

ASIA-PACIFIC LEGAL METROLOGY FORUM

Eleventh Meeting Report

October 7–8, 2004
Hacienda Hotel Old Town
San Diego, California, USA



Hosted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the State of California and the County of San Diego, the 11th APLMF meeting was held on October 7 through 8, 2004, in the Hacienda Hotel Old Town, San Diego, California, USA. The meeting was attended by 35 delegates from full and corresponding member economies and by two invited guests from international and regional organizations.

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* (A11-xx-xx) indicates a document number in a booklet handed out at the Forum meeting.

List of Participants (as of Oct. 8, 2004)

Table 1 (a) Hosts

USA	Mr. Henry Oppermann	Chief, Weights and Measures Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology
	Mr. Michael Cleary	California Division of Measurement Standards
	Ms. Kathleen A. Thuner	Commissioner, Sealer of Weights and Measures, County of San Diego
	Mr. Marco A. Mares	Dept. of Agriculture, Weights and Measures, County of San Diego
	Ms. Rika Shimamoto	Dept. of Agriculture, Weights and Measures, County of San Diego

Table 1 (b) Full-Member Economies

Australia	Dr. Grahame George Harvey	National Measurement Institute, Australia
	Mrs. Marian T. Haire	National Measurement Institute, Australia
Cambodia	Mr. Ho Kadeb	Department of Metrology, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
	Mr. Hou Leng	Department of Metrology, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
	Mr. Chau Setha	Department of Metrology, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
Canada	Mr. Alan E. Johnston	Measurement Canada
	Mr. Gilles Paul Vinet	Measurement Canada
PR China	Mr. Zhang Yiqun	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
	Mr. Guo Jianming	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
	Mr. Song Wei	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine

Indonesia	Mr. Amia Saharuddin Sjahrial	Directorate of Metrology
	Mr. Cecep Mufti Cahyana	Directorate of Metrology
	Mrs. Rifana Erni	Directorate General of Domestic Trade, Ministry of Industry and Trade
Japan	Mr. Ryoji Uchida	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
	Ms. Akemi Nishio	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
	Dr. Masahiro Okaji	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST
	Mr. Kazuo Neda	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST
	Mr. Issei Akamatsu	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST
Rep. Korea	Mr. Gi Hyoung Na	Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS)
	Ms. Misun Kim	Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS)
	Mr. Chang Yeol Kim	Korea Machinery-Meter and Petrochemical Testing & Research Institute (MPI)
Malaysia	Mr. Abdullah Nawawi Bin Mohamed	Enforcement Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
	Mr. Soo-Fatt Chen	National Metrology Laboratory, SIRIM Berhad
Mongolia	Mr. Batzorig Baatarchuluun	Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology
New Zealand	Mr. Terry Collins	Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Ronald Paita	National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology (NISIT)
Singapore	Mr. S. Koban	SPRING Singapore

Chinese Taipei	Mr. Jin-Hai Yang	Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection
Thailand	Mr. Siripol Yodmuangcharoen	Department of Internal Trade
	Mr. Veerasak Visutthatham	Bureau of Weights and Measures, Dept. of Internal Trade
USA	Dr. Charles D. Ehrlich	International Legal Metrology Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology
	Mr. Wayne Stiefel	International Legal Metrology Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology
Vietnam	Mr. Tran Ngoc Pham	Directorate for Standards and Quality
	Mr. Long Quy Bui	Directorate for Standards and Quality

Table 1 (c) Corresponding-Member Economy

Lao PDR	Mr. Bounthiam Phimvongsa	Sciences Technology and Environment Agency
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Table 1 (d) International/Regional Organization

CIML	Dr. Manfred Kochsiek	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt
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Table 1 (e) Honorary Member

Australia	Mr. John Birch	Honorary Member
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Table 1 (f) President and Secretariat

President	Dr. Akira Ooiwa	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST
Executive Secretary	Dr. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST
Secretary	Ms. Naoko Tobari	National Metrology Institute of Japan, AIST

Report of the Forum Meeting

October 7-(Wednesday) La Palma Room, Hacienda Hotel

1. Welcome Address by Mr. Michael Cleary, Director, California Division of Measurement Standards (A11-1)

First of all, on behalf of our Governor Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger and our Secretary of Food and Agriculture, Mr. A.G. Kawamura, I would like to welcome all of you to California.

Thank you for finding that California is the most interesting, dynamic and significant place to visit. We have everything here, snow, desert, and farming areas that yield rich agricultural products. Over 395 specialty crops are grown in California. Agricultural interest in California amounts to almost US\$ 28 billion. If California were a country, its GNP would be the sixth in the world. About 15% of all commerce in the US is in California. California thus influences the nation's economic scheme as well as the world of weights and measures.

We have 58 counties in California. Each county has an appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures. My role is to oversee and supervise training of those 58 counties' agricultural sealers and staff. There are 500 weights and measures specialties in California. Having these numbers of specialties, our job is to control and lead them in the same direction. We ensure that all standards used by companies in the State of California are traceable.

I am very aware of the same direction that your organization and we wish to develop. We established a series of working models of basic training for the weights and measures process. We can bring uniformity to all the county's trainers and inspectors. All industries can expect to be inspected and regulated in the same way in every county. We are also working toward harmonizing our regulations in the US with OIML^{*1} recommendations. I wish I could mention other topics, but that would take too much time. I hope you enjoy your stay in California.

(Note *1: International Organization of Legal Metrology)

2. Opening Address

2.1 Opening Address by Mr. Henry Oppermann, Chief, Weights and Measures Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology (A11-2)

I am pleased to welcome you to the APLMF Meeting here in the USA. When the prospect first arose for this meeting, one of the first people we contacted was Mr. Michele Cleary, whom you see here, to seek his assistance to arrange this meeting. A lot of work has been done to prepare for this meeting. I want to thank the County of San Diego for their help in setting this up.

The APLMF objective is to aid the development of legal metrology and the promotion of free and open trade in the region. This is critical to the global market in which we all participate. I have worked on trade issues and tactical technical issues related to standards and conformity assessment for a couple of years. I have dealt with some types of issues that manufacturers face, and the difficulties that regulators have, trying

to ensure that the products in their market are in compliance with requirements.

Within the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), we are working diligently to promote the alignment of National and International Standards. The key approach is to work within the OIML structure to try to change the International Standard to the addressed issues that are of concern to the USA.

I think the APLMF can be critical and provide contributions to address issues within your region. The WGs (Working Groups) of each member of the APLMF can play a significant role in the removal of technical and administrative barriers in trade and the field of legal metrology. The USA has to work to change USA requirements where possible to align with those of International Standards because we are in the global market. We believe that it is in everyone's interest to align the National and International Standards, both to improve the competitiveness of business, and to make more products available to consumers. More competition and availability of products would bring consumers more choices in the global market. I look forward to learning about the types of actions that the WGs are planning for the coming year, and I am also interested in seeing what has been accomplished in the past years. It will be difficult and take a lot of work to implement those plans. I am confident that this body can be an effective resource in removing the technical and administrative barriers to trade. I look forward to another successful couple of days here in the States.

2.2 Opening address by Dr. Akira Ooiwa, President, APLMF (A11-2)

I thank Mr. Michael Cleary for the warm welcome, and Mr. Henry Oppermann for the kind opening words. I am very happy to be here with you at this 11th APLMF Meeting.

I would like to express my gratitude to my US colleagues hosting this meeting, especially to the people making the preparations; the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the California Measurement Standards Weights and Measures and the County of San Diego. I also appreciate the participation of all the members and distinguished guests here.

I would like to express my gratitude to the people extending help to the APLMF Secretariat last evening when the documents preparation was delayed due to printing troubles. I was pleasantly surprised when some colleagues came to the Secretariat office and helped us prepare the documents. I am truly grateful to all who helped us last night.

This delay in document preparation occurred because of two different paper size standards, LT and A4. Our rental printer did not work well due to this difference. In a system totally regulated by certain standards in each region, even a small difference can impair an operation. The efficiency-oriented standard may work well in certain conditions but is troublesome in others. Our organization is involved in exactly these kinds of regulatory matters, pursuing improvement through change.

This experience impressed upon me that the last and the most reliable backup is human help. I believe that this 11th APLMF meeting will be successful because we have such helpful members.

3. Roll Call (A11-3)

The names of the delegates were called. One honorary member, one guest from CIML, 34 full members and one corresponding member from the following economies were present: Australia, Cambodia, Canada, PR China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, U.S.A., Vietnam and Lao PDR.

4. Confirmation of the Report of the 10th APLMF Meeting (A11-4)

The report of the 10th Meeting was approved without modification.

5. Report of the APLMF President by Dr. Akira Ooiwa (A11-5)

Dr. Ooiwa began with the objective of the APLMF, referring to the importance and the meaning of the annual Forum Meeting. He provided the activities highlights of the APLMF 2004 in the following order.

