



Agenda Item 3:
Minutes of the 55th CIML Meeting

55th CIML Meeting

Online
20–22 October 2020

Draft Minutes



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**Fifty-fifth meeting of the
International Committee of Legal Metrology**

**Online
20–22 October 2020**



The International Committee of Legal Metrology was convened by its President, Dr Roman Schwartz, and met online from 20–22 October 2020.

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BIML note:

*The agenda items are transcribed in these minutes in the order of the agenda,
which is not necessarily the order in which they were discussed.*

**Fifty-fifth meeting of the
International Committee of Legal Metrology**

Online

20–22 October 2020

– DRAFT MINUTES –

Session 1 – Tuesday 20 October 2020

1 Opening remarks and roll call

The CIML President, Dr Roman Schwartz, welcomed delegates to the 55th CIML Meeting, noting that it was the first online CIML meeting ever. He remarked that his greeting could be “good morning”, “good afternoon”, or “good evening” depending on the region in which each delegate lived.

He observed that there had been two successful test runs in advance of this meeting, and was therefore confident that all registered participants would be able to follow the meeting without any significant technical problems.

He said that he was very pleased to announce that there was a record number of more than 240 registered participants, representing 89 countries and economies from all continents, and thanked them all for having accepted the invitation and for registering.

He observed that, although there were certainly many negative aspects, one of the advantages of the pandemic situation, during which everyone had become more and more used to video-based meetings, was that the CIML meeting could be opened up so that more interested colleagues could participate than would normally be possible for an in-person meeting. He therefore offered a warm welcome to the 52 CIML Members, 22 Corresponding Member Representatives, the representatives of 15 observer countries who were mainly from the Asia-Pacific and Caribbean regions, the representatives from three Organisations in Liaison, and, last but not least, Honorary Members and other distinguished guests.

He then thanked the BIML Director, Mr Anthony Donnellan, and his team, for their outstanding commitment and excellent preparation of this first online CIML meeting. He also thanked the two Vice-Presidents, Dr Charles Ehrlich and Dr Bob Joseph Mathew, and again the BIML Director and his team for their active participation in the many video-conferences which had been held to advance OIML work despite the COVID-19 situation and to prepare the online CIML meeting.

Dr Schwartz thanked those CIML Members who had participated in the various surveys that had been circulated since March 2020 and which had helped in identifying how to handle the new situation. He remarked that he was glad that a clear majority of CIML Members indicated that they were in favour of holding online meetings, including online voting, as long as the technology used was reliable and secure.

In the last survey which had been conducted, a clear majority had been in favour of using Zoom as the platform for the online CIML meeting, and this had been selected due to the fact that it offers the possibility of simultaneous interpretation. Dr Schwartz therefore also warmly welcomed the interpreters, Mr Marc Potentier and Mr Garry Hutton, who many delegates would know from previous CIML meetings.

Dr Schwartz then moved on to the roll call, which he said would not be conducted in the normal way, as there would be no voting at this meeting. The purpose of this roll call was twofold: besides a quick

check of the attendance, its main purpose was to check the interaction between the online participants and the BIML who were hosting this meeting, and located in Paris.

He then wished everyone a successful CIML meeting, and handed over to BIML Assistant Director Mr Ian Dunmill, to conduct the roll call and explain other technical matters, such as the meeting protocol.

Mr Dunmill began by asking delegates to keep their microphones muted unless they had been given the floor, and to limit the use of the Zoom “chat” function to technical questions. He also asked that delegates give their names and countries when asked to speak, as this would help in the production of the minutes of the meeting. He then explained how to use the Zoom “raise hand” feature, and asked all heads of delegation to “raise their hands” so that the BIML could identify those Member States participating in the meeting. The following Member States were identified as being present at this point in the meeting:

Albania, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill for conducting the roll call, which had confirmed that this aspect of the communication between delegates and the BIML worked well. He reminded delegates that the full list of participants was available on the OIML website and asked Mr Dunmill to continue with agenda item 2.

2 Meeting protocol and conditions for voting

2.1 Meeting protocol

Mr Dunmill began by saying that he would first repeat the information he had given during the test runs which had been held prior to this online CIML meeting, since some delegates may not have taken part in either or both of these events.

He gave a detailed presentation of where to find the meeting documents and Zoom guides, some general guidance on how to use Zoom to take part in the meeting, how to request the floor, and how to use the interpretation function.

2.2 Application of conditions for CIML voting

Mr Dunmill moved directly on to explain that more detail on this item had already been made available in Addendum 2.2 which could be downloaded from the OIML website.

Mr Dunmill then reiterated that although a roll call had been taken earlier, no voting would take place during this online CIML meeting, and that it was currently impossible to say whether or when future CIML meetings would need to be held online. He pointed out that the OIML needed to be able to take decisions to enable it to continue to act effectively. He explained that the rules for decisions of the CIML were covered by Article XVII of the OIML Convention, which of course, having been written in 1955, had not foreseen online meetings. It covered the conditions to be applied for two types of decisions:

- those taken during a traditional physical meeting, which he would call “in-meeting” conditions; and
- those taken between meetings of the Committee, which he would call “by correspondence” conditions.

He pointed out to delegates that the “by correspondence” conditions had strictly meant decisions taken by posting voting slips to Members which they had to complete and return to the BIML.

Mr Dunmill then reminded delegates of the text of Article XVII of the Convention which applied to each of these decisions:

“In-meeting” decisions

Decisions shall be valid only if the number of those present and represented be at least three-quarters of the number of persons designated as Members of the Committee and should they be supported by a minimum of four-fifths of the votes cast. The number of votes cast shall be at least four-fifths of the number of those present and represented at the session.

Abstentions, blank and null votes shall not be considered as votes cast.

“By correspondence” conditions

Between sessions, and in certain special cases, the Committee may consult by correspondence.

Resolutions adopted in this way shall only be valid if all Members of the Committee shall have been called upon to give their opinions and if the resolutions shall have been approved unanimously by all those voting, on condition that the number of votes cast be at least two-thirds of the number of designated Members.

Abstentions, blank and null votes shall not be considered as votes cast. Failure to reply within the time-limit specified by the President shall be considered as an abstention.

Mr Dunmill then explained that many resolutions needed to be passed during a CIML meeting. This made the use of the “in correspondence” conditions very difficult because historically there was a poor level of response to online CIML voting and also because of the fact that just one negative vote could cause a resolution to fail.

In order to explain why it was felt that the “by correspondence” conditions were inappropriate for online CIML meetings, he pointed out that during an online meeting all items can be explained in detail and fully discussed, and all points of view could be heard by all participants. He said that the wording of resolutions could also be agreed, and then the decisions on those resolutions could be made using secure online voting after the meeting itself.

He explained that it was therefore proposed that the “in-meeting” conditions should be applied to decisions on resolutions which had been discussed at an online CIML meeting. To allow this, the CIML would have to approve a single resolution using the existing “by correspondence” conditions, immediately after this online CIML meeting. It was proposed that voting on this resolution should have a two-week deadline.

Mr Dunmill then also explained that the BIML had developed a secure voting tool for the subsequent voting which would be required on the rest of the individual resolutions using the “in-meeting” conditions. The use of this tool would also require CIML approval, and this would also need to be done using the existing “by correspondence” conditions. It was proposed that voting on this resolution should also have a two-week deadline. He highlighted to delegates that it had been decided to develop an in-house tool for voting on CIML resolutions due to concerns over the security of third-party solutions.

Voting on these two initial resolutions would take place in parallel, and if they were approved, all the remaining resolutions would then be made available for CIML approval. There would be a separate vote on each resolution, where the full text would be displayed and Members would be able to vote “yes”, “no”, or “abstain” to each one. It was again proposed that voting on all these remaining resolutions should have a two-week deadline.

