

**Survey of the Current Legislation for Goods Packed by Measure in APLMF
Economies**

2008

APLMF

Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum

Survey of the current legislation for Goods Packed by Measure in APLMF Economics

A total of 17 responses have been received (16 from full members of APLMF and 1 from a corresponding member). As with the responses from the 2003 survey results, there is still a large amount of modernisation of members' legislation on Goods Packed by Measure that is being carried out. This is continuing across a range of economies and it is particularly encouraging to see member economies looking at adopting OIML recommendations.

Key issues resulting from the survey are:

- For the majority of economies R79 is still only partially implemented.
- Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods and R79 are not harmonised.
- Drive to implement R87.
- Better understanding of R87 since 2003 survey.

Labelling requirements for pre-packaged products (R79)

The responses showed that R79 is fully understood in 10 of the 17 economies, those that responded negatively are in the process of developing their legal metrology systems in line with the OIML. Most of the individual provisions in R79 are either fully or partially implemented. In some cases a different organisation within the economy is responsible for some of the provisions of R79 or for implementing them in regard to certain products (i.e. food). Again as with the 2003 survey results the misleading packaging provisions of R79 are the least adopted, possibly because they have more of a fair-trading aspect rather than a legal metrology aspect.

A number of economies mentioned issues relating to the requirements on food labelling. International standards on food labelling also come under the jurisdiction of the Codex Alimentarius Commission *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods*. The Codex standard and OIML R79 have some different provisions (e.g. R79 requires the quantity to be stated on the front display panel whereas Codex requires the quantity to be in a prominent position). Member economies that belong to both international organisations have responsibilities to implement both standards.

APLMF should continue to request that OIML to work with Codex to update both standards to ensure that the requirements are full harmonised.

R79 includes an informative annex (Annex B) relating to the type size of letters and numerals for statements of net quantity on consumer packages. OIML is still unable to reach a consensus on minimum type sizes the Annex sets out the requirements in the USA and in the EU. Again as in the 2003 survey results it indicates that member economies have mostly adopted either their own type size requirements or variations of either the USA or EU approach.

Continued work in this area is needed by OIML so that greater standardisation is achieved.

Net Quantity of Product in Pre-packages (R87)

The new version of R87 was released in 2004 and replaced the 1989 version.

A total of 12 economies said they fully understood R87 2004, while 5 did not. R87 is a complex technical document that requires knowledge of statistics to apply it correctly. Only 3 economies indicated they have fully implemented R87, whilst 7 indicated they have implemented parts with local variation and a further 7 have not implemented R87.

This compares with the results of the 2003 survey results, which was based on the 1989 version, where only one economy had fully implemented and a further 7 had done so with some local variation and a further 7 had not implemented.

As with the 2003 survey results there was a negative response in relation to the implementation of R87's drained mass provisions, prohibition on the sale of frozen fruits and seafood at less than 100% net drained mass, requirements for selling products at reference temperatures (all informative issues), prohibition of misleading packages (mandatory issue) and procedures for testing for some of these issues. The ratio of those having implemented some or all of these provisions to those who have not is 1:3.

Since the 2003 survey, there have been a number of training courses held by APLMF on the implementation of R87 (2004, version). The most recent of these was held in Singapore 2009, these training seminars were a result of the recognition that providing training on the implementation and practical application of R87 will assist in the regional harmonisation and contribute to the acceptance of R87 and the acceptance at an operational level of goods traded across national borders.

The results of the 2008 survey reflect that training on the implementation and practical application of R87 was either being planned or had only recently been carried out. It is hoped that as a result of the recent training over the past 4 – 5 years that even greater acceptance and harmonisation would be achieved since the 2008 survey was taken.

Other issues relating to Goods Packed by Measure

Prescribed sizes for pre-package products: Five economies stated that they have requirements for prescribed sizes.

Unit pricing: 4 economies have some provisions, 2 economies unit pricing requirements are for random size packs of certain specified products. One of those economies stated that random weight packages must all bear the unit price, however for all other instances the practice is voluntary and driven by consumers rather than by a mandated practice. One other economy stated unit pricing requirements are by Decree and administered by another government agency.

International Quantity Mark Scheme (IQ Mark)

The 2008 survey included questions aimed at gauging if member economies saw the need for an internationally accepted IQ Mark or Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) in relation to pre-packaged products and the benefits or negative effects of such a scheme. Other questions were posed aimed at gauging how such a scheme may work.

The survey questions were taken from an OIML TC6 survey, which was used to canvass opinion from OIML member states, in conjunction with the work it is tasked with on the development of a framework document in relation to an internationally accepted IQ Mark or Mutual Acceptance Arrangement.

The results of the APLMF survey will be reported back to OIML TC6 for their consideration.

A total of 11 economies saw the need for an International IQ Mark or Mutual Acceptance Arrangement and only 3 saw no need. A further 2 did not respond and one economy could not answer until clarification could be given as to whether the “minimum approach” to testing could be included in any such scheme.

Respondents saw some of the benefits of such a scheme would be:

- Reduction in compliance costs to packers, therefore being passed onto consumers
- Help remove technical barriers to trade
- Harmonisation and reduction in un-necessary re-inspection
- Create consumer confidence
- Assist regulators
- Facilitate fair trade
- Easier control of imported products

Negatives of such a scheme were seen as:

- Increased compliance cost to industry and regulators, being passed onto consumers.
- Scheme will become cumbersome and difficult to administer.
- Compliance costs for small to medium sized business
- Create confusion with consumers through proliferation of symbols and information.
- Will not address concerns where; imported product is from economies with little or no legislative control.
- Cost of establishing and administering such a system.
- Creation of expensive bureaucracy (probably within BIML)
- Little or no benefit to industry.

A number of other questions were asked in relation to how or if such a scheme could work within each economy. A wide range of responses were received which outlined both positive and negative sentiment towards the development of such a scheme.

