APLMF Ninth Meeting Minutes

November 21-22, 2002
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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Welcome address by Dr. Pham Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director General of Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Opening address by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, APLMF President</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Approval of the agenda</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Roll call</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Confirmation of the report of the 8th APLMF and WGs Meetings</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Report of the APLMF President by Dr. Akira Ooiwa</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Report of the APLMF Secretariat</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Activities of the Secretariat</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Work Program</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Membership and organizations</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Finance</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Activities the Working Groups</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Reform of the WGs</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Future plans for each WG</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Report of APEC SCSC and other Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Report of other Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMOs)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Strategy of the APLMF</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Closed session</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Reports of member economies</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Needs of member economies</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Other business</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Future Meetings – 10th APLMF and WGs Meetings</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Closing address by the Chairperson of the 9th APLMF Meeting</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Closure of the 9th APLMF Meeting</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions and actions</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participants

Full Member Economies

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Judith BENNETT, Executive Director, National Standards Commission (NSC)

Mr. Adrian CASTER, Business Manager, National Standards Commission (NSC)

Mrs. Marian HAIRE, Training Officer, National Standards Commission (NSC)

Dr. Graham HARVEY, Deputy Director, National Standards Commission (NSC)

CAMBODIA

Mr. Hou LENG, Deputy Director, Department of Metrology, Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy (MIME)

CANADA

Mr. Alan JOHNSTON, President, Measurement Canada, Industry Canada

Mr. Gilles VINET, Vice-President Program Development, Measurement Canada, Industry Canada

PR CHINA

Mr. Wei SONG, Deputy-Director, Department of Metrology, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine of People's Republic of China (AQSIQ)

Ms. Zhao YAN, Vice Director, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine of People's Republic of China (AQSIQ)

HONG KONG CHINA

Mr. Foo Wing LEE, Senior Chemist, Government Laboratory

INDONESIA

Mr. Hari PRAWOKO, Head, Section Standard of Mass, Electricity, Pressure, & Temperature, Directorate of Metrology (DOM)

Mr. GUNARYO, Director, Directorate of Metrology (DOM)

JAPAN
Mr. Issei AKAMATSU, International Metrology Cooperation Office, International Affairs Department, National Metrology Institute of Japan (NMIJ) / National Institute of Advanced Industry Science and Technology (AIST)

Mr. Tadashi SASAKI, Director, Metrology Policy Office, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI)

Mr. Kiyoshi TAKAHASHI, Deputy Director, Metrology Policy Office, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI)

Dr. Katsuo SETA, Director, International Metrology Cooperation Office, International Affairs Department, NMIJ/AIST

**DPR OF KOREA**

Mr. Jin KYONG MAN, Section Chief, Central Institute of Metrology, State Administration for Quality Management (SAQM)

Mr. Ri MAN HO, Deputy Director, Department of Metrology, State Administration for Quality Management (SAQM)

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Mr. Young-Suck CHO, Researcher, Korea Machinery-Meter and Petrochemical Testing & Research Institute (MPI)

Mr. Ik-Ki KIM, Deputy Director, Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Energy (MOCIE)

Mr. Sun-Kack KWON, Deputy Director, Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS), MOCIE

Mr. Kwang-Young LEE, Team Leader, Korea Machinery-Meter and Petrochemical Testing & Research Institute (MPI)

Mr. Gi-Hyoung NA, Deputy Director, Metrology Division, Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS), MOCIE

Mr. Ha-Uk NAM, Researcher, Metrology Division, Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS), MOCIE

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Mr. Khurelsukh JIGMEDTSEDELEN, Chairman, Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology (MNCSM)

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Mr. Terry COLLINS, Acting Senior Advisor, Trade Measurement, Ministry of Consumer Affairs (MCA)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Dr. Vasily MARDIN, Chief, Department, Russian Scientific Research Institute for Metrological Service (VNIMS)

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Mr. S. KOBAN, Manager, Operations, SPRING Singapore (Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board)

CHINESE TAIPEI

Mr. Yueh-Feng CHANG, Senior Specialist, Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI), MOEA.

Mr. Neng-Jong LIN, Director General, Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI), MOEA.

Mr. Hsing-Ming LIN, Senior Specialist, Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI), MOEA.

THAILAND

Mr. Sakchai HASAMIN, Head, Mass Standard Laboratory, Bureau of Weights and Measures, Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Mr. Veerasak VISUTTHATHAM, Director, Bureau of Weights and Measures, Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

USA

Dr. Charles EHRLICH, Group Leader, National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST)

Mr. Ross ANDERSEN, Director, Weights and Measures, New York State Department of Agriculture
VIETNAM

Mr. BUI Quy Long, Project Manager, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Dr. HUYNH Van Quang, Deputy Director, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. NGUYEN Tien Luong, Deputy Director, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Corresponding Member Economies

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Mr. Abidin SAIDIN, Special Duties Officer, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Development Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam

LAO PDR

Mr. Bounthiam PHIMVONGSA, Director, Metrology Division, the Science Technology Environment Agency (STEA)

Observers

VIETNAM

Mr. DO Thi Tinh, Director, Training Center, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. DOAN Ngoc Ky, Director, QUATEST 2, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. HOANG Van Lai, Director, QUATEST 1, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. LE Thi Cam Nhung, Director, QUATEST 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Ms. LE Chau Giang, Senior Officer, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. LY Van Dan, Deputy Director, Department for Standardization, Metrology, and Quality Control, Ho Chi Minh City

Dr. NGO Huy Van, Director, Vietnam Metrology Institute, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. NGUYEN Van Hop, Deputy Director, Power Company No. 2

Mr. NGUYEN Tat Thang, Deputy Director, Administration Department, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)
Mr. NGUYEN Minh Tau, Head, Sale Section, Power Company No. 2

Mr. TRANG Dinh Chien, Deputy Director, QUATEST 2, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. TRANG Quy Giau, Senior Officer, General Affairs and Registration Department, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. TRANG Van Hoc, Deputy Director, Planning and Cooperation Department, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. VU Xuan Thuy, Deputy Director, VILAS, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. PHAN Quoc Dai, Officer, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. THE Phuong Bui, Head, Metrology Lab, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. DANG Huy Nguyen, Head, Calibration Lab, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. NGUYEN Kim Cuc, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Mr. VIET Hung Do, Head, Metrology Lab, Quatest 3, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)

Ms. MINH Hong Nguyen, Specialist, Department of Market Inspection

Mr. VU Binh Xuan, Specialist, Department of Market Inspection, Ministry of Trade

**International / Regional Organizations**

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Secretariat

Ms. Lusia HERWAHYU, Technical Assistant, ASEAN Secretariat

Dr. Pham The VINH, Assistant Director, ASEAN Secretariat

APMP (Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme)

Dr. Katsuo SETA, Executive Secretary, APMP

COOMET (Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrological Institutions)

Dr. Lev ISAEV, Deputy Director, VNIIMS

BIML (Bureau International de Métrologie Légale)
Mr. Jean-François MAGANA, Director, BIML, Organization Internationale de Métrologie Légale (OIML)

NCWM (National Conference on Weights and Measures)

Mr. Ross ANDERSEN, Chairperson, NCWM

Honorary Member

Mr. John BIRCH, Immediate-Past President, APLMF

President

Dr. Akira OOIWA, Director, Mechanical Metrology Division, NMIJ/AIST

Secretariat

Mr. Kazuo NEDA, Director, Legal Metrology Weighing Division, NMIJ/AIST

Ms. Ayako TANIGUCHI, Technical staff, International Metrology Cooperation Office, International Affairs Department, NMIJ/AIST
1. Welcome address by Dr. Pham Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director General of Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)
Dr. Tran welcomed all the participants of the 9th APLMF and WGs Meetings to Ho Chi Minh City and wished them fruitful discussions.

He talked about the growing importance of legal metrology. He said that legal metrology had become everyone's concern, and international and regional organizations such as OIML and APLMF had contributed to meeting common needs and solving problems of people in this field.

He talked about the current situation of Vietnam in Asia. He said that Vietnam had been "moving toward integration with the world and regional economy," yet Vietnam would still need support from developed economies to help keep up with the rest of the economies in the region. He thanked the OIML for its initiatives in leading the developing economies and hoped that the APLMF would "come up with some more positive solutions" to the problems in less developed economies.

2. Opening address by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, APLMF President
Dr. Ooiwa thanked all the delegates, observers, and guests for their participation in the 9th Meeting. He reported that there were currently 20 full-member economies in the APLMF and hoped more economies would join it in the near future. He hoped that the meeting would be beneficial to all the participants, especially to the developing economies, and that the future for the APLMF would be promising.