Mr Dunmill then summarised the information he had just provided using a graphical presentation to better illustrate the timing of the voting he had described.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill for his presentation, which had been at this point of the agenda so that CIML Members had time to consider the information, which he felt was very important for the Organisation. He explained that the text of the resolutions mentioned would be shown again under item

15 of the agenda, when a total of 90 minutes had been allocated in order to agree the text of all the resolutions. He reminded delegates that the “by correspondence” conditions meant that since the OIML had 61 Member States, there needed to be 41 “yes” votes and not one “no” vote. This was a very strict condition, but it was very important that the OIML had a way to approve items discussed at online meetings.

3 Adoption of the agenda

For the record, Dr Schwartz stated that items 1 and 2 had been renamed as follows:

- 1 Opening remarks and roll call
- 2 Meeting protocol and conditions for voting

He then asked if everyone could agree with the proposed draft agenda. Seeing no objections, he announced that the agenda, including the two minor changes to items 1 and 2, was adopted.

Dr Schwartz then described the planned timing of the meeting:

- the first session should deal with agenda items 1 to 7;
- for second session (on the next day) would deal with the three pillars of the Organisation’s work: technical work, the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) and Countries and Economies with Emerging metrology Systems (CEEMS) activities under agenda items 8 to 11; and
- the final session on Thursday would cover agenda items 12 to 16.

Ms Soad Bouaziz (Tunisia) commented that she was in favour of the agenda. Dr Schwartz thanked her for her support and then stated that although a draft resolution had been proposed in the Working Document, he felt that this was not necessary for an online meeting, and proposed that it was deleted.

4 Minutes of the 54th CIML Meeting

Dr Schwartz explained that the draft minutes of the 54th CIML Meeting had been provided in Addendum 4. He thanked the BIML for finalising these very comprehensive minutes and asked whether there were any questions or comments on them.

A delegate from Kazakhstan stated that they were in favour of the minutes. Dr Schwartz thanked them and then read the proposed resolution:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/3

The Committee,

Approves the minutes of the 54th CIML Meeting.

5 Report by the CIML President

Dr Schwartz gave the following report on the past year’s activities:

Dear colleagues,

Once more a warm welcome to our first online CIML meeting!

The Presidential Council, the BIML Director and I felt that it is important to hold an online meeting in order to show the progress in our work and that business continuity is being guaranteed despite the difficult and challenging situation we are all facing.

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly disturbed our plans; we can even say it has disrupted our normal life and work processes, and it will certainly continue to do so for quite some time!

Innumerable meetings, including many OIML meetings, had to be cancelled or postponed due to travel restrictions, including, unfortunately, the 16th OIML Conference.

I very much hope that we shall be able to hold the CIML meeting and Conference as in-person meetings next year in the P.R. China.

In these challenging times it is important that we use videoconferencing and other online facilities to stay in touch and continue with our work.

I am grateful that the responses to our enquiry in March 2020 showed that a clear majority of CIML Members support online meetings and also online voting, subject of course to the proper functioning and security of the technology used.

Maybe these difficult and challenging times can teach us how to carry out our work even more effectively with less travelling in the future.

I would like to thank the BIML staff, Presidential Council members, Project Group conveners, OIML-CS Management Committee members, CEEMS Advisory Group members and many other colleagues for having successfully managed to continue our work in the field of legal metrology, to make significant progress, and to complete a number of new or revised OIML publications since we last met in Bratislava.

I refer you to the comprehensive report the BIML Director is going to provide under agenda item 6.

In my report I will be concentrating on the strategic matters, including the discussions held at the several Presidential Council meetings we have had since Bratislava.

As usual, let me first report on the changes in membership of our Committee and welcome the new CIML Members.

I am pleased to welcome the following new CIML Members:

Mr Periceles José Vieira Vianna	Brazil
Mr Bernard van Maris	France
Mrs Ourania Panou-Diamanti	Greece
Mr Ahad Mohammadi Livari	Iran
Dr Toshiyuki Takatsuji	Japan
Mr Razvan Cristian Zaharia	Romania
Mr Tomáš Peták	Slovakia
Mr Mehmet Bozdemir	Turkey
Mr Will Creswell	United Kingdom

Fortunately, we have not lost any Member States since the last CIML meeting, and we hope that this situation will continue.

I am also pleased to welcome Mali as a new Corresponding Member, and Benin has been reintegrated as a Corresponding Member.

Again, I am pleased to report that no Corresponding Member has been delisted over the past year.

The Presidential Council met on 10–11 March 2020 (already in the format of a hybrid meeting), and on 17 June 2020 (as an online meeting). In addition, the Presidency, the BIML Director and the BIML Assistant Directors met several times online to discuss the current situation and take the necessary decisions.

As regards Presidential Council membership, the meeting in June was the last meeting for Mrs Corinne Lagauterie and for Dr Yukinobu Miki. I would like to again express my sincere thanks for their excellent support and contributions not only on the Presidential Council, but also in support of legal metrology worldwide.

Before I address the various items discussed by the Presidential Council and the Presidency, let me briefly mention the fact that we have taken care of all the actions arising from the 54th CIML Meeting, so I am pleased to state that all these actions have either been completed or otherwise included on the agenda of this year's meeting.

The financial situation and the preparation of the budget for the period 2021–2024 were the focus at the beginning of this year. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this has all been delayed and it is intended to present a budget proposal for the period 2022–2025 at the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference in 2021. The OIML Convention allows the current budget period to be extended by up to two years, which means that the voted budget for 2020 can also be used for 2021.

I certainly do not want to start a discussion on the next budget period here at this online meeting, but I would like to mention already now that our Organisation will have to solve two major challenges in order to remain financially sound in the long term.

Firstly, looking at the income of the Organisation, this is almost one hundred percent determined by the membership fees, and therefore very much depends on the payment practice of the Member States and Corresponding Members.

Although the OIML Convention is clear in saying that the membership fees have to be paid at the beginning of each year, late payment or even non-payment of membership fees are increasingly becoming a problem for our Organisation. The COVID-19 pandemic potentially makes this situation even worse. In addition, the membership fees have not been increased in the last ten years.

Secondly, looking at the expenses of the Organisation, these have steadily increased over the past years and will, within the given timeframe, continue to increase, especially the staff expenses.

A number of saving measures have already been put in place, but further savings will become harder to implement, at least not without losing the freedom to support strategically important activities of the Organisation.

As a consequence, I asked CIML Past President Mr Alan Johnston, and CIML Second Vice-President Dr Bob Joseph Mathew, to undertake, in close cooperation with the BIML Director, a review of the BIML salary costs over the last ten years and to make recommendations for the future.

The full report on the internal review of BIML salary costs and the recommendations is provided in Addendum 5b. I would like to summarise the most important findings and recommendations as follows:

- an annual review or audit of salaries, and other operational expenses, should be undertaken by the CIML President, with support of an audit committee made up by two experienced representatives from Member States;
- a policy on the operating reserve should be developed;
- it should be considered to hire an outside firm to conduct a benchmark study of BIML salaries, similar to the current study being conducted by the BIPM;
- in the short term, the wording in Annex 2 on salaries in OIML B 7 *BIML Staff regulations* should be updated to identify the source of the indexes used to calculate BIML salaries;

- a review of the contractual arrangement with the current external auditor should be undertaken; the contract with the current external auditor expires in two years.

The recommendations have been set out in a separate Draft Resolution which I recommend for CIML approval after this online meeting. I would like to thank Mr Alan Johnston and Dr Bobjoseph Mathew for their excellent review, and the BIML staff for their cooperation and support during the review.

Concerning the technical work, as will be elaborated by the Director in his report, this year has been a positive year for the Organisation's technical work.

Despite the disruption caused by COVID-19, seven Final Draft Publications have been submitted for consideration by the CIML, among which is the important revision of D 1 *National metrology systems – Developing the institutional and legislative framework*.

