**ACTIVITY REPORT FOR TRAINING COURSE ON**

**PREPACKAGED GOODS**

**Dates:** 10-13 April 2018

**Venue:** Nanning Hotel, Guangxi, PR China

**Host:** Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) China & OIML Pilot Training Centre

**Trainers:** Mr Phil SORRELL - MBIE New Zealand

Mr Davis WHITE - MBIE, New Zealand

Dr Hans-Peter VATERLAUS - Switzerland

1. **Objective of the Training**

The training was primarily focused on the practical application of AQS through the presentation of the International Organisation of Legal Metrology’s (OIML) international requirements in both classroom style learning and through practical exercises. It covered OIML International Recommendations R79 *Labelling requirements for prepackages* and R87 *Quantity of product in prepackages.* In addition it provided valuable insights into ‘best practice’ in this area of legal metrology, including guidance on system requirements for a certification system for prepackages. The training included conducting a reference test, issues to be considered when conducting a reference test, good regulatory practice, practical exercises and an onsite demonstration.

This training provided participants with the skills and knowledge to:

* Understand and apply the recommendations of OIML R 87 and R79
* Inspect prepackaged goods using Internationally accepted Average Quality System methodology
* Determine if their economy’s current inspection systems meet OIML requirements
* Develop an action plan to implement OIML recommendations.

The intent of this training was to help improve and harmonise metrology capability in the Asia-Pacific region and facilitate trade development through the removal of technical barriers and the application of consistent regulatory practice.

1. **Target Group**

This program was designed for participants who are responsible for managing or implementing an insoection regieme for prepackaged goods. In addition to some training experience, all participants are expected to have:

* Practical experience in the area of prepackaged goods
* Responsibility for implementating of metrological control of prepackaged goods
* Ability to train others within own economy as well as within the framework of future APLMF courses
* Experience as an inspector

1. **Highlights/ Lessons Learned**

The objectives of the train were partially met: the basic theory was covered but participant number and time limitations restricted what could be delivered and reduced the practical exercises. There were a number of participants included that did not meet the target group criteria. The acceptance of participants was not managed by the Coordination Committee within the MEDEA project as the course was presented in partnership with the OIML Pilot Training Centre. In future, it would be advisable to ensure there is overall agreement regarding the target group and the numbers of participants attending to ensure the objectives can be achieved. Then it is essential to vet the applicants to ensure they fit the target group criteria. The program agenda needs to be worked out with the trainers and then adhered to so there is sufficient time to complete the course material within the time available.

42 people from 17 economies attended this course and of these 22 responded to the activity survey. This is quite low return as generally for MEDEA programs we get 100% feedback. Those who responded provided the following feedback:

* Logistics - 85% of respondents rated these as good or excellent;
* Quality of training materials – 10% satisfactory, 45% good and 45% excellent;
* Relevance of topics - 10% satisfactory, 45% good and 45% excellent;
* Competence of trainers – 60% good, 36% excellent;
* Clarity of lectures - 72% good, 18% excellent
* Clarity of slides – 60% good, 27% excellent
* Clarity of practical sessions – 23% satisfactory, 36% good, 36% excellent

There was a high degree of agreement that the activities were relevant, the group discussions assisted a better understanding of the topic and group size facilitated discussion and sharing. Participants said the practical exercises to apply the knowledge gained and group discussions with the participants and trainers were the highlights of the training.

1. **Next Steps/ Follow-up**

Participants agreed to complete their action plans and to report to their Directors and to send a report to the Secretariat within 6 months. Annex 4 contains a list of action plans. Most people agreed they would be improving their procedures and would be training others or delivering awareness raising programs when they return to their economies.

