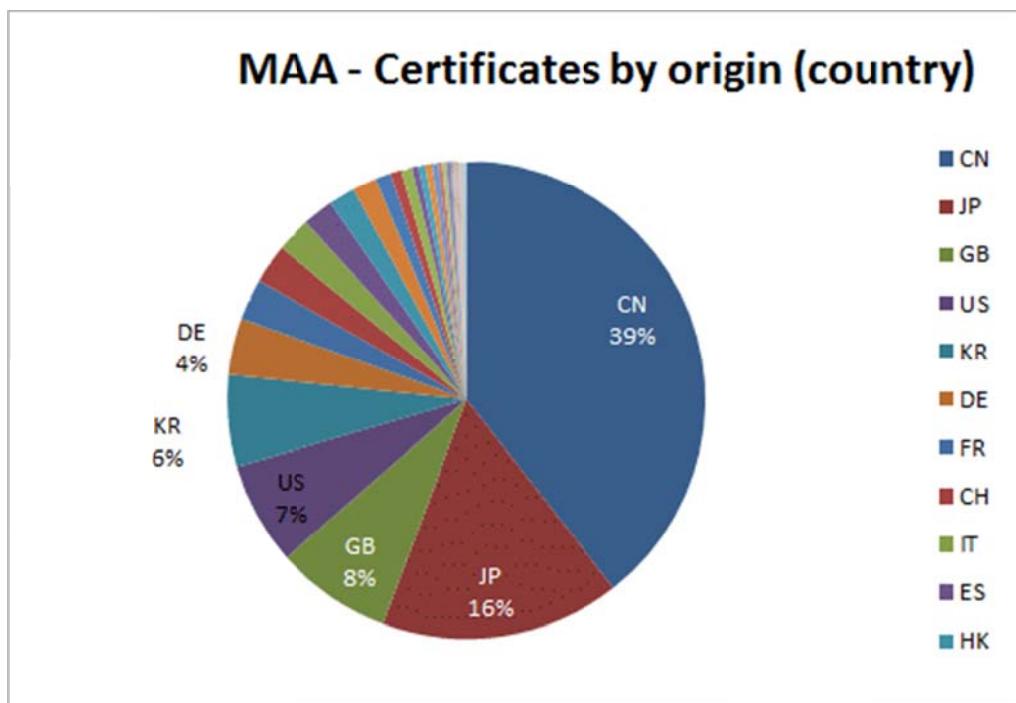


Figure 10

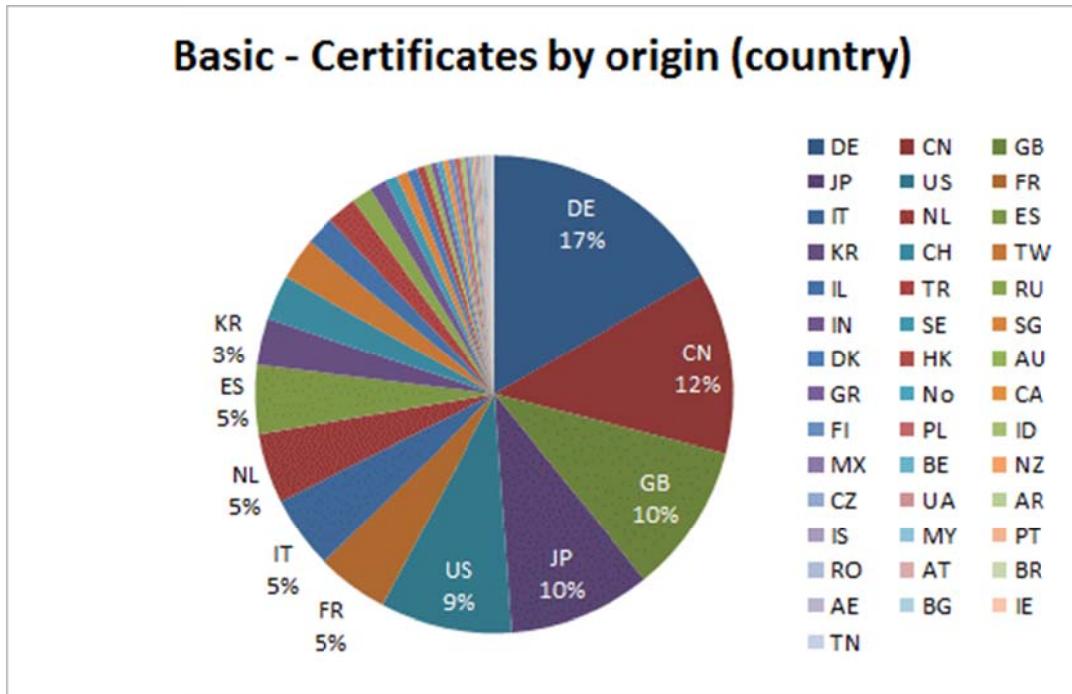


Figure 11

Proposal for an interpretation of the “quorum” required for decisions by the CIMP under the *Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology*

Note: This is a revised proposal following the discussions in the 49th CIMP Meeting (Auckland, November 2014, agenda item 9.2).