I would like to thank all the Project Groups, conveners, and also the responsible BIML staff members for their hard work and enthusiasm to finalise so many key new or revised publications.

As regards the voting on this year's Final Draft Publications the Presidency, in agreement with the Bureau, has decided to wait until the result of the vote on the general procedure for online CIML meetings as proposed in Addendum 2.2, and discussed already under agenda item 2.2.

I very much hope that the proposed general procedure for online CIML meetings, including appropriate online voting conditions and online voting tools, will be approved soon after the CIML meeting, so that all these important new or revised OIML Recommendations and Documents can be published without too much delay.

I am grateful that the BIML continues to support the technical work proactively and systematically, with a focus on the high priority publications through the application of the new periodic review procedure approved by the CIML in 2019.

At the Presidential Council meeting in March 2020 the status of high priority publications and projects was reviewed. Updated lists will be presented by Mr Ian Dunmill under agenda item 8.2. As regards the re-approval of TC/SC secretariats and PG conveners, it was agreed that the BIML should progress this in accordance with the requirements in OIML B 6 *Directives for OIML technical work*, with the focus on the high priority projects.

Concerning convener training, all such plans are currently on hold. It was agreed that future training activities, if at all possible under the given circumstances, should focus on small-scale activities, associated with other meetings. The training material should be reviewed to see if an e-Learning package can be developed. The BIML is charged to explore the development of an e-Learning package for convener training using the existing training materials.

Coming to the OIML-CS activities, with 37 measuring instrument categories in Scheme A on 1 January 2021, with 12 OIML Issuing Authorities, 32 Utilizers and Associates, and 540 OIML-CS certificates issued since the launch of the OIML-CS on 1 January 2018, I think it is justified to state that the OIML-CS has really had a good start and that it has performed well up to now.

Further to the announcement by Mr Cock Oosterman at last CIML meeting that he was stepping down from the role of OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) Chairperson at the end of October 2019, Mr Bill Loizides (Australia), as the MC Deputy Chairperson, has fulfilled the role of MC Acting Chairperson. and I would like to thank him and the other responsible persons, especially Mr Paul Dixon as the BIML Assistant Director and Executive Secretary of the MC, and also Dr Harry Stolz as the Review Committee Chairperson, for successfully managing the extremely difficult situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to make even good progress with the OIML-CS.

For instance, three very successful online MC meetings, with excellent participation from MC members, were held in May, June and July this year. These online meetings ensured continuity of work and progression of activities that are essential to the smooth running of the OIML-CS.

Among the key topics and decisions taken by the MC is certainly the selection of a new OIML-CS MC Chairperson and the re-appointment of the OIML-CS MC Deputy Chairperson, which will be dealt with under agenda item 9.

Now a look at the CEEMS activities, and a highlight of this year's activities is certainly the finalisation of the important and significant revision of D 1 *National metrology systems – Developing the institutional and legislative framework*.

I congratulate and thank the responsible drafting team, especially the CEEMS AG Chairperson and Past CIML President, Mr Peter Mason, the CEEMS AG Deputy Chairperson, Dr Peter Ulbig, the Honorary Member and Past CIML President, Prof. Manfred Kochsiek, and the BIML team on accomplishing this.

It is obvious that the work plan and current activities of the CEEMS AG have been significantly impacted by the travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, good progress could be made in several work areas, as we were informed at the first online CEEMS AG meeting that took place on 6 October 2020, on which Mr Peter Mason will report under agenda item 10. A major discussion point was the future of capacity-building and other CEEMS activities in a post-COVID world.

I would like to express my thanks to all those who have continued to ensure the success of our CEEMS activities in these difficult times. In particular I would also like to mention and thank Mr Ian Dunmill, Dr Peter Ulbig and Dr Bobjoseph Mathew, who have taken care of the outcome of our e-Learning seminar last year in Bratislava.

Let me also mention here that Mr Guo Su returned to P.R. China in April 2020, and I would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to him for his work at the BIML and for his continued support of CEEMS activities.

Let me now take a look at the international cooperation. Despite the travel restrictions, good progress could be made in several areas of our international cooperation, as will be reported under agenda item 11.

Here, I want to mention the highly successful World Metrology Day 2020, which surprisingly surpassed expectations. The theme was “Measurements for global trade”, and it was again organised by the BIML in close cooperation with the BIPM.

I also want to mention the successful first online RLMO Round Table meeting about two weeks ago, and I would like to thank the CIML First Vice-President, Dr Charles Ehrlich, for having taken over the chair from the Past CIML Vice-President, Dr Yukinobu Miki. I look forward to his summary report under agenda item 11.

I shall now focus on the cooperation with the BIPM.

At its last meeting in Bratislava, the CIML clearly supported a Joint Task Group to explore opportunities for a possible closer cooperation between the OIML and the BIPM. Following the respective CIML Resolution 2019/12, a couple of personal and online meetings and activities took place, which are summarised in the *Report on the preliminary actions of the Joint Task Group* that is provided as Addendum 5c.

Let me present the most important points of that report as follows.

- An informal meeting was held between Dr Wynand Louw (CIPM President), Dr Martin Milton (BIPM Director), Mr Andy Henson (Director, International Liaison & Communication Department, BIPM), Mr Anthony Donnellan and myself at the BIML on 4 February 2020.
- The CIPM nominated Dr Philippe Richard, President of the Consultative Committee on Mass and Related Quantities, to commence with initial considerations and proposals together with myself as the representative and President of the CIML.

I do not want to go into the details here and refer you to Addendum 5c.

The important next steps are the approval of the Draft Terms of Reference for that Joint Task Group, as proposed in the Annex to Addendum 5c, and the appointment of representatives, where I would like to suggest the First Vice-President, Dr Charles Ehrlich, and the BIML Director, Mr Anthony Donnellan, besides myself. I kindly ask you to support the respective Draft Resolution that is proposed to the CIML in the Working Document under agenda item 5.

Following the approval of the Terms of Reference (after the CIML meeting) the next steps will be to hold an initial (online) meeting of the JTG in November 2020 in order to review the feedback from the CIML and CIPM meetings, to prioritise the work, and to draw up an action plan for 2021 including the presentation of the JTG's proposals to the OIML Conference in 2021 and to the CGPM, the General Conference of the Metre Convention, in 2022. I can report that the CIPM, at its meeting last week, already approved the proposed Terms of Reference, and I very much hope that the CIML will approve them too.

Let me now touch on the communication strategy, and I would like to mention that at the PC meeting in March 2020 a stakeholder mapping exercise was also discussed, which was conducted by Second Vice-President, Dr Bob Joseph Mathew and the BIML team. In particular, the communication needs for the Organisation towards its various stakeholders were identified. Without going into the details here I would like to mention that the intention is to develop a stakeholder strategy based on the initial document.

I would now like to mention the OIML Bulletin, and I think you will all remember the presentation by Mr Chris Pulham at the 54th CIML Meeting in Bratislava, and CIML Resolution no 2019/30 taken there. Following this resolution, it is the intention to target the Bulletin at relevant and interesting key topics, and thus make it an attractive journal for the legal metrology community worldwide, and also a good figurehead of our Organisation.

In order to identify key topics of high interest and responsible “Mentors” (persons who take care of key topics, but who do not necessarily author the articles themselves) for future editions of the Bulletin, I have proposed that the BIML prepares, and makes publicly available on the OIML website, a plan for the upcoming eight to ten editions of the Bulletin. The table is provided in Addendum 8.3, and can also be found in a new section “Future editions” that the BIML has implemented in the publications section of the OIML website.

In the spirit of our Convention I again strongly encourage all CIML Members and Corresponding Members to support the OIML Bulletin, to share their legal metrology experiences with the legal metrology community worldwide, and to take responsibility either as a “Mentor” for one of the next editions of the Bulletin, or by promoting it at, for example, TC/SC/PG meetings, RLMO meetings, CEEMS AG meetings, and other opportunities. This will be discussed again under agenda item 8.3.