3. Approval of the agenda
The Forum approved the following agenda:

1. Welcome address by Dr. Pham Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director General of Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ)
2. Opening address by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, APLMF President
3. Approval of the agenda
4. Roll call
5. Confirmation of the report of the 8th APLMF and WGs Meetings
6. Report of the APLMF President by Dr. Akira Ooiwa
7. Report of the APLMF Secretariat by Mr. Kazuo Neda, Executive Secretary
   7.1 Activities of the Secretariat
   7.2 Work Program
   7.3 Membership and organizations
   7.4 Finance
8. Activities of the Working Groups
   8.1 Reform of the WGs
   8.2 Future plans for each WG
9. Report of APEC SCSC and other Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs)
11. Report of other Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMOs)
12. Strategy of the APLMF
13. Closed session
14. Reports of member economies
15. Needs of member economies
16. Other business
17. Future meetings – 10th APLMF and WGs Meetings
18. Closing address by the Chairperson of the 9th APLMF Meeting
19. Closure of the 9th APLMF Meeting

NOTE: Item 3 “Approval of the agenda” was added on the day of the Meeting.

4. Roll call
The roll of Delegates was called. It was found that 18 member economies (out of 20) were present and that the statutory quorum of eight economies was therefore reached.

5. Confirmation of the report of the 8th APLMF and WGs Meetings
The report of the 8th Meeting was approved without modification.

6. Report of the APLMF President by Dr. Akira Ooiwa
Dr. Ooiwa reported on the APLMF annual activities, which included his visits to Asian economies and participation in the meetings of other organizations such as WELMEC and APEC SCSC. In his Power Point presentation, “Desirable Legal Metrology Framework for APLMF,” he talked about the current situation in the field of legal metrology in the Asia-Pacific region, presented the new framework, which might provide solutions to existing problems in the region, and proposed a desirable course in the future for the APLMF.

Dr. Luong briefly summarized Dr. Ooiwa’s presentation. He said that the second part of Dr. Ooiwa’s talk could be a good topic for discussion. He also said that Dr. Ooiwa made a very clear comparison between traditional legal metrology and the proposed future legal metrology.

Mr. Magana said that a seminar in September 2002 in France brought up lots of new ideas on the future legal metrology, and ideas such as revolution of technology, globalization of trade, and new roles of government were presented by the lecturers. He also said that the ideas presented at the seminar were similar to those of Dr. Ooiwa. He indicated that a summary of the ideas would be included in the January issue of the OIML Bulletin and that the complete report of the seminar would be published in early 2003.

Mr. Birch said that Dr. Ooiwa’s paper was quite visionary. He suggested the Forum draw a road map for the next 5 to 10 years to respond the new challenges highlighted in Dr. Ooiwa’s paper. He also suggested the Forum come up with a strategy (road map) for its development and to provide some input for developing economies. He said that it was an advantage for the Forum to meet once a year and to share the views on challenges among member economies, which were different from one another. He was concerned only that Dr. Ooiwa’s ideas might disappear later, and hoped the Forum would not let it slip away. He suggested the Forum meet the challenges that had not been met in the past. He also suggested that, to realize Dr. Ooiwa’s ideas, the Forum might consider having its EC or WGs involved in responding to those challenges and to keep them moving forward.

Dr. Ooiwa said that “step-by-step progress” would be necessary to achieve goals like the reform of the WGs and the future plans for APLMF. He also said that it would be important
to have a strategy and to have as many players as possible get involved in achieving those goals.

Dr. Seta said that safety and human life were important, and the future legal metrology would cover a wider area including those fields. He said that such trends were also seen in metrology standards, and as an example, the field was currently expanding its scope to clinic chemistry to cover the medical area. He said that CCQM established a WG on bio-metrology and studied how to measure DNA, and its next step would be to study cells and proteins. He advised that it would be essential to network with other SRBs more often in order to achieve Dr. Ooiwa’s goals.

Dr. Ooiwa announced a symposium plan for 2003. He said that one of its main purposes was to make good connections among people in physical standards, accreditation labs, and APLMF.

Dr. Isaev said that Dr. Ooiwa’s view on legal metrology was good for the future, but not for today. He said that it would be necessary for legal metrology institutes to have closer cooperation with accreditation bodies to have more influence on their decisions. He also said that it would be necessary to develop more aspects of legal metrology for the future and to have step-by-step approaches planned to go forward. He once again said that Dr. Ooiwa’s ideas for the future legal metrology would be good 50 years later, and said if Dr. Ooiwa’s paper were published tomorrow, manufacturers would go ahead with type approval and verification testings without the approval of legal metrology authorities. He suggested that it would be better to go more systematically and not so quickly, to be well prepared for the future. He said it might be a problem to have a closer relation between legal metrology and consumer protection, because safety was a matter of consumer protection. He said that rather it would be necessary to find and determine possibilities that are more exact and duties of legal metrology for the future. He said it would be good to have supporters from different parts of society.

Dr. Ooiwa said that it would be dangerous, without preparation, to deal with such matters as food safety. He said that as an example, in Japan, some farmers were forced to go out of business because the mass media said dioxin was found in their vegetables. People (consumers) were very sensitive; thus, we would have to first prepare well, and then implement the changes step-by-step. Otherwise, 10 or 20 years later, catastrophes would come.

Mr. Andersen favored Dr. Ooiwa’s vision, yet he said it might cause a government to lose control to the public. To avoid that, he suggested that projects would be better carried out slowly. He also suggested that the Forum could encourage industries to get involved in its activities.

Mr. Magana mentioned Dr. Isaev’s comments and said “tomorrow” would come soon. He informed the participants that the OIML started revising D1 on Law of Metrology, and its major issues were about roles of the state and roles of possible delegation to private bodies. He said that what was written in the draft D1 was possibility, and not mandatory.

Dr. Luong suggested that the discussion on this subject would need to be continued for the future since it was important.
7. Report of the APLMF Secretariat

7.1 Activities of the Secretariat

Ms. Taniguchi highlighted the following activities:
(1) Secretariat office transferred from Australia to Japan from late January to early February
(2) 3 circulars published in March, June, and November
(3) APLMF website transferred in January, redesigned and updated in June
(4) APLMF reports submitted to the APEC SCSC Meetings in February, May, and August
(5) Visit to the location of the 9th Meeting in late June
(6) Preparation for the 9th Meeting from July to November.

Dr. Bennett on behalf of Australia congratulated it on its smooth swing from Australia to Japan.

7.2 Work Program

Dr. Ooowa and chairpersons of the WGs went through each item on the Work Program 2002 to see which items were achieved in 2002 and which items would be again continued in 2003. It was confirmed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 The Train-the-Trainer courses for the verification of non-automatic weighing instruments be presented in Hanoi for five days starting on Monday, April 8, 2002</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1.2 Consolidation of training courses based on existing packages either as Train-the-Trainer courses or as one-day courses  
  *It was done only in Australia.* | X | X |
| 1.3 The Train-the-Trainer Module, based on OIML R 117 for the Verification of Fuel Dispensers be completed and distributed |   | X |
| 1.4 Training in utility meters be investigated  
  *It would be possibly in 2004.* |   | X |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Working Group on Intercomparison calibration and testing</th>
<th>Achieved in 2002</th>
<th>Continued in 2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 That the APLMF consider conducting another intercomparison testing on non-automatic weighing instruments provided that there was sufficient interest in participation from members</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 That Australia commence the intercomparison testing of mass standards</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>That participating members in the intercomparison testing on load cells submit their reports to the Coordinator of the project, Australia, by December 2001, who will then finalize the report and circulate it to members</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>That the report on intercomparison calibration and testing on non-automatic weighing instruments be published in the OIML Bulletin</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Working Group on Goods Packed by Measure</td>
<td>Mr. Barker confirmed the following:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Follow up the recent survey of APLMF economies seeking to establish within each economy who is the contact for goods packed by measure</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Prepare and publish a register of officials who are the contacts in each economy for goods packed by measure</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>When required by the President, prepare any required submission of comments on the redraft of R-87 or the proposed IQ Mark to TC 6</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Keep the Secretariat informed of all correspondence with the working group</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Maintain relationships with other regional legal metrology organizations such as WELMEC WG 6</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Prepare a report for the 9th APLMF Meeting on issues relating to goods packed by measure including regulating prescribed sizes and unit pricing</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Working Group on Utility Meters</td>
<td>Mr. Vinet confirmed the following:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>That Canada prepare a survey intended to identify and prioritize the specific needs of APLMF members with regard to utility meters and distribute the finalised survey to all APLMF members</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>That Australia prepare an information sheet on electricity meter standards and the concerns at the IEC’s unacceptably high allowable accuracies</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Working Group on Mutual Recognition Arrangements</td>
<td>Dr. Erhlich confirmed the following:</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
5.1 The meeting noted that the proposed MAA was based on the issuing of test reports by Issuing Authorities that participate in the OIML Certificate System (with the acknowledgement of their participating CIIML member) and that consideration be given to involvement of other members of the MAA