**Annex 1: Workshop Program**

**Training Course on Pre-packaged Goods**10-13 April 2018, Nanning, PR China

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| **Tuesday 10 April** Venue: Nanning, PR China | | |
| **Time** | **Details** | **Presenter** |
| 08:30 – 09:00 | Registration |  |
| 09:00 – 09:40 | Welcoming address from the host economy  Welcoming address from BIML  Welcoming address from the Local Government  Opening ceremony  Group photo taking | Host |
| 09:40 – 10:00 | Introduction | Host |
| 10:00 – 10:15 | Opening ceremony | Host |
| 10:15 – 10.45 | ***Coffee Break*** |  |
| 11:30–12:30 | Overview of the course  Summary of the systems used by participating economies to control prepackages products (also refered to as pre-packaged goods).Review OIML R79 - Labelling requirements for prepackaged products | Trainers  and a participant from each economy as required |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | ***Lunch break*** |  |
| 13:30 – 15:30 | Review OIML R79 - Labelling requirements for prepackaged goods   * Scope * Terminology * Metrological requirements for a prepackage * Group exercise | Trainers |
| 15:30 – 16:00 | ***Coffee break*** |  |
| 16:30 – 17:15 | Continued - Review OIML R79 - Labelling requirements for prepackaged goods.  Summary of days training and review exercise. | Trainers |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Dinner |  |

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| **Wednesday 11 April** Venue: Nanning, PR China | | |
| **Time** | **Details** | **Presenter** |
| 9:00 – 10:30 | The metrological requirements for prepackage goods as detailed in OIML R87. This section will include:   * Terminology * Three packers rules * Random Sampling techniques - a Statistical Based Method * Determining Tare * Required equipment * Traceability * Data capture manually and using electronic devises * Completing reference tests for goods packed by weight * Completing reference tests for goods packed by volume * Group exercises | Trainers |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | ***Coffee Break*** |  |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | Continued - OIML R87 | Trainers |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | ***Lunch*** |  |
| 13:30 – 15:30 | OIML Certificaiton System for Pre-Packages:  Guidance for defining the system requirements of a Certificaiton system | Dr Hans-Peter Vaterlous |
| 15:30 – 16:00 | ***Coffee Break*** |  |
| 16:00 – 16:30 | Continued - OIML Certificaiton System for Pre-Packages | Dr Hans-Peter Vaterlous |
| 16:30 – 17:30 | Continued - OIML R87  Summary of days training and review exercise. Participants to identify key points to implement as part of their Action Plan. | Trainers |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Dinner |  |

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| **Thursday 12 April** Venue: Nanning, PR China / Site Visit | | |
| **Time** | **Details** | **Presenter** |
| 9:00 – 10:30 | Continued - OIML R87 | Trainers |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | ***Coffee Break*** |  |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | Continued - OIML R87 | Trainers |
| 12:30 – 14:00 | ***Lunch*** |  |
| 14:00 – 15:30 | Site visit: (To be confirmed) – visit to local pre-package production factory to demonstrate how inspection activities are undertaken in practice. | Trainers |
| 15:30 – 16:00 | ***Coffee Break*** |  |
| 16:00 – 17:00 | Site visit - Review of site visit | Trainers |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Dinner |  |
| **Friday 13 April** Venue: Nanning, PR China | | |
| **Time** | **Details** | **Presenter** |
| 09:15 – 10:15 | Continued - OIML R87  Participants from each economy to present an overview of their Action Plans on how to implement the lessons learnt into their economy | Trainers |
| 10:15 – 11:00  11:00 – 12:30 | Closing Ceremony  Lab tour | Host |
| 12:30 – 14:00 | ***Lunch*** |  |
| 14:00 – 16:00 | ***City Tour*** | Host |
| 9:00 – 10:30 | Dinner |  |

