Inaugural Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum
Sydney 27-30 November 1994

Program

Sunday 27 November 1994 - Welcoming Reception,
Chinese Gardens, Darling Harbour, Sydney

Welcoming Address by Senator the Honourable Chris Schacht,
Minister for Small Business, Customs & Construction.

Monday, 28 November 1994 - Wednesday, 30 November 1994
Forum Meeting, Sheraton Wentworth Hotel, Sydney

Agenda

1. Welcome by Chairman Professor H J Goldsmid
2. Introduction of each of the delegations
3. International Organisation of Legal Metrology,
   Presentation by M Bernard Athane, Director, International Bureau
   of Legal Metrology
4. Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Directory
5. Report on APEC Standards and Conformance Working Groups
6. Legislative basis of legal metrology

7. The scope of legal metrology

8. Institutional structure of legal metrology and relationship to other components of the technical infrastructure

9. Presentation on other Asia-Pacific Metrology Organisations
   9.1 Asia-Pacific Metrology Program (APMP)
       Dr B Inglis - Convenor, APMP
   9.2 Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC)
       Ann Margaret Gilmour - Secretary, APLAC

10. Traceability to national primary standards of legal measurement and testing
    10.1 Bilateral and multilateral agreements on equivalence of national primary standards

11. Testing Facilities in the region and access by other countries
    11.1 Accreditation of test facilities

12. OIML International Certificate System
    12.1 Acceptance of OIML Certificates

13. Mutual recognition of pattern approvals of trade measurement and legal measurement instruments
    13.1 USA - Canada Mutual Recognition Agreement
    13.2 Intercomparisons of pattern approval tests

14. Training of legal metrology staff and access to overseas training

15. Bilateral and multilateral development assistance for legal metrology
    15.1 Presentation by Australian International Development Assistance Bureau - Noreen Redhead (East Asia Branch, AIDAB)
16. Requirements for pre-packed articles
17. Application of quality principles to legal metrology
18. Role of Government in legal metrology and scope and criteria for privatization
19. Objectives and Terms of Reference for the Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum
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Appendix 2 - Welcoming Address by Senator the Honourable Chris Schacht, Minister for Small Business, Customs and Construction

Appendix 3 - Opening Address by Professor H J Goldsmid, Chairman of the Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum

Appendix 4 - Outcomes of the APEC Informal Standards and Conformance Meeting in Jakarta on 4 November 1994, by Vincent Zilinskas, Department of Industry, Science and Technology

Appendix 5 - The International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) and its Certificate System, by M B. Athane, Director, International Bureau of Legal Metrology

Appendix 6 - List of documents distributed at the Forum
Sunday, 27 November 1994
Reception for delegates at the Chinese Gardens, Darling Harbour

The reception held on Sunday, 27 November 1994, was attended by delegates from fourteen Asia-Pacific countries and observers from six South West Pacific countries, international and regional organisations, accompanying partners and guests.

The list of delegates and observers is attached in Appendix 1.

The Welcoming Address was given by Senator, the Honourable Chris Schacht, Minister for Small Business, Customs and Construction.

He highlighted that the Forum would make a valuable contribution to areas of regional cooperation, harmonization of metrological requirements and mutual recognition of tests and certification.

The Welcoming Address by Senator the Honourable Chris Schacht is attached in Appendix 2.

Monday 28 November 1994 - Wednesday 30 November 1994
Agenda Item No. 1 - Welcome by Chairman, Professor H J Goldsmid

The inaugural Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum was convened by the Australian National Standards Commission at the Sheraton Wentworth Hotel in Sydney. Professor H J Goldsmid, Chairman of the National Standards Commission and Emeritus Professor of Experimental Physics, University of New South Wales chaired the Forum and welcomed delegates.

The Forum was attended by delegates from legal metrology authorities of Australia, Canada, People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States of America.

The Forum:

- Agreed that Professor H J Goldsmid, Chairman of the National Standards Commission, be Chairman of the inaugural Forum meetings.

- Noted the opening address by the Forum Chairman Professor H J Goldsmid (Appendix 3).

- Expressed its thanks to Senator the Honourable Chris Schacht, Minister for Small Business, Customs and Construction for his welcoming address to delegates.
• Welcomed to the meeting observers from Cook Islands, Fiji, Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

• Welcomed to the meeting observers from the:
  - International Organisation of Legal Metrology, (OIML),
  - Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, (APLAC), and
  - Asia-Pacific Metrology Program (APMP).

• Noted apologies from the legal metrology authorities of Hong Kong and Mexico.

