Valuing the Benefits of Trade Measurement

Stephen O'Brien

Manager

Measurement and Product Safety Service



Presentation Overview

- The Trade Measurement System in New Zealand
- Describe the benefits this system provides to consumers, business and the Government
- Highlight outputs currently measured by the Measurement and Product Safety Service and discuss issues with this approach
- Describe a system we have implemented to measure some of the outcomes that we achieve: 'Cost to Consumer or Productivity Loss'
- Illustrate with **examples** of this system in use
 Ministry of Business,
 Innovation & Employmen

Measurement and Product Safety Service (MAPS)

- An operational unit within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- National responsibility for:
 - 1. Legal Metrology (Trade Measurement)
 - 2. Consumer Product Safety
 - 3. Fuel Quality Monitoring
- Responsible for key elements of Trade Measurement System
- System is consistent with OIML





Trade Measurement System



Benefits of Trade Measurement System

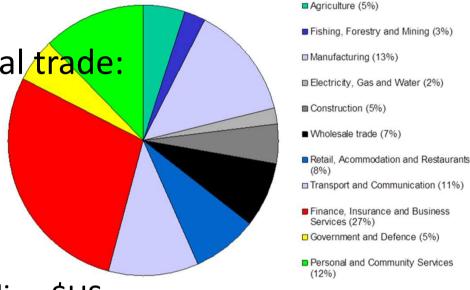
- A significant Government investment
- Need to clearly identify the benefits returned to ensure sustainable funding
- Benefits include;
 - Reducing disputes and transaction costs
 - Supporting trade
 - Improving stock control
 - Fair collection of government revenue
 - Reduction of technical barriers to trade



Benefits put into perspective

New Zealand

- Heavily relies on international trade:
 - Population of 4.5 million
 - GDP 162 billion \$US



Ministry of Business

Asia-Pacific Region:

2.9 billion people: GDP 39 trillion \$US.

Importance of trade cannot be underestimated

How to measure and value the trade measurement system that allows this trade to take place?

MAPSS Operational Outputs

Number of:

- Inspections of volume **measuring instruments**
- Inspections of weighing instruments
- Inspections of packaged goods
- Responses to complaints and enquiries
- Accredited Person compliance audits, systems audits and surveillance of work
- **Verification Reports** issued on Accredited Person's working standards
- Applications administered for type approval of weighing and measuring instruments

Tracking these **outputs** are useful but they do not measure the effectiveness or the true value of what we do – this requires a focus on measuring **outcomes**



Consumer Cost or Productivity Loss

- Developed to quantify outcomes in a systematic way
- Report effectiveness of enforcement and market surveillance activities
- Estimate economic benefit of intervention
- Detriment to consumers or business productivity losses
- Projecting the deficiency forward / looking at past production
- MAPSS guideline and prescribed spread sheets
- Information is not generally used for enforcement or prosecution purposes

Consumer Cost or Productivity Loss: Examples

- Cement manufacturer weighbridge error resulting in \$120,000 loss to company before next inspection
- South Auckland taro trader dishonest weighing practice resulting in \$48,000 consumer detriment per annum
- Frozen broccoli with excessive water resulting in \$25,000 consumer detriment per annum
- Savings to the bulk fuel industry from 0.14% improvement in accuracy of their metering systems equating to \$1,800,000 per annum

Consumer Cost or Productivity Loss

- 2009: MAPSS Officers found an estimated total of \$2,900,000 savings for consumers and business
- Figure varies each year but it represents a significant return for Government investment
- It is a **useful tool** for measuring the success and **valuing** the **benefits** of the trade measurement system
- Trade Measurement System provides significant benefits to consumers, business and the Government
- To measure and value these benefits is the challenge before us today as we look at 'Measuring the Measurers'

 Ministry of Business Innovation & Employ

Thank you for your attention Happy to answer any questions