Coming towards the end of my report, I would like to address the work of the Bureau in a few words.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the past six months have been challenging for all of the BIML staff. However, they have successfully and very quickly been able to adapt to the adverse circumstances and have adopted a mix of home-working and attendance at the Bureau in order to ensure OIML services to the legal metrology community remain intact and at the level expected. I think you will all agree that this adaptation has been extremely well handled by all the staff, and I wish to express my sincere thanks to the whole BIML team for stepping up and ensuring such a high level of performance over these difficult times. The BIML Director will certainly provide more details in his report.

For the next to last item, on “other topics”, again I would like to say some words about the application of conditions for CIML voting during online CIML meetings.

As I said already under agenda item 2.2, we have to apply the existing “by correspondence” rules to approve the proposed new rules for online decision taking and online voting after this

online CIML meeting. The existing “by correspondence” rules are extremely stringent. As I said, they require 41 “yes” votes, and no negative votes for a resolution to be approved. Therefore, I kindly ask you to support both proposals as outlined in Addendum 2.2, in order for our Organisation to be able to continue to conduct business as smoothly as possible.

No approval would mean a significant delay in the publication of the seven Final Draft Recommendations and Documents, including D 1, and also in the appointment of the new OIML-CS MC Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

Finally, a word on digital transformation in legal metrology.

During the last six months the COVID-19 situation has forced many of us to work remotely as much as possible. I am convinced that the OIML, jointly with the BIPM, must support the worldwide digitalisation process, especially with regard to key metrological processes such as conformity assessment, testing, calibration, verification and inspection.

The *Digital Transformation in Legal Metrology Workshop* that was initially planned for May 2020 unfortunately had to be postponed; let’s keep our fingers crossed that it can take place as planned on 5–6 May 2021.

We were certainly not expecting such resounding evidence that this subject needs to be addressed so urgently. But I consider the current situation, and the respective steps we have taken, as the concrete proof that our Organisation is thinking, planning, and acting along the right lines.

And finally, let us all continue to keep a clear head and remain confident in these challenging times. I wish us all a very productive and fruitful online CIML meeting and I very much hope that next year we will be able to meet again in person, in P.R. China.

Thank you!

Dr Schwartz indicated that he was happy to take any questions or comments if they were any.

Mr Qin Yizhi (P.R. China) thanked Dr Schwartz for his very clear and excellent President’s report. He said that they fully agreed with his report and appreciated the effective work of the President over the past year, despite the COVID-19 situation. He continued that the changes to the International System of Units (SI) and smart metering instruments would have a great impact on metrology, and China suggested that the OIML and the BIPM should strengthen their cooperation to jointly meet the challenge of the digital transformation in metrology.

Dr Schwartz replied that he very much appreciated the support indicated by Mr Qin and thanked him for his comments. There being no more questions or comments, Dr Schwartz suggested that a short five minute comfort break should be taken at this point in the agenda.

Following the break, Dr Schwartz concluded this item by asking Mr Dunmill to read the draft resolutions relating to the CIML President’s report.

Mr Dunmill read the following resolutions, pointing out that the CIML was not voting on these at the moment, the wording was just being presented for information at this point:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/4

The Committee,

Notes the report given by its President.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/5

The Committee,

Notes the report on the internal review of BIML salary costs,

Thanks Mr Alan Johnston and Dr Bobjoseph Mathew for their work in conducting this review and producing the report,

Acknowledges the findings and conclusions of the review,

Supports the recommendations contained in the report,

Requests that its President and the BIML Director ensure the implementation of these recommendations, and

Supports the immediate amendment of OIML B 7, Annex 2 as proposed in recommendation 3 of the report, this work to be conducted by the BIML.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/6

The Committee,

Notes the report of its President as regards a stronger cooperation between the OIML and the BIPM (see Resolution 2019/12),

Approves the Terms of Reference of an OIML/BIPM Joint Task Group (JTG) as proposed in the Annex to Addendum 5c,

Appoints Dr Roman Schwartz, Dr Charles Ehrlich and Mr Anthony Donnellan as the OIML representatives on that JTG, and

Requests the JTG to draw up proposals, based on the Terms of Reference, and an action plan with a time frame, to be presented at the 56th CIML Meeting and the 16th OIML Conference.

Mr Dunmill asked whether there were any questions or comments on these proposed resolutions.

There were no comments, so Dr Schwartz asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor for the next agenda item.

6 Report by the BIML Director on BIML matters and activities

Mr Donnellan thanked the President for his introduction and also welcomed all Member States and Corresponding Members to the 55th CIML Meeting, which was the first CIML Meeting to be held online.

There was a short break to resolve a technical issue with the presentation, during which Mr Donnellan informed delegates that the staff at the Bureau were socially distancing, so they had to move between offices when giving their presentations or to deal with problems.

Mr Donnellan highlighted that it had been a challenging year for many people, including the BIML. Despite this, they had continued to provide a service and strong support to the now 124 Members of the Organisation. The year had also seen an increase in adaptability and innovation in the ways the BIML operated and communicated. Since the Bureau was located in Paris, they had complied with the pandemic guidelines set by the French government. These changes had only caused a limited impact on the services provided to Members. The rules in the Convention were robust, but the procedures were flexible enough to allow innovation, including the current meeting. There had been limited but protected travel for staff, and since the beginning of the year there had effectively been no international travel for BIML staff. Mr Donnellan wanted to take this opportunity to confirm that the secondee from the People's Republic of China had returned home, as just mentioned by the President. He also wanted to thank his team for the effort they had put in, at the height of the first wave of the pandemic, to make this happen.

The networks and systems that the Bureau operated on behalf of the OIML had withstood the challenges within the Organisation, and they continued to provide support to the 1500 users, as well as the services provided to the staff.

Mr Donnellan said that they had continued to provide support for the various Members and stakeholders of the Organisation, as well as the Technical Committees, Subcommittees, and Project Groups, who they had allowed to use the OIML systems to hold online meetings. He added that they would like to see an increase in this area. In particular they would like to encourage Project Group conveners to make use of the BIML's technical support to convene online meetings. As the President had already mentioned, they continued to provide support to the Presidential Council and the Presidency, with meetings being held by videoconferencing. The OIML website had also been upgraded, despite some difficulties they had encountered during the pandemic. It was these upgrades which had resulted in an enhanced system and in the availability of tools which the President had mentioned for online voting and for the approval of resolutions.

With regard to membership, the Organisation currently consisted of 124 Members, of which 61 were Member States and 63 were Corresponding Members. No Member States or Corresponding Members had been delisted from the OIML at the end of 2019, and none so far in 2020. Mr Donnellan wanted to extend a warm welcome to their new Corresponding Member, the Republic of Mali, and also to the re-integrating Member, the Republic of Benin. The BIML was also working with several Corresponding Members who wished to become Member States. They were pursuing initiatives to promote membership of the OIML, and continued to liaise with the various ministries as well as diplomatic missions represented in France. He emphasised that in 2020 significant and sustained effort had been put into managing the debt of existing Members, in order to prevent them being delisted due to non-payment. They continued to transmit tailored correspondence through official channels to prospective new Members, as well as engaging existing Corresponding Members to work on plans to help them become Member States. The BIML had developed specific information for new Members, and had actively engaged with a number of states who wished to become Members of the Organisation. Regarding the actual numbers involved, as the President had already mentioned, 2020 had been a good year as they had gained two new Members. They had gained a number of Members in 2018 but had also lost some that year due to non-payment, which had led to a net loss of three Members. In 2017 there had been a net gain of two Members.