1. The first four paragraphs of Article XIII of the OIML Convention (see: [OIML B 1:1968](#)) on the membership of the CIMP, read:

“The Committee shall consist of a representative of each of the Member States of the Organisation.

These representatives are designated by their Country’s Government.

They shall be serving officials in the department concerned with measuring instruments or have active official functions in the field of legal metrology.

They shall cease to be Members of the Committee as soon as they cease to satisfy the above conditions, and it shall then be incumbent on the Governments concerned to designate their successors.”

2. The second paragraph of Article XVII of the OIML Convention on decisions taken by the CIMP at a meeting, reads:

“Decisions shall be valid only if the number of those present and represented be at least three-quarters of the number of persons designated as Members of the Committee and should they be supported by a minimum of four-fifths of the votes cast. The number of votes cast shall be at least four-fifths of the number of those present and represented at the session.”

3. The fifth paragraph of Article XVII of the OIML Convention on resolutions taken by the Committee by correspondence, reads:

“Resolutions adopted in this way shall only be valid if all Members of the Committee shall have been called upon to give their opinions and if the resolutions shall have been approved unanimously by all those voting, on condition that the number of votes cast be at least two-thirds of the number of designated Members.”

4. In practice, it is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve the quorum of three-quarters of the number of designated CIMP Members at CIMP meetings or in online voting (“Direct CIMP online approval”).

5. If a CIMP Member is known to no longer satisfy the conditions mentioned in the third paragraph of Article XIII, and the Member State has not yet designated someone as the successor of that person, it does not seem appropriate that this vacant seat should be taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions in a CIMP meeting or resolutions taken by correspondence – although the Member State continues to be a member of OIML, the size of the CIMP is reduced temporarily.

6. Sometimes, it is unclear whether the designated CIMP Member is still an active official in the field of legal metrology, i.e. it is unclear whether the conditions mentioned in the third



2015-07-16

paragraph of Article XIII of the Convention are still satisfied. For instance: the CIMP Member has not responded for a long time to voting requests and it is not possible to contact the CIMP Member, but there has not been an official notification from the Member State.

7. In case a CIMP Member has not responded to any communication from the BIMP for a long time (for instance: six months), it is proposed that the BIMP should in future follow a formal procedure of contacting the government of the relevant Member State in writing via its embassy in Paris to seek confirmation that:

- (a) this person continues to satisfy the conditions for membership of the CIMP and continues to be the representative of that Member State, or
- (b) this person has ceased to satisfy the conditions for membership of the CIMP, while no new representative has yet been designated, or
- (c) another person has meanwhile been designated as the representative of the Member State.

In the letter to the Member State, the BIMP should refer to the relevant provisions of the Convention and clarify the consequences of not having a designated representative satisfying the conditions for membership of the CIMP.

The government of the Member State should be given respond within three months.

8. In the case of 7(a), i.e. if the government of the Member State confirms that the CIMP Member continues to satisfy the conditions for membership of the CIMP and continues to be the representative of that Member State, the BIMP would continue to take this person into account when establishing the quorum for decisions in a CIMP meeting or resolutions taken by correspondence.

9. In the case of 7(b), it is proposed that the BIMP should no longer take this person into account when establishing the quorum for decisions in a CIMP meeting or resolutions taken by correspondence, until notification of the designation of a new CIMP Member has been received.

10. In the case of 7(c), the newly designated CIMP Member is taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions in a CIMP meeting or resolutions taken by correspondence.

11. If the government of the relevant Member State has not responded to the letter from the BIMP within three months, the BIMP should send that government a reminder via its embassy in Paris with a request for response within another three months. If, after these three months, the BIMP has not received a response, the designated CIMP Member is no longer taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions in a CIMP meeting or resolutions taken by correspondence.

12. The BIMP proposes to the CIMP to adopt a resolution, asking the 15th Conference (in 2016) to approve an interpretation of the OIML Convention, such that, in case a CIMP Member has not responded to any communication from the BIMP for more than six months, and the BIMP has made all reasonably possible attempts to contact the CIMP Member, it is assumed that this person may no longer satisfy the conditions for CIMP membership and may have ceased to be a member of the Committee. Consequently, the BIMP should contact the government of the relevant Member State as described in paragraphs 7 – 11 above.

Draft Resolution no. 2015/...