5.2 The APLMF continue to support the OIML work and not develop a regional MAA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Working Group on Rice Moisture Measurement</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mr. Akamatsu confirmed the following:</em></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.1</th>
<th>That the Working Group on Rice Moisture Measurements undertake the compilation of reports by the participants and publish the finalised report by March 2002</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<th>6.2</th>
<th>That the working group implement the 2nd stage of the project funded by APEC TILF, which involves training in certification and calibration of several types of rice moisture meters and the establishment of a suitable inspection system for APEC economies</th>
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<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. Other Projects</th>
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<td><em>Dr. Ooiwa confirmed the following:</em></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.1</th>
<th>Develop a project on economic analysis of legal metrology with the aim of setting priorities based on economic and social impacts</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<th>7.2</th>
<th>Support the work of TC 3/SC 5 in developing the Mutual Acceptance Arrangements (MAA) on Test Reports</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<th>7.3</th>
<th>Complete the survey of members on the establishment of a Working Group on Application of Weighing Bulk Commodity Shipping to replace draft survey</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Magana commented that in Europe, grain exporters were interested in this subject, and the OIML could propose the work to its members if APLMF had the document on it and could submit it to the OIML.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<tr>
<th>7.4</th>
<th>Prepare a calendar of activities in member economies and circulate this information to members on the activities of the region</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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<th>7.5</th>
<th>The APLMF to prepare the 3rd edition of the Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific Region</th>
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<td>Mr. Birch commented that instead of revising the whole directory, it would be better to add information on new members, which could be then circulated to the rest of the members. He said it would be better to make it loose and flexible.</td>
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<td>Achieved in 2002</td>
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16
| 7.6 | Japan to circulate any information on opportunities for training in legal metrology to members |
|     | Mr. Akamatsu on behalf of the Japanese delegation indicated that it was written on the country report of Japan. |
| 7.7 | China to provide information on the C-mark system to members |
|     | PR China would do a presentation on it later. |
| 7.8 | The APLMF attend OIML and CIML meetings and provide reports on Forum meetings to the OIML bulletin |
| 7.9 | Provide reports to APEC SCSC and attend at least one meeting a year |
| 7.10 | Exchange information with other specialist regional bodies and attend the annual meetings where appropriate |
| 7.11 | Exchange information with other regional legal metrology organizations (RLMOs) and attend coordinating meetings with RLMOs |
| 7.12 | Pursue opportunities for obtaining funding for the development of legal metrology in the region, particularly with the ADB |
|     | Mr. Birch commented that during the Tsukuba Meeting, it was said that JICA funding might be available, so the Forum might consider getting it for the 10th Meeting. |
|     | Dr. Ooiwa said that JICA belonged to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the NMJ to the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, and thus it might be difficult for those two to work together, yet it might be worth asking them to try. |
| 7.13 | Consideration be given to organizing a conference on “The Future of Legal Metrology” |
|     | Mr. Magana announced that a seminar would be held in 2004 in Germany by PTB and NIST on metrology for economics and social development. |
| 7.14 | Consideration be given to organizing training courses in support of international trade on: |
|     | - High capacity weighing |
|     | - High capacity flow measurements |
|     | - Goods packed by measure |
|     | - Measurement uncertainty in legal metrology |
Mr. Birch said that after the 2-day workshop in Tsukuba and in Shanghai, it was proposed that having the follow-up training courses would be valuable. He indicated that PTB would conduct a course on prepacked goods in February 2003 in Asia.

Dr. Bennett suggested that since they had been on a waiting list for so long, it would be better to ask the Forum whether they should be continued.

Mrs. Haire said that according to the latest survey, none of them was a priority for member economies.

Mr. Birch said that from the perspective of international trade and both APEC and WTO, it would be better to keep the profiles up as much as possible.

Dr. Ooiwa suggested that with no clear plan, the item would be omitted.

Mr. Barker advised the Forum to refer a training course on goods packed by measure to the WG on Goods Packed by Measure and the WG on Training.

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<tr>
<th>7.15</th>
<th>Consideration be given to organizing a seminar/workshop for training providers in legal metrology throughout the region</th>
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<tr>
<th>7.16</th>
<th>APLMF encourages the MAA by OIML of:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Recommendation on Statistical Sampling</td>
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<td>-Taximeters</td>
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<td>-The revision of D1 on Law of Metrology</td>
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Mr. Birch suggested that it would be necessary to continue surveying to grasp the needs among member economies.

Mr. Birch said that particular CIML items were important in the region, and that was why they were on the list.

Mr. Vinet said that if they were the priority of the APLMF, the progress would be more evident.

Mr. Magana said that D1 and Taximeters were the priority of the OIML and that they were progressing. He suggested that although there was no progress on the work of Statistical Sampling at this point, the Forum could ask OIML to accelerate the work on this. He also said that the encouragements from APLMF would be welcome.
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<th>7.17</th>
<th>Maintain contact with the WTO on TBT issues</th>
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<td><em>Dr. Ooiwa said that he met with Ms. Vivian Liu at the CIMIL Meeting for the first time and he would contact her more often in the future.</em></td>
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<td><em>Mr. Birch suggested that Dr. Ooiwa could ask Ms. Liu about a possibility of any regional meeting to be held in Asia in 2003.</em></td>
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<td><em>Mr. Magana said that Ms. Liu would be willing to organize a meeting on legal metrology as long as WTO would cover the travel and accommodation expenses of the participants only and the host would pay for the rest. He said that he would discuss seminars with her in December.</em></td>
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<td>7.18</td>
<td>Upgrade and update the APLMF web pages</td>
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<td>7.19</td>
<td>Membership and participation in APLMF – To continue to encourage member economies which haven’t actively been involved in APLMF activities and to encourage non-member economies in the Asia-Pacific region to participate in the Forum meeting as observers</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Dr. Ooiwa said that he would continue making efforts to encourage more economies to join the Forum.</em></td>
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<td>7.20</td>
<td>Working Group on Medical Measurements – The Chair of this Working Group to advance the work on sphygmomanometers</td>
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<td><em>Mr. Lin suggested this item be moved to the work program of the WG on Medical Measurement. He said that outcomes of the WG Meeting would be added to the program for 2003.</em></td>
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<td>7.21</td>
<td>Strengthen the policy focus of the Forum meetings</td>
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<td>7.22</td>
<td>Support the organization of the 9th Forum Meeting</td>
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<td><em>Dr. Ooiwa said that he would continue supporting the organization of the 10th Meeting.</em></td>
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Ms. Yan mentioned the C-mark in connection with item 8.7, “China to provide information on the C-mark system to members,” on the work program for 2002. In her Power Point presentation, “Package Commodity Producers in PR China,” she talked about its scope, procedure, standards of evaluation, C-mark label, and certification.

Mr. Birch suggested hearing about the IQ Mark of OIML.

Mr. Magana said that IQ Mark was a high priority topic for OIML and it would be commenced as soon as the revision of R-87 was finalised, which would take 2 to 3 more
months. He said that it would be necessary for the OIML international marking to be compatible with national or regional legislation.

7.3 Membership and organizations
Ms. Taniguchi reported that as of November 2002, there were 20 full-member economies and 6 corresponding member economies in the APLMF. She said that information in the distributed paper was old and needed to be updated. She also said that Cambodia recently joined the Forum.

7.4 Finance
Ms. Taniguchi reported that invoices were sent on March 18, 2002 to 19 full-member economies, and as of October 31, 2002, payments were received from 16 of them, and 3 of them hadn’t paid their fees yet. She said that the total amount received was USD 52655.00, and Mr. Barker, the auditor of the APLMF, would explain more details during the closed session.

8. Activities of the Working Groups

8.1 Reform of the WGs
Dr. Ooiwa explained the reasons that he proposed the reform of the WGs. He said that WG chairpersons and their economies had carried out the WG activities, their tasks were very heavy, and efficient supports such as communication and finance from the Secretariat would lessen their burdens. He also explained that his proposal would be used to apply for funding from the Secretariat, and it wouldn’t be an obligation. In his proposal, he talked briefly about the backgrounds and the breakdown of the objectives of the WGs. He explained the detailed procedures for their operation such as how WGs would be managed, how the chairpersons would be nominated, what their responsibilities would be, how the APLMF funding would be applied and used, and what would be done to ensure the transparency of the WGs’ activities and their information supply.

Dr. Ehrlich suggested that the costs of conducting WG meetings would need to be minimized or eliminated. He said that it would be great to share the workload, but it might not apply for some of the WGs. He favored in general Dr. Ooiwa’s message in his proposal, but suggested keeping it simple.

Dr. Bennett said that the present WG meetings were too large, and detailed discussion was impossible. She said that in smaller groups, active interaction would be realized. She suggested that to avoid the cost of holding a meeting, the website could be used as a meeting place for managing members.

Dr. Ooiwa said that the Secretariat would provide such a place on the web.

Mr. Barker commented that for the APLMF growth, it would be necessary for the WGs to have greater involvement from smaller economies, yet he mentioned that they might have a financial problem doing that. He also mentioned that a few economies were burdened by heavy commitments to provide input into the Forum meeting.

Dr. Ooiwa said that the easier way of cooperation would be essential for smaller economies to participate in the WG activities.
Dr. Luong said that a two-year office term would not be suitable for some WGs. He said it would depend on the objectives of the WGs. He asked for procedures for how to choose managing members.