Conclusions

1. There is a growing commitment to adopt OIML R79 and R87.
2. There is still considerable variation in the implementation of R79.
3. In part, this is caused by the lack of standardisation between the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods and R79.
4. The level of understanding of R87 has improved slightly since the 2003 survey.
5. Since the 2003 survey results, there have been several training course on the implementation of R87, due to the timing of the latest survey (2008) it is hard to know if the benefits of the training have had an affect since the 2008 survey
6. Within the APLMF region there is negligible adoption of requirements on prescribed sizes for pre-packages or for unit pricing.
7. Although 11 out of 17 respondents saw the need for an International IQ Mark or Mutual Acceptance Arrangement to be developed, there is a varied range of opinions on the benefits verses negative effects of such a scheme.

Recommendations

The working group recommends that:

1. APLMF makes available the survey results on the website.
2. APLMF agrees the survey on implementation of R79 and R87 is useful and member economies should be asked to update it before each annual meeting as part of their report on activities.
3. APLMF asks OIML to discuss with the Codex Alimentarius Commission and work with them on standardising the requirements for labelling quantity in both R79 and the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods.
4. APLMF continues to work with other regional metrology groups such as; ASEAN in order to harmonise both R79 and R87.
5. The working group continues to work with member economies for the harmonisation to both R79 and R87.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'B. Waltham', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Brian Waltham
Working Group on Goods Packed by Measure
APLMF

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Australia | N (a) | P | F | F | P | F (b) | F | E | (a) However select industry groups have an operational understanding of the document. (b) At present Australian jurisdictions rely on either the Commonwealth's Trade Practices legislation or the States and Territories Fair Trading Legislation. |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Cambodia | N (a) | P | P | F (b) | P (c) | P | F (d) | O (e) | (a) Most factories do not understand the advantages of using labelling indicating net content. (b) For identifying and advertising their products. (c) We have ministerial regulation No: 598 I M E. DM.PK dated August 15, 2005. that we use for verifying quantity of product in pre-packages. (d) We use the SI system and traditional system. (e) We follow the ASEAN common requirements for pre-packaged goods. |

Code:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Canada | N (a) | P (b) | F (c) | F | P (d) | F (e) | P (f) | O (g) | <p>(a) In terms of the Government agencies concerned with R79, it is fully understood. Since Canadian legislation is not completely reflective of R79 and since many companies are not exporters, not all businesses understand or are interested in R79.</p> <p>(b) Labelling requirements are contained in the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and the Weights and Measures Act and are generally based on the principles of R79. There are additional requirements in each document. For example; legislation also applies to variable net quantity and the W&M legislation also applies to unpackaged and clerk served commodities sold by measure.</p> <p>(c) Under the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act product identity is a requirement for pre-packaged products. Some exemptions are applied in specific circumstances.</p> <p>(d) Net quantity requirements are contained in the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and the Weights and Measures Act and are generally based on the principles of R79 (including aerosols). Canada has a greater range of units of measurement that may be used to declare quantity.</p> <p>(e) False or misleading representations are prohibited under both the Consumer Packaging</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | <p>and Labelling Act and the Competitions Act.</p> <p>(f) Canada also allows the use of the lower case / (in <i>italics</i>) as a symbol for the litre. The gram (g) is recognised but not legislated. Canada allows more flexibility in the use of units than is prescribed in table 2.</p> <p>(g) Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act; up to and including 32 cm² – 1.6mm from 32 cm² up to and including 258 cm² – 3.2mm from 258 cm² up to and including 654 cm² up to and including 28.5 square decimetres – 9.5mm greater than 28.5 square decimetres – 12.7 mm. The Weights and Measures Act calls for letter height of not less than 3mm when printed by hand and not less than 2mm if written or printed by any other means. Other legislation may contain specific letter size requirements.</p> |

Code:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Chile | Y | P | F | F | F | F (a) | F | O (b) | <p>(a) Consumer Rights Act, s.19 and 96, establish general requirements for information on labelled products that; must be capable of verification and should not contain expressions that could be misleading or deceive the consumer.</p> <p>(b) Type is not specified if there is no applicable standard. The size of characters for net quantity on consumer packages must be on the main part of the label. The size must be proportional to the package size and the height must not be less than 2 mm.</p> <p>Information concerning the quality and net drained weight should be indicated in characters having a height $\geq \frac{1}{36}$ of the height of the tag or label.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Peoples Republic of China | Y | F | F | F | F | P (a) | F | E | (a) Rules for excess packaging are in place. |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Hong Kong, China | N | P | F | F | P (a) | P (b) | F (c) | O (d) | <p>(a) Legislation requires that pre-packaged food shall be clearly marked or labelled with the numerical count of contents or with the net weight or volume of the food.</p> <p>(b) A label which is attached or printed on a container of any food which falsely describes the food or is deemed to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality, contravenes the relevant legal provisions.</p> <p>(c) We accept any units, symbols or abbreviation of measurement which is a unit of the metric, imperial or Chinese system.</p> <p>(d) No restriction on the type/size of letters and numerals provided that they are legibly marked or labelled.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chinese Taipei | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | O (a) | (a) There are not any requirements in relation to "type" or "size". |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Indonesia | Y | P (a) | F | F | F | N | F | O (b) | <p>(a) We do not use the Annex B type size of letters and numerals for statements of net quantity on consumer packages.</p> <p>(b) We do not regulate the "type" or "size" of letters and numerals for statements of net quantity. Our regulations require any statement on a label in relation to net quantity, shall be clear, contrast with the background, use Arabic numbering, Latin Alphabet and Indonesian language.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Japan | Y | P | P | F | P | P | P | O (a) | (a) "Size" and "Type" are stipulated in Ministerial Ordinance for Measurement in Sales of Specified Commodity Goods. |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Malaysia | Y (a) | P (b) | P (c) | F (d) | P (e) | N | F (f) | E (g) | <p>(a) Currently labelling requirement for pre-packaged products in Malaysia is governed by the Labelling Order under the Price Control Act 1946.</p> <p>(b) The Enforcement Division is in the process of drafting a pre-package regulation which is in compliance with the ASEAN Common Requirements for Pre-Packaged Products. The common requirements are based on the OIML R87 : 2004 and include the labelling requirements as specified in OIML R79 with regards to the declaration of the nominal quantity in SI units or pieces; identity of product; and name and address of the manufacturer, packer, importer or distributor.</p> <p>(c) Refer comments (a) and (b) above. The current Labelling Order under the Price Control Act 1946 requires the identity of a pre-package be specified.</p> <p>(d) Refer comments (a) above. The Labelling Order under the Price Control Act 1946 requires such information to be stated.</p> <p>(e) Refer (a) and (b) The Labelling Order currently requires the declaration of the minimum quantity on a pre-package.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Malaysia ... continued ... | | | | | | | | | <p>When the regulation on pre-packaged products is implemented the declared net quantity of such products will be implemented.</p> <p>(f) The Weights and Measures Act 1972 and the National Measurement System Act 2007, only permit the use of SI units and its symbols in Malaysia for all legal measurements.</p> <p>(g) These requirements are specified in the ASEAN Common Requirements for Pre-Packaged Products which Malaysia is adopting in the regulation currently being drafted.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Mongolia | N | P | P | P | P | P | P | E | |