1. The present President and Secretariat.
2. The current status of membership of the APLMF.
3. APLMF President attended the APEC SCSC (Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance) meeting to promote the APLMF status in APEC.
4. APLMF training courses 2004, as in Table 2 below.
5. APLMF information service; Circulars and Website

Table 2. Training courses for 2004

Course Title	Venue/Host	Schedule	Trainers	Status and Number of Participants
Training Course on Developing Legislation for the Implementation of OIML R87 (Prepackaged Goods)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia /Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs and SIRIM Berhad	July 28-30, 2004	Ms. Roxanna Leathers and Mr. Terry Collins (New Zealand)	Finished 30
Seminar on Automated Sphygmomanometers	Taipei, Chinese Taipei /BSMI	Aug. 30-Sep. 3, 2004	Dr. Stephan Mieke, PTB and Dr. Bruce Friedman, AAMI (USA)	Finished 22
Train the Trainer Course on the Verification of Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments (NAWI)	Shanghai, PR China /AQSIQ and NIM	Nov. 8-12, 2004	Mr. Adrian Caster and Mrs. Marian Haire (Australia)	Planned (20)
Training Course on Electricity Meters	Vietnam /STAMEQ	(March 2005)	2 trainers (Canada)	Planned (20)

6. Report of the APLMF Secretariat (A11-6)

6.1 Activity of the APLMF Secretariat

Dr. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto reported the activities of the APLMF Secretariat in the cycle of 2004. The following items are explained in the report.

(1) APLMF Circular, (2) change of the contact person, (3) previous meeting report, (4) membership fee, (5) APEC SCSC Meeting, (6) change of the secretary, (7) report of APLMF Symposium, (8) new APLMF logo, (9) change of the member organization, (10) training courses, (11) update of the APLMF web site and (12) scheduled training courses within this year cycle.

Dr. Kochsiek had a question about the Training Course on Electricity Meters that is scheduled for March 2005 in Vietnam. He asked on which basis this training course would be implemented, since the OIML Recommendation has not yet been completed.

Mr. Vinet replied that the Training Course on the Electricity Meters in March next year would be more general. It will cover the areas that have to be addressed in general when electricity meters are tested. There is a plan to have a second training course that would be tailored toward the OIML R 46 document when it is finished. That would be a more specific course.

6.2 Membership and Organizations

Dr. Matsumoto presented the table of the list of membership and organizations and started his report. "At the meeting last year, we found that some or many of the signatories had been already old or had changed. Therefore, we need to revise the signatory and contact persons list. I prepared a list in advance. This tentative list combines the original signatories and present contact persons. If you need to change or correct the signatory and contact-person, please let me know."

Having received the above statement, the delegates from Thailand, China, Chinese Taipei, Vietnam, New Zealand, Mongolia and Cambodia raised hands and requested changes. Dr. Matsumoto suggested that any change in the list be submitted to the APLMF Secretariat later by e-mail or fax.

Mr. Oppermann requested that everyone send corrections to the Secretariat to update the Membership List with complete information.

6.3 Membership Fee

Dr. Matsumoto reviewed the table of "Structure of membership-fee for 2004" and reported. The structure in 2004 is the same as in 2003. The payment status in 2004 was reported in accordance with document A11-6-3.

Mr. Birch stated that the APLMF does not have a section for possible new members now, but there is one economy that is interested in participating in the activities of the APLMF. He said that he had a meeting with the government person in East Timor in July 2004; he gave us information based on the meeting he had at that time.

7. Presentation Nominated by the Host Economy (A11-7)

Mr. Oppermann introduced Mr. Christopher A. Guay, the main speaker. "Our speaker for this session is Christopher A. Guay, from Proctor & Gamble Co. In our legal metrology system in the USA, the role of industry and its contributions are extremely important in helping us understand the issues that are before us. Mr. Guay adds critical expertise to our decision making process. I really count on his advice and listen

closely when he gives us some input. He is the Principle Scientist in Regulatory Affairs on Technical External Relations at the Proctor & Gamble Company. His responsibilities include management of regulatory issues for the P&G North American Organization, in the areas such as weights and measures, food, drugs and cosmetics, and medical device requirements. He has been involved with weights and measures for over 16 years. He has made many contributions to the US weighing and measuring system, and has contributed to the OIML Recommendations. He serves as an executive industry representative on many committees in state and regional weights and measures organizations, is a past industrial chairperson in several National and Regional Weights and Measures Associations. Therefore, we ask for his views on the subject “Labeling Requirements for International and Regional Weights and Measures”

Mr. Christopher Guay delivered his presentation, and illustrated his views by giving some examples. The following points were emphasized.

(1) The global marketplace is changing to primarily as a result of changes in consumers’ needs and preferences. Consumer product manufacturing and distribution are also changing in order to be able to meet these consumer needs in an efficient and cost effective manner. Companies must keep pace with these changes or face obsolescence.

(2) Consumer product regulations and labeling requirements differ by country. Some of these differences are important and need to be present in order to protect the consumers of a particular country. Other differences are less important and possibly unnecessary. Difference in label-statement requirements increase development time and hinder the advance of new products because companies have to duplicate work, such as creating multiple versions of labeling, and developing alternate formulations that require more testing and longer approval times. These differences increase development and market costs, and increase manufacturing and distribution complexity that directly affects when or if a product is ever made available in a particular country. Some products may never reach a particular market because the regulations are just too unique or complicated.

(3) Overly Specific Label Content and Format Requirements Create Obstacles and Barriers.

As manufacturers seek the ability to market the same product in the same package in multiple countries, labeling requirements are increasing becoming obstacles and barriers. The formulation may be the same but the labeling may be required to be different. Examples include the content and format requirements for net content, ingredient, and country of origin statements. Net content statements in both inch-pound and SI units on the same consumer package can be difficult when there may be letter count limits, letter font limits, and concerns about clutter and legibility. Providing this information can become very complex when it is needed to be in 2, 3, or 4 languages and net contents requires declarations of length, width, thickness and area. An ingredient such as H₂O has different required names for labeling. Companies are increasing striving to produce internationally viable products and believe simplification of labeling requirements that do not materially affect product messages to local consumers should be examined. Keep the critical consumer information on the package, just provide some flexibility for displaying required information.

(4) How can barriers be reduced? International Standards, International Guidelines and Recommendations

can help. Harmonization of national laws is difficult, since changing requirements in individual countries can be very lengthy and uncertain. Mutual Recognition is likely the easiest way to try to get it accomplished. It provides the means of working on resolving barriers, and establishing the base for future harmonization and national effort to change the requirements.

After the presentation, the following comments and questions were raised. Mr. Guo made a remark on labeling requirements relating to the Country of Origin issues. Mr. Vinet asked for clarification of how the notion of Mutual Recognition could apply to packaging issues. He said he was not certain if Mutual Recognition could help or work when the requirements differ among countries.

Dr. Harvey remarked that one area that is very important in terms of Mutual Recognition in packaging is the net content enforcement procedures.

Mr. Birch said that Australia agreed with all the comments. He noted that one area did not take account of all the things in the marketplace. He said that packaging was an area that could be an important issue.

Dr. Kochsiek thanked Mr. Guay for his input about the differences in labeling requirements throughout the world. He said that harmonization was very difficult, and requested Mr. Guay's advice on harmonizing, not generally but the special cases he may have encountered before.

Mr. Abdullah Nawawi commented on the standardization of size of packaging. He emphasized that certain protection should be given to the consumers. He gave an example of the problem his economy had faced in terms of the standard size issue. He said the APLMF should be the forum that provided assistance in these issues. He further stated that consumers needed correct information. He said that Malaysia is moving toward mandating specific package sizes for the producers and/or importers so consumers can make product comparisons.

Mr. Guay concurred with the need to get consumers the correct information, and recommended an objective based approach might be a better approach toward facilitating product comparison.

Mr. Oppermann appreciated the amount of interest and questions that came as a result of the presentation.

8. Activities of the Working Groups (WGs) (A11-8)

8.1 2005 Action Plan for each Working Group (WG) (A11-8-1)

Each chairperson of the WGs reported the activities in 2004 and the action planned for 2005.

8.1.1 WG on Training (A11-8-1-1)

Mrs. Haire reported on the training programs that were scheduled in 2004. She then reported on the other actions listed in the 2004 work plan. One of the plans was to gain information on the consolidation of NAWI (Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments) training within each economy. All economies have agreed to consolidate the implementation of NAWI Training within their economy. It was agreed it would take 3-4 years to consolidate trainings. She said that she would conduct the survey for this consolidation of training later this year. The other plan was to investigate the training for CNG (Compressed Natural Gas). However, she concluded that there is no CNG training available within the region at this point in time. She requested the members to provide information about any sources of training that would be appropriate for delivery

through APLMF.