**Agenda Item No. 2 - Introduction of each of the delegations**

The delegates introduced themselves at the Forum.

**Agenda Item No. 3 - International Organisation of Legal Metrology, Presentation by M. B Athane, Director, International Bureau of Legal Metrology**

M Bernard Athane, Director of the International Bureau of Legal Metrology (BIML) based in Paris described the development of legal metrology and the International Convention establishing the International Organisation of Legal Metrology.

In response to the expanding scope of legal metrology the Bureau has developed the following new draft definition of legal metrology:

“Legal metrology may be defined as the entirety of the legislative, administrative and technical procedures established by, or by reference to, public authorities and implemented on their behalf in order to specify and to ensure, in a regulatory or contractual manner, an appropriate quality and credibility of measurements related to official controls, trade, health, safety and environment. Legal metrology is applied in fields where conflicting interests may exist in measurement results, or where incorrect results may adversely affect individuals or the society.”

M Athane reported on the work of the OIML Development Council and the Conference on Metrology and Development being organised by OIML in Beijing in September 1995 in association with the meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology.

M Athane also reported on the Tenth Conference of Legal Metrology to be held in Vancouver Canada, in November 1996.

The Forum affirmed its commitment to cooperate with OIML and promote the use and acceptance of OIML International Recommendations and the OIML Certification Scheme.
The full text of M Bernard Athane’s presentation is in Appendix 4.

Agenda Item No. 4 - Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Directory

The draft Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Directory had been circulated before the Forum. Each delegation was given the opportunity to speak on their entry and provide clarification on their Directory entry.

The Forum:

- Noted the progress in development of the Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific.

- Requested all authorities to finalise their entries to the Directory by 31 January 1995 with the aim of publishing the first edition of the Directory in February/March 1995.

- Requested the National Standards Commission who are developing the Directory to include in the publication a report and selected papers from the first Forum meeting.

Agenda Item No. 5 - Report on APEC Standards and Conformance Working Groups - Mr V Zilinskas, Department of Industry, Science & Technology

The reports by the APEC Standards and Conformance Group to the APEC meetings in Indonesia in November had been circulated to all delegations. Mr Zilinskas reported on the recommendations of the APEC meetings in Indonesia in November 1994 on standards and conformance.

The full text of the report is in Appendix 5.

Agenda Item No. 6 - Legislative basis of legal metrology

The Forum noted the importance of the legislative prescription of units and standards of measurement in establishing the basis for legal traceability of measurements.

It was recognised that mutual recognition agreements on measurement and testing would need to be harmonised with legislative requirements, and international treaty commitments.

There was discussion on establishing a Forum working party to identify the need for legislative harmonization.

Agenda Item No. 7 - The scope of legal metrology
The Forum noted that the scope of legal metrology had broadened considerably to include environmental, occupational health and safety, medical and police control measurements.

The definition of legal traceability also expands the scope by including all measurements for which it may required to demonstrate traceability. This can include contractual and forensic measurements.

**Agenda Item No. 8 - Institutional structure of legal metrology and relationship to other components of the technical infrastructure**

The Forum noted the national and international structure of metrology based on the Convention of the Metre and the Convention establishing an International Organisation Legal Metrology. This has usually resulted in separate national organisations for legal metrology and for maintaining primary standards.

In some cases a number of these functions have been combined in a single national institution.

The Forum noted that operational responsibility for legal metrology was often spread among a number of government regulatory agencies. Consolidation into one authority is not usually practical but a systems approach coordinated by the legal metrology authority can ensure metrological control of the measurements.

**Agenda Item No. 9 - Presentation on other Asia-Pacific Metrology Organisations**

**9.1 - Asia-Pacific Metrology Program (APMP)**
Dr B Inglis - Convenor, APMP

The Forum noted the presentation by Dr B Inglis on the organisation and functions of the Asia-Pacific Metrology Program and expressed the hope that collaborative efforts in the area of metrology between the APMP and this Forum would enhance and contribute to greater regional harmonization.

Since its establishment in 1978, the APMP has developed a number of programs which included a Newsletter, intercomparisons and training. Membership of the Program has been voluntary but now needs normalization.

Dr Inglis reported on the meeting of the APMP held in Chinese Taipei from 25 October to 4 November and the intercomparison between APMP and NORAMET.

**9.2 - Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC)**
Ann Margaret Gilmour - Secretary, APLAC
The Forum noted the presentation by Ann Margaret Gilmour on the objectives and functions of the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation and the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements in the Asia-Pacific region.