**Annex 2: List of Participants**

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| Mr. Wangda Jamtsho | Bhutan | Bhutan Standards Bureau, Thimphu |
| Mrs. Pema Zangmo | Bhutan | Bhutan Standards Bureau, Thimphu |
| Mr. Aloneh Ame Phirinyane | Botswana | Botswana Bureau of Standards |
| Mr. Jeremiah Mokubung | Botswana | Botswana Bureau of Standards |
| Mr. Mauricio Santos Condessa | Brazil | Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Qualidade e Tecnologia (Inmetro) |
| Mr. Sophearath Ing | Cambodia | National Metrology Center of Cambodia |
| Mr. Sothea Noun | Cambodia | National Metrology Center of Cambodia |
| Mr. Alejandro Giraldo López | Colombia | Superintendence of Industry and Commerce (SIC) |
| Robert Bonde Christensen | Denmark | Danish Safety Technology Authority |
| Mr. Badri Nath Dixit | India | Indian Institute of Legal Metrology |
| Mr. Rajeshwar Kumar | India | Indian Institute of Legal Metrology |
| Mr. Ram Manohar Mishra | India | Indian Institute of Legal Metrology |
| Mr. Putri Kania Hasana | Indonesia | Directorate of Metrology |
| Mrs. Lita Annita Fajarani | Indonesia | Development Centre of Metrological Resources |
| Mr. Afshin Ohadie | Iran | ISIRI |
| Mr. Domas Vasiliauskas | Lithuania | Lithuanian Metrology Inspectorate |
| Mr. Thomas Senganimalunje | Malawi | Malawi Bureau of Standards |
| Mr. Peter J. Berinus Agang | Malaysia | Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism |
| Mr. Mohd Faizol Ruslee | Malaysia | NMIM, SIRIM Berhad |
| Ms. Enkhmaa Damdinsuren | Mongolia | MASM |
| Mrs. Cho Mar Lwin | Myanmar | Department of Research and Innovation |
| Mrs. Thinzar Tun | Myanmar | Department of Research and Innovation |
| Mr. Elvin Swartbooi | Namibia | Namibian Standards Institution |
| Mr. Abdul Waheed Memon | Pakistan | Pakistan Standards and Quality Authority (PSQCA) |
| Mr. Christopher Gabesoa | PNG | Independent Consumer and Competition Commission |
| Ms. Loreibelle Abian | Philippines | National Metrology Laboratory of the Philippines |
| Mr. Michael Jason Solis | Philippines | National Metrology Laboratory of the Philippines |
| Mr. Allan Vollmate Atu | Solomon Islands | Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration |
| Mr. Abner Maletswa | South Africa | National Regulator for Compulsory Specification |
| Mr. Zukile Goduka | South Africa | National Regulator for Compulsory Specification |
| Mr. Dadallage Dulith Asoka | Sri Lanka | MUSSD |
| Mr. Somikantha Devapriya Rubasinghe | Sri Lanka | MUSSD |
| Mr. Elfathe Ali | Sudan | Sudanese Standards & Metrology (SSMO) |
| Mr. Mahmoud Alshaiekh | Sudan | Sudanese Standards & Metrology (SSMO) |
| Ms. Aungkana Chittanuntana | Thailand | Ministry of Commerce |
| Mr. Thanakorn Ngernruengchai | Thailand | Ministry of Commerce |
| Mr. Hasan Hüseyin Mutlu | Turkey | DG for Metrology and Standardization |
| Mr. Murat Tasci | Turkey | DG for Metrology and Standardization |
| Mr. Dung Nguyen Manh | Vietnam | Vietnam Metrology Institute |
| Mr. Dan Nguyen Tien | Vietnam | STAMEQ |
| Mr. Shadreck Sampasa | Zambia | Zambia Metrology Agency |
| Mrs. Mwewa Kapotwe | Zambia | Zambia Metrology Agency |