The Committee,

Considering that:

- according to Article XIII of the Convention, persons designated by their government as Member of the Committee shall be serving officials in the department concerned with measuring instruments or have active official functions in the field of legal metrology,
- according to Article XVII of the Convention, the quorum for decisions at a meeting of the Committee, or for resolutions taken by the Committee by correspondence, is three-quarters of the number of persons designated as Members of the Committee,

Noting that

- it is sometimes not clear whether a person designated as Member of the Committee still satisfies the conditions for membership, and that
- it is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve the quorum for decisions of the Committee,

Of the opinion that, if a person designated as Member of the Committee no longer satisfies the conditions for membership of the Committee, this person has ceased to be a Member of the Committee for the purposes of calculating any quorum,

Resolves to request the 15th OIML Conference to approve the following interpretation, applicable to the fourth paragraph of Article XIII:

(a) If the designated representative of a Member State is known to no longer satisfy the conditions for membership of the Committee and the Member State has not yet designated a new representative, this person shall no longer be taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions of the Committee,

(b) If the designated representative of a Member State has not responded to any communication from the Bureau for more than six months and the Bureau has made all reasonably possible attempts to contact the designated representative, the Bureau shall seek confirmation from the Member State as to the status of its representative in the Committee, according to a procedure decided by the Committee,

(c) if it is not possible, within a reasonable period of time to be decided by the Committee, to obtain confirmation from the Member State as to the status of its representative in the Committee, this person shall no longer be taken into account when establishing the quorum for decisions of the Committee.

Voting at CIML meetings

At the 48th CIML Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City a problem arose when CIML voted to approve a project, passed according to B 6 by simple majority, which then initially failed to be adopted when it was presented again in the form of a CIML Resolution (ie requiring 80% support). In the event, a resolution approving the project was passed when it had been redrafted, but following this the President undertook to consider how such a situation might be avoided in the future.

This paper reflects the work which has been done in order for CIML to consider what changes if any should be proposed to Conference.

As a starting point it is necessary to examine the relationship between the provisions of the Convention and the rules that have since been adopted in both B6 and B14 for majority CIML votes in certain circumstance.

Article VIII of the Convention deals with decisions by the Conference:

- a. "on Recommendations to be made for common action by Member States", and
- b. on "the organization, management, administration and rules of procedure of the Conference, the Committee and the Bureau and all analogous matters".

In both cases, there is a quorum of two-thirds of the number of Member States and four-fifth of the Member States present have to cast a vote.

In case a. the decision has to be taken with a majority of four-fifth of the votes cast, whereas in case b. an "absolute majority" is sufficient.

Article XVII of the Convention, which deals with decisions by the CIML, provides for all such decisions to be taken with a majority of four-fifth of the votes cast (in a meeting).

Thus, although the Convention provides for decisions by the Conference to be taken with a smaller majority for decisions on the organization, management, administration and rules of procedure of the Conference, the Committee and the Bureau and all analogous matters there is no such provision for similar a similar approach to be taken by the CIML on decisions on such matters.

The most likely reason for this difference between the voting rules in the Conference and the CIML is that, while the membership of the Conference is (in principle) open to all States, the 1955 Convention limited the number of CIML Members to 20. However, the 1968 amendment of the Convention changed the composition of the CIML to one representative of each Member State and since 1968 CIML meetings have developed into meetings of country delegations and have become less and less distinguishable from sessions of the Conference.

In practice, however, CIML itself has decided, through B6 and B14 respectively, that a simple majority is sufficient in two types of situation:

1. Various decisions to be made under B6, most notably Initiation of a Project for Technical Work (the full detail of the various CIML voting procedures are in Annex A); and
2. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents.

There are a number of problems which arise from this position:

First, it appears that the Conference has never actually had B6 or B14 formally submitted to it and therefore has never had an opportunity to endorse this use of majority voting.

Second, as was seen at the 48th CIML Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, a problem can arise when a CIML vote on approving a project, passed according to B6 by simple majority, is presented again in the form of a CIML Resolution (ie requiring 80% support).

Finally, and potentially most serious of all, there is perhaps a risk that the election of a President or Vice-President could be challenged as not being in conformity with Article XVII.

There are a number of possible ways of addressing this issue.

The first would be to take no further action, on the grounds that, the research has confirmed that the scope of majority voting is very limited and in reality CIML members have shown that when passing formal Resolutions they respect decisions which have been taken according to the provisions of B 6 and B 14. Moreover, because representation at Conference and in CIML is so similar, Member States have in practice had an opportunity to endorse the procedures in B 6 and B14.

A second option, if it is felt that a formal statement is required from the Conference, would be for Conference to recommend to CIML a procedure that would have broadly the same effect. This would involve asking that, where CIML has taken a decision introduce a 50% vote into its procedures, and has passed a vote on such a basis, all individual CIML members should respect that vote in any subsequent Resolution passed by CIML.

The third option would involve asking the Conference to approve an interpretation of the Convention which would allow the CIML in their meetings to apply the same voting rules as the Conference. This could be achieved by a resolution of the Conference, effectively supplementing Article XVII by stating, with respect to the first sentence of the second paragraph: "For all votes concerning the organization, management, administration and rules of procedure of the Committee and the Bureau and all analogous matters, an absolute majority shall suffice, i.e. a majority of the votes cast." The difficulty with this approach is that the Conference would be making a "clarification" that was the exact opposite of the explicit wording in the Convention. It would also widen considerably the range of decisions that CIML could make on a majority basis.

The final option would be to seek an amendment to the Convention. This is, however, a time-consuming process and it is not clear that the issue is sufficiently serious to justify taking this step.