She also reported on the recent ILAC meeting held in Hong Kong on 16 October which had considered an APLAC Memorandum of Understanding and reports on the APLAC Newsletter, training, proficiency testing and a bibliography of laboratory accreditation.

Agenda Item No. 10 - Traceability to national primary standards of legal measurement and testing

10.1 - Bilateral and multilateral agreements on equivalence of national primary standards

The Forum noted the presentation by Dr Bill Blevin, Vice President of CIPM, and former Chief of Applied Physics, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), which incorporates the Australian National Measurement Laboratory (NML).

Dr Blevin reported on the intercomparisons conducted by BIPM to ensure comparability of measurements throughout the world. Such intercomparisons need to be followed by formal recognition of comparability. In addition to many bilateral agreements, regional multilateral agreements had also been developed.

Not all countries can expect to maintain all primary standards in which case secondary standards can be maintained and be traceable to other nation’s primary standards.

Traceability of practical measurements require not just a chain of calibration certificates but competence at each stage of the measurement process. This can be demonstrated by accreditation.

Agenda Item No. 11 - Testing facilities in the region and access to other countries

11.1 - Accreditation of test facilities

The Forum:

- Recognised that testing is a very important aspect of legal metrology and that there are wide differences in the extent and capacity of testing capabilities.
• Discussed the need to identify regional test facilities and the procedures for development of confidence in the integrity of the legal measurement system as a basis for mutual recognition.

• Noted that formal accreditation of test facilities is a requirement for international acceptance of test results.

**Agenda Item No. 12 - OIML International Certificate System**

**12.1 - Acceptance of OIML Certificates**

M Bernard Athane gave a presentation on the operational aspects of the OIML Certificate System and its application to OIML Recommendations.

He also reported on the scope and extent of the OIML certificate scheme which was extending its coverage to a wide range of instruments. He highlighted the experience with the OIML system for non-automatic weighing instruments.

**Agenda Item No. 13 - Mutual recognition of pattern approvals of trade measurement and legal measurement instruments**

**13.1 - USA - Canada Mutual Recognition Agreement**

The delegations from the USA and Canada gave a report on the establishment and operational aspects of the USA-Canada mutual recognition agreement on pattern approval of selected trade measurement instruments.

**13.2 - Intercomparisons of pattern approval tests**

The Forum:

• Noted Australia's proposal to conduct an intercomparison of testing of non-automatic weighing instruments between countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

• Agreed to the formation of a working party to achieve this objective.

• Noted the paper on "The International Mass Comparison between PTB and Twelve Other National Metrological Institutes".

**Agenda Item No. 14 - Training of legal metrology staff and access to overseas training**

The Forum:
• Recognised the importance of skills formation and development of capability in the area of legal measurement.

• Noted the various types of training courses available in each of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

• Agreed to the establishment of a working party to coordinate the development of regional training courses and facilitate the exchange of staff between authorities.

**Agenda Item No. 15 - Bilateral and multilateral development assistance for legal metrology**

**15.1 - Presentation by Australian International Development Assistance Bureau - Noreen Redhead (East Asia Branch, AIDAB)**

The Forum:

• Recognised that the development of legal metrology systems in many countries in the Asia-Pacific region will be greatly assisted by the availability of development assistance.

• Noted the presentation by Noreen Redhead from AIDAB and the availability of financial assistance through the various programs formulated by AIDAB.

• Requested delegates from donor countries to identify sources of assistance for the development of legal metrology infrastructure.

**Agenda Item No. 16 - Requirements for pre-packed articles**

The Forum:

• Noted the increasing trade in prepackaged articles which requires harmonization of measurement requirements, as well as the investigation of sampling procedures and standardized sizes.

• Agreed to the establishment of a working party of interested members to coordinate the development of harmonised requirements to facilitate trade.

**Agenda Item No. 17 - Application of quality principles to legal metrology**

The Forum deferred discussion on this issue until the 1995 meeting.

**Agenda Item No. 18 - Role of Government in legal metrology and scope and criteria for privatization**
The Forum:

- Noted that the extent to which legal metrology testing lends itself to privatization or commercialization has been an issue of debate in a number of countries.

- Noted the papers presented by New Zealand and Australia on changes to their national trade measurement systems.

**Agenda Item No. 19 - Objectives and Terms of Reference for the Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum**

19.1 - Membership

The Forum:

Accepted the proposal that membership of the Forum would be based on members of the Asia-Pacific region economies but that authorities from other economies on the Pacific rim could be invited to attend as observers on a case by case basis. It was agreed to invite the legal metrology authority of Vietnam to attend the 1995 Forum meeting as observer.