Mr Donnellan stated that the BIML had also worked closely with economies at the national level, helping them with the process of becoming Members by looking at the metrological infrastructure needs within the national economy and helping them by providing access to an internationally harmonised network of legal metrology standards. They had also worked very actively at the regional level in a similar fashion, and developed pan-regional metrology strategies, with the help of their RLMO partners, which focused on quality infrastructure initiatives. By doing this the OIML achieved economies of scale at the regional level. Naturally the Bureau worked actively on behalf of the OIML at the international level to engage partner organisations, other international organisations, and intergovernmental organisations to advance the development of metrology and to advance and promote the work they did in advancing quality infrastructure. He indicated that more detail on what they had carried out at a regional and international level could be found in Addendum 11.2 addressing their co-operative relationships with liaison organisations.

Moving onto the first pillar of the Organisation's work, "technical work", Mr Donnellan reported that, as had already been mentioned by the President, it had been a very positive year for the OIML despite the challenges associated with COVID-19. Six new or revised publications were at the Committee Draft stage, seven publications were available for consideration by the Committee, and in July of the current year there had been a successful direct online approval of the revision of D 30 *Guide for the application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the assessment of Testing Laboratories involved in legal metrology*, and he thanked CIML Members for voting on that. The BIML continued to focus on the high priority publications and high priority projects, which guided their activities in a systematic and methodical fashion. They had applied the new periodic review procedure, and all the OIML publications that had been approved in Bratislava at the 54th CIML Meeting had been published in a timely and effective and efficient way.

Looking at the second pillar of the Organisation's work "the OIML Certification System", Mr Donnellan was pleased to report that the OIML-CS continued to grow, and in 2020 they had added two new Associates, Uganda and Kiribati. He welcomed them to the system, and said he looked forward to their contribution. Interestingly and very pleasingly, the number of certificates issued between January

and September 2020 had been at the same level as the same period in 2019 despite the impact of the pandemic. To continue this momentum, Mr Donnellan strongly encouraged members who participated in the OIML-CS to continue to demonstrate their commitment to and promotion of the system, and encouraged those who were not members of the system to get involved, and he stated that the Bureau could help with this process. As had already been mentioned, in 2020 they had seen an increase in the number of Management Committee (MC) meetings that had been held by video conference. The MC had met to discuss a number of important matters: the selection of the MC Chairperson, the reappointment of the Deputy MC Chairperson, and the recommendations on the important matter of the marking of certificate numbers on measuring instruments. Mr Donnellan stated that these matters would be put to the CIML for consideration during and after this meeting, and there would be a more detailed report and discussion on the OIML-CS later in the meeting.

Considering “Countries and Economies with Emerging Metrology Systems”, CEEMS, another pillar of the Organisation, Mr Donnellan said that the current year had also seen a number of key initiatives progress due to the CEEMS work programme. This was a key outreach and capacity building initiative of the Organisation, and they continued to dedicate the resources and attention needed to promote it. This year, as had already been mentioned, one of the key activities had been the revision of D 1, and the Bureau recognised the importance of this Document to many Member States, Corresponding Members and other stakeholders in legal metrology worldwide. It had been a priority for the Bureau, and certainly a priority for CEEMS, and he congratulated the Advisory Group and its associated Project Group, who had advanced the project in a timely and effective fashion. Mr Donnellan explained that the Bureau also continued to work and provide support for the development of the e-Learning platform, including improving the Bureau’s infrastructure, working directly with Regional Legal Metrology Organisation partners, and continuing to look at the development of various modules, in order to respond to the needs of different organisations. As had already been mentioned, just two weeks prior to the current meeting, a very successful online CEEMS AG meeting had been held, where a number of these important matters had been discussed, and delegates would hear more about this later in meeting.

Mr Donnellan then moved on to the liaison activities conducted by the Bureau. This period had reinforced to them, and to many others, the importance of continued liaison despite the inability to travel and to meet in person. Throughout this period, significant work with liaison organisations had continued. Some of that had involved work with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the 50 other international organisations which formed a partnership for effective rule-making. He added they were looking forward to the publication of a draft compendium on best practice regarding international organisations’ operations early the following year. Mr Donnellan was very pleased to report that the best practices of the OIML would be contained in that report, and when it was published the Bureau would make it available to Members. They had also continued to work with the BIPM, their sister metrology organisation, and he particularly highlighted the work of the Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) Working Group 1 on the *Guide to Uncertainty in Metrology*. They also continued to work very closely with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the focus that year had been on developing a *Guide to the development of a laboratory policy*, which focussed on a number of different areas of quality infrastructure. The Bureau had worked to ensure that metrology had not been forgotten in this wider context, and in fact played a very important role in the policy described in the guide.

Another important and long-standing tradition within the OIML and within the Bureau was the work they continued to do on World Metrology Day. For ten years the Bureau had worked very closely with the BIPM in the development of the World Metrology Day website and programme. The theme for 2020 had been *Measurements for Global Trade*. This theme had been chosen well before the arrival of the pandemic, but underscored the importance of metrology in facilitating free and open trade, and they had been reminded just how important this was early during the year as part of the supply problems associated with the pandemic. Yet again it had been a successful year, and Mr Donnellan showed delegates a slide of the numbers of participants. He said that 37 posters had been submitted by national measurement institutes or legal metrology authorities, and there had been 23 World Metrology Day events, most of which had taken place online, reflecting the problems posed by the pandemic. A number of successful videos had been produced, and had had a large impact on the World Metrology Day

website. In particular, Mr Donnellan thanked AFRIMETS for their poster design in 2020, and for their continued support for World Metrology Day initiatives.

Mr Donnellan then turned to e-Learning, saying that, following the very successful e-Learning workshop which had been held in association with the 54th CIML Meeting in Bratislava, the Bureau continued to develop their offerings on e-Learning. During the current year, despite the problems encountered in delivering this programme, the Bureau had worked on developing its infrastructure to support the platform. The BIML has been working closely with the BIPM to see how the platform can be jointly exploited.

The current year had also emphasised the importance of multilateralism, and as an international intergovernmental organisation, the OIML had contributed to the success of multilateralism. Mr Donnellan stressed that the ability to maintain a harmonised legal metrology system internationally in difficult times was incredibly important to underscore consumer and trader confidence. However, the system was only as good as its component parts, and he emphasised that they needed active contributions from Member States, Corresponding Members, as well as from other stakeholders such as manufacturers' test laboratories and manufacturers to help the OIML be as successful as possible. Mr Donnellan added that although they were experiencing a slowdown in some contributions to certain areas such as responding to enquiries, making financial contributions and contributions to the OIML Bulletin, they were aware of the impact that the pandemic has had on Member States. While they were respectful of this, they were hopeful that these contributions would increase in the future in various areas in order to advance the interests of the OIML.

Finally looking to the future, Mr Donnellan considered that there would be a lot to consider in 2021 before the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th Conference. 2020–2021 would present an opportunity for the OIML's Members to reflect collectively on the Organisation in both good and challenging times. They would have to consider how and where they wished to position the OIML for the future, and also how to increase its adaptability, responsiveness, and visibility within the international, regional, and national domains. Mr Donnellan stated that the Bureau would continue to respond to the challenges and opportunities and provide the continued high level of service that they had always provided to the OIML's Members and stakeholders. They looked forward to elevating the role of legal metrology and the OIML within the wider community. Mr Donnellan wanted to especially thank the CIML President, the Presidency of the Organisation, the Presidential Council, and very importantly the staff members of the Bureau for making all of this happen in a very short and challenging period of time. He emphasised his gratitude for this, and closed this agenda item.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan for his very complete report. He thanked him and his team for having continued the work so well under such difficult circumstances, and noted that it was very good news that they had coped with the situation in a very short time and had progressed well with the work of the OIML so that there had not been significant delays in many of the working fields. He asked whether there were any questions or other comments from Members; there were none.

Dr Schwartz therefore asked delegates to consider the draft resolution which read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/7

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director.

He commented that as usual, the thanks were only expressed orally.