Code:

- Y = Yes
- N = No
- P = Partly
- F = Fully
- O = Others
- U = US
- E = EU
- W = Local Variation

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| New Zealand | P (a) | P (b) | P (c) | P (d) | P (e) | P (f) | F | O (g) | <p>(a) Not all the requirements of R79 are implemented in New Zealand's legislation. For the majority of requirements that are covered in national legislation there are varying degrees of understanding by relevant industry groups (manufacturers, packers, importers, exporters and retailers).</p> <p>(b) As in (a), variations to R79 are included in the Weights and Measures Regulations. "Principal Display Panel" is not adhered to; "prominent position and in close proximity to name and description" is required.</p> <p>(c) Food and Drug regulations cover the requirements for identity of food and non food products. Weights and Measures Regulations are silent on identity of product.</p> <p>(d) As in (c).</p> <p>(e) There are mandatory requirements for food to be marked with quantity statements. Non-food is not covered.</p> <p>(f) Provisions in relation to misleading practices are covered by the Fair Trading Act 1986.</p> <p>(g) Minimum type size regardless of area of display panel. At least 2 mm in height and in colour contrasting distinctly with the background.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Philippines | N | P (a) | P (b) | F (c) | P (d) | P (e) | F | O (f) | (a) Pre-packaged goods that have English units of measurement have been changed into metric units. (b) Based on Bureau of Food and Drug Standards (BFAD) Guide, similar to R79. (c) As in (b), covered by BFAD. (d) It is done at the factory (manufacturing) level regulatory body does not carry out inspections. (e) Only on beauty products. (f) BFAD guidelines. |

Code:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Singapore | Y | F | P (a) | P (b) | F | F | F | US/E (c) | (a) Fully implemented on pre-packaged foods. (b) Fully implemented on pre-packaged foods. (c) Both. |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Thailand | Y | F (a) | F (b) | F (c) | F (d) | N | F | E | (a) Requirements on "misleading practices" are not implemented. (b) Prescribed under other legislation – Food and Drug Consumer Protection Act. (c) As in (b). (d) Prescribed under Weights and Measures Act. |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration of Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| United State of America | Y (a) | P (b) | P (c) | P (d) | P (e) | P (f) | P (g) | US (h) | <p>(a) The principles are followed in the regulations by all agencies with responsibility for package regulation.</p> <p>(b) See Uniform Packaging and Labelling Regulation in NIST Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations in Areas of Legal Metrology and Engine Fuels" at: http://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/Publications/H130-08.cfm</p> <p>(c) See S.4, Uniform Packaging and Labelling Regulation in NIST Handbook 130, "Uniform Laws and Regulations in Areas of Legal Metrology and Engine Fuels" at: http://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/Publications/H130-08.cfm</p> <p>(d) See S.5, as in (c)</p> <p>(e) See S.6, as in (c)</p> <p>(f) California is the only State which is highly active in this area, though some other States may take action on complaints. See: http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/programs/qc/DeceptivePkgLaw.pdf Food and Drug Administration is also active in this area. See FDA's Code of Federal Regulations – S.100.100,</p> <p>(f) We limit the units that can be used to facilitate consumer understanding and uniformity. See</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| United State of America ... <i>continued</i> ... | | | | | | | | | S.6.5, s in (c) (g) Follow own requirements. See S.8.2.1, as in (c) |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 1 (OIML R79 - LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-PACKAGED PRODUCTS)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Identity of Product | Name and Address | Declaration f Net Quantity | Misleading Practices | Annex "A" (Units and Symbols) | "Type Size" Of Characters | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Vietnam | Y | F | F | F | N | P | F | E | |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Australia | Y | F | N | N | N | N/A | N (a) | (b) | N | (a) In some instances, this is a Health issue. Refer www.foodstandards.gov.au (b) As in (a). |

Code:

Y = Yes
 N = No
 P = Partly
 F = Fully
 MED1015469

O = Others
 U = US
 E = EU
 W = Local Variation

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N/C = National S/R = Regional L/M = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Cambodia | N | W (a) | N (b) | Y (c) | N (d) | N/A | N (e) | N | N | (a) Some factories have not yet cooperated with legal metrology officers in sampling for verification of pre-packaged goods. (b) We have begun testing drained weight products. (c) We have ministerial regulation No: 598 I M E. DM.PK dated August 15, 2005. (d) We would like to study this from developed countries. (e) Studying OIML R59. |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N/C = National S/R = Regional L/M = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Canada | N (a) | N (b) | Y (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | N | N | Y (f) | Y (g) | <p>(a) In terms of Government agencies concerned with R87, it is fully understood. Since Canadian legislation is not completely reflective of R87 and since many companies are not exporters, not all businesses understand or are interested in R87.</p> <p>(b) Although Canada uses an average system approach that is similar to R87, R87 is not implemented in Canada. Some parts are implemented such as the limits of error for mass and volume with an additional category: >15,000</p> <p>(c) The Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act (CPLA): Fish Inspection Act. Depending on the product, it must be declared either by net weight or drained weight.</p> <p>(d) The procedures are described in the Inspection Procedure Manuals of the departments responsible for the legislation. I.e. Weights and Measures Commodity Inspection Manual.</p> <p>(e) Canada's procedures are similar to R87.</p> <p>(f) Variable quantity commodities that are liquid and declared in terms of volume are tested at ambient temperature. Variable quantity commodities that are liquid and measured at 15 °C are tested at 15 °C. Standard quantity commodities that are liquid and measured at 20 °C are tested at 20 °C.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes O = Others
N = No U = US
P = Partly E = EU
F = Fully W = Local Variation

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Canada ... continued ... | | | | | | | | | | Standard quantity commodity that is frozen and declared in terms of volume is tested at the temperatures at which it is normally sold. (g) The Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act. |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Chile | N | N | Y | Y (a) | N (b) | N/A | N (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | (a) There is a national standard that establishes the requirements and procedures for drained net mass. (b) Only have national standards, which are not mandatory. (c) Only in a few products. (d) Mainly in food products. (e) Consumer Rights Law. |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Peoples Republic of China | Y | W (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | Y (d) | N | Y (e) | N | Y (f) | <p>(a) According to national requirements, divide into 3 groups. Sampling plan for amounts <100 pre-packages.</p> <p>(b) Net weight xx grams Drained weight xx grams</p> <p>(c) Adopt Annex C Drained quantity of products packed in a liquid medium. (Informative).</p> <p>(d) R87.</p> <p>(e) Reference to the EU and US E.G. NIST HB 133. Our national requirements are forming rules for desiccating goods (flour, soap etc...)</p> <p>(f) Excess of packaging for products e.g. make up, tea etc...</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Hong Kong China | N | N | N (a) | N | N (b) | N/A | N | Y (c) | N | <p>(a) Our legislation requires that pre-packaged food shall be clearly marked or labelled with the numerical count of the contents or with the net weight or net volume of the food.</p> <p>(b) No such requirements.</p> <p>(c) Milk or milk beverage (except sterilized milk or milk beverage) to be kept below 10 ° C. Frozen confectionary other than soft ice cream to be kept below -2 ° C.</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
| Chinese Taipei | Y | N | N | N | N | N/A | N | N | N | |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Indonesia | Y | W (a) | N | N (b) | N | N/A | N | N | N | <p>(a) We are still using the double sampling plan. However we are amending the regulations to reflect the ASEAN Common Requirements for Pre-Packaged Products, with is adopted from OIML R87.</p> <p>(b) This was our problem; implementing testing for "drained weight" before we put the technical procedures in our regulations.</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Japan | Y | N (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | N | N/A | N | N | N (d) | <p>(a) In Japan, "minimum approach" – including tolerable deficiency is applied for net quantities in pre-packaged goods. However there is a guideline about legal metrology among central and local governments in Japan. It provides an option for inspectors about average approach based on R87.</p> <p>(b) The guideline has almost the same guidance stipulated in the first and second bullets of C.1 of Annex C of R87.</p> <p>(c) Refer (b).</p> <p>(d) Some prefectural/municipal governments or manufacturers' associations stipulate their voluntary ordinance or rule about space in pre-packaged goods.</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Malaysia | Y | W (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N | N/A | N | N | N | <p>(a) Currently labelling requirement for pre-packaged products in Malaysia is governed by the Labelling Order under the Price Control Act 1946. The Enforcement Division is in the process of drafting a pre-package regulation which is in compliance with the ASEAN Common Requirements for Pre-Packaged Products. The common requirements are based on the OIML R87 : 2004 and include the labelling requirements as specified in OIML R79 with regards to the declaration of the nominal quantity in SI units or pieces; identity of product; and name and address of the manufacturer, packer, importer or, distributor.</p> <p>The Labelling Order for pre-packaged products which is currently enforced requires the minimum weight, quantity, amount or volume to be stated. A regulation on pre-packaged products is currently being drafted.</p> <p>(b) Not enforce yet, see (a)</p> <p>(c) The pre-packaged product regulation currently being drafted provides for these procedures which are in accordance with Annex C of OIML, R87:2004.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes
N = No
P = Partly
F = Fully
O = Others
U = US
E = EU
W = Local Variation