Accepted the proposal that regional and international organisations such as APMP, APLAC, PAC and OIML would be invited to attend future meetings of the Forum.

19.2 - Objectives

The objectives for the Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum, consistent with the principles of the APEC Heads of economies declaration of a Free Trade Zone in the region and the relationship with OIML, was accepted by delegates of the Forum.

The objectives of the Forum are as follows:

1. To develop and maintain mutual confidence between legal metrology authorities in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. To provide a forum for exchange of information between legal metrology authorities.

3. To identify and promote the removal of technical or administrative barriers to trade in the field of legal metrology.
4. To promote mutual recognition arrangements between members and with other regional groups and individual nations.

5. To cooperate with the International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) and promote the use and acceptance of OIML International Recommendations and other publications and the OIML Certification Scheme.

6. To collaborate with other regional bodies including APMP, APLAC, PASC and PAC.

7. To coordinate regional training courses in legal metrology and facilitate exchange of staff between authorities.

8. To facilitate the provision of cooperation assistance for the development of legal metrology infrastructure.

9. The Forum shall perform such tasks as necessary to achieve these objectives. These tasks may include:

   i. Organisation of inter laboratory test comparisons.

   ii. Establish working groups in specific fields of legal metrology.

   iii. Publish a Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific region and other appropriate publications.

19.3 - Terms of Reference

This item was deleted from the agenda.

19.4 - Program 1995-1998

The Forum agreed to the following program of work to commence in 1995:

1. Form a Working Party to harmonise legislative requirements including compliance assessment for legal metrology.

2. Form a Working Party on intercomparison on the pattern approval testing of non-automatic weighing instruments and mass standards.

3. Form a Working Party to identify opportunities for training in legal metrology and exchange of staff between legal metrology authorities.

4. Form a Working Party on harmonization of requirements for pre-packed articles.

19.5 - Convenor and Secretariat

The Forum elected Mr John Birch, Executive Director of the National Standards Commission, to be Convenor of the Forum and Australia to hold the Secretariat until 1998.

Agenda Item 19.6 - Future Meetings

The Forum:

Noted that the CIML meeting on Metrology and Development and the Development Council would be held in Beijing, People’s Republic of China, on Monday, 25 - Friday 29 September 1995.

Agreed that the next Forum meeting would be held on Sunday, 24 September 1995, in Beijing, prior to the CIML meeting.

Noted that the Tenth International Conference on Legal Metrology would be held in Vancouver, Canada on 4-8 November 1996.

Agreed that the 1996 Forum Meeting be held on Sunday 3 November 1996 in Vancouver, prior to the Tenth International Conference of Legal Metrology.

Closure of Meeting

The Chairman thanked delegates and observers and regional and international organisations for their valuable contribution at the Forum and the National Standards Commission, for the organisation of the Forum.

The Forum extended a vote of thanks to the Chairman and staff of the Commission, and a representative of the South West Pacific region proposed a vote of thanks for the opportunity to attend the Forum.
ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

27-30 NOVEMBER 1994

SHERATON WENTWORTH HOTEL
61-101 Philip Street, Sydney

**CHAIRMAN:**
Professor H J Goldsmid,
Chairman, National Standards Commission,
Emeritus Professor of Experimental Physics,
University of New South Wales.