7 Financial matters

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the next important item on financial matters. He stated that delegates had all received two Addenda: 7.1a and 7.1b, both concerning the 2019 accounts, and he suggested that the BIML Director present details of the accounts as a block, so that they could understand the full picture of the 2019 accounts, the budget for the current year, and for the following years. This would enable them to gain a better understanding of the full context of the financial situation than if they considered each item in isolation. He therefore asked delegates to consider items 7.1–7.4 in a block before asking any questions. He asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor again.

Mr Donnellan explained that his presentation would consist of four sub-items, 7.1–7.4 inclusive. He pointed out that the part covering the 2019 accounts was supported by the externally audited accounts and a management summary that had been released in Addenda 7.1a and 7.1b in July of the current year.

7.1 2019 accounts

The first slide of Mr Donnellan’s presentation was a statement indicating that the audited accounts of the OIML were made in accordance with the appropriate standards and had been produced in March of the current year; this would form the basis of his presentation.

Mr Donnellan explained that the presentation concerning the Organisation’s operating accounts would be divided into two areas: income and expenditure. The next slide showed the income details, and the expenditure would be broken down in detail in the slides following that.

With regard to the income in 2019, Mr Donnellan drew delegates’ attention to the fact that this was below the budgeted expectations, which had been mainly due to membership payments being lower than budgeted. While this had been manageable, it had affected the end of year result for the Organisation, and delegates would see more detail about this at the conclusion of the presentation when the end of year results were presented.

The detailed breakdown of costs would be indicated over the next 12 slides, which would cover separate line items within the expenditure accounts of the OIML.

Looking at the staff costs in 2019, Mr Donnellan indicated that the staff costs for 2018–2019 were an improvement when compared with the accounts of 2018 and the 2018 budget for total staff costs. The additional staff costs incurred in 2019 had been manageable thanks to savings on the operational expenditure that had been delivered in 2019. He stated that he would give more detail about this shortly.

In terms of running costs for the OIML and for the OIML-CS, Mr Donnellan stated that in 2019 a small excess had been produced beyond the budgeted expectations. Mr Donnellan highlighted that this had been an improvement from 2018 in both absolute and relative terms, and this was displayed on the current slide.

Moving onto the administrative costs for 2019, Mr Donnellan reported that these had been close to the budgeted figure, but with a small excess. He highlighted that there had been a marked improvement since 2018, both in relative and absolute terms.

The next slide showed the communication costs. In the 2019 budget year, significant savings had been made as a consequence of reforms implemented in 2019 which had resulted in the Organisation delivering a surplus of more than €15 000 against the budget. This also represented an improvement on 2018 in both absolute and relative terms.

The situation was the same for meeting costs. Due to the reforms and initiatives that had been implemented, a significant saving had been realised in 2019, which had delivered another saving for the OIML in the order of €18 000 against this budgeted line item. This in itself represented a significant saving made against the 2018 figure.

There was similar good news regarding travel and accommodation costs in 2019. The travel undertaken by the Organisation represented a large improvement against the budgeted expectations.

There had been a manageable deficit in the expenditure associated with the OIML-CS, which had been primarily due to the promotion of the OIML-CS, but they had also seen the benefits of that promotion. The figure in 2019 also represented a very significant improvement and saving when compared to the 2018 figure.

Looking at the miscellaneous costs, these had exceeded the budgeted expectations in 2019. Again, this figure had been manageable in 2019 due to the savings in expenditure for the Organisation.

Regarding the costs of the work that the OIML and the Bureau undertook to support CEEMS, Mr Donnellan said that in 2019 support had continued to be provided to various CEEMS initiatives, within the budgeted amount for that year. He stated that this figure also included the secretariat services provided to the CEEMS Advisory Group by the Bureau.

Moving onto training costs, Mr Donnellan stated that in 2019, training had been provided to participants in many Member States to help conveners understand the systems and to make better progress with the work of their Project Groups in a timely and effective way. The training that had been carried out in 2019 had been carried out in several countries, but had been delivered economically in a more efficient way, which had allowed them to be within budget expectations. The costs of the training provided in 2019, and in the years prior to that, remained within the budgeted amount which had been approved at the 2016 Conference.

Mr Donnellan wanted to look next at the depreciation costs of the Organisation. He highlighted that, as delegates would be aware, depreciation costs reflected an investment. They reflected the capital works and the capital expenditure undertaken by the Organisation in previous years, and in some cases many previous years. Recently, this may have included items such as the IT infrastructure, the hardware and software that had been procured for the Organisation to support Members, and the advancement of technical work. He drew delegates' attention to the fact that in 2019 there had been a larger than budgeted amount for depreciation costs, but there had been an absolute and relative improvement in depreciation costs compared to 2018. This had again been a manageable amount given the savings that had been made against budgeted expenditure in 2019.

Regarding the provision for uncollected funds, Mr Donnellan emphasised that there had been a very positive result in 2019 for the expectation against the provision for uncollected funds, and this reflected the recovery of some of the bad debt that the Organisation had previously not expected to recover. This had led to a positive result of almost €24 000 in 2019.

Mr Donnellan said this led onto the total charges. He showed delegates a table which reflected the total charges against voted amounts for the years 2016–2019 inclusive. As delegates could see, the Organisation had delivered a small saving against the budgeted expenditure and the total charges in 2019 of €2 637 against expectations. Mr Donnellan remarked that the budgeted expenditure in 2019 had been a reduction from 2018. He considered this was a very good result for the Organisation, with significant expenditure reductions in 2019. For example, total expenditure had been reduced by approximately €322 000 from 2018–2019, and this could be seen on the current slide. He highlighted that this was a very positive result for the OIML in 2019.

Mr Donnellan informed delegates that this was reflected in the line graph on the slide he was now showing. The blue line represented the budget for the Organisation, and he drew delegates' attention to the fact that it was trending downwards in 2020 reflecting that, as he had just mentioned, there had been a reduced expenditure budget for the Organisation in 2020. The red line indicated the actual expenditure, and again delegates could see that this had been brought down from a high in 2018 to within the budget expectations in 2019. The dashed yellow line represented the forecast for 2020, and as delegates could see, expenditure was projected to reduce even further. He added that more information on the 2020 forecast would be provided in the next agenda sub-item item, 7.2. He emphasised that it would be important to note from this chart, now and for the future, that historically expenditure had been somewhat in line with the budget, but had typically been higher. This reflected the ongoing costs of the Organisation which would be discussed at a later point.

This led on to the overall result for the Organisation, and Mr Donnellan said that as he had mentioned at the beginning of his presentation, this was where the income of the Organisation played a role and must be considered in its overall activities. Noting that the income in 2019 had been below expectations by approximately €8 800, this had resulted in a very small deficit for the Organisation in 2019 of €6 167 against a projected budget deficit. As delegates could see on the next slide, a deficit budget had been voted in 2019, and the result was only slightly below that voted deficit.

The OIML-CS was an important sub-programme of the OIML's work and therefore the costs borne by the Organisation arose from many of the sub-line items. As delegates would have seen on the expenditure slides just presented, there had often been a separate sub-account for the OIML-CS. Mr Donnellan showed delegates a slide indicating a further breakdown of these costs, as well as the income associated with the OIML-CS. He emphasised these must be considered in the overall budget considerations for the Organisation. A detailed breakdown of these costs had been provided in the table he showed delegates. He added that although there was a reasonably large deficit involved with the operation of the OIML-CS, it should be noted that some of these costs had been due to promotional activities, the growth of the OIML-CS, and ensuring its continued success. He stressed that unless money was spent on the promotion and activities of the system, they would not be able to obtain the new Members which were necessary for its global growth.