Mrs. Haire reported on the discussion held during the WGs meeting on the need for maintaining the position of training coordinator in the APLMF.

She said, “The discussion yesterday was that the title of the WG would be changed into the WG on Training Coordination. I think that this title might be inappropriate, because all of the other groups are also involved in training now. I believe that my role is to survey you to gather information that ensures we have a firm idea of the training needs within APLMF economies. I pass those needs on to the Secretariat, and the Secretariat applies for the funding based on some priority that we established based on the number of the people that say they want particular training. The other role that I play is in facilitating the delivery of training, ensuring that there is a host country available, trainers available, and matching these up and ensuring that everybody is clear on their roles. I do not believe there is a need to have the term ‘Working Group’ on training coordination.”

Dr. Ooiwa suggested that one of the main members of the Working Group on Training Coordination should be the APLMF Secretary. He invited members to join the WG if they were interested.

In conjunction with the training plans for 2005-06, Mrs. Haire thanked the Secretariat for achieving the APEC TILF(Trade and Investment Liberalisation Fund) Funding 2005-06. The funding goes from May 2005 to April 2006, it must be spent by April 25, 2006. She pointed out that this is an important issue for planning.

Table 3 Training courses and related actions planned for 2005-06

Course title	Duration	Host	Source of Trainers	Timing
Survey members to determine needs for 2006-7 (include agriculture quality measurements in survey)				November 2004
Fuel Dispensers	5 days	Thailand	Australia	April 2005
A. Verification - non LPG B. Verification of LPG Dispensers	6 days	Thailand	Australia	April 2005
Clinical Thermometers		Chinese Taipei		August 2005
Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments (NAWI) - Verification	5 days	Indonesia	Australia	Late 2005
Prepackaged Goods - Implementation of legislation	3-4 days	Australia or Malaysia Tentative	New Zealand	March 2006
Electricity Meters - Implementation of legislation	3-4 days	Vietnam	Canada	2006 -07

She illustrated the proposition of future training courses (Table 3), and presented the planned training. “The second part of Electricity Meters training will be on the implementation of the legislation. This will be 3 to 4 days in length. Vietnam has agreed to be the host for that program, and Canada will supply the trainers. One issue here is that because the OIML document has not been ratified, it is not possible to do

that in the 2005-06 cycle. We therefore request the APLMF Secretariat to apply for the APEC funding for the following cycle. I need to survey all the economies by 30 November, 2004 to determine what you want in the training program for 2006-07. I will include a question on the Agricultural Quality Measurements to gain information in order for us to plan how to deal with the Quality Measurements.

Dr. Ooiwa thanked Mrs. Haire for presenting a more concrete idea of next year's plan.

8.1.2 WG on Goods Packed by Measure (A11-8-1-2)

Mr. Terry Collins provided highlights of the activities of the WG in 2004. He reported the details of the training program he conducted in Malaysia in 2004 to develop the legislation of implementation of OIML Recommendation R87. He said that this program was based on the experience of New Zealand's developing AQS (Average Quantity System) legislation and the policy framework used in New Zealand.

He plans to have a "Second Seminar on Implementation of OIML R87" in March 2006. Malaysia is a possible host. This course will look at inspection procedures, equipment and methods used to determine the net quantity of products, and it will be a workshop format, a very hands-on experience. It is expected to be conducted with the help of the industries of the host countries.

He then touched on the correspondence he had made with the OIML this year. "We had correspondence with the OIML relating to developing the legislation, and had some discussions at the training course in Malaysia in 2004. We noted that one of the formulas in Table 1 was incorrect, and reported it back to the editor in OIML. Its sample correction factor^{*2} was subsequently corrected. I will remind any members who have old copies, to please go to the OIML Website and download the current Recommendation R87, which has the correct formula in it."

(Note*2: The formula is stated in the OIML Document R87)

8.1.3 WG on Utility Meters (A11-8-1-3)

Mr. Gilles Vinet began by reporting the activities of the WG. He said that all of the items stated in 2003 were completed and proposed the following plan for Electricity Meter.

The training for Electricity Meters will be held in March 2005 in Hanoi, Vietnam. Based on the feedback, it will be a three-day seminar. A second course on Electricity Meters is also under consideration. It will be held in 2007 because the OIML work of Technical Committee (TC) 12 for R46 documents will not be adopted by the CIML before October 2006. We need the OIML document to be finalized so that we can align the training course with the OIML document, so we decided to wait one year, or until the OIML document is completed.

Mr. Birch mentioned that there are other institutions within the member economies of the APLMF, and about the participation from those other institutions that are responsible for electricity meters. The registration form for training should be extended to all of the economies in legal metrology that are responsible for this particular activity. The members of the APLMF should try to involve those people in our training courses.

Mr. Vinet agreed with Mr. Birch. The representative here may not have direct responsibility for utility

meter inspection. However, there are organizations responsible for it, and they could attend the training.

Mrs. Haire commented that it should be aimed at a particular audience. We need people who have some concept of the topic to ensure the training will be worth while. In all past training programs, we normally identify the target audience. The trainers need to determine that the target audience and tailor the material to suit the audience.

Mr. Vinet said that we are targeting individuals with experience in inspecting meters, or who are doing or overseeing that work, and people who have expertise in testing electricity meters. These individuals could be government employees that are represented here, but they could also be coming from other organizations. We should not close the door to their participation in such training.

Mrs. Haire pointed out that the participants would be rather limited because of the APEC funding. There are economic limitations, and there are also other constraints that the Secretariat will have to consider.

Dr. Matsumoto said that the APLMF Secretariat presently planned to send all invitations to the contact persons in each economy on the previous list. If there are other people you have in mind other than those on the list, please let us know at anytime.

Dr. Harvey suggested that the APLMF members should try to contact other government authorities and find out where their responsibility is in a particular activity and bring it to their attention. The important role of the forum is to spread the message throughout the metrology community.

In conclusion, Dr. Ooiwa commented that this was a very important point. "Each economy has a different structure of organizations, but there is only one institute or one contact point that is representing the APLMF. The members of the APLMF have to find out which contact points would be suitable for not only electricity meters but also agriculture measurement or medical measurements and inform the Secretariat of these contacts." He offered that the Secretary would conduct a survey to fill the contact points for each area later.

8.1.4 WG on Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) (A11-8-1-4)

Dr. Ehrlich reported the status of the four work items in the WG from the past year. He began by reviewing the status of those work items and explained the details. The status of the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA) was also introduced in the discussion.

One item was to encourage the OIML to complete the revision of OIML document D1. If D1 has not passed the vote, then certainly the WG should continue to encourage the OIML to pass it or do whatever necessary to modify the current draft to make it acceptable.

At yesterday's WG Meeting, Dr. Ehrlich gave a presentation on what was happening with the implementation of the OIML MAA, and discussed the items that will be voted on, and the outstanding items that need to be resolved before the MAA is fully implemented. "One aspect is the relationship between the Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DOMC) and the OIML Certificate System; how the OIML Certificate System will be phased out for those types of measuring instruments for which the Declaration of Mutual Confidence is established. He said that basically the current style of OIML Certificate for those categories of instruments will be replaced with the new style of certificate with the new OIML logo on it,

and the old style would not be issued after a phase-in period.

The other key aspects concerning implementation of the OIML MAA are the financial provisions. To support the administrative cost of MAA, it was necessary that the BIML hire a person to coordinate the functioning of the committee on Participation Review, to conduct the work for implementing the MAA. We envisioned an annual fee, roughly 2,000 euros per DOMC that a country participates in. In addition, a fee of 150 euros per certificate issue on the MAA would be assessed. This will cover the operation of the OIML MAA. The starting cost will be born by the OIML from reserved funds.

The last things to be discussed in Berlin are the final provisions of the OIML D3 documents that used to be P1 of the OIML Certificate System. There will be slight modifications to incorporate the MAA.” In conclusion, he proposed a four-element action plan for the coming year.

- (1) Continue to support the OIML work on implementation of the MAA, and not develop a regional MAA.
- (2) Monitor the way in which APLMF members can participate in the OIML MAA. He said he would provide experts to participate in the peer review process. There may also be other ways in which the APLMF member economies will directly participate in the MAA. Therefore, that will be the second proposed work item.
- (3) The WG chairman would provide an update on the OIML MAA implementation for the APLMF circular. We will need to monitor this and decide on an appropriate time to present a report.
- (4) The WG would encourage adoption of the OIML D1 if it does not pass the current vote. He invited discussion or comments if anyone has modifications or additions.

Dr. Ooiwa asked if APLMF should approach the Peer Review Committee, one of the Working Group should contact the committee, or APLMF should make a contact.