**LIST OF DELEGATES**

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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Mr John Birch</td>
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<td>Executive Director</td>
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<td>National Standards</td>
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<td>Dr Grahame Harvey</td>
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<td>Head Technical Section</td>
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<td>Mr Ian Hoerlein</td>
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<td>Head Trade Measurement</td>
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<td>Dr David Gowdie</td>
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<td>Superintendent of Trade</td>
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<td>Dept. of Consumer</td>
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<td>Affairs, NSW</td>
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<td>Mr Murray Gordon</td>
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<td>Superintendent of Weights</td>
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<td>Mr Gerry Samuel</td>
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<td>Mr Len Brighton</td>
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<td>Trade Measurement Branch</td>
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<td>Victoria</td>
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Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum  1  List of delegates & observers
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Title and Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>Mr Alan E Johnston</td>
<td>Director General, Legal Metrology Branch</td>
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<td>Mr Robert Bruce</td>
<td>Director Weights &amp; Measures, Legal Metrology Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</td>
<td>Mr Feng Liming</td>
<td>Deputy Chief, State Bureau of Technical Supervision</td>
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<td>Mr Zheng Dong</td>
<td>State Bureau of Technical Supervision</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>Mr Gusti Putera</td>
<td>Direktorat Metrologi</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>Mr Konosuke Ikeya</td>
<td>Director, Weights &amp; Measures Office, Ministry of International Trade &amp; Industry (MITI)</td>
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<td>Mr Katsu Seta</td>
<td>National Research Laboratory of Metrology</td>
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<td>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</td>
<td>Sang-Keun Jeong</td>
<td>Industrial Advancement Administration (IAA)</td>
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<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td>Mr M Sambanthan</td>
<td>Director, Enforcement Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade &amp; Consumer Affairs</td>
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<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>Mr John Barker</td>
<td>Senior Advisor (Policy), Trade Measurement Unit, Ministry of Consumer Affairs</td>
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<td>Mr Jeff Abbott</td>
<td>Senior Advisor (Technical), Trade Measurement Unit, Ministry of Consumer Affairs</td>
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<td>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</td>
<td>Mr Kialou M Angat</td>
<td>Director General, National Institute of Standards &amp; Industrial Technology (NISIT)</td>
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Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum  List of delegates & observers
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>Mr Manuel M Ruiz</td>
<td>Head of Electrical Standards Metrology Laboratory, Industrial Technology Development Institute, Department of Science &amp; Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE</td>
<td>Mr Ho Yik Hwee</td>
<td>Senior Engineer Singapore Institute of Standards &amp; Industrial Research (SISIR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINESE TAIPEI</td>
<td>Mr Tso-chen Chen</td>
<td>Director General National Bureau of Standards</td>
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<td>Mr Roger Huang</td>
<td>Deputy Director General Center for Measurement Standards/ITRI</td>
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<td>Mr Jenn-dong Juang</td>
<td>Section Chief National Bureau of Standards</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr Hsing-ming Lin</td>
<td>Senior Specialist National Bureau of Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>Mr Veerasak Visutthatham</td>
<td>Chief of Standard Sub-Division, Central Bureau of Weights &amp; Measures</td>
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<td>Mr Sakchai Hasamin</td>
<td>Chief of Development Section Central Bureau of Weights &amp; Measures</td>
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<td>Mr Pathomtat Temcharoen</td>
<td>Weights &amp; Measures Officer Central Bureau of Weights &amp; Measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
<td>Mr Darrell Guensler</td>
<td>Director California Measurement Standards</td>
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# INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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<tr>
<td>International Bureau of Legal Metrology (OIML)</td>
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<td>Director, OIML</td>
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<td>Secretary, APLAC</td>
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<td>Ms Leonie Dempsey</td>
<td>Secretariat, APLAC</td>
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# LIST OF OBSERVERS

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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tr>
<td>COOK ISLANDS</td>
<td>Mr John Tuiravakai</td>
<td>Senior Inspector, Dept. of Trade, Labour &amp; Transport</td>
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<td>FIJI</td>
<td>Mr John Furbank</td>
<td>Director of Fair Trading &amp; Consumer Affairs</td>
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<td>Mr Brij Prasad</td>
<td>Acting Assistant Director, Fair Trading &amp; Consumer Affairs</td>
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<td>WESTERN SAMOA</td>
<td>Mr Pologa Ioane</td>
<td>Secretary to Commerce Board, Dept. of Trade &amp; Industry</td>
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Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum 4 List of delegates & observers
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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>SOLOMON ISLANDS</td>
<td>Mr Oliver Bikimoro Jino</td>
<td>Principal Consumer Officer, Ministry of Commerce &amp; Primary Industries</td>
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<td>TONGA</td>
<td>Mr Viliami Pone Fotu</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Commerce &amp; Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>VANUATU</td>
<td>Mr Gabriel Bani</td>
<td>Sr. Micro-Economist, Ministry of Economic Affairs</td>
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WELCOME ADDRESS BY

SENATOR HON CHRIS SCHACHT
MINISTER FOR SMALL BUSINESS, CUSTOMS
AND CONSTRUCTION TO THE
ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

CHINESE GARDENS, DARLING HARBOUR,
SYDNEY NOVEMBER 27, 1994
It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Australia, to attend the first Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum.

This forum will make a valuable contribution to the areas of regional cooperation, harmonization of metrological requirements and mutual recognition of tests and certification.

Your meeting is timely, coming less than two weeks after the APEC heads of Government meeting in Bogor, Indonesia.

As you know, that meeting committed the APEC countries to a long-term goal of free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region by 2020.

APEC's work towards harmonising technical regulations and standards and mutual recognition of measurement and testing will be important precondition for achieving this goal.