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
| Mongolia | Y | F | N | N | N | N/A | N | Y | Y | |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| New Zealand | Y | W (a) | N (b) | Y (c) | Y | N (d) | N (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | <p>(a) Most large packing houses within New Zealand have implemented some form of statistical based sampling inspection program. Our regulations have a slightly different sample correction factor and sampling sizes, however overall they follow R87.</p> <p>(b) Not covered under the Weights and Measures legislation, however other agencies that have responsibility use Codex Alimentarius as a guide.</p> <p>(c) Codex Alimentarius Standards used for determining net contents where drained weight needs to be determined.</p> <p>(d) Nationally glazed and frozen seafood products are tested using OIML R87 D.2 and D.3 procedures.</p> <p>(e) Desiccating goods are treated as meeting the requirements if they comply up to seven days after packing. There are no special allowances for soap etc... all products are treated the same and must meet the desiccating "seven day" rule. New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA) regulations control storage temperature of specified chilled or frozen products. Industry codes also specify reference temperatures for determining density of liquids where mass is</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net Mass | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| New Zealand ... continued ... | | | | | | | | | | (g) used to determine volume. The Fair Trading Act 1986, administered by the Commerce Commission, covers general requirements relating to deceptive packaging. |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Philippines | N (a) | W (b) | N (c) | N (d) | N (e) | N/A | Y (f) | N (g) | N (h) | (a) Not aware of OIML R87 requirements. (b) Bureau of Food and Drug Standards (BFAD) Guide, number:10-2006 is used. Based on Average Quantity level, adopted from Codex Standards. (c) Not aware. (d) No legislative requirements yet. (e) As in (d). (f) Pre-packaged rice products. (g) No requirements, at the discretion of the buyer. (h) As in (d). |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Singapore | Y | F | N | Y (a) | N | N/A | N | N | N | (a) According to R87. |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Thailand | Y | W (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | N | N/A | N | N | N | <p>(a) We use different sampling plans for pre-packaged products with nominal quantity expressed in units of length, area and count. We have specific requirements for unequal pre-packaged products (catch weight products). We don't have requirements on "misleading" pre-packaged products.</p> <p>(b) Any pre-packaged products containing solid goods in a liquid medium, if the liquid medium is intended to be left over after use, must bear the declaration of quantity of solid goods (drained weight) and the declaration of net quantity (solid goods + liquid medium).</p> <p>(c) We use the procedures prescribed in Annex C of OIML R87.</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| United States of America | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | N (f) | Y (g) | Y (h) | Y (i) | <p>(a) There is a general familiarity with the Recommendation, but there is a full understanding and use of the Average System and Net Quantity of Contents approach.</p> <p>(b) The U.S. approach is similar to OIML R87, but differs in some ways to be compatible with our procedures. The Average System approach is applied to all package sizes of both random and standard fills in the U.S. using NIST Handbook 133 – “Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods” which is available at: https://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/h1334-05.cfm</p> <p>(c) This requirement is typically only mandatory on packages where the liquid is not consumed with the solids. Drained weight is used on a variety of products e.g. olives, but it is typically done at the discretion of the packer and on some frozen shrimp and seafood, as well as chitterlings.</p> <p>(d) See section 2.5 I NIST HB 133 – “Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods” which is available at: https://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/h1334-05.cfm</p> <p>(e) Frozen fruits and vegetables are sold by net weight. Glazed seafood and frozen shrimp are tested as drained weight.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes **O = Others**
N = No **U = US**
P = Partly **E = EU**
F = Fully **W = Local Variation**
 MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| United States of America ... <i>continued ...</i> | | | | | | | | | | <p>See section 2.5 I NIST HB 133 – “Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods” which is available at: https://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/h1334-05.cfm</p> <p>(f) Federal Law provides requirements at the National level.</p> <p>(g) Federal permits reasonable variations in net quantity of contents due to loss or gain of moisture on most products. For state approaches; see section 12 – Variations to be Allowed in the Uniform Packaging and Labelling Regulation in NIST HB 130 “Uniform Laws and Regulations in Areas of Legal Metrology and Engine Fuels” https://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/Publications/H130-08.cfm</p> <p>12.1. Packaging Variations. 12.1.1. Variations from Declared Net Quantity – Variations from the declared net weight, measure, or count shall be permitted when caused by unavoidable deviations in weighing, measuring or counting the contents of individual packages that occur in current good manufacturing practice, but such variations shall not be permitted to such extent that the average of the quantities in the packages of a particular commodity or a lot of the commodity that is kept,</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| United States of America ... <i>continued ...</i> | | | | | | | | | | <p>offered, or exposed for sale, or sold is below the quantity stated and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted even though overages in other packages in the same shipment, delivery or lot compensate for such shortage. Variations above the declared quantity shall not be unreasonably large.</p> <p>12.1.2. Variations Resulting from Exposure – Variations from the declared weight or measure shall be permitted when caused by ordinary and customary exposure to conditions that normally occur in good distribution practice and that unavoidably result in change of weight or measure, but only after the commodity is into intrastate commerce, provided that the phrase "introduced into intrastate commerce" as used in this paragraph shall be construed to define the time and the place at which the first sale and delivery of a package is made within the state, the delivery being either; (a) directly to the purchaser or to his/her agent, or (b) to a common carrier for shipment to the purchaser, and this paragraph shall be construed as requiring that so long as a shipment, delivery, or lot of packages of a particular commodity remains in the possession or under the control of the packer or the person</p> |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| United States of America ... <i>continued ...</i> | | | | | | | | | | <p>who introduces the package into intrastate commerce, exposure variations shall not be permitted.</p> <p>12.2. Magnitude of Permitted Variations – The magnitude of variations permitted under S. 12.1. 12.1.1. and 12.1.12. Packaging Variations of this regulation shall be those expressly set forth in this regulation and variations such as those contained in the procedures and tables of NIST HB 133 – “Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods”</p> <p>(h) See Table 3-1, S.3-1 NIST HB 133 – “Checking the Net Contents of Packaged Goods” https://ts.nist.gov/WeightsAndMeasures/h1334-05.cfm</p> <p>(i) California is the only state which is highly active in this area, though some other states may take action on complaints. See the California regulations at: http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/programs/qc/DeceptivePkgLaw.pdf</p> <p>The Food and Drug Administration is also active in this area. See the FDA’s Code of Federal Regulations – S. 100.100 at: http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2442/26mar2007/aprqr/pdf/21cfr100.100.pdf</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes O = Others
N = No U = US
P = Partly E = EU
F = Fully W = Local Variation