**Annex 3 – Summary Economy Reports**

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| **Summary of Economy reports** | | | | | | |
| **MEDEA Project APLMF1: Training Course on Pre-packaged Goods** | | | | | | |
| **10-13 April 2018, Nanning, PR China** | | | | | | |
| **Economy** | **Legislation** | **Inspector or 3rd party** | **OIML R79** | **OIML R87** | **Problems** | **Other information** | |
| Bhutan | No, legal metrology act, under draft. Collaborate with the office of the consumer protection, MOEA | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Lack of legal metrology act, difficulties in coordinating among the agencies. | How to get the right quality of air, liquid and other ingredients in the pre-packaged commodities | |
| Botswana | No, legislation needs to be review. Currently the SADCMEL documents 1 and 4 are used for labeling and tolerances of prepackaged goods. Improvements needed to harmonize prepackaged inspections with international best practice. | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Botswana does not control exported products or have the facilities or the resources to check all imported pre-packaged products; our metrology system is still growing and funding is a challenge in administering a robust prepackage inspection programme. | N/A | |
| Brazil | yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | With regard to recommendation R87: 2016, we need to define how inspection should take place when there are indications of irregularity in small commercial establishments, as well as how we should proceed with respect to imported products. Regarding recommendation R79: 2015, we need to resolve how to ensure that the declaration of the nominal quantity can come on the principal display panel, since a good part of imported products do not have this characteristic. | Brazil is currently in a very important position on this issue in South America. As we are the only country belonging to Mercosur that I a member state of OIML, we must have leadership in the bloc so that OIML recommendations can be implemented in all countries. | |
| Colombia | No – Our regulation was issued in 2003 based on the older versions OIML R-79 and R-87, which make our standard outdated. Because of this, we decided to update our regulation to the latest version of OIML R-79 and R-87. | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Fully implemented | Our regulation is outdated, and our legal metrology personnel need to acquire knowledge and develop techniques necessary to verify more complex prepackaged products on the market. | It would add a great deal to this event, if we could have a basis to understand how to address legal metrology inspections of products that lose weight in a short period of time. Specially imported products with these characteristics. | |
| Denmark | Yes | 3rd party | Fully implemented | Fully Implemented | N/A | N/A | |
| Iran | No - ISIRI-NMCI is going to make programs on supervising and controlling the prepackaged goods in 2018-19 | Inspectors | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Unique reference national center | Common legislations | |
| DPR Korea | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Amendment of regulation for prepackaged goods according to OIML regulation | Application of OIML R 79 and 87 in each country | |
| Lithuania | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | The most of OIML recommendations are transposed into relevant legislation and are followed. For example, the recommendation on tolerable deficiency are used only for actual quantity from 5 g/ml 10000 g/ml, although OIML recommendation include quantities from 0 g/ml and above 10000g/ml. Exceptions are provided for in a separate procedure. | The definition of pure quantity of product. | |
| Malawi | No - The legislation and technical regulations are still under development as we are in a transition from the minimum quantity system to the average quantity system | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | **Training** of inspectors. Development of procedures for use during inspections. Development of technical specifications for equipment needed. Procurement of equipment for prepackaged goods inspection. | A special focus on PPG inspection in retail shops for meat and fish products | |
| Malaysia | No - In the process of drafting the pre-packaged goods regulation under the Trade Description Act 2011. | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Fully implemented | **Regulation** and training on the pre-packaged goods methods | N/A | |
| Malaysia | Yes | Other | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Lack of budget to buy equipment (to fulfill OIML recommendations) / most of the industry in Malaysia are using different method to determine prepackaged product. | N/A | |
| Mongolia | Yes | Inspectors + 3rd party | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Trainings are not enough | N/A | |
| Mongolia | Yes | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Fully implemented | I think in our country there is not enough training | I think it is necessary to pay attention to the placement of food products. | |
| Myanmar | No - At the moment, pre-packaged products are not well controlled and regulation for pre- packaged goods has not  been applied yet in our country. However we will implement to control of pre- packaged products in identifying, labelling and qualifying after promulgating law on metrology. | Inspectors (In our country, according to our metrology law, our department will be an authorized body to carry out  inspection of pre-packaged goods.) | Not implemented | Not implemented | N/A |  | |
| Namibia | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | 1. Capacity building for technical staff  2. Measuring equipment dedicated for inspections  3. Insufficient budget to carry out inspections covering the vast country |  | |
| Pakistan | Yes | 3rd party | Not implemented | Not implemented | Lack of awareness and accredited testing facilities |  | |
| PNG | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Outdated legislation prevents implementation of current best practice of pre-packaged goods |  | |
| Philippines | No- In the Philippines, there are existing legislations aimed to regulate prepackaged goods such as Republic Act (RA) 4109 that created the Bureau of Standards to provide standardization in the inspection of products and imports of the country and RA 3720 prescribing rules and regulation for the packaging and labelling of foods, drugs and cosmetics. However, some of the tolerances imposed by the regulatory bodies in the inspection of prepackaged products are not yet harmonized with the requirements of international documents such as those recommended by OIML. | X (According to RA 3720 Section 30, the Philippine Bureau of Customs (BOC) shall deliver samples of food, drugs, and cosmetics for import to the FDA for examination. In the event that the pre-packaged goods arrive at a port of entry other than Manila, the collection of such samples shall be the responsibility of the Regional Health Director having jurisdiction over the port of entry and such samples shall be forwarded to the FDA. For the importation of grains in the country, the National Food Authority (NFA) holds the responsibility of implementing the policies of inspection.) | Not implemented | Not implemented | • There may be resistance to change due to familiarity and use of the old method for a long time.  • Existing specifications facilities and equipment and number of personnel may not be adequate or enough for the adoption of OIML recommendations |  | |
| Solomon Islands | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Lack of appropriate equipment to fully implement the standards | The developed countries and donors must assist the developing countries to fully develop their standards.  Implement the Legal Metrology for the country under APLMF | |
| South Africa | Yes | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Fully implemented | N/A | N/A | |
| Sri Lanka | Yes | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Partially implemented | 1. Not updating with the guideline to determine the thicknesses of the materials  2. Lack of proper guidelines to determine the net contents of goods like soap.  3. Lack of proper guidelines to determine the volume like saturated liquids and form Compositions. | Evaluate the package Net content with the period of time. (For ex. Dhal, Rice ) | |
| Sudan | No - no dedicated section responsible of prepackaged activities. | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | knowledge gap; no adequate equipment; no adequate legislations; no dedicated section responsible of prepackaged activities | N/A | |
| Thailand | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | N/A | N/A | |
| Turkey | No - The legislation of prepackaged products whose nominal quantity is above 10 kg or 10 L has not been regulated yet. | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Lack of regulation for prepackaged products (PP) whose nominal quantity is above 10 kg or 10 L. and net quantity declared with length, unit, area; lack of implementation and test equipment for drained weights and frozen products | Net quantity control of aerosol dispensers | |
| Vietnam | Yes | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Prepackaged goods in Vietnam are divided into two groups, Group 1 and 2 products.  Group 1 goods are not subject to full compliance of prepackaged regulations, but  manufacturers and importers can apply voluntarily. Group 2 products are required to  comply with regulations. The challenge is to persuade the manufacturers and importers  of Group 1 prepackaged goods to understand the benefits of compliance with full  regulations of group 2 products. |  | |
| Zambia | No - A regulation has been submitted to our Ministry of Justice and is awaiting approval. However, we have been using our current Act which empowers us to inspect repackaged commodities although this provision is not adequate. | Inspectors | Partially implemented | Partially implemented | Quick approval and release of submitted regulations on prepackaged commodities |  | |
| Zambia | Lack of legal frame work to support prepackages inspection | Inspectors | Fully implemented | Fully implemented | Training of more Inspectors |  | |