Dr. Ehrlich replied that the committee on Participation Review is comprised of one expert from each country, presumably from the issuing authority in each country. The APLMF Secretariat could ask all the APLMF members for suggestions for experts to serve as peer review experts, and the information could be passed on to the BIML. That would probably be the best way to do it.

Mr. Guo requested information on the possibility of passing the MAA in Berlin. Dr. Ehrlich replied that it passed the vote last year in Kyoto, so formally it has passed. However, cost issues need to be worked out before the BIML decides to try to implement the MAA. There are some issues concerning the implementation, two or three proposals may be presented to the CIML. The BIML has been looking at some of the implementation issues, and realized that it might be very difficult to implement the MAA, exactly as the MAA is written right now. It might also be necessary to rescind some of the provisions in the MAA. That would be discussed at the workshop. Several proposals and options will be put forward to the CIML as a way to proceed. The first committee on Participation Review will be established very early next year.

Mr. Chen requested that Dr. Ehrlich to elaborate a little further on work item No. 4, “Encourage the MAA by OIML of the revision of D1 on Law on Metrology.” Dr. Ehrlich answered that there was no

connection between MAA and D1.

8.1.5 WG on Medical Measurement (A11-8-1-5)^{*3}

Mr. Jin-Hai Yang reported the following WG activities. The WG conducted a survey on Medical Measurement this year. As a result of the survey, many member economies recommended conducting a survey based on the OIML Recommendation R 90, "Electrocardiographs - Metrological characteristics - Method and equipment for verification." The summary results would be analyzed and presented at the next forum meeting. If the meeting is approved, they will host a seminar on Clinical Electrical Thermometers based on Recommendation 115. He said that it will be quite different from the seminar to be held in Vietnam this month; it will be focused on the contact type.

(Note *3: At the WG meeting held on Oct. 6, the APLMF President expressed his deepest appreciation for the seminar hosted by Chinese Taipei on August 30 through September 3 this year.)

8.1.6 WG on Rice Moisture Measurement (A11-8-1-6)

Mr. Akamatsu reported the following WG activities and the work plans for 2004 and 2005.

Firstly, budget approval was sought. Consequently, the budget was granted from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, and Science and Technology (MEXT). Training on the Traceability of Rice Moisture Meters was conducted in Vietnam in September. The same training is also scheduled in Chiang Mai on November 15 to 26.

Secondly, the development of a protocol for international comparison will be discussed. During the training course in Vietnam, some participants requested developing a plan for international comparison of Rice Moisture Meters. However, it is necessary to promote a mutual understanding among participating economies for developing an international comparison protocol since metrological control on grain moisture meters differs among member economies. It has been discussed in relation to the curriculum of the training so far.

Thirdly, the WG will focus on contribution to OIML TC17. Japan has been dispatching delegates to OIML TC17/SC1. Berlin hosted the OIML TC17/SC1 four years ago, and Beijing hosted the second. The third was held in Paris last month. The participation in the activities of OIML TC17 will be continued to try to harmonize OIML TC and APLMF.

8.1.7 WG on Traceability (A11-8-1-7)

Dr. Ooiwa provided the following highlights of the working plan.

A survey will be made, as in the paper A11-8-1-7. There is a working plan to survey the APLMF member economies concerning actual traceability situations in the legal metrology field. A report of the survey result will then be analyzed and delivered to the member economies.

Dr. Harvey briefly commented that the survey to be conducted will be critical, to provide the basic information as the basis for responding.

Mr. Guo asked who was dealing with traceability in legal metrology. The APLMF also deals with the uncertainty of legal metrology. He recommended that it should be discussed together, at any activities in the

APLMF concerning uncertainties. (Another participant raised the same question.)

Dr. Ooiwa said that traceability usually is accompanied with uncertainty because uncertainty should always be in combination. In quality control, it is quite difficult to estimate uncertainty each time each day. In such cases, legal metrology quality control is very important. It is very difficult to follow the exact uncertainty, in each step each time. In this case, exact estimation of uncertainty is not proper. It is necessary to use a certain estimation for quality control.

Dr. Ehrlich commented that the first effort would be to look at situations where uncertainty is not important. The quality control aspect would be the process.

Mr. Birch said that the traceability and uncertainty are important, but metrological control is even more important because it has an economic impact. He further stated that the APLMF has to focus on metrological control as well as uncertainty when thinking about the economic aspect.

8.2 Update of the WG's structures and policies

Dr. Ooiwa announced that Dr. Harvey has proposed a new WG and a new task of the APLMF. Dr. Harvey presented the details of his idea and proposal as follows.

Dr. Harvey began with the concept, explaining how it came up and/or how to deal with it in the future. Pattern Approval is currently conducted by the National Bodies. Some economies rely on approval testing by a larger economy, but every economy has some type of testing capability in the area. With the advent of the MAA, the testing capability in some of these would be reduced by some economies, and testing will rely more on larger approved bodies. The national local authorities conducted metrological supervision, but the Pattern Compliance was not yet finished at this stage.

He thought that this might be an area where the APLMF and other regional bodies could be involved. He emphasized that it really should not be up to an individual economy to carry out pattern compliance testing because that would be very expensive and could lead to duplication of effort. It is much better to coordinate on a regional basis.

He proposed that the APLMF should recommend establishing a new WG on Pattern Compliance. The admission of a survey should be gained in advance. The first step is to oversee Pattern Compliance Testing. The next step is to develop a pilot study and a proposal for some of the areas that have the greatest needs. Funding would then be sought for the pilot study.

Dr. Kochsiek said that the European countries have some experience with the problem mentioned by Dr. Harvey. The European Directive for Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments meant that the manufacturer might have only one pattern approval for all 50 European countries for the last twelve years. It is necessary to have a WG in the OIML or the APLMF whoever deals with this problem.

Mr. Cleary commented about the control program that his state has been introducing into this issue. He said that the State of California is also dealing with these issues. He said that it was referred to as "Type of Evaluation" instead of Pattern Approval. The state of California also has an initial verification that is equivalent to Pattern Compliance. California has an issue with initial verification that is making sure that the production satisfies the types. It is a major issue going through a process at the national level, trying to

develop a method. He said that he would be happy to share any information from the National Conference with the APLMF. He stated that there was an evaluation program in California. The products in the marketplace are all traceable, and that it was ensured that the production did satisfy the type.

Dr. Ehrlich commented that Mr. J-F Magana (Director of International Bureau of Legal Metrology) planned on pursuing this through the OIML. Mr. Magana wants the MAA working under control. He thought that it would be the next major area for the OIML to get involved in. He recommended holding a dialog with Mr. Magana to coordinate this WG.

Dr. Ooiwa said that each economy had a similar experience in pattern compliance. He suggested that the members should support the activity of this WG.

Mr. Viet agreed with Dr. Harvey's idea. This is a potential problem, and it has to be handled carefully. In the round of exercises that the members of the APLMF held with regard to Pattern Approval or Type Approval, there were significant differences in the outcome among our own labs. That is a factor as well, because such a program can only be successful when countries have the same standard, basically the same requirements. The pattern evaluation testing should be conducted in a consistent manner between countries. He advised the WG to have a good plan and to observe what the OIML was doing. What the MAA was producing and all the harmonization of the type approval requirements are progressing throughout the world.

Dr. Harvey agreed with what Mr. Vinet had pointed out. It should be conducted very carefully. Dr. Ooiwa announced that the new Working Group was approved. The APLMF members were expected to have a survey report for reference.

9. Strategy of the APLMF (A11-9-1)

Dr. Ooiwa proposed the APLMF Strategy for 2004/2005. The proposal was made in accordance with the document A11-9-1. The items are presented in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4. Proposal Objectives

Objectives	
1	To identify and promote the removal of technical or administrative barriers to trade in the field of legal metrology.
2	To develop and maintain mutual confidence in measurement (metrological control) among legal metrology authorities in the Asia-Pacific region
3	To provide a forum for exchange of information among legal metrology authorities.
4	To promote mutual recognition arrangements among members and with other regional groups and individual economies.
5	To cooperate with the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) and promote the use and acceptance of OIML international recommendations and other publications and the OIML certification system.
6	To collaborate with other regional bodies in the field of legal metrology.
7	To coordinate regional training courses in legal metrology and facilitate exchange of staff among authorities.
8	To facilitate the provision of cooperation and assistance in the development of the legal metrology infrastructure of members.
9	To respond to requests and to disseminate information related to APLMF activities or member

	countries to international organizations such as OIML, RLMOs, APEC, and SRBs.
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Table 5. Proposal for Methodologies

Methodologies	
Finance	1. The President, Secretariat and member economies make efforts to secure necessary budgets for the APLMF activities, by applying to the APEC TILF fund, governmental fund from each member economy, and/or other appropriate sectors.
	2. The members assist and support the APLMF so as to get such funds from international organizations.
	3. The Secretariat controls the budget to be spent impartially for the benefits of member economies according to a process approved by the members.
	4. The Secretariat keeps the members informed about the activities in which the APLMF fund is spent.
	5. The APLMF has an APEC-TILF fund in the year 2005 for the project “Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology.”
Working groups	6. A working group applies for funds from the APLMF to conduct its activities and provide benefits to the members.
	7. Working groups supply information to the members through the APLMF Secretariat.
Technical infrastructure	8. The APLMF develops technical infrastructures for the members that should be specific and demanded among the APLMF members.
	9. The APLMF encourages and supports the members and working groups in developing technical outcomes such as application of measuring instruments and technical documents that are beneficial to the APLMF members.
Information services	10. The Secretariat utilizes information facilities such as web sites, and provides informational services to keep the member well informed and involved, making the APLMF activities easier and quicker.