MED1015469

**SUMMARY OF ADHERENCE TO OIML R79 AND R87
WITHIN APLMF ECONOMIES**

PART 2 (OIML R87 - QUANTITY OF PRODUCT IN PRE-PACKAGES)

| Economy | Understood | Implemented | Drained Net Mass Implemented | Procedures for Determining Drained Net | Prohibition of Frozen Product Less than 100% | If "Yes" <100% N = National R = Regional L = Local | Moisture Allowance | Products Sold at Reference Temperature | Misleading Packages | Comments |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
| Vietnam | Y | W | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | |

Code:

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Y = Yes | O = Others |
| N = No | U = US |
| P = Partly | E = EU |
| F = Fully | W = Local Variation |

MED1015469

PART 3 OTHER ISSUES RELATING TO GOODS PACKED BY MEASURE

| Economy | Pre-packaging – quantity sizes prescribed by regulations | Unit pricing – legislative requirements | Comments |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Australia | N | Y (a) | (a) There are (at present) no general requirements for unit pricing. However, trade measurement legislation has a requirement for a designated list of goods to be unit priced when sold as random weight pre-packed articles. |
| Cambodia | N/A | N | |
| Canada | Y (a) | N | (a) Some commodities have package quantities prescribed by regulation and these requirements are found in various acts and regulations. For example, the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, the Feeds Act. Other commodities do not have prescribed quantities for packages. |
| Chile | Y (a) | Y (b) | (a) For domestic use (b) Decree # 229:2002 (Ministry of Economy) |
| People Republic of China | Y (a) | Y | (a) In China, the regulation of pre-packaged goods is in accordance with international recommendations |
| Hong Kong China | N | N | |
| Chinese Taipei | N | N | |
| Indonesia | N | N (a) | (a) Only supermarkets and hypermarkets, however not mandatory |
| Japan | N | N (a) | (a) Some municipal governments stipulate ordinance for unit pricing for pre-packaged goods. |
| Malaysia | N | N | |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 3 OTHER ISSUES RELATING TO GOODS PACKED BY MEASURE

| Economy | Pre- packaging – quantity sizes prescribed by regulations | Unit pricing – legislative requirements | Comments |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| Mongolia | Y | Y | |
| New Zealand | N | N | |
| Philippines | Y (a) | Y | (a) No regulations |
| Singapore | N | N | |
| Thailand | N | N | |
| USA | N (a) | Y (b) | (a) There are a few examples of this type of regulation still around, but since the early 1990's most package size restrictions have been eliminated. (b) Random weight (catch-weight) packages all must have a unit price on the label. Some States require unit prices but by and large it is a voluntary program on the part of the food industry. This practice is more a customer service than a mandated practice. |
| Vietnam | N | N | |

Code:

Y = Yes

N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Australia | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | N (e) | N (f) | N (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(a) Australia has identified the need for the introduction of this scheme. It is likely that this scheme will commence in Australia in 2010.</p> <p>(b) The National legislation does not currently contain any reference to an international mark nor is there any binding agreement regarding such a scheme.</p> <p>(c) How the new system is to be instigated has not been determined. No charges are made at present as trade measurement is limited to checking compliance.</p> <p>(d) Any agreement to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packs from another participating country would be subject to a mutual recognition agreement. No agreement has been entered into by Australia.</p> <p>(e) No determination has been made to date.</p> <p>(f) No determination has been made to date.</p> <p>(g) No determination has been made to date.</p> <p>(h) Possible reduction in costs to the packers which should be passed to consumers.</p> <p>(i) Cost to Industry and Government V Benefits needs to be established.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Cambodia | N/A | N | N | N (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | (e) | (f) | (a) All pre-package goods import from other countries must be controlled. (b) We need to study more from ASEAN country. (c) We need to study and draft a new requirement relating to pre-package goods. (d) The central and local legal metrology officers are responsible for verifying and measuring instrument and pre-package goods. (e) Good for removing TBT (f) Not good for poor country. |

Code:
 Y = Yes
 N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Canada | N (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | N (d) | N (e) | N (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(a) Although there may be benefits for government organisations there do not appear to be benefits for manufacturers or consumers. We are concerned that the overall costs of the scheme will not be justified by the benefits. Current legislation does not apply to export products.</p> <p>(b) This could be done by means of National legislation</p> <p>(c) This could be done by means of National legislation</p> <p>(d) There are several risks that packages are exposed to during transit that could impact on package quantity. These risks are not addressed by the proposed scheme and this prohibits the acceptance of this restriction to inspection.</p> <p>(e) No suggestion to make at this time.</p> <p>(f) No suggestion to make at this time.</p> <p>(g) Although nothing of this nature is in place at the moment, it could be done. As a minimum option b) would be required.</p> <p>(h) Canada does not foresee an overall benefit to this scheme at this time.</p> <p>(i) This scheme may become so large and cumbersome to administer and maintain as to result in costs far exceeding benefits.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Chile | Y (a) | (b) | N | (c) | | | Y | | | (a) I think that it would be positive for consumers interest (b) I think it would be necessary enter into finding agreements. (c) Not sure about that, but I think that as a principle it would be. |

Code:

Y = Yes

N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Peoples Republic of China | Y (a) | (b) | Y (c) | (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | | (g) | | (a) In China, we use “C” mark. (b) No comment. (c) We can sign agreements with packers, and inspection goods according to agreements. Not mandatory. (d) In real cases, spot check is not often made in imported goods. (e) Besides, they must learn some knowledge about pre-packages. (f) But packers must learn R87 and R79. (g) It'll harmonise with pre-packages goods all over the world, and decrease some unnecessary re-inspection. |

Code:
 Y = Yes
 N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| <p align="center">Economy</p> | <p>Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement?</p> | <p>Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate?</p> | <p>Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees?</p> | <p>Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection?</p> | <p>Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries?</p> | <p>Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers?</p> | <p>Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies?</p> | <p>What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme?</p> | <p>What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme?</p> | <p align="center">Comments</p> |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <p>Hong Kong China</p> | | | | | | | | | | <p>No Comments returned.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Chinese Taipei | N (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | N (e) | N (f) | N (g) | | | (a) There is no need on this issue for Taiwan because there is no special requirement on pre-package products in Taiwan. (b) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. (c) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. (d) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. (e) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. (f) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. (g) No comments because we are not going to participate the scheme. |