Dr. Ooiwa said that managing members nominated by delegates would not necessarily be the delegates, and that they could be active experts from private sectors. He also said that as two persons were both active in one economy, the delegate could nominate both of them for candidates for managing members.

Mr. Johnston said that he was concerned about the formality of the procedures. He worried that with too formal procedures, we might end up getting the opposite affects of achieving “less work for the chairs and spreading the work around.” He said that it would be better for the WGs to get a Forum approval in a less formal way and to do their work voluntarily. He also said that as a whole the reform would better be done in a less formal manner.

Dr. Ooiwa proposed to keep the most of it as recommendations, and a few as obligations.

Mr. Johnston said it would be better to keep it as simple as possible. He also said that he would be able to give more detailed responses later, or if Dr. Ooiwa were to write another draft, he would make some comments on it.

Dr. Ooiwa said it was just a draft and that he would brush it up, and send it to member economies.

Mr. Birch supported Dr. Bennett’s comments on the web use. He also supported Dr. Harvey’s comments on the Swedish model. He suggested that item #14 in Dr. Ooiwa’s paper be rewritten, as “the secretariat should prepare specific web pages for each WG to support electronic involvement of members of a WG and to show the WGs’ activities to the members.” He said that electronic communication would be better than holding a WG meeting.

Mr. Magana said that due to the needs of OIML to accelerate the technical work and to look at possibilities, the web page was established for TC members to communicate with each other and to have a meeting on the net, yet its disadvantage turned out to be that some members were not capable of using a high-speed system. He commented that the intention of sharing the work inside the WGs would be important, but he asked how that sharing would be done.

Mr. Vinet supported Mr. Barker’s comments by saying that a sophisticated system, where we could share the information, would be great, but before going there, he suggested making concrete steps in 2003 to become more effective. He was concerned that if we would try to go too far too quickly, we might have no improvement. He said that regarding the contribution from more people from more economies to WG activities, it would not be limited only to providing technical expertise, but also to making sure that the work would address the needs of the APLMF member economies.

Dr. Ooiwa said that the use of new technology would be smart in terms of information circulation. He said that he would revise it, ask for more comments from member economies.
on it, and finalise it in a few months. He said that the preparation of the web pages for each WG would be started immediately by the Secretariat.

Dr. Bennett said that since each WG had a different character, it might be difficult for one rule to fit all, but it might be adopted as a guideline in deciding how WGs should organize their activities.

Dr. Harvey made suggestions in his Power Point presentation, "Some Thoughts on Reform of Working Groups." He said there were at least three different types of WG activities in general: (a) policy development work, (b) work during development / review of OIML recommendations, and (c) work once OIML recommendations were issued, and he considered what those three could do. He then examined the existing APLMF WGs and suggested structural reform based on those three types. He talked about the need for terms of reference for WGs and suggested procedures for WGs that could be efficient and convenient. In his conclusion, he said that "Australia strongly supports the reform of working groups" and even going further than what was written in the proposed draft. The need to develop terms of reference for working groups should be considered.

Mr. Barker thanked Dr. Harvey for more thoughts on the reform. He proposed that the EC look at both proposals of Dr. Ooiwa and Dr. Harvey and report the results at the 10th Meeting.

Dr. Ooiwa said the 10th Meeting would be far away and this would need to start as soon as possible.

Dr. Seta commented that in order to confirm this kind of reform, it would be better to make a small WG for the reform of the WGs.

Dr. Harvey supported Mr. Barker's comments that EC would look over both proposals.

Dr. Ooiwa said that the Secretariat would announce the result to member economies before the 10th Meeting.

Mr. Johnston supported Mr. Barker's comments for the EC to look at both.

Dr. Ooiwa said that before the new structure would apply, the former structure would continue working.

Dr. Ehrlich made a presentation on involvement of developing economies in MAA. He explained the updated MAA of the OIML, showed the framework for MAA on OIML-type evaluations and a schematic of the overall objective, and explained how to establish a DoMC.

Mr. Magana said that the benefit of the MAA for developing economies was for them to have a part of the facilities for type approval and to rely on other economies' facilities providing that they had established confidence. Thought it wouldn't be possible to have facilities for all the categories that they'd like to regulate or control, it would be a way, with MAA, to have reliable test results and certificates they could use. He said that the situation for MAA would be similar to the membership of the OIML: As members could vote and
participate in decision-making, corresponding members couldn’t take a part in voting and deciding, but they could get all the information which was to used to make a decision on confidence to justify the confidence in the system.

Mr. Birch said that the trade run by big countries and WTO rules were excluding small economies. He said that Ms. Liu’s next-year program proposal was to include more small economies involved in the process of setting up the MAA. He said that the structure would better be open, accessible, and work for all.

Mrs. Haire asked about the process of applying for the funding and the direction so that she could achieve something in 2003.

Dr. Ooiwa said it would be discussed during the closed session.

8.2 Future plans for each WG
Dr. Ooiwa asked chairpersons for additional items on their work plans beyond what was included in the reports submitted. No additional items were brought up at this time.

9 Report of APEC SCSC and other Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs)

APEC SCSC
Dr. Ooiwa reported on APEC TILF funding and the results on his proposal. He reported that the funding for the APLMF symposium was granted approximately 25,000 USD, and the symposium would be tentatively held in October 2003 in Kyoto in collaboration with the 10th APLMF and 38th CIML Meetings. He said that its purpose was aimed at “establishing a good linkage among legal metrology and scientific standards so as to facilitate possible future mutual recognitions in the area of international legal metrology, which would contribute to the APEC objective of Trade Facilitation.”

ASEAN Secretariat
Dr. Pham The Vinh explained briefly about the history and objectives of the Working Group on Legal Metrology (WGLM) of the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSCQ). He reported the outcomes of their second Meeting on November 18-19, 2002, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, regarding such areas of cooperation as work plans, dates, and venues of future meetings. He also reported the overview on ASEAN cooperation on Standards and Conformity Assessment.

APMP
Dr. Seta talked about APMP economies, member NMIs, and the objectives of APMP. He also talked about the CIPM MRA, its objectives, participation, and requirements. He explained about the international comparisons APMP had arranged for NMIs and the requirements on the quality system for NMIs participating the CIPM MRA. He talked about the APEC-TILF projects for the CIPM MRA, including the recently approved project, “Joint APMP-SIM Workshop Addressing the Implementation of Quality Systems in NMIs.” He also talked about the organizational structure of APMP with detailed information on the key players for 2003.
SWLMF
Mr. Barker talked about the history and background of the SWLMF since its establishment in 2001 in Auckland and their current situation. He said that after talking with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, it was agreed that SWLMF could apply for funding for specific items though the Pacific Agreement on a Closer Economic Relations (PACER).

APLMF Symposium
Dr. Ooiwa asked the Forum for their approval for using the name of APLMF, and for their cooperation and support for the symposium, which would be held in October 2003 in Kyoto.

Dr. Bennett said that she would support the symposium and asked who the lecturers would be.

Dr. Ooiwa explained regarding the cost of inviting speakers, if they were from developing economies, APEC funding would be able to cover their transportation and accommodation costs. He said that he would seek other possible funding, also.

Mr. Magana said that a number of CIML members would be there so they would be able to participate in the symposium. He announced that WELMEC and EA established a joint WG to discuss traceability such as how traceability was integrated in legal metrology, and how legal metrology control could give a proof of traceability of laboratories, so he suggested that it might be a good idea to ask European CIML members to become presenters at the symposium.

Dr. Isaev said that Russia would support the symposium, and that Russia and/or COOMET would be able to provide information.

10 Report of the Bureau International de Métrieologie Légale (BIML)
Mr. Magana reported the current situation of the OIML membership: 59 member states and 48 corresponding members. He talked about a seminar on the future of Legal Metrology, the purposes of which included raising the awareness of metrology, helping to accelerate the technical work, introducing the new approach of Conformity, sharing resources, and building mutual confidence. He also talked about the revision of D1, “Law of Metrology,” and its current situation. He also talked about the Joint Committee on DC, and policy papers in preparation. He talked about the benefits of legal metrology and the acceleration of technical work.

11 Report of other Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMOs)
Dr. Isaev reported on the current situation of COOMET. He explained briefly about the history of COOMET. Established in 1991, COOMET renewed its name in 2002 as Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrological Institutions and currently has 13 members in it. He said that there were 261 projects proposed, five of which were legal metrology related projects. He announced that the near future COOMET meeting would be in May 2003 in Ukraine. He explained the structure of COOMET, that it had a legal metrology technical committee with four sub-committees under it. He highlighted in the MoU under section 9 – Cooperation with International Organizations – that COOMET had had close cooperation with international and regional organizations including APLMF and APMP. He concluded that COOMET was and would be open to every economy.
Mr. Birch reported about his study on economic and social benefits of legal metrology. He said that its purposes were to, concerning economic and social impacts, conduct the review of previous study on this topic and to develop criteria on the allocation of resources by CIMIL members. He announced that his complete report would be published in the OIML Bulletin.