Having received the above proposal, the following comments came from the delegates. Mr. Uchida commented that he liked this strategy. The President and the APLMF Secretariat had made a great effort to apply for and receive the APEC TILF Fund. He emphasized that the Japanese government and the NMIJ would fully support the activities of the President and Secretary in promoting and developing the work of the APLMF.

Mr. Birch commented on the item No. 9 (Methodologies-Technical infrastructure). He had some concerns about the APLMF, basically composed of regulatory bodies, to develop specific measurement instrumentations. And he mentioned as followings. Some members may need to access the instruments in their pattern approval process before the instruments are sent to the market. That would present a difficult situation if they came up with an innovative technology for which only a private access is permitted. Generally, such an innovative technical work is done by a scientific metrology organization, and regulatory metrology organizations are not permitted to do it. There is a conflict of interest in the regulation by the legal metrology organizations, and this conflict may have regulatory impacts that could be a difficult issue. The APLMF can support the members in developing technical outcomes related to such specific measurement instrumentation, in which they have a regulatory role and have problems in accessing the

instruments.

Dr. Ooiwa agreed with Mr. Birch's opinion about cooperation in the legal metrology sectors and the scientific metrology organizations. He provided examples and explained what he meant by a "technical outcome" and "technical documents". He mentioned that in the activity of rice moisture metering, we have proposed a new technique of calibration to establish traceability even in the field measurement. We called such outcomes as "technical outcomes" and "technical documents". These are beneficial to all APLMF members.

Mr. Vinet said he did not understand "develop measurement instrumentation." He thought that the term "instrumentation" should be reconsidered. He said that the information we got when we performed pattern approval or type approval was confidential. However, developing measuring devices is not our business. The members of the APLMF develop training material or standard procedures to facilitate the calibration or evaluation of devices.

Dr. Ooiwa explained that the "instrumentation" proposed in No. 9 did not mean measurement instruments. It meant the usage of the instrument, i.e., the kind of instrument to be selected and how it should be used.

Mr. Vinet remarked that it would be suitable to say "technical documents". He suggested removing "develop measurement instrumentation" from the sentence, and replacing it with another phrase.

Mrs. Haire offered clarification. "Technical outcomes," which can include instrumentation or anything else, has a broad meaning, so we should remove the words "specific measurement instrumentation." The sentence would then be, "The APLMF encourages and supports the members and the WGs in developing technical outcomes and technical documents that are beneficial to the APLMF members." That would cover the meaning Dr. Ooiwa's intent, without being too specific. Mrs. Haire also suggested replacing the phrase "that are beneficial" with "those ---- ". The above correction has been reflected in Table 5.

10. Report of APEC SCSC and Other Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs); (APLAC), APMP, PAC, PASC (A11-10-1-1 / A11-10-1-2 / A11-10-1-3)

Dr. Ooiwa presented the report on APEC SCSC, document No. A11-10-1. The document was a draft template to be used by project overseers when briefing BMC(Budget and Management Committee of APEC), which is a brief explanation of the application. A full explanation is found on pages A11-10-2, 3. Dr. Ooiwa read the first paragraph of "Describe using non-technical language how the project adds APEC-value and promotes trade facilitation" to understand the policy and the purpose of this application.

Dr. Ooiwa proposed the following four courses at the APEC SCSC, and the APEC TILF approved these propositions in September: (1) Prepackaged Goods, (2) Fuel Dispensers, (3) Electricity Meters and (4) Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments (NAWI).

Mr. Vinet pointed out that the APLMF members agreed that the training course on electricity meters to be held in 2007, instead of in the 2005-06 cycle .

Dr. Ooiwa confirmed that he would provide modifications of these propositions to APEC early next year.

Mr. Chen said that the host of the first course on the prepackaged goods should be identified as Malaysia.

Mrs. Haire explained that the application to APEC that will gain us financing to run four courses in 2005-06 would be submitted in January or February 2005. When the first report was submitted to Dr. Ooiwa, the host for the pre-packaged goods was not decided yet.

11. Report of the Bureau International de Metrologie Legale (BIML) (A11-13)

Dr. Kochsiek presented the report of the BIML. The following items were mentioned and discussed in the report.

(1) The history and current membership of the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), (2) the OIML activities, (3) the OIML certificate system, (4) OIML Mutual Acceptance Agreement, (5) Developing Countries-JCDCMAS, (6) Developing Countries-PWGDC, (7) Developing Countries-Forum in Berlin, (8) Developing Countries-Expert Report, (9) mutual information, (10) progress of some key OIML projects, (11) general development and (12) some additional key issues in 2004.

Mr. Birch asked Dr. Kochsiek to comment about the relationship between the OIML and the Regional Legal Metrology Organizations.

Dr. Kochsiek stated that the OIML has been trying to attend all the related organizations' meetings to obtain information, and to have the Secretariats contact them.

Dr. Harvey asked if the OIML website has been modified to the point that TC/SC can use it.

Dr. Kochsiek answered that it has been modified.

12. Report of Other Regional Legal Metrology Organizations (RLMOs); ASEAN, COOMET, EMLMF, NCWM, SADCMEI, SIM, SWLMF and WELMEC

ASEAN (A11-12-1)

Mr. Veerasak Visutthatham reported on the activities of ASEAN. He provided information on the training programs and workshops in the legal metrology field as the highlights of the current activities in ASEAN. He announced that Indonesia will chair WGs on Legal Metrology in ASEAN from 2005 to 2008.

COOMET (A11-12-2)

Dr. Kochsiek presented a progress report on last year's activities, in accordance with document No. A11-12-2. He explained about the member countries, and mentioned COOMET events, the present projects relating to the legal metrology, and the conferences and workshops under the auspices of COOMET. He also mentioned future plans of four COOMET WGs on Legal Metrology.

US National Conference on Weights and Measures

Mr. Clearly reported as a board member for the National Conference on Weights and Measures. He is currently involved in the development of the Conformance Assessment Program. The purpose of this program is to gain assurance that production will satisfy what is in the market place. There are three components to the plans. (1) Dealing with verification methods to ensure that field inspectors can conduct detailed inspections on new devices that appear in the market place. (2) Reviewing the current National

Type Evaluation Program Certificate of conformance and re-evaluating those certifying on a timely basis to ensure that they are working as instructed. (3) Implementing the Quality Assurance Program with the participating industry members, so that it can be assured that there is an appropriate Quality Control Program in place at the labs. He is also involved in developing and implementing some programs for national training for weights and measures officials and a national certification program through a newly created professional development committee at the National Conference.

October 7-(Wednesday) La Palma Room, Hacienda Hotel

13. Full-Member Session

The following member economies were represented: Australia, Cambodia, Canada, PR China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, USA, and Vietnam.

13.1 Report from the APLMF Secretariat

13.1.1 Financial Statement 2003-2004 (A11-13-1-1-1 / A11-13-1-1-2)

Dr. Matsumoto began with the income status from 2002 to 2004. He reported that the total income through October 1, 2004, was USD 67,348. The projected income through the end of the year was USD 12,650.

Regarding expenses, he said that USD 57,799 had been spent by the end of 2003, and USD 31,073 had been spent by October 1, 2004. The money was used for items such as APLMF-meeting costs, travel costs, personnel cost, administration cost and the APLMF project costs including expenses for the training courses. He said that the NMIJ and the METI have covered a considerable amount of expenses relating to the APLMF activities so far.

13.1.2 Structure of the APLMF Membership Fees (A11-13-1-2)

Dr. Matsumoto reported the current status of the APLMF membership fees. He said that the APLMF Secretariat has received most of the membership fees so far, however one economy has not paid for three terms.

Mr. Okaji from the NMIJ commented that the NMIJ provided some budget annually to retain the APLMF Secretariat. We also encouraged the Japanese government and the APEC Secretariat so that the APLMF could secure financial sources for training programs for developing economies. He said that this support would be provided continuously by the NMIJ, as long as Japan assumes the APLMF Secretariat.