**Annex 4 Summary of Action Plans**

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| **Summary of Action Plans** | |
| **MEDEA Project APLMF1: Training Course on Pre-packaged Goods** | |
| **10-13 April 2018, Nanning, PR China** | |
| **Economy** | **Action Plans** | |
| Bhutan | Share content of course with management, implement R79 & R87 | |
| Botswana | Review W&M act to ensure harmonisation with R79 & R87, involve stakeholders | |
| Brazil | Repeat training in own economy, work with other neighbouring economies | |
| Colombia | Course helped confirm the changes made already | |
| Denmark | Focus on labelling, change in legislation requires LMO to enforce R79 & R87 | |
| Iran | Will write processes and procedures to be used by LMO based on R79 & R87 | |
| Malawi | Implement R79 & R87 in own economy, personally gain knowledge and confidence to use | |
| Malaysia | Sampling method employed to be changed to align with R87 | |
| Mongolia | Disseminate the information to colleagues | |
| Myanmar | Develop sampling procedures based on R87 | |
| Namibia | Adopt R79 & R87 in legislation, spread message of R87 to stakeholders | |
| Pakistan | In-house stakeholders’ awareness training to reduce resistance to change | |
| Philippines | Disseminate information and knowledge gathered from the course, try to harmonise national legislation with R79 & R87 | |
| Solomon Islands | Implement R79 & R87, train officers, update work plan for officers | |
| South Africa | Provide training | |
| Sri Lanka | Update legislation, train other inspectors | |
| Sudan | Disseminate info to other LMO | |
| Turkey | Update legislation to be in line with R79 & R87 | |
| Vietnam | Disseminate info to LMO, work with stakeholders to | |
| Zambia | Improve inspection quality and abilities of officers, include R87 into new legislation changes, train other staff, focus on advising packers | |
| Cambodia | Focus on importers, apply R79 & R87 | |
| India | R79 & R87 already implemented | |
| Indonesia | R79 & R87 already implemented, revise legislation to include recent revision on R87 | |
| China |  | |
| New Zealand | Work with customs regarding imported goods | |

**Annex 5 Photographs**

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