Code:
 Y = Yes
 N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Indonesia | Y (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | N (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (j) | <p>(a) The international marking scheme is one of the schemes to raise the protection of national consumers by giving the confidence for them in choosing the best product to consume in particular the truth of the quantity. This also will give the supervision for the manufactures to control their products on the quantity. The IQ mark scheme will also give saleability for the manufacturers in raising their product competitiveness.</p> <p>But for the implementation, we look forward for the regional implementation yet. In time for us to prepare our small medium enterprises to met the international regulation on pre-packaged.</p> <p>(b) Our national legislation permits us to participate in such a scheme as long as it beneficial for our economy.</p> <p>(c) It might be permit. But we are not regulating yet.</p> <p>(d) The inspection is mandatory even we do the inspection in case. The further inspection especially the regular inspection (e.g. once a year) is still needed even we have already accept the quantity in pre-packaged in any scheme.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Indonesia ... <i>continued</i> ... | Y (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | N (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(e) Yes, but I am sure about the requirement for national responsible bodies. Peer to peer assessment and submitting any management quality system or assessment for the inspection bodies should be apply for national responsible.</p> <p>(f) ISO 9000 series might be one of the minimum requirements for manufacturers.</p> <p>(g) Only assessing the quality system and recorded results of measurements.</p> <p>(h) The scheme will give a confidence for the consumer in choosing the products in particular in quantity matters.</p> <p>(i) Many small medium enterprises might be collapse because of their limited capabilities to follow the minimum requirements such as application of ISO 9000.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Japan | (a) | N | N | (b) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (d) | (e) | <p>(a) In Japan, “minimum approach” is applied for net quantities in pre-packaged goods. The needs for future IQ mark scheme will be heavily affected by whether the minimum approach is also applied to this scheme. Moreover, based on the discussion on OIML/TC6. Japan will decide whether it finally “agrees” upon this scheme.</p> <p>(b) In Japan, “minimum approach” is applied for net quantities in pre-packaged goods. Based on the discussion in OIML/TC6, Japan will decide whether it finally, “agrees” upon this scheme.</p> <p>(c) The above issue should be decided based on future discussion of OIML/TC6.</p> <p>(d) In Japan “minimum approach in applied for net quantities in pre-packaged goods. Based on the discussion in OIML/TC6, Japan will decide whether it finally “agrees” upon this scheme.</p> <p>(e) In Japan “minimum approach in applied for net quantities in pre-packaged goods. Based on the discussion in OIML/TC6, Japan will decide whether it finally “agrees” upon this scheme.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packed packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Malaysia | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | | (h) | <p>(a) Malaysia is supportive of the development of such an IQ Mark and mutual acceptance arrangement and wish to have a better understanding of such a scheme and its benefits to the major stakeholders.</p> <p>(b) Malaysia is a signatory of the WTO TBT Agreement and is receptive to participation in such arrangements if it helps facilitate trade with its trading partners. However any international agreement to be considered will need to have the endorsement of the Government.</p> <p>(c) The current legislations do not allow agreements to be signed with packers. Fees however are charged for services rendered based on a cost recovery basis.</p> <p>(d) Generally no Malaysia would like to reserve the decision to verify the technical competence of the issuing authorities and traceability of the standards used.</p> <p>(e) NRB's should have an entrenched quality management system, accredited to ISO 17020 and peer assessed where appropriate.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Malaysia ... continued ... | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | | (h) | <p>(f) As minimum requirements a certified quality management system should be required. However, to achieve grater credibility in demonstrating technical competence the packers should be accredited to the relevant standards.</p> <p>(g) The conformity assessment should preferably include requirements as specified in (b).</p> <p>(h) It may add cost to the trading of pre-packaged products.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| Mongolia | Y | | | | | | | | | No other comments returned |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| New Zealand | Y | N (a) | N (b) | Y (c) | N | Y (d) | N (e) | (f) | (g) | (a) Changes to the legislation would be required (b) As for (a) (c) Such details have yet to be considered (d) As for (c) (e) As for (c) (f) Possible benefits to packers, consumers and regulators (g) Possible increased compliance cost to packers, Consumers and regulators. Confusion through proliferation of symbols and information Scheme will not address concern, where pre-packages enter from economies with little or no legislative control. |