13.1.3 Auditor's Report

Mr. Koban confirmed that he found the statement of expenses to be properly recorded, and accurately calculated for the period of December 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004.

13-2 WG, Membership and MOU

Dr. Ooiwa invited comments and questions about the activities and/or operations of the WGs. The following comments were made on each WG.

Dr. Ehrlich presented the following revised proposition on the WG program on MRAs, distributing the amended proposal for the WG.

- (1) To continue support for the OIML work on implementing the MAA, and not develop a regional MAA.
- (2) To monitor the way in which APLMF members can participate in the OIML MAA, such as providing an expert to conduct peer-review audits.
- (3) The WGs Chair to provide OIML MAA implementation update reports for the APLMF circular.
- (4) To encourage the adoption of OIML D1 if it does not pass at the CIML meeting. He proposed incorporating an action plan into the work program on the WG on MRAs.

Mr. Vinet commented on the working program 2005 for the WG on Utility Meters. The proposed program is composed of two elements, one is to develop and deliver a three-day training seminar on electricity meters to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam, in March 2005. The second action item is to participate in OIML technical work that is related to utility meters. Keep the APLMF members informed of the progress and its issues related to these OIML activities. He confirmed that last year's plans were all completed.

Mrs. Haire made one amendment to the training coordination work plan. The electricity meter training would be postponed to the following cycle; Vietnam has agreed to host, and Canada will provide the trainers. Regarding the training course on Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments, Indonesia has agreed to host the training course that will be held in August or September 2005. We have replaced the electricity meters training with the seminar on clinical thermometers in Chinese Taipei, which will be held in August 2005. In addition she is going to conduct a survey to determine what training people require for 2005 -2007. She thanked everyone who agreed to host a training program as well as the countries who had agreed to supply the trainers. She said "without your kind cooperation and input, we would not have any training programs". Dr. Ooiwa also expressed his thanks to all the contributors of the training course.

Mr. Collins made an amendment to his proposed working program on the WG on Goods Packed by Measure. He said that the survey would not be conducted this year.

Mrs. Haire commented on the possibility of CNG training courses. At yesterday's meeting, she had reported having no training for CNG, however after the meeting, Mr. Cleary of California informed her that California has a full training program on CNG. She stated that the APLMF might have a source for CNG training now.

Dr. Ehrlich made a few remarks on the "Work Activity of the Participating Countries," which the Euro-Mediterranean Legal Metrology Forum Group has established. This Working Activity was created to know if there are instruments that have not passed the type approval process or the type initial verification stage. This let the countries know so that they might look for the same situation. We might want to consider setting up a similar type of arrangement. If interest exists, then we could consider it over the next year and perhaps discuss it at next year's meeting.

Mrs. Haire commented on Dr. Ehrlich's remark that Australia has only one Pattern Approval Training Course and that was in NAWI. Australia does not have any other training material aimed at pattern approval. That was only for those who already have experience in pattern approval.

Mr. Birch wondered if there was a need for another topic of the training course related to the MAA, to assist the members. The MAA creates a new situation in many ways. Many countries and regions would receive instrumentation certification suited to them. In the MAA, a different course is needed for the acceptance of certificate identification of instruments.

Mrs. Haire agreed and stated that it would be a good idea to consider these issues and attempt something that would meet these needs.

Dr. Ehrlich said that under the MAA, we had not planned to have a certificate for a company's instruments. It is not an initial verification program; it is a type approval program. There is no certificate for the type of instrument and it is not a program for individual instruments.

13.3 Work Program

The chair of each WG confirmed the work program. Each chair reported the amendment and confirmation of schedules and the plans. These amendments and/or confirmed plans have been reflected in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Work Program

1. Working Group on Training seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
1.1	Present Train-the-Trainer courses for Fuel Dispensers in Thailand in April 2005.	Continued	X
1.2	Present Train-the-Trainer courses in NAWI in Indonesia in Aug/Sept 2005.	Continued	X
1.3	Consolidate training on NAWIs within each economy and report progress.	Continued	X
1.4	Work collaboratively with the appropriate economy to translate Fuel Dispensers training video into Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Chinese.*	Continued	X
	<i>*Under the conditions that economies approach the WG and request a copy of the blank tape and conduct the translation for their own purposes in their own economies.</i>		
1.5	Consult with members to determine if training for CNG should be included in the 2005 APEC proposal.	Completed	X
1.6	Conduct a survey to determine training needs for 2006-07 cycles.	Continued	X
2. Working Group on Goods Packed by Measure seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
2.1	Maintain the list of contacts for each economy for Goods Packed by Measure.	X	X
2.2	Discuss with WELMEC and SADCMEC strategic issues relating to standard sizes, and report to the next APLMF Meeting.	Continued	X
2.3	Conduct a survey of APLMF member economies on their current legislation for goods packed by measure.	Continued	X

2.4	Discuss with the chair of the APLMF Working Group on Training a strategy for training on inspection methods and procedures for the implementation of R-87.	X	X
2.5	Present Training in Malaysia or Australia in March 2006	Continued	X
2.6	Discuss the OIML issues relating to the development of model legislation for the implementation of R-87.	Finished	
3. Working Group on Utility Meters seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
3.1	Encourage economies that have not completed the survey to complete it by January 31, 2004.	Finished	
	Update Survey information if new data is received.		X
3.2	Follow OIML work related to utility meters and inform APLMF members.	X	X
3.3	Deliver a 3-day Electricity Meters Training Seminar.		X
4. Working Group on Mutual Recognition Arrangements seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
4.1	Continue to support the OIML work on implementation of the MAA and not develop a regional MAA.	X	X
4.2	Monitor ways in which APLMF members can participate in the OIML MAA (such as providing experts to conduct peer review audits).	X	X
4.3	Encourage adoption by OIML of OIML D1 "Elements for a Law on Metrology" if it has not passed the recent vote.	X	X
4.4	WG Chair to provide OIML MAA implementation update report for APLMF circular (based on results of Berlin meeting and possibly Lyon meeting).	X	X
5. Working Group on Medical Measurements seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
5.1	Compare the international regulations and standards for clinical electrical thermometers.	Finished	
5.2	Conduct a survey based on the result of the comparison of APLMF member economies' current standards for clinical electrical thermometers, and analyze and present the results in APLMF and WG meetings in 2004.	Finished	
5.3	Conduct a Seminar on Automated Sphygmomanometers.	Finished	
5.4	Conduct a Seminar on clinical thermometers.		X
5.5	Conduct a survey, based on OIML Recommendation 90, of APLMF member economies on their current regulations or standards for electrocardiographs; and analyze and present the survey results at the APLMF meeting.		X
6. Working Group on Rice Moisture Measurements seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
6.1	Conduct training on traceability of rice moisture meters.		X
6.2	Establish a working party for the protocol.	Finished	
6.3	Conduct a workshop to develop a protocol and international comparison of rice moisture meters.	X	X
6.4	Discuss development of international comparison of rice moisture meters.	X	X

6.5	Contribute to the OIML TC 17.	X	X
7. Working Group on Traceability in Legal Metrology seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
7.1	Make a survey among the APLMF member economies concerning actual 'traceability' situations in each legal metrology field.		X
7.2	Make a report of the survey results, and deliver it to the member economies.		X
8. WG on Pattern Compliance		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
8.1	Conduct survey on areas of non-compliance.		X
8.2	Develop a pilot study for area(s) of greatest need.		X
8.3	Seek funding for pilot study.		X
8.4	Conduct pilot study.		X
8.5	Consider establishing a contact point for reception and dissemination of information on non-complying instruments.		X
9. APLMF seeks to:		<i>Achieved in 2004</i>	<i>Continued in 2005</i>
9.1	Develop a project on the economic analysis of legal metrology with the aim of setting priorities based on economic and social impacts.	Continued	X
9.2	Complete the membership survey on establishing a Working Group on the application of weighing bulk commodity shipping, to replace the draft survey.	Continued	X
9.3	Prepare a calendar of activities in member economies and circulate it to members.	Continued	X
9.4	Revise the Directory of Legal Metrology in the Asia-Pacific Region on the website each year.	Continued	X
9.5	Attend OIML and CIML meetings and provide reports on Forum meetings to the OIML bulletin.	Continued	X
9.6	Provide reports to APEC SCSC and attend at least one meeting per year.	Continued	X
9.7	Exchange information with other specialist regional bodies and attend annual meetings where appropriate.	Continued	X
9.8	Exchange information with other regional legal metrology organizations and attend meetings with them.	Continued	X
9.9	Pursue opportunities for obtaining funding to develop legal metrology in the region, particularly with the ADB.	Continued	X
9.10	Consider organizing a conference on "The Future of Legal Metrology in Relation with the OIML."	Continued	X
9.11	Consider organizing a seminar/workshop for training providers in legal metrology throughout the region.	Continued	X
9.12	Maintain contact with the WTO on TBT issues.	Continued	X
9.13	Upgrade and update the APLMF web pages.	Continued	X
9.14	Continue to encourage member economies that haven't been involved in APLMF activities and non-member economies in the Asia-Pacific region to participate in Forum meetings as observers.	Continued	X
9.15	Strengthen the policy focus of Forum meetings.	Continued	X
9.16	Support the organization of the 11 th Forum meeting.	Continued	X

During the session, Mr. Birch offered to prepare a paper reflecting on the first ten years of the Forum's activities and some of the challenges for the future. He said that the paper would be circulated to the members for the next meeting. Dr. Ooiwa appreciated Mr. Birch's offer. Dr. Harvey expressed his thanks for an excellent proposal from Mr. Birch. Dr. Ehrlich said with thanks that it would help long-term planning for the organization. Mr. Birch said one of the difficulties was the strategy issue before we consider the country reports. He emphasized that the survey is a very important area in legal metrology, to try to identify issues in the country reports early in the program so that they can be taken into account in the strategy and discussion.