12 Strategy of the APLMF
It was agreed to discuss this at the closed session.

13 Closed session
APEC TILF funds and the Strategy of the APLMF
Dr. Ooiwa reported the situation on the APEC TILF fund. He also explained about the future approach and how to propose projects to the APEC TILF fund. He proposed that the following economies might have a better chance to obtain funding: Japan, the APLMF Secretariat economy, Thailand, the APEC chair’s economy, and Australia, the training WG economy.

Dr. Bennett suggested that the President and the Secretary would apply for funding since they would be attending the APEC meetings in their roles, and that way they could help strengthen the recognition of the APLMF within APEC meetings. She also said that it would be one of their priorities to submit an application for funding, and for them to do that, the consensus of members should be required.

Dr. Ooiwa said any demands or criticisms from members would be welcome.

Mr. Johnston supported Dr. Bennett’s comments. He said that member economies needed to have what the proposal was about explained to them. He also said that Canada would assist in writing a project proposal.

Dr. Ooiwa apologized for not seeking support from member economies for writing the previous proposal for funding. He said that he would need to attend the APEC SCSC meeting in February, which was obviously the most important one. He also said that for the next proposal the contents would have to be convincing, and he proposed it might be good to have it be submitted from Thailand. He suggested that Thailand and Japan would cooperate with each other in the writing and discussing of the details for the next proposal.

Mr. Veerasak said he would need to bring it back to Thailand for discussion.

Mr. Johnston suggested that the President, who was in a good position for doing so, would write a proposal.

Dr. Bennett suggested that every member would brief their representatives to encourage them to vote in favor of the APLMF proposals.

Mr. Johnston said that it would be beneficial if a list of chairs in each economy could be obtained.
Dr. Ooiwa said that the list he had was for Japanese representatives only. He talked about the situation of the APEC activities where only big economies were actively involved, which he thought was not such a good idea, and he said that was one of the reasons why their activities were not highly regarded. With strong cooperation from Thailand, he said he would like to write a proposal.

Mr. Veerasak said again that he would contact the body concerned about this matter and would get back to the President.

APLMF Finance
Mr. Barker as the APLMF auditor reported on the finances of the APLMF. He said that after examining the documents provided by AIST, he confirmed that invoices had been sent to member economies correctly, and that the income would balance the expenses, which were reasonable. He reported that three member economies hadn’t paid their membership fees yet, and without their payments, a total of USD 6,600, the budget for some APLMF projects could not be covered, and thus not be conducted. He also announced that currently USD 4,409 were currently reserved and that member economies would need to discuss how to use these funds. Regarding the loss on currency exchanges, he recommended the Secretariat ask AIST to provide a budget item for loss/gain on exchange rates.

Dr. Ooiwa went item by item through the financial statement.

Dr. Isaev explained the reason why the Russian payment had been delayed. He said it was a frustrating situation because the government, which had the authority to pay, couldn’t afford to pay when his institute, which did not have the authority, could. He said that he would try to talk with the government on how this could be solved by the end of 2002.

Dr. Ooiwa said that with the Secretariat he would continue making efforts to encourage Philippines and Papua New Guinea to pay their membership fees. He asked for an approval for the balance sheet and Mr. Barker’s report, and the Forum approved them.

Mr. Johnston recommended that any reserved money would be kept for unexpected events. He also suggested that since the APLMF fee, as a total was not a large amount, as Mr. Barker recommended, the budget items for loss/gain on exchange rates would be provided.

Training for 2003
Dr. Ooiwa asked the Forum about the use of temporarily reserved USD 10,000.

Mrs. Haire went through her WG’s work plan for 2003. She talked about the possibilities of presenting a course in either China or Vietnam, for which she would need to apply for the funding. She said that other items, such as NAWIs training, wouldn’t require any funding. She suggested that any reserved money would be kept for 2003 since it would not be possible to conduct any training course in 2002. She estimated that if the host agreed to cover the venue cost, it would be around 10,000 AUS dollars (20,000 US dollars) to cover a training course where 8-10 people were funded. This is estimated on a cost of 1,000 US dollars for airfare per each developing economy. She announced that Australia would be able to provide a training team to perform one course in 2003 and would like to apply for funding. She said that if the host agreed to provide the venue and equipment free of charge, this would make the course feasible using APLMF funding.
Dr. Ooiwa said that the purchase of equipment wouldn’t be funded through APLMF, and it should be provided by the host government.

Mrs. Haire said that there would not be a requirement to purchase equipment, but rather for making it available, e.g., the cost to hire a service station in China to conduct the course on fuel dispensers.

Dr. Ooiwa said that the host and WG should negotiate to reduce the cost. He proposed to save money by sending a few experts to different venues and this way it could avoid spending money on transportation for trainees invited from many economies.

Mrs. Haire said that money wouldn’t be saved that way. She said that usually the costs were divided 50-50 by the host and the team, and discussion would be needed for where and how much the host could afford.

Dr. Bennett clarified Mrs. Haire’s comments that we were not proposing to use the USD 10,000. Rather we were trying to decide on what we should be applying for in 2003.

Dr. Ooiwa asked member economies of which courses, NAWIs or Fuel Dispensers, would be beneficial for them.

Mrs. Haire asked China and Vietnam for their comments. She reported the result that there would be a course in Vietnam in 2003 and in China in 2004. She proposed that accommodation for developing economies would be funded, that Australia would provide a training team to present a Train-the-trainer course on the Verification of Fuel Dispensers, and that Vietnam, the host, would supply equipment, venue, and other required items.

Dr. Luong agreed with Mrs. Haire’s proposal.

Dr. Ooiwa asked the Forum if it was agreeable. The Forum voted and the plan was approved.

**Work plans for WGs**
Dr. Ooiwa asked WG chairpersons to present the work plans for their WGs and asked them about any additional items for their work plans for 2003 and beyond as below:

Mrs. Haire reported that WG on Training would seek to:
2. Consolidate training on NAWIs within each economy and report progress by June 30, 2003.
3. Establish a working party.
4. Work collaboratively with appropriate economies to translate the Fuel Dispensers training video into Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Chinese.
5. Investigate training for CNG.
7. Conduct further workshops on rice moisture.
Each item needs to be agreed to, responsibility must be assigned, and plans be finalised.

Mrs. Haire added that forming a working party to decide the cost and timelines for its activities would be the priority.

Mr. Baker reported that WG on Goods Packed by Measure would seek to:
1. Complete the list of contacts for each economy for Goods Packed by Measure.
2. Discuss with WELMEC and SADCMEC strategic issues relating to standard sizes, and report to the next APLMF Meeting.
3. Conduct a survey of APLMF member economies on their current legislation for Goods Packed by Measure.
4. Discuss with the chair of the APLMF Working Group on Training a strategy for training on how to develop legislative capability for the introduction of the revised R-87, and for training on its implementation.
5. Discuss with the OIML issues relating to the development of model legislation for the implementation of R-87.
6. Develop a register outlining member economies’ adoption of R-78 and 87 and/or progress toward this goal.

Mr. Barker added that any other items from member economies would be welcome to be included in the work plans.

Dr. Ooiwa asked for the Forum’s approval for the WG’s work plans for 2003 and the future, and they were approved.

14 Reports of member economies

Australia
Dr. Judith Bennett highlighted the following activities:
1. The secretariat work was smoothly transferred from NSC, Australia to NMIJ, Japan.
2. NSC had signed MoU on legal metrology with AQSIQ, China, and NMIJ, Japan, to provide opportunities such as the exchange of ideas, experts, and technical visits.
3. Australia was forcing inspectors and certifiers to take training courses for weights and measures.
4. NSC was developing a uniform test of procedures for verification for instruments in addition to the APLMF training course on NAWIs and Fuel Dispensers, and was extending those courses to several dispensers to auto-weighing instruments.
5. NSC was expanding its legal metrology activities to develop a joint project on legal metrology and chemistry, with analytical chemists from National Analytical Labs.
6. Dr. Harvey was working with grain industries to improve metrological measurement regarding grain protein, and its report would be ready in 2003.
7. NSC would work with bulk commodity traders on a project to practice measurement on bulk commodity to draft a survey, and would be willing to exchange ideas with member economies.

Cambodia
Mr. Hou Leng reported about the history, the law, and regulations of metrology in Cambodia. He explained the roles and responsibilities, technical tasks, objectives, strategy,
and action plan of the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy. He talked about the situation and the needs of the Department of Metrology, which was established in 1996. He said that it lacked metrological standard tools and equipment, and qualified and experienced staff. The Ministry drew up a “Strengthening and Improvement of Legal Metrology Project” to solve such problems as well as to modernize the public and private sectors.