Achieving free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region has been estimated to be worth over 300 billion dollars to the annual real income of Asia-Pacific economies.

Measurement and testing can make a significant contribution to this.

For example, it is estimated that measurement related activities, through the information they provide, add four per cent to the gross domestic product of national economies.

For the APEC countries, that amounts to 450 billion dollars annually.

This could be increased further if the region succeeds in meeting the goal of regional harmonisation of measurements.

And legal metrology, with its responsibilities for measurement and technical regulations, and for the testing and approval of legal measuring instruments, is vital to achieving this goal.

Australia's current standards and conformance infrastructure has a solid international reputation.
OPENING ADDRESS BY

PROFESSOR H J GOLDSMID, CHAIRMAN

AT THE INAUGURAL

ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

on 28 November 1994

Sydney, Australia
This Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum arose from the Commission noting that whilst regional forums existed for primary standards (APMP), Laboratory Accreditation (APLAC), and standards writing (PASC), there was no regional forum for legal metrology.

However there were a number of current issues in legal metrology for which it would be valuable to have such a forum. These included:

- Mutual recognition of pattern approvals of trade and legal measurement instruments
- Legislative harmonisation of measurement requirements
- Training of legal metrology staff
- Provision of assistance for development of legal metrology facilities
- Harmonisation of requirements for prepacked goods

The Commission wrote in June this year to all the legal metrology authorities in the APEC countries suggesting that this meeting be held and we are delighted by the strong and positive response shown by your attendance here today.

The Agenda for this first Forum meeting is designed to provide an understanding of how legal metrology is organised and operated in each country. From this understanding we can then identify the areas requiring harmonisation or for which there are opportunities for regional cooperation.

I look forward to a productive three days of Forum meetings.
APPENDIX 4

ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM (A.P.L.M.F.)
Sydney, Australia - 28 – 30 November 1994

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY (OIML) AND ITS CERTIFICATE SYSTEM

by B. Athane, Director, International Bureau of Legal Metrology

Preliminary remark: this presentation of OIML follows a scheme that permits to conclude the first part of the presentation with views on regional versus international co-operation, this topic being probably of great interest for A.P.L.M.F. members. The second part of the presentation deals with the OIML Certificate System, a separate subject in the A.P.L.M.F. agenda.

PART 1 - PRESENTATION OF OIML

1. HISTORY

1875: Signature of the Convention du Metre followed by the establishment of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures.

1903-1920: One of the goals of Convention du Metre (to facilitate international trade through an harmonization of metrology practices) cannot be reached since BIPM restricts its activity to international measurement standards, whereas the solution of the problem would necessitate a harmonization of requirements to which measuring instruments are subjected. A proposal for establishing within BIPM a section dealing with practical and legal metrology is unsuccessful.

1937: First International Conference of Legal and Practical Metrology

1939: Second world war

1950-1952: Meetings of a provisional International Committee of Legal Metrology

1955: Signature of the Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology

1956: First International Conference of Legal Metrology
2. LEGAL METROLOGY AND ITS INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION

Legal metrology may be defined as the entirety of the legislative, administrative and technical procedures established by, or by reference to, public authorities and
PRESENTATION TO THE ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

'OUTCOMES OF THE APEC INFORMAL STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE MEETING IN JAKARTA ON 4 NOVEMBER 1994'

SHERATON WENTWORTH HOTEL
61-101 PHILLIP ST, SYDNEY
TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER 1994

VINCENT ZILINSKAS
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
As part of the lead up to the APEC Ministerial Meeting in Jakarta on 11 – 12 November and the Leaders Meeting on 15 November, an APEC Informal Meeting on Standards and Conformance was held on 4 November 1994. Delegates from all APEC economies, with the exception of Papua New Guinea, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Indonesia and co-chaired by Australia. I, along with my colleague Margaret Fanning from the Department, represented Australia at the meeting. John Hulbert of JAS-ANZ also attended the meeting and provided a valuable contribution to the discussion.

The meeting had before it several major issues:

- a Declaration on an APEC Standards and Conformance Framework and the terms of reference for a proposed Sub-Committee;
- the report of the Ad Hoc Expert Task Force on Technical Infrastructure Development;
- the selection of areas for case studies aimed at achieving closer alignment of members standards with international standards;
- ways of promoting closer co-operation with specialist regional bodies and the development of mutual recognition arrangements among member economies in the voluntary (ie the non-regulated sector);
- the adoption of general principles and key elements for mutual recognition arrangements; and
- the selection of two sectors in the regulated area, as pilot projects, for the development of mutual recognition arrangements.