13.4 Procedure to Elect the New APLMF President

(Proposed process to elect the next President)

Dr. Ooiwa proposed a method and procedure to elect the new APLMF President for 2006-07. He announced that his term of the Presidency would expire next year. APLMF must therefore elect a new president for 2006. The proposed procedures were as follows.

- (1) To make an announcement for inviting candidates for the APLMF president. All the members are eligible to be candidates.
- (2) To receive applications for the candidacy, tentatively until May 2005. Personal information such as photo, title, C.V. and the policy for the presidency of APLMF would be necessary for the application.
- (3) To deliver records of candidates among members through the web site, so that everybody can see them. All members shall be informed of who would be applying for the presidency. The election will be made by voting among the full-member economies, by post mail or by direct vote at the next Forum meeting. In case of post mail, if there is only one candidate, it is easier to make a vote. In that case, post mail would be good because the Secretariat work would be transmitted to the economy that holds the next presidency.

Mr. Oppermann said that he supports the process Dr. Ooiwa proposed. Dr. Ehrlich said that he also supports it, and it seems like a fine process. Mr. Uchida said the Japanese government also supports this process, especially the policy statement. This Forum is getting more active, so the members want to know what the candidates are thinking for the future. Mrs. Erni said that she supports the process. However, Indonesia agreed at the last meeting on ASEAN that they would be the Chair of the ASEAN WG on legal metrology and that the Chairmanship will be maintained for three years beginning next year. Mr. Guo supported the procedures. Mr. Visutthatham stated that he fully supports the process. All the delegates attending the full-member session approved the proposal.

Executive Committee Members

Dr. Ooiwa made a proposition to the Executive Committee (EC) Members. He stated that the EC consisted of Australia, Canada and USA, except for the President and Secretariat now, and he would like to

invite the new EC members from Malaysia. The proposition was approved without any objection. Dr. Ooiwa confirmed that Malaysia became a member of the EC.

APLMF Membership Fees

Dr. Ooiwa confirmed that the structure and the amount of each APLMF membership fee would remain the same in 2005 as it was in 2004. There is no need to increase fees because the Japanese government would provide a complementary budget.

14 Reports of Member Economies

Each member economy and corresponding economy made a 2-minute report of current activities within their economies.

14.1 Australia (A11-14-1)

Dr. Harvey highlighted the following activities of the NMI and related organizations in Australia.

- (1) The National Measurement Institute was formed by the amalgamation of three former institutions, the National Standards Commission, the CSIRO National Measurement Laboratory and the Australian Government Analytical Laboratory on July 1, 2004.
- (2) The current situation of national trade measurement
- (3) The introduction of quality measurement instruments for the sugar concentration of grapes must be in accordance with the OIML recommendation.
- (4) In regulatory measurements, measurement controls have now been introduced for breath alcohol measuring instruments.
- (5) Recent evidence of inaccurate police speed measurements has provided the catalyst for the NMI to liaise with State government authorities about evidential speed measurements.
- (6) The Australasian Police Ministers Forum has established an inter-jurisdictional working group to develop a metrological control system for the measurements in (4) and (5).

14.2 Cambodia (A11-14-2)

Mr. Leng expressed his appreciation to the APLMF and the NMIJ for their support of the training programs, and to the PTB, the UNIDO, and New Zealand for their support of technical assistance. He reported their activities in cooperation with related international organizations. He also reported recent developments including (1) Metrology law, (2) Standardization and (3) Establishment of Regional Verification Center.

14.3 Canada (A11-14-3)

Mr. Vinet provided the highlights of recent achievements and activities as follows:

- (1) Measuring Canada has completed two more trade sector reviews; thus eight trade sectors have been completed so far. As a result, Measuring Canada is regulating water meters in Canada for pattern approval, verification, and re-verification now.

(2) Measurement Canada has launched a new registration program. It is suitable for the inspection of traditional weights-and-measures devices.

(3) Measurement Canada has extended the MRAs with the USA for a pilot study of fuel dispensers.

(4) Measurement Canada also established a new requirement, the initial re-verification period for the devices of Electricity Meters.

14.4 P.R. China (A11-14-4)

Mr. Guo firstly expressed appreciation to the APLMF President, the Secretariat and the host who have been organizing the 11th meeting. He reported the legal metrology activities of 2004 in accordance with the document No. A-11-14-4.

(1) The Law on Metrology is now being reviewed. The fourth draft is finished.

(2) The regulation on prepackages and the technical regulation on net quantity in prepackages have been revised according to the revised OIML R87. The regulations will be put into force at the end of 2004.

(3) The regulation on a new type-measuring instrument will be issued at the end of 2004.

(4) A strategy of a national measurement traceability system has been studied.

(5) “The program for Adoption of OIML International Recommendation as a national technical regulation” and “The program for international comparison” have been published.

(6) A capacity standard of verification officer has been set up.

(7) AQSIQ and the Chinese Metrology Association organized the celebration of World Metrology Day. The topic of celebration is “metrology and energy saving.”

He also reported on the following international cooperation activities in 2004.

(1) The second China-Japan regular meeting on metrology was held in China in February.

(2) The metrology terminology edition in Chinese, Japanese and Korean is forthcoming.

(3) The China-Germany agreement on metrology has been signed.

(4) The China-UK MOU on metrology has been signed.

(5) AQSIQ organized two training courses on EU MID and prepackaging. PTB experts gave the lectures.

(6) Four participants were sent to APLMF training courses.

(7) A training course for developing countries was held by AQSIQ and NIM.

(8) The APMP GA meeting will be held in Beijing this year.

14.5 Indonesia (A11-14-5)

Ms. Erni provided highlights of the report. She expressed her thanks to the APLMF for providing the opportunities to participate in the training course this year.

(1) Indonesia has developed a metrology laboratory with the latest instruments of mass competitive this year.

(2) Indonesia has developed a system to load fuel into fuel tanks and fuel-trucks. This system will be based on the API standard RPU1004.

(3) Indonesia has been developing prototype verification equipment for direct methanol meters in

cooperation with the Institute of Technology in Bandung.

(4) Indonesia has just implemented a system for verifying rice moisture meters.

(5) Indonesia will start with the clinical thermometer and sphygmomanometers next year.

(6) As a member economy of ASEAN, Indonesia will implement the requirements for goods packed by Indonesia in 2008.

(7) Indonesia will be Chairman of the ASEAN Legal Metrology Group from 2004 through 2007.

(8) Indonesia will host the APLMF NAWI training course in Bandung in 2005.

14.6 Japan (A11-14-7)

Mr. Uchida provided two topics as the highlights of the recent activities of legal metrology in Japan.

(1) Japan hosted the 38th Meeting of the International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML) and the 10th APLMF Meeting at the same time in Kyoto in 2003.

(2) Japan has provided the following programs to promote a legal metrology system in Asia-Pacific countries. (a) JICA Training Program by METI. (b) Seminars on metrology standards by AIST in corporation with JICA/NIMT (Thailand). (c) Technical training on humidity by AIST. (d) Seminars on traceability of non-contacting body thermometers by AIST.

At the end of his report, he noted that Japan, the METI, and the NMIJ would continue full support for the APLMF President and Secretariat in their activities.

14.7 Republic of Korea (A11-14-8)

Ms. Kim expressed her thanks to the host and the APLMF President and Secretariat for their efforts in organizing the meeting, and reported on the following topics.

(1) Revision of Technical Criteria for Measuring Instruments.

(2) Research and Development for Extension of the Items of Legal Measuring Instruments.

(3) Administration of international accredited calibration laboratories.

(4) Cooperation with other countries, such as USA and Japan.