Canada
Mr. Alan Johnston highlighted the following activities of Measurement Canada:
(1) Trade Sector Review projects were completed and the recommendations accepted for two sectors: electricity and downstream petroleum.
(2) Three more projects are underway for the review of the dairy, retail food, and natural gas trade sectors. The recommendation for the natural gas trade sectors would be discussed in December 2002.
(3) Three more projects that would be started soon were for the review of water, upstream petroleum, and retailed gas and propane.
(4) MRA with USA was expanded to include gasoline and fuel dispensers.
(5) Specification for sonic nozzle provers was issued.
(6) New dispute requirements under the Electricity and Gas Inspection Act were updated and issued.
(7) Gravity calculators were developed, which would allow manufacturers and people who are verifying devices to determine whether the devices were accurate in the location where they were going to be installed.

PR China
Ms. Yan reported about the five major activities in the field of legal metrology in China in 2002. She talked about the metrological rectification of the markets, rectification of the gas stations, metrological supervision on the net weight of prepacked goods, and authorization of metrological verification bodies.

Hong Kong China
Mr. Foo Wing Lee reported about the government departments and their roles in the field of legal metrology. He said that different government departments such as the Government Laboratory (GL) or the Standards and Calibration Laboratory (SCL) were assuming different roles in the operation of the field. He also reported about the current development, international technical cooperation such as training courses and/or workshops attended by their representatives, and future plans.

Indonesia
Mr. Hari Prawoko highlighted the following activities:
(1) ISO/IEC 17025 was implemented
(2) 15 million electricity meters had been verified since 1990, and 14 million more meters would need to be verified. Some of those 15 million meters would need to be re-verified.
(3) Seminar on electricity meters was held in May 2002 in Yogyakarta to seek the system for re-verification for the meters.
(4) DOM started to talk with Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Health to set up a system for verification of telephone meters and medical measurements. Exchanging information with China, DOM would start verification in 2003.
(5) DOM conducted a survey on Ship’s Draft in 2001 in cooperation with the Ministry of Communication and port management companies. Surveyors were to seek other instruments for substituting the draft survey.
(6) 4 officials of DOM attended the following training courses/workshops in 2002:
   - Training course on NAWIS in Vietnam
   - Training course on Rice Moisture Measurement in Thailand
   - Training/seminar on Measurement technology in Beijing
   - Group course on Legal Metrology of JICA in Japan

Japan
Mr. Tadashi Sasaki highlighted the following recent topics in Japan:
(1) The measurement law of Japan was reviewed and revised in April 2001.
(2) NMIJ signed the bilateral MoUs with PTB (Germany), NMI (Netherlands), ATS (Republic of Korea), and NSC (Australia).
(3) NMIJ had been cooperating with foreign economies to help establish their metrology institutes and systems, and examples included technical cooperation such as JICA projects and NMIJ annual training courses.
(4) NMIJ would celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2003, and many events, including the 10th APLMF Meeting and 38th CIML Meeting, would be hosted by the NMIJ and held in Japan.
(5) NMIJ produced a video on legal metrology in Japan to be given out for the reference of member economies.

Republic of Korea
Mr. Young-Suck Cho highlighted the following activities:
(1) There were two technical requirements of measuring instruments, and so far three items — water meters, NAWIs, and gas meters — were conformed with the OIML recommendations.
(2) KATS issued the OIML certification on R-76.
(3) Officials attended the training courses on NAWIs in Hanoi and Rice Moisture Measurements in Thailand.

DPR of Korea
Due to having no paper prepared, they couldn’t present information in the field of legal metrology at that time, yet promised to submit it later.

Malaysia
Mr. Chen Soo Fatt highlighted the following activities:
(1) The draft of the National Measurement System Act would be finalised and submitted to the Ministry of Science.
(2) The two major areas of the amendment of the existing Weights and Measures Act 1972 were proposed regarding:
   - The establishment of national measurement standards alllying to provision of establishment of national standards in Malaysia,
   - The administrative part of the Act to introduce new provisions and sections to provide for the privatisation of the function of inspectors. With this proposal approved, services currently provided by inspectors of weights and measures in the enforcement division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and
Consumer Affairs would be provided by companies with licenses granted from the Minister.

(3) Advanced training courses were conducted on:
- Calibration procedures for carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon analyzers for officers for the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (January 24, 2002).
- Calibration procedures for evidential breath analyzers for police officers (June 11, 2002). Cf. drunk driving was regulated by the Road and Transport Act.
- Calibration procedures for Vehicle Tinted Glass Testers officers of the privatised Vehicle Testing and Inspection companies (September 30, 2002)

(4) 4 Officers attended the following training courses:
- APLMF NAWIs in Hanoi (1)
- JICA Group Legal Metrology in Japan (2)
- APLMF Rice Moisture in Thailand (1)

Mongolia
Mr. Zorigoo Gunson highlighted the following activities:
(1) The Law on Traceability of Measurement Uniformity was amended in 1994, and the two major areas of the amendment were regarding (a) the establishment of national measurement standards and (b) the administrative part of the Law.
(2) A government agency was established to be responsible for all professional supervisions and inspections including Metrology Law Enforcement.
(3) Two officers attended the APLMF training course in Hanoi.

New Zealand
Mr. Terry Collins highlighted the following activities:
(2) An amendment to the Weights and Measures Regulations 1999 was drafted to provide for food quantity marking as the current provision in the New Zealand Food Regulations 1984 will lapse on December 20, 2002.
(3) The accreditation system was being reviewed.
(4) The utility metering was being reviewed.
(5) The voluntary code of practice for cold-water meters was being instigated, working with New Zealand Water and Wastewater Association.
(6) The development assistance was given to meet the commitment with ACCSQ-CER together with Measurement Standards Laboratory and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
(7) The application was developed together with National Standards Commission and South Pacific Legal Metrology authorities to give assistance to the SWLMF member economies.
(8) The development of the high flow measurement capacity for petroleum products was continued.
(9) The secondment of experienced Weights and Measures officers from Measurement Canada and South Australia to work in NZ from late 2002 to early 2003 was organized.

Papua New Guinea
Mr. John Birch reported the current situation of legal metrology in PNG. He said that the government proposed to abolish full members of the national institute due to the funding
situation, but the Ministry would reserve new premises to rebuild the institute, which would be launched from 2003 to 2007.

**Russian Federation**
Dr. Lev Isaev said that 11 pages of information on the current developments in legal metrology in Russia would be published in the third edition of the APLMF directory, which would be completed by the Secretariat, and he reported the following activities as additional news:

In “Accuracy, validity, and procedures of methods and results of measurements,” which was a Russian version of ISO standard 5725, there were six parts that were important for chemical measurements, for medicine, for pharmacies and for safety and environment protection. This document came into force officially on June 1, 2002, and a seminar on it was already made to explain about the importance of the document, which would be important for the future legal metrology. Its arrangements were difficult because some parts of this standard contradicted each other. This document had been written between 1993 and 1998, and the first part of it wasn’t related to the uncertainty concept, which didn’t exist at the time it was written. It would be necessary to make the next step have some relation to it. Dr. Ehrlich might be able to help form a joint international committee or WG involving the implementation of guidelines of the expression of uncertainty of measurements to it.

Another document Russia was interested in was a state standard (standard 1.12). Many standards that were not prepared by metrologists or which were not very good or were misleading were found. Problems were discovered with the terminology, and the fact was found that the measurement instruments for legal metrology were not used properly.

A new body in ISO (T809) was established, which was a task advisory group, especially related to metrology. For ISO and ISO standards, Russia proposed to prepare an international document based on the Russian state standards, and hope it would be available in a year or two.

In early 2002, Russia started the work, which included legal metrology. It’s related to possible future participation of Russia in WTO.

It was necessary to slightly change the technical regulations of the law. A new document related to technical requirements for safety was developed.

Despite having difficulties, Russia would use the draft of the European document, Measuring Instrument Directory (MID), because it would be used in many countries in 2005 approximately. Russia prepared a Russian document, and in 2004, it will be officially used as the technical requirements for measuring instruments. Its information could be provided at the 10th Meeting in Kyoto. A seminar on it would be arranged in Moscow in May 2003, and PTB, NMJ, and USA were interested in taking part. It would be a possible occasion to discuss the possibilities of the usage of the MID.

The next COOMET meeting will be on April 28-30, 2003, in Yalta, which was in the Ukraine climate.
Singapore
Mr. S. Koban summarized the information for the directory and reported:
(1) Weights and Measures Office is responsible for legal metrology; the National
Measurement Center is responsible for the custody and the maintenance of the national
standards; and the Singapore Accreditation Council – Laboratory Accreditation Scheme
(SAC - SINGLAS) is responsible for instrument calibration and evaluation systems.
(2) Laws of metrology, legal units of measurement, and legal requirements for traceability.
(3) Range of equipment subjected to the Weights and Measure regulations, and type
approval.
(4) The Operations of WMO
(5) The functions of WMO
(6) Sanctions
(7) Accreditation and certification scheme
(8) Future direction

Thailand
Mr. Veerasak Visuththam reported the following activities:
(1) The supervision of the Central Bureau of Weight and Measures (CBWM) was
transferred from the Department of Commercial Registration (DCR) to Department of
Internal Trade (DIT) on October 3, 2002.
(2) The draft of ministerial regulation related to rice moisture meters was proposed, and that
would be effective in 2003.
(3) The distribution of the CBWM's task to local administration organizations and private
enterprises was prepared.
(4) Officials attended the training courses in Germany, Japan, and Vietnam.
(5) A training course on calibration of rice moisture meters was organized and held in Khon
Kaen, Thailand, in cooperation with APLMF.
(6) A training course on prepacked goods would be held on January 20-24, 2003, in
Bangkok in cooperation with ACCSQ.