I would like to comment briefly on each of these.

Declaration on an APEC Standards and Conformance Framework

The APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) at its Bali meeting in May agreed to the Declaration on an APEC Standards and Conformance Framework that had been developed and recommended by the Informal Standards meeting. The Declaration sets out APEC's objectives in the standards and conformance area, the future scope of the work to be undertaken and the principles that will guide it. It included the draft terms of reference for a proposed Standards and Conformance Sub-Committee reporting to the CTI.

At the Bali meeting the CTI deferred consideration, however, of the proposal to set up a Sub-Committee. This issue was subsequently deferred again at the September CTI meeting in Yogyakarta to the November meeting in Jakarta, which eventually agreed to create the Sub-Committee. Ministers later endorsed the establishment of the Sub-Committee.

I should draw to your attention that in the Informal Group's discussions on this item, it noted the importance of each element of the standards and conformance work program being developed in accordance with a timetable and guidelines agreed by members and
that there may be times when the time table would reflect the different needs of individual member economies.

The terms of reference for the Sub-Committee includes provision for it to invite representatives from specialist regional bodies such as the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation, the Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme, the Pacific Accreditation Co-operation, and the Pacific Area Standards Congress to attend meetings as guests. The intention is to allow the representatives of these bodies to participate in the discussions of the Sub-Committee although they would not be part of the decision making process. The Informal meeting thought it desirable to have this provision to facilitate the development of the very close working relationship that would be required between the Sub-Committee and the specialist regional bodies if APEC's agenda in the standards and conformance area was to be advanced in an efficient and effective way.

The APEC Ad Hoc Expert Task Force on Technical Infrastructure Development

Earlier this year the CTI agreed to set up an Ad Hoc Expert Task Force to examine priority areas for technical infrastructure development in the region and ways in which APEC can progress in this area. In undertaking this task, the Task Force had particular regard to the ways in which the technical infrastructure can facilitate trade and the essential elements that need to be in place if members are to participate in mutual recognition arrangements on conformity assessment.

Its report was completed at the beginning of October and circulated to members. We were fortunate in having the Chair of the Task Force, Dr Bill Blevin, former Chief of the Division of Applied Physics, CSIRO, present to speak to the report which was warmly welcomed by members as providing valuable guidance.

The areas which the Task Force identified as particular priorities for development and harmonisation were:

- national standards for physical measurement and a network of accredited calibration laboratories with traceability to primary standards;
- a network of accredited testing and measurement laboratories;
- accreditation of quality system certification bodies; and
- accreditation of inspection bodies and certification of inspection personnel.

The report contains recommendations on these and other related matters, including a recommendation supporting the efforts of the National Standards Commission in convening this forum.
The meeting endorsed, in general terms, the Task Force's recommendations but agreed that it needed to have more time to consider the detail of the recommendations and how they might be implemented. It recommended that the Sub-Committee consider this matter further at its first meeting to be held in Japan in 1995 (likely to be in February).

The meeting also agreed that there would be value in Australia preparing a report for consideration at the November meeting next year on the progress by that time by member economies in implementing the Task Force's recommendations.

Selection of Case Studies for the work on closer alignment of members' standards with International Standards

The Meeting had before it a paper prepared by Japan based on members' responses to an earlier questionnaire. It was agreed that the following case studies should be undertaken:

- air conditioners, TV sets and refrigerators (Japan will have lead responsibility);
- food labelling (Australia will lead);
- rubber products (Malaysia); and
- plastic products (Korea).

The case studies will look at the extent to which national and international standards differ, the reasons for those differences and any obstacles to closer alignment, and examine possible measures for achieving closer alignment.

The precise definition of the coverage of the case studies will be identified by lead members in consultation with other member economies. The case studies will be conducted with the aim of submitting a report with recommendations prior to the APEC Ministerial Meeting in 1995.

Closer Co-operation with Specialist Regional Bodies and Fostering Mutual Recognition in the Voluntary Sector

The meeting endorsed the role of regional organisations in developing mutual recognition agreements and the specific objectives that have been put forward by each of these organisations aimed at developing mutual recognition agreements.

The meeting also agreed that New Zealand should convene, in co-operation with Japan, a meeting of relevant specialist regional bodies in early 1995 immediately prior to the first meeting of the new APEC Standards and Conformance Sub-Committee to discuss coordination of work programs.
Member economies have been very conscious of the need for APEC to link in with specialist regional organisations and not duplicate the work that they are doing in developing mutual recognition agreements.