14.8 Malaysia (A11-14-10)

Mr. Chen provided updates on current activities in legal metrology in Malaysia. The topics were as follows.

(1) Construction of a new building complex for the National Metrology Laboratory, SIRIM Berhad (NML-SIRIM), was completed in May 2004. The new complex is located in Sepang. The NML-SIRIM is now fully operational at the new location.

(2) The Second International Workshop on Standards and Quality was held on 21-16 June, 2004 in SIRIM Berhad under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme.

(3) The Fourth Meeting of ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality Working Group on Legal Metrology (ACCSQ WGLM) was held on 1-2 August, 2004 in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Collins participated in the discussion on assistance in legal metrology for selected member countries.

(4) A Training Course for Government Land Surveyors was held on 30 March, 2004. The course programme included topics on current measurement legislation, the development of national length standards and the traceability system for such standards.

(5) Malaysia hosted the APLMF Training Course on OIML R-87 on July 28-30, 2004, in Kuala Lumpur.

(6) Malaysia participated in other legal metrology courses, such as (a) The Second Workshop on Harmonization of Requirements for Pre-packaged Goods supported by PTB in Germany, (b) The APLMF Training Course on Traceability of Rice Moisture Meters, and (c) The APLMF Seminar on Automated Sphygmomanometers.

(7) Malaysia is currently reviewing the Legislation for the Regulation of Pre-packaged Goods.

14.9 Mongolia

A report was not provided in the meeting.

14.10 New Zealand (A11-14-12)

Mr. Collins briefly addressed the key points of New Zealand's activities this year.

(1) The Measurement and Product Safety Service (MAPSS) conducted a legal metrology needs assessment for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam; the assessment was on behalf of the ASEAN Secretariat and was funded by the New Zealand Agency for International Development.

(2) The MAPSS and the Ministry of Economic Development provided training on developing legislation for the implementation of OIML recommendation R87 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

(3) John Barker, Manager MAPSS and past chairperson of the APLMF Working Group on Goods Packed by Measure, announced his retirement effective December 3, 2004.

14.11 Papua New Guinea

A report was not presented in the meeting. Mr. Paita noted that he was happy to attend the meeting. He stated that Papua New Guinea recognizes the importance of legal metrology in the trade area and would like to continue to participate in all the APLMF activities in the future.

14.12 Singapore (A11-14-16)

Mr. Koban reviewed the Weights and Measures Program, focusing on the main changes and new systems.

(1) SPRING has recently obtained the Cabinet's in-principle approval to proceed with changes to the new approach on the Weights and Measures Program. Under the new approach, Singapore has been looking at education of consumers and traders, providing the videos on TV commercials.

(2) An accuracy label is affixed on a prominent part of the weighing and measuring instrument to help consumers and traders identify that the instrument has been verified and is fit for trade use.

(3) The current mandatory licensing scheme for manufacturers and repairers of weighing and measuring instruments will be replaced by a voluntary authorized verifier (AV) scheme.

14.13 Chinese Taipei (A11-14-17)

Mr. Yang reported the following current developments in Chinese Taipei.

- (1) Six metrology training sessions have been held for technical staff members of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection.
- (2) The regulations governing metrology engineers and technicians were promulgated in September 2003.
- (3) Chinese Taipei finalized the type approval technical specification of diaphragm gas meters in January 2004. The technical specification is consistent with OIML R31.
- (4) Chinese Taipei finalized the technical specification draft of prepackaged products in August 2004. The technical specification draft is consistent with OIML R87.

14.14 Thailand (A11-14-18)

Mr. Visutthatham updated current legal metrology activities in Thailand.

- (1) Ministerial regulations have been issued. There are some amendments to the regulation of non automatic weighing instruments, automatic weighing instruments, flow meters, water meters, etc. These amended regulations entered into force in January 2004. The ministerial regulation for rice moisture meters also entered into force in January 2004.
- (2) Thailand has implemented or participated in several training courses this year.
 - (a) In cooperation with PTB, DIT organized three in-house training workshops.
 - (b) DIT, PTB and ACCSQ-WGLM jointly organized the second workshop on harmonization of requirements for pre-packaged products.
 - (c) DIT sent one officer to the APLMF workshop on developing legislation for the implementation of OIML recommendation R 87.

14.15 United States of America (A11-14-19)

Mr. Oppermann shortened the USA report to their three highest priorities.

- (1) Working toward aligning National and International Standards. The USA is working hard to provide input to the revision and development of the OIML standards so that they would be acceptable within our market and culture, then to align the USA standards with the OIML standards.
- (2) The National Conference on Weights and Measures, an issuing authority for several types of devices, is looking at how and where they would be able to participate within the MAA that has been accepted within the OIML.
- (3) NIST has proposed changes to the Federal Fair Packaging and Labelling Act to allow consumer packages to be labelled only in SI units to facilitate trade. Our objective is to remove regulatory barriers of the SI system within the USA. Unfortunately, this will require an act of Congress because we have a voluntary conversion system.

14.16 Vietnam (A11-14-20)

Mr. Long reviewed several items that have been completed by Vietnam this year. The items were as follows.

- (1) Completing the decision draft of the Government on functions, tasks and organization structure of STAMEQ.
- (2) The Master Plan on Development of the National Metrology Standards for the period of 2004-2010 was approved.
- (3) Regulatory documents on metrology related to fuel dispensers, dynamic viscosity meters, speed guns, taximeters, etc. have been completed.
- (4) Building and deploying a program on motorcycles and their accessories for quality management.
- (5) Vietnam formally became a full Member of the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) and a Cooperating Member of the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM). Also, Vietnam completed all local procedures to join BIPM- MRA during the year.
- (6) Strengthened the STAMEQ organization based on the decision by the Prime Minister on functions, tasks and organization structures of STAMEQ.
- (7) Hosted two important events funded by the Japanese Government, a training course on the traceability of rice moisture meters and a seminar on non-contacting body thermometers.
- (8) Conducted type approval for measuring devices that are imported (16 new types) or locally produced (19 new types).
- (9) Recognized the verification capability for three more organizations and authorized the verification for ten more organizations.
- (10) Moved the STAMEQ's head office; implemented key lab projects, projects of building and applying quality management system of the State administrative bodies; and strengthened activities of information propagation and international cooperation.

14.17 Lao PDR (A11-14-24)

Mr. Phimvongsa expressed his thanks to the APLMF for providing an opportunity to participate in the meeting. He reported the current situation and development in the field of legal metrology in Lao PDR.

15. Needs of Member Economies

Mr. Chen Soo Fatt said that Malaysia was in need of training courses in (a) Pattern Approval and Verification of CNG dispenser systems, (b) Pattern Approval and Verification of domestic water meters, (c) Pattern Approval and Verification of Electricity meters. Training for (c) will be held in Vietnam next year.

Mr. Chen said he was pleased to learn that a possibility existed for a training course on Pattern Approval and Verification of CNG dispenser systems in the future.

Mr. Koban said that he was also pleased to hear about the possible training for CNG dispensers. He also asked whether the APLMF could extend the training to include hydrogen dispensers because there was a

project on hydrogen dispensers in Singapore.

Ms. Erni said that Indonesia needed a training course on high-capacity flow meters, and if possible the method of verification.

16. Other Business

There was no other business presented in the meeting.

17. Future Meetings

Mr. Abdullah Nawawi announced that the Malaysian Government has agreed to host the APLMF 12th Meeting. The proposed dates for the meeting would be 22 to 25 November 2005. Mr. Abdullah Nawawi hoped that all member economies would attend the meeting. He expressed his welcome to the APLMF members for the 12th Meeting next year. A short visual presentation on Malaysia was shown to delegates of the meeting.

18. Closing Addresses

18.1 Closing Address by Mr. Henry Oppermann

Legal Metrology is a vital part of the national infrastructure as well as international trade. We have certainly seen how industries respond to the issues of global manufacturing and to global marketing to increase their efficiency and competitiveness. This is something that we have to look at in the areas of legal metrology as well. We have to consider how we can be more effective in both a regional and a global approach to addressing regulatory oversight that is involved with legal metrology. We want to promote fair and effective legal metrology activities that will benefit both consumers and industries because a strong legal metrology system is certainly a benefit to both. I hope that this meeting has contributed to these objectives. I hope that you have enjoyed your visit to the USA, and will continue to do so until you depart for your homeland. Have a very safe trip home.

18.2 Closing Address by Dr. Akira Ooiwa

This meeting has finished just on time under the excellent Chairmanship of Mr. Henry Oppermann. Thank you for your cooperation. This was really the first year that the APLMF actively started the training courses. Now we are finding a new task, we will make a new direction for the APLMF. We should contribute to the world trade activities. Thank you very much, and I hope that we will continue on with the next actions. I believe that we will make progress.