Chinese Taipei
Mr. Hsing-Ming Lin highlighted the following activities:
(1) The 1st meeting of International System of Units Promotion Committee was held in July
2002 in Taipei.
(2) A workshop on the theory and practice of the rules for NAWIs was held in December
(3) Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) held training courses on the
management of weighing instruments and related techniques in June, August, and
October 2002.
(4) "Guidelines for Market Surveillance of Weights and Measuring Instrument" had been
implemented since January 1, 2002.
(5) The verification of rice moisture meters started in December 2001, the verification of
vehicle exhaust emissions meters and illuminance meters started in July 1, 2001, and the
type approval of the illuminance meters started January 1, 2001.
(6) The technical regulations for water meters, gas meters, and NAWIs were reviewed to
conform to the OIML recommendations.
(7) "Procedures for Preparation for Technical Regulations Concerning Weights and
Measuring Instruments Subject to Verification" was completed in May 2002.
(8) The 4th International Symposium on Humidity and Moisture was held on September 16-19, 2002.
(9) MRA on National Measurement Standards and Calibration and Measurement Certificates Issued by National Metrology Institutes was signed on June 4, 2002.

USA
Mr. Ross Andersen highlighted the following activities:
For the prepacked items in the US, National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) and the federal law split responsibilities. NCWM had changed the standards to allow SI units only, but the federal standards that covered consumer goods such as foods, drugs, and cosmetics, still required both SI units and the US customary units. NCWM and NIST had a meeting in the first week of November to bring together manufacturers and packers with federal agencies to make federal agencies aware that the US needed to remove this barrier to trade and to allow packers to label SI units only. The formal report on this project didn’t come out, but the meeting was very influential.

About the US’ efforts to harmonize with OIML, the US tried to consider the OIML requirements to change its requirements for weighing measurement devices and trade measurement devices. As a result, in the market place, many devices from Europe and APLMF economies were seen. NCWM established cooperation with OIML, which was the major part of its strategic plan. NCWM would seek to improve the participation of the Weights and Measures officials in the US in the OIML WG efforts to develop the US position. In the past, it was mostly industries that worked with Dr. Ehrlich and his staff to develop it. More influence from the officers who used the regulations would be needed. In that regard, NCWM had been sponsoring R-60 and R-76 to US requirements. NCWM would closely look at the results from the survey, for which the first draft was completed.

NCWM had been looking at the OIML reviews on R-117, and had been working with Measurement Canada to cooperate on developing the position on that item. Industries were also interested in harmonizing the US requirement on R-50 for continuous totalising automatic weighing instruments. The work that NCWM wanted to use was in the pattern approval layer. This might not mean so many changes to the field of enforcement, but at pattern approval, harmonization would be realized throughout the world.

NCWM believed the harmonization efforts were very critical because the world market became smaller everyday and would like to establish more bilateral agreements. As Mr. Johnston mentioned, the agreement with Canada was very successful and covered to scales and gas dispensers. NCWM would look for additional bilateral agreements with other nations on R-60 and R-76. NCWM already talked with PTB and would continue communicating with other nations, too.

The US joined the OIML MAA and would like to be a player, as it would develop. In addition, for NCWM, the priority was its commitment in the US to harmonize with the work of OIML and the world for the global trade.

Vietnam
Mr. Luong Nguyen Thien highlighted as the current developments in the legal metrology system of Vietnam the following activities:
(1) There were 20 legal documents for management of the system and more than 80 verification regulations subject to mandatory verification.
(2) In 2002, an action plan, “Legal Metrology with Consumer Protection,” was launched. In this plan, many activities for consumer protection had been carried out not only in cities but also in the countryside.
(3) The verification system was consolidated. For years, the government had approved national laboratories and 16 key labs would need to be improved. So far, the government had approved a project of 7.3 million US dollars for improving national labs by 2003.
(4) Vietnam had prepared the 9th APLMF and WGs Meetings as a host, and would celebrate 40 years of metrology standardization and quality control in December 2002.

Brunei Darussalam
Mr. Abidin Saidin reported the history of the legal metrology system, the current development in the field, and the needs of Brunei Darussalam for the APLMF.

Lao PDR
Mr. Bounthiam Phimvongsa reported about the current development in the legal metrology system and directions of future change. He talked about the structure, the background, and the functions of the Department of Intellectual Property, Standardization and Metrology (DISM). He said that the DISM was under the Science, Technology, and Environment Agency (STEA), which was responsible to advise the government on issues in the field of Quality, Standards, Testing, and Metrology (QSTM) management. He also talked about the situation of legal metrology, the measurement standard system, and verification of measuring instruments. He mentioned that officials attended several training courses abroad and there was bilateral cooperation with PTB and STAMEQ. He also announced that the National Metrology Center and the Calibration Laboratory of Mass, Volume, Pressure, and Electricity would be established by 2003 in Vientiane in cooperation with STAMEQ, Vietnam.

15 Needs of member economies
Mr. Koban said that Singapore would need training courses on uniformity testing for in-house inspection for Flow Meters and Compressed Natural Gas.

Dr. Bennett said it would be possible for Australia to carry it out.

Cambodia wrote in their report about their needs as follows:
- One short-term expert (two months) for the preparation of the law and regulations on metrology
- One experienced expert for one year to clarify integration strategy to access standards in the current system, access and develop an acceptable, systematic, comprehensive approach to this project.
- Human resources development. Staff and administration will need outside training so as to be available to implement the project goals.
- Basic equipment. This is essential. We have no equipment relevant to Cambodia at its current condition and no proper storage facilities.
- Cooperation with National Institute of Metrology of ASEAN countries, especially the six more experienced members
- Cooperation program among ASEAN countries, training, study tours, exchange of experiences
- Technical assistance from OIML, the PTB of Germany, Japan and others
- Documentation and information technology

Mongolia also wrote in their report about their needs for:
- Measurement standards
- Training for personnel
- Experts
- Test and evaluation facilities

Dr. Ooiwa announced that NMIJ/AIST had prepared a video, “Legal Metrology in Japan,” which would be given to member economies. He asked member economies to provide the Secretariat information on the video types that were used in their economies.

16 Other business
Dr. Ooiwa informed that the term of his presidency would expire at the end of 2003. In addition, he said that the survey on the election of the president would be circulated to member economies in order for them to know whether they would nominate a candidate for a new president or they would want the current president and secretary to continue for 2004-2005.

17 Future Meetings – 10th APLMF and WG Meetings
Mr. Sasaki proposed that Japan would host the 10th APLMF and WG Meetings in 2003 in Kyoto in association with the CIML Meeting. In his presentation, “2003 Kyoto APLMF Meetings in conjunction with CIML,” he talked about the 100th anniversary of NMIJ in 2003, the political history of Kyoto and its close relation to new technology, modern history in the field of weights and measures, the tentative schedule for the APLMF Meetings and Symposium in November 2003, and a brief explanation of the meeting place, Kyoto International Conference Hall.

Dr. Ehrlich also proposed that USA would like to host the 11th APLMF and WG Meetings in 2004 in San Diego. He briefly explained about the city of San Diego and the Old Town, the area in which the tentative meeting place was located.

Mr. Sasaki’s proposal to invite the 10th Meeting to Kyoto was approved, and there was no objection to Dr. Ehrlich’s proposal for 2004.

18 Closing address by the Chairperson of the 9th APLMF Meeting
Dr. Luong, Chairperson of the 9th APLMF Meeting, on behalf of STAMEQ and the staff, who were responsible for cooperating with APLMF to prepare both the 9th APLMF and WG meetings, expressed his deep thanks to Dr. Ooiwa, APLMF President, and his Secretariat for what they’ve done during the year 2002, especially for preparing for the meetings. He also thanked Mr. Birch, founder of the APLMF, for his devotion to the meetings, and Mr. Magana, director of the BIML, for useful information and cooperation between OIML and APLMF. He thanked Dr. Isaev for information on COOMET, Dr. Vinh for information on cooperation in ASEAN economies, and all delegates and observers for their attendance, cooperation, patience, and contribution to the meetings. He wished the best to all of them.

19 Closure of the 9th APLMF Meeting
Dr. Ooiwa, APLMF President, expressed his many thanks to Vietnam. He said that the meeting was successful and the APLMF would take steps to future progress. He extended his thanks to all the participants of the 9th Meeting for their cooperation and contribution, especially to Mr. Magana, Mr. Birch, RLMOs and SRBs representatives such as APMP and COOMET for their attendance.
Decisions and actions

1. Welcome address
The Forum noted the welcome address delivered by Dr. Pham Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director General of Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ).