I should also mention that consistent with the Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee, it is intended to invite representatives of the regional bodies to the first meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The Development of a Model Mutual Recognition Agreement on Conformity Assessment

Australia had prepared a paper setting out some general principles and desirable key elements for inclusion in government to government mutual recognition agreements and it was agreed that these represent a 'model' that might usefully be drawn upon by member economies when developing mutual recognition agreements.

The meeting also noted that it had already agreed at Yogyakarta that exploratory discussions among interested APEC members commence in 1995 with a view to developing both a network of broad, bilateral government to government mutual recognition agreements, and as a pilot project, multilateral agreements in two priority sectors.

The Selection of Sectors for the Development of Mutual Recognition Agreements on a Multilateral Basis

The meeting agreed on toys and food products as the subjects of the pilot project multilateral MRAs.

There was considerable support for electrical appliances also but consideration of this as a possible third project has been deferred until later next year.

It was agreed that member economies should indicate their interest in participating in initial exploratory discussions on toys and food products by mid-January to enable Australia to convene those discussions in conjunction with the first meeting of the Sub-Committee. It was also agreed that participation in those exploratory discussions should be on a no-commitment basis. The exploratory discussions are likely to consider various possible options to developing MRAs, including the so-called step by step approach which might for example have as a first step the mutual recognition of test results.

The meeting noted that work of relevance to it was going on in some of the APEC Working Groups and agreed that the paper on the 'model' MRA should be forwarded to the Telecommunications and Transport Working Groups and other relevant groups as a recommended basis for developing MRAs.

It agreed too that working groups should be asked to keep the new Sub-Committee informed of any work that they might be undertaking on MRAs with a view to facilitating
coordination of work within APEC and in particular to enabling the Sub-Committee to
draw on the experience gained within other groups.

**APEC Standards and Conformance Guide**

The United States had responsibility for the preparation of an APEC Standards and
Conformance Guide, which is a directory of contact points in standards related and
regulatory agencies in member economies. The US reported progress on the Guide. At
the meeting the APEC Secretariat circulated a pre-publication draft for members'
comment/correction by the end of November.

**Chairmanship of the SubCommittee**

Japan which is to be the chair of the new Sub-Committee in 1995 suggested to the
meeting that Australia and Indonesia be the vice chairs and this had the support of the
meeting.

**Views on the Outcomes from the Jakarta Meetings**

In conclusion, the general view within APEC is that very significant progress has been
achieved in the standards and conformance area over the past year. A new Sub-
Committee has been established and a very substantial work program has been agreed for
next year which addresses APEC's three key standards and conformance objectives,
namely:

- promoting closer alignment of members' standards with international standards;
- building close links with specialist regional bodies; and
- developing arrangements for mutual recognition of conformity assessment.

From Australia's perspective, we were pleased that agreement was reached on most of the
issues we considered important. As well, Australia will continue to take a leading role in
many of the activities for the APEC's 1995 standards and conformance work program and
will be a Vice Chair of the Sub-Committee. Finally, I would like to thank John Birch for
the providing the opportunity to report on, what I believe to be, far reaching outcomes of
the recent APEC standards and conformance meeting. APEC's standards and
conformance work program will be a critical element in facilitating the development of a
regional free trade zone by the year 2020, a visionary goal agreed by Asia-Pacific leaders
in Bogor, Indonesia earlier this month.

I wish you well in your deliberations over the next day and half and look forward to a
continuing association with this important emerging regional forum.

Thank you.
APPENDIX 6

ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

SYDNEY, 28 - 30 NOVEMBER 1994

LIST OF DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED

1. Agenda (as at 24 November 1994) and notes on the agenda

2. Agenda Item 4 -
   (i) Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific - First draft
   (ii) Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific - Draft supplement

3. Agenda Item 5 -
   (i) Closer co-operation with Specialist Regional Bodies;
   (ii) Report of the APEC Ad Hoc Task Force on Technical Infrastructure Development;
   (iii) Report of the APEC Informal Group Meeting on Standards & Conformance - Jakarta, November 1994;
   (iv) APEC Economic Leader's Declaration of Common Resolve - Bogor, Indonesia, November 15, 1994.

4. Agenda Item 6 - Legislative Basis of Legal Metrology

5. Agenda Item 9.2 - APLAC: A Forum for Accreditation in the Asia-Pacific Arena

6. Agenda Item 10 - Traceability to National Primary Standards of Legal Measurement and Testing

7. Agenda Item 11.1 - Accreditation of Test Facilities

   (ii) OIML paper on "Certification"