Mr Donnellan reported that activities in 2019 against budget expectations had resulted in an end of year cash balance for the Organisation of €1 526 000. This was the Organisation's underlying reserve, and he highlighted that there had been a slight increase compared with the 2018 figures. This had been the result of the Bureau's very vigilant efforts to recover bad debts from Member States and Corresponding Members. The arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members and debts owed to the OIML would be discussed later under agenda item 7.4. He reiterated that they had seen a relatively small increase in the cash reserve for the Organisation through to the end of 2019, and this had been fortunate in view of the events that had transpired in 2020.

The 2021 budget would need to be considered for the 16th Conference. This had been scheduled to take place during the current week, but had been postponed until 2021. Article XXIV of the Convention allowed for the extension of the existing credits in such situations until the next valid session of the Conference, and it was this type of scenario that Mr Donnellan said he had been referring to earlier when he had mentioned that the Convention and the underlying governance framework was strong and robust yet flexible enough to cater for changing situations as everyone had experienced in 2020. The 2020 budget would therefore be applied again in 2021. Unfortunately, this would not allow for changes to the consumer price index which the Bureau was already aware of, nor to be able to fully accommodate known cost increases which would occur in 2021.

In summary Mr Donnellan stated that 2019 had been a good year for the Organisation. Financially it had been a very, very good year, as it was now back on track with regards to its expenditure. Expenditure had been less than the allocated budget, and the Organisation had operated within that budget. In fact, a small saving on expenditure had been delivered. The income, however, had been less than the allocated budget and would have been even smaller had it not been for some of the work conducted by the Bureau with other international organisations which had generated income for the Organisation. Furthermore, the results would have been more problematic if it had not been for the significant effort made by the BIML to recover Members' debts from previous years. This debt had been put into the reserve which had allowed the OIML to operate without business continuity or assurance risk in 2020. This closed agenda item 7.1.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan. He thought that it was both surprising, and maybe not surprising, that 2019 had been a good year for the Organisation. It was good news, and he congratulated Mr Donnellan on all his efforts to ensure that the expenditure had been less than the allocated budget. He considered that Mr Donnellan had managed the budget very well, having brought it almost back to parity. For the moment he did not want to invite any questions, but again advised that delegates first listened to full picture of the 2019, 2020, 2021 and other budget years before holding a discussion. He asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor again and to continue with item 7.2 on the 2020 accounts. Before doing so he asked delegates to consider the resolution on the 2019 accounts.

Mr Dunmill stated there was a short resolution on each of the sub-items of item 7 and for this item, he read

Draft Resolution no. 2020/8

The Committee,

Noting the accounts for 2019 and the BIML Director's comments,

Considering the external auditor's approval of the 2019 accounts,

Approves the 2019 accounts, and

Instructs its President to present them to the 16th OIML Conference.

Dr Schwartz said this was the usual wording, but said they would consider it later. He requested they now considered the next sub-item the budget forecast for 2020. He asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor again.

7.2 Budget forecast for 2020

Mr Donnellan said he would now move onto agenda item 7.2. As he had mentioned at the outset, there were four sub-items to the accounts in 2019 and this current presentation on item 7.2 would address the budget forecast for 2020. He said that initiatives and reforms had continued to be applied in 2020 despite the pandemic and the resulting difficult and challenging situation which everyone had encountered. He said that some of the savings realised in 2019 would again be realised in 2020. Some of these were detailed on the current slide and included

- operational and administrative costs,
- reduced costs associated with the governance of the OIML,
- changed and prioritised engagement in different fora at both international and regional levels as well as the methods of participation in those fora,
- transitional savings associated with the digitisation of a number of initiatives,
- savings associated with the building and operational costs,
- costs associated with the CIML meeting,
- IT infrastructure costs that had been applied within the Bureau, and
- contractor costs and other service fees that had also been reduced in 2020.

This had all built on the success of 2019 in reducing discretionary expenditure.

Mr Donnellan remarked that the 2020 figures were a forecast, and although three quarters of the year had already passed, there was still a quarter to go. He pointed out that, as delegates would see from the current slide, three years were displayed for comparison, which included the income and expenditure for 2018, 2019 (which he had already presented under agenda item 7.1), and in the area in bold at the bottom of the table, the forecast for 2020.

In 2020 the Organisation remained on track to deliver a significant surplus against its allocated budget. Noting that 2020 was a reduced expenditure budget, he drew delegates' attention to the expected forecast expenditure budget surplus of around €207 000 against a voted budget surplus of approximately €5 000. He stressed that the Organisation would therefore be delivering an additional surplus in excess of the budgeted 2020 surplus. This had been achieved even though France had introduced additional taxes on staffing costs in 2020, which had been paid by the Bureau despite the fact that they had not been in the budget which had been set in 2016. These taxes would be able to be absorbed by the Organisation thanks to the additional surplus that had been delivered.

However, as delegates could see from the bold figures on the left of the slide, income remained below expectations in 2020. This was primarily due to unreceived membership fees, but there were some reduced income levels due to reduced activities in some areas; this would be more than compensated

for in terms of the expenditure budget. To give delegates a flavour of the initiatives and the reforms that had been implemented within the Organisation, he drew their attention to the orange box on the slide, which indicated the 2020 forecast. He stated that between 2018 and 2020 they would see that absolute expenditure for the Organisation had reduced by €619 495, or 91.0 %, of the 2020 voted budget for expenditure on non-staff matters. The improvement had also been somewhat similar for the 2020 voted budget, which included staffing costs. This had reduced by €604 450, representing 27.2 % of the budget for 2020. That had been an absolute improvement between 2018 and the forecast year end result in 2020. He pointed out that these figures had not been adjusted for consumer price index changes, but emphasised that there was a significant absolute reduction in expenditure.

Moving on to the next slide, Mr Donnellan pointed out that, as shown before, a blue line represented the expenditure budget for the Organisation, and he remarked that this had been flat and in fact reducing since 2017. He said that the red line on the slide represented the actual result and the dashed yellow line represented the forecast through to the end of the current calendar year.

Mr Donnellan stated that delegates could see what this meant for the Organisation with regard to the reserves. He added that the figure he was showing delegates was current as of 1 October, only a few weeks prior to this CIML meeting. The reserves for the Organisation currently stood at slightly over €1 600 000. However, as he had mentioned in his previous presentation, this had reduced by 6.7 % from the same period in October 2019, primarily due to the non-payment or late payment by Members, which would be detailed under item 7.4. He said that at this point it was enough to say that the reserve figure for the Organisation remained in a good state and had been able to withstand shocks and the crisis they had experienced in the current year. He remarked that having an appropriate reserve level protected the Organisation against Members that were not able to pay on time. This closed item 7.2.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan and added that they all appreciated the efforts that had been made to make a lot of savings, to chase the payment of membership fees, and to bring the budget almost back to parity during this difficult year. He suggested that after a quick look at the respective draft resolution they should continue with the next agenda item. He indicated that delegates could see the draft resolution on the screen, which read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/9

The Committee,

Notes the report on the budget forecast for 2020 given by the BIML Director.

He requested that delegates now considered the next sub-item which was on the budget for 2021. He asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor again.

7.3 Budget for 2021

Mr Donnellan stated that agenda 7.3 concerned the budget for 2021 and the process that the Organisation would undertake the following year which would guide the operation of the Organisation during that year. The process for producing a 2021–2024 budget had commenced in 2019 and there had been a significant effort deployed by the Bureau in consultation with the Presidency of the Organisation to prepare a budget for 2021–2024. This had needed to be postponed due to the pandemic and therefore a new budget for the 2021–2024 period could not be presented because they were not holding a Conference in the current year.

Subsequently a new budget would be prepared for the period 2022–2025, and this would be presented at the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th Conference, which hopefully would be held in 2021. It should be noted that as part of this process, the projections and budget through to 2028 had been considered, so that the four-year budget for what would now be the 2022–2025 period could be as accurate as possible, using an almost decade-long budget projection for the Organisation. However, as they knew, anticipating many years also presented many difficulties and changes, and the current year had been

one of those. For this budget they would re-apply the approved budget of 2020 in 2021 in accordance with Article XXIV of the Convention, and this would guide the activities and functions of the Organisation in 2021 until a new budget was approved at the 16th Conference. Mr Donnellan said that this closed this item.