2. Opening address
The Forum noted the opening address delivered by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, APLMF President.

3. Approval of the agenda
The final draft agenda was approved without modification.

4. Roll call
The roll of delegates was called. It was found that 18 Member Economies (out of 20) were present and that the statutory quorum of the eight economies was therefore reached.

5. Confirmation of the report of the 8th APLMF and WGs Meetings
The report of the 8th APLMF and WGs Meetings was approved without modification.

6. Report of the APLMF President
The Forum noted a report on the annual activities of the APLMF for 2002, and a presentation “Desirable Legal Metrology Framework for APLMF” by the President. The Forum made comments and suggestions for the proposed desirable course in the future for the APLMF, and noted a need to continue discussion on the subject.

7. Report of the APLMF Secretariat
7.1 Activities of the Secretariat
The Forum noted a report on the annual activities of the Secretariat for 2002.

7.2 Work Program
The Forum confirmed the work achieved in 2002 and agreed to continue the work unachieved for the next year. The Work Program for 2003 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Working Group on Training seeks to:</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Present Train-the-Trainer courses for Fuel Dispensers in Vietnam and/or NAWIs in PR China in April 2003.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Consolidate training on NAWIs within each economy and report progress by June 30, 2003.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3 Establish a working party</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4 Work collaboratively with appropriate economy to translate Fuel Dispensers training video into Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Chinese.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 Investigate training for CNG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.6 Present a seminar on R16-2 (Automated Sphygmomanometers).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7 Conduct further workshops on rice moisture.</td>
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</table>
1.8 Develop training for Utility Meters.

1.9 Symposium on Traceability October 30 and 31, 2003.

2. **Working Group on Goods Packed by Measure seeks to:**

2.1 Complete the list of contacts for each economy for Goods Packed by Measure.

2.2 Discuss with WELMEC and SADCMELE strategic issues relating to standard sizes, and report to the next APLMF Meeting.

2.3 Conduct a survey of APLMF Member Economies on their current legislation for goods packed by measure.

2.4 Discuss with the chair of the APLMF Working Group on Training a strategy for training on how to develop legislative capability for the introduction of the revised R-87, and for training on its implementation.

2.5 Discuss the OIML issues relating to the development of model legislation for the implementation of R-87.

3. **Working Group on Utility meters seeks to:**

3.1 Encourage economies that have not completed the survey to complete it until January 31, 2003.

3.2 Send all electronic files for surveys sent to the APLMF secretariat for record keeping.

3.3 Prepare summary tables for distribution to members.

3.4 Stay informed of progress and issues on OIML work that is related to utility meters.

3.5 Present report on OIML progress and issues at next APLMF meeting.

4. **Working Group on Mutual Recognition Arrangements seeks to:**

4.1 Consider having other members of the MAA involved in the proposed MAA, which was based on the issuing of test reports by Issuing Authorities that participate in the OIML Certificate System (with the acknowledgement of their participating CIML member)

4.2 Continue to support the OIML work and not develop a regional MAA

4.3 Support the work of TC 3/SC 5 in developing the Mutual Acceptance Arrangements (MAA) on Test Reports

4.4 Encourage the MAA by OIML of the revision of D1 on Law of Metrology

5. **Working Group on Medical Measurements seeks to:**

5.1 Distribute the revised questionnaire regarding application of OIML R16-2 on automated sphygmomanometers to member economies via the APLMF Secretariat before March 2003.
5.2 Analyze survey results about the anticipated difficulties in harmonization process and the feasibility of holding training or seminars on OIML R16-2 before July 2003. The analysis report will be discussed at the WG meeting during the 10th APLMF Meeting.

6. Working Group on Rice Moisture Measurements seeks to:

6.1 Develop a protocol of international comparison of rice moisture meters.
6.2 Establish a working party for the above protocol.
6.3 Conduct a workshop to develop a protocol and international comparison of rice moisture meters.
6.4 Conduct an international comparison of rice moisture meters

7. APLMF seeks to:

7.1 Develop a project on economic analysis of legal metrology with the aim of setting priorities based on economic and social impacts
7.2 Complete the survey of members on the establishment of a Working Group on Application of weighing bulk commodity shipping to replace draft survey
7.3 Prepare a calendar of activities in member economies and circulate this information to members on the activities of the region
7.4 Prepare the 3rd edition of the Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific Region
7.5 Attend OIML and CIML meetings and provide reports on Forum meetings to the OIML bulletin
7.6 Provide reports to APEC SCSC and attend at least one meeting per year
7.7 Exchange information with other specialist regional bodies and attend the annual meetings where appropriate
7.8 Exchange information with other regional legal metrology organizations (RLMOs) and attend coordinating meetings with RLMOs
7.9 Pursue opportunities for obtaining funding for the development of legal metrology in the region particularly with the ADB
7.10 Consider organizing a conference on “The Future of Legal Metrology”
7.11 Consider organizing a seminar/workshop for training providers in legal metrology throughout the region
7.12 Maintain contact with the WTO on TBT issues
7.13 Upgrade and update the APLMF web pages
7.14 Continue to encourage member economies which haven’t actively been involved in APLMF activities and to encourage non-member economies in the Asia-Pacific region to participate in the Forum meeting as observers
7.15 Strengthen the policy focus of the Forum meetings
7.3 Membership and organizations
The Forum noted information on the current membership delivered by the Secretariat.

7.4 Finance
The Forum noted brief information on the APLMF finance for 2002 delivered by the Secretariat, and accepted a financial report presented by Mr. John Barker, APLMF Auditor, during the closed session.

8. Activities of the Working Groups
8.1 Reform of the WGs
The Forum took note of a proposal given by the President on the reform of the WGs and a suggestion about the proposal given by Dr. Graham Harvey, Deputy Director of the National Standards Commission (NSC). The Forum agreed to continue discussion on the subject and to keep the current work structure until the new one would apply.

8.2 Future plans for each WG
The Forum noted no additional items added to the work program of the WGs.

9. Report of APEC SCSC and other SRBs
APEC SCSC
The Forum took note of a report delivered by the President concerning the results on his proposal for the APLMF Symposium to the APEC TILF funding.

ASEAN Secretariat
The Forum noted a report of the ASEAN Secretariat delivered by Dr. Pham The Vinh, Assistant Director, focusing on the 2nd meeting of the Working Group on Legal Metrology (WGLM) of the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ).

APMP
The Forum noted a report of the APMP concerning their annual activities and CIPM MRA delivered by Dr. Katsuo Seta, Executive Secretary, APMP Secretariat.

SWLMF
The Forum noted a report of the SWLMF on the current situation delivered by Mr. John Barker, Manager, Trade Measurement, Ministry of Consumer Affairs (MCA).

APLMF Symposium
The Forum agreed to support the symposium in October 2003 in Kyoto, Japan.

10. Report of the BIML
The Forum noted a report of the BIML delivered by Mr. Jean-François Magana, Director, BIML, Organization Internationale de Métrologie Légale (OIML)

11. Report of other RLMOs
The Forum noted a report on the current situation of the COOMET delivered by Dr. Lev Isaev, Deputy Director, VNIIMS, and a report delivered by Mr. John Birch, Former President, APLMF, of his study on economic and social benefits of legal metrology.
12. **Strategy of the APLMF**
The Forum agreed to discuss the subject during the closed session.

13. **Closed session**
**APEC TILF funds and the Strategy of the APLMF**
The Forum noted a report on the current situation of the APEC TILF fund delivered by the President and discussed the future approach to the fund proposed by the President. The Forum made comments and suggestions, and agreed to continue discussion on the subject.

**APLMF Finance**
The Forum reviewed and discussed a financial report of the APLMF delivered by Mr. John Barker, Auditor, APLMF, and approved with comments and suggestions.

**Training for 2003**
The Forum noted and discussed the use of the temporarily reserved amount of the membership fees proposed by the President, and agreed to fund one training course in Vietnam in 2003.

**Work Plans for WGs**
The Forum noted and approved work plans for WG on Training presented by Ms. Marian Haire, Training Officer, National Standards Commission (NSC), and for WG on Goods Packed by Measure presented by Mr. John Barker, Manager, Trade Measurement, Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

14. **Reports of member economies**
The Forum noted reports of member economies delivered by delegates and observers.

15. **Needs of member economies**
The Forum noted the needs of member economies expressed by delegates from Cambodia, Mongolia, and Singapore.

16. **Other business**
The Forum noted the office term of the current presidency expired in the end of 2003 announced by the President.

17. **Future meetings**
The Forum decided to hold the 10th Meeting in 2003 in Kyoto, noted the invitation from the US to hold the 11th Meeting in 2004 in San Diego. A final decision will be made during the 10th Meeting in Kyoto, Japan.

18. **Closing address**
The Forum noted a closing address delivered on behalf of the Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ) by Dr. Nguyen Thien Luong, Deputy Director, STAMEQ.

19. **Closure of the 9th APLMF Meeting**
The Forum noted an address of appreciation for their contribution to the host and all the participants of the meeting expressed by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, President, APLMF.