Code:
 Y = Yes
 N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Philippines | Y (a) | Y (b) | Y (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(a) No only IQ Mark but first R87 & R79 or any other requirements be implemented fully.</p> <p>(b) Without legislation we cannot attain such goal, but for us if we can implement R87 it will not be difficult to follow soon.</p> <p>(c) In the field of metrology we are changing our clients to have their equipment verified for calibrated.</p> <p>(d) If regulations are harmonised we will have confidence in each other that we are doing the right thing but inspection is still needed.</p> <p>(e) ISO certified.</p> <p>(f) Implementing R87 or any equivalent appropriate to your economy.</p> <p>(g) If our economy can't jump directly to the more rigid assessment or requirement maybe just assessing the quality system will be enough.</p> <p>(h) Fair trade</p> <p>(i) Additional expenses to the company.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Singapore | Y (a) | Y(b) | Y (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(a) In Singapore, an IQ Scheme would be beneficial as many of the pre-packages are imported from overseas countries. Having an IQ mark would give assurance/confidence to traders and consumers alike that such pre-packages meet legal metrology requirements.</p> <p>(b) SPRING Singapore is the weights and measures authority for Singapore.</p> <p>(c) SPRING Singapore is the weights and measures authority for Singapore</p> <p>(d) Singapore is prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages in another participating country without further inspection.</p> <p>(e) Weights & Measures authorities of signatories to IQ Scheme will be underpinned by ISO 9000 by certification bodies accredited by signatories to PAC or IAF Multilateral MRA for Quality Management System.</p> <p>(f) ISO 9000 by certification bodies accredited by signatories to PAC or IAF Multilateral MRA for Quality Management System (QMS)</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Singapore ... continued ... | Y (a) | Y(b) | Y (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | Y (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(g) Requirements as well as reference tests on pre—packages on a reasonable number of products lines/batches of pre-packages at each assessment.</p> <p>(h) In Singapore, an IQ Scheme would be beneficial as many of the pre-packages are imported from overseas countries. Having an IQ mark would give assurance/confidence to traders and consumers alike that such pre-packages meet legal metrology requirements. The scheme would facilitate trade in pre-packaged goods with no further inspection by participating importing country.</p> <p>(i) Business costs for manufacturers/packers may increase as they would need to include in their labelling the IQ mark as a metrological indicator that the requirements are met. Also, they may need to incur additional costs to implement the quality system that may be needed to implement the IQ scheme, e.g. ISO 9000.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Thailand | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | N (g) | (h) | | <p>(a) The international quantity make scheme will help improving efficiency of the control of pre-packaged products.</p> <p>(b) If we want to enter into any legally binding agreements, we have to ask for permission from the Ministry of Commerce. We understand that the IQ Scheme shall not be legally binding.</p> <p>(c) We can revise the existed Weights and Measures Act to empower us to charge fees for our services.</p> <p>(d) We would like to participate in the scheme, so we will study the Scheme in detail and make preparation.</p> <p>(e) In many countries the Weights & Measures or Legal Metrology Authorities are not compulsorily accredited. In this case, they should have a quality system and merely prove competency by being peer assessed.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Thailand ... <i>continued</i> ... | Y (a) | N (b) | N (c) | Y (d) | Y (e) | Y (f) | N (g) | (h) | | <p>(f) The minimum requirements should cover the matters of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Suitable filling equipment ○ Necessary measuring and testing instruments ○ Quantity control system ○ Qualified personnel ○ Conformity assessment <p>(g) At the beginning of the implementation of the Scheme, the conformity assessment should be carried out by government authority.</p> <p>(h) The Scheme will facilitate global trade of pre-packaged products.</p> |

Code:

Y = Yes

N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| United States of America | N (a) | N (b) | N (c) | N (d) | N (e) | N (f) | N (g) | (h) | (i) | <p>(a) This approach will not work under the current U.S. system of legal metrology. U.S. regulators do not apply to packages intended for export and agencies have limited resources and are typically not empowered to enter into agreements with other countries. The U.S. has a different system of net quantity of contents control in many ways which is not compatible with R87 (e.g. the max allowable variations v tolerable deficiencies)</p> <p>(b) NIST is not an enforcement agency. Enforcement is divided among 50 states and territories and multiple Federal agencies and departments. No single entity can represent all enforcement agencies.</p> <p>(c) As for (b)</p> <p>(d) In spite of R87 there is essentially no internationally uniform law on labelling or net quantity of contents and the differences are so substantive that complete harmonization is probably impossible. Also, tampering and desiccation may occur in distribution which must be addressed in regulatory actions. No jurisdiction will consider surrendering their responsibility to provide consumer protection and fair competitive practice to another entity. OIML TC6 is still in the early stages of the development of</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>such a system and already our industry has said they see no value in such a system nor do they want such a system developed.</p> <p>(e) Since we see no value we have no comment.</p> <p>(f) Since we see no value we have no comment.</p> <p>(g) As for (d), plus: This is not an exhaustive list of negatives, but hopefully it will prompt other member states in APLMF to take a hard look at the system before they come out in support of any type of mark system.</p> <p>(h) None.</p> <p>(i) It will require a large expenditure of money to establish such a system and no equivalent for industry or the countries that participate will result. It could create false sense of security; facilitate fraud and the dumping of noncompliant product in member states under the guise of a government approved program. It will require the creation of an expensive bureaucracy somewhere (probably BIML in Paris) to manage this system and ultimately undercut the real work of the organisation. It will provide industry with little or no benefits and burden participating countries with a long term commitment to participating in organisational and oversight meetings for many years to come with little or no</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| <p align="center">Economy</p> | <p>Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement?</p> | <p>Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate?</p> | <p>Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees?</p> | <p>Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection?</p> | <p>Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries?</p> | <p>Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers?</p> | <p>Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies?</p> | <p>What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme?</p> | <p>What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme?</p> | <p align="center">Comments</p> |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>benefit in the end. This is not an exhaustive list of negatives, but hopefully it will prompt other member states in APLMF to take a hard look at the system before they come out in support of any type of mark system.</p> |

Code:
Y = Yes
N = No

PART 4 INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY MARK SCHEME (IQ MARK)

| Economy | Do you see the need for an international quantity mark scheme / mutual acceptance arrangement? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to participate? | Does National legislation or other requirements permit you to sign agreements with packers and charge fees? | Would your economy be prepared to accept the accuracy of quantity in pre-packages packed in another participating country without further inspection? | Do you propose requirements for proving competence of the relevant National Responsible Bodies in participating countries? | Do you propose minimum requirements for proving competence of packers? | Would your economy accept conformity assessment of pre-packers by private conformity assessment bodies? | What benefits do you foresee in such a scheme? | What negative effects do you foresee in such a scheme? | Comments |
|---------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Vietnam | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | (a) | (b) | (a) To remove technical barrier to trade. To facility trade exchange To protect legal rights and benefits for consumer, clients. (b) To lack for technical competent to control pre-packaged goods Training course for staff to control pre-packaged goods |

Code:

Y = Yes

N = No