Mr Dunmill read out the resolution for this item:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/10

The Committee,

Notes the report on the budget for 2021 given by the BIML Director.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan and asked delegates to consider the next item before holding a discussion. He asked Mr Donnellan to take the floor for the next item.

7.4 Arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members

Mr Donnellan explained that item 7.4 would cover the financial situation of the arrears of Member States and Corresponding Members up to October of the current year. As delegates could see on the slide, there were three years, broken down into three sub-areas. The years were 2018, 2019 and 2020 in red, green, and purple respectively. These were then broken down into Member States' arrears, Corresponding Members' arrears, and the total arrears owed to the Organisation.

Mr Donnellan reported there had been a significant increase in Member State arrears, and he emphasised this was money that Member States which had acceded to the OIML Convention owed to the Organisation:

- **in 2019, this figure had been €409 950;**
- **in 2020, this figure had increased to €768 000.**

For Corresponding Members, the increase had been proportionally similar:

- **in October 2019 the figure had been €31 290;**
- **in October 2020 the figure had increased to €53 690.**

Mr Donnellan said this brought him on to the third item, which was the total arrears owed to the Organisation by Members:

- **an increase from €441 240 in 2019 to €821 690 in October 2020.**

This meant that total arrears had increased by approximately 86.2 % year on year. Some of this may have been expected in the current year, but nevertheless, Mr Donnellan stressed this was a very significant increase in one year.

The breakdown of the figure for Member State payments for the current year was shown on the next slide. Mr Donnellan said the brown/beige area on the right of the pie chart represented the 29.5 % of Member States who had paid on time or early. The red area on the chart to the left and bottom represented the 70.5 % of Member States who had not paid on time, or who had not paid their arrears or their subscription in 2020. He stressed that what this slide did not represent was the number of large class three or class four Member States of the Organisation who had not paid on time or who had not paid at all. This figure simply reflected the proportion of Member States which had not paid on time and those that had. Mr Donnellan thanked those Member States that had paid on time. The OIML understood the complications that were sometimes involved with prompt payments, but he stressed that it was very important to comply with the payment schedule and he reminded Members that this was prescribed in the OIML Convention to which their countries had acceded as Member States.

The situation was similar with Corresponding Members, but slightly worse. He reported that 25.8 % of Corresponding Members had paid early or on time, but 74.2 % of Corresponding had not paid on time or had not paid at all. This meant that three-quarters of the Corresponding Members had not paid on time.

With regard to the non-payment by Member States, Mr Donnellan reiterated that the Organisation understood the prevailing economic conditions that they were all experiencing at the current time, but reminded delegates, as the President had already mentioned in his presentation, that this did present a risk to the Organisation in relation to its business continuity and the effective provision of services to its Members. He reminded delegates that under Article XXVI of the Convention, contributions and subscriptions must be paid at the beginning of each year. This closed item 7.4.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan for showing delegates very clearly where the problem lay. He also repeated what he had said in his report: that while he fully understood the difficulties countries were experiencing currently, he urged them to do their best to pay their fees on time, if possible at the beginning of each year. He asked if delegates had any comments or questions.

Mr Richter (United States) thanked the BIML Director for his presentations. They appreciated the detailed 2019 accounts and the auditor's report, and stated that the United States would support the adoption of the 2019 auditor's report.

Mr Onyancha (Kenya) thanked Mr Donnellan for his report, and wanted to encourage him to continue with the good work he and the BIML team were doing. With regard to the budget for 2019, he could see that there had been huge savings in training, and he asked what would be happening to these savings, and whether they were going to continue with the training. Mr Onyancha thought that training was key, especially to CEEMS, because past training had resulted in a lot of changes, especially on the African continent. He added that he was asking the Director to continue this good work in supporting those working for the good of CEEMS institutions.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Onyancha for this valid comment and asked Mr Donnellan to reply.

Mr Donnellan replied that there had been a budget surplus delivered in 2019 against the training figures. What they had seen in previous years was that there had been a significant budget overspend in relation to the training budget allocated for those years. He explained they had looked at the training budget in a holistic way. The 2016 Conference had allocated €250 000 to undertake and deliver training for conveners in Member States and for other organisations, over a period of time. That training had been provided over a number of years and had continued throughout the previous year. The overall amount spent on convener training over the period since 2016 was close to the €250 000 allocated by the Conference. It should also be noted that the amount would be even closer to the allocated figure if it had not been for the savings that had been made in the way the training had been delivered. He wanted to thank Mr Dunmill, Mr Vinet and Mr Dixon for their efforts in this. If the training had continued to be delivered in the same way as had been initially planned, they would probably have found that the expenditure on the training budget would have been very close to the €250 000 that had been authorised in Strasbourg in 2016.

Dr Schwartz added that under the current circumstances, it was crucial that they converted the existing training material into e-Learning packages so that they could at least conduct online training events in the future. He thought that they had a good basis and material for this, as the Director had just mentioned, and stressed that the BIML had been charged with looking at opportunities to further develop this.

Mr Dunmill reported that this was in progress, but it had been identified that some hardware changes would be necessary in addition to some software updates to enable them to develop the existing e-Learning. Unfortunately, some of the equipment for the hardware upgrades had gone missing in transit from the supplier during the confinement period in France. This equipment had finally recently been delivered and installed, and they had now begun doing the necessary software upgrades, so the project was progressing and they hoped to have something in place as soon as possible.

Mr Marneweck (South Africa), referring to the presentation by the Director on the 2019 accounts, thought there seemed to be a continual rise in the costs for the OIML-CS, especially with regard to the personnel costs. He had also understood that the Director had reported an increase in costs for

advertising. Mr Marneweck asked for further clarification, and asked what the Bureau might be doing to curb the continuing rise in staff costs.

Mr Donnellan replied that the costs were more related to the promotion of the system. He clarified that this did not necessarily involve advertising, but rather the promotion of the system amongst Member States, and presenting at regional fora, such as AFRIMETS meetings. They had also done work within the South East Asian and East Asian communities to promote the uptake of the OIML-CS. This had yielded good results, and two new Associates had joined the OIML-CS during the current year, and the membership continued to grow. In terms of the costs, some of these were sunk costs due to the administration of the system, so existed whether that staff time was allocated to OIML-CS activities or to other activities, and it was a priority for the Organisation to deliver the OIML-CS. This required administration work by the Executive Secretary, as well as other staff costs to enable the Bureau to register and publish certificates, and to recover debts relating to the registration of OIML-CS certificates. This work was increasingly being automated, including the registration of the certificates on the website, remembering that as an Organisation they had a responsibility to the OIML Issuing Authorities, Test Laboratories, and so on to register the certificates in a timely way.

Mr Donnellan again stressed that although some activities were associated with the personnel costs for the administration of the system, he broadly expected that some of the costs associated with the OIML-CS, particularly on the promotional side, would be reduced significantly during the current year because there had been less in-person promotion. However, he thought that as part of the broader strategy for the OIML-CS, there had been a larger reliance on promotion in the early years so as to increase the uptake and utilisation of the system. There had been a broad expectation that some of these costs would reduce in future years, and they would start to see some of that from now on. This could naturally be offset by the income, and the income received through the OIML-CS was dependent on the OIML Issuing Authorities actually issuing OIML-CS certificates. If they did not, the income would be lower, but he reiterated that he expected the costs to reduce, both in the current year and in future years.

Dr Schwartz concluded that they had proceeded through the agenda in a timely fashion, and he again thanked the Director and his team and he asked delegates to take a look at the last draft resolution.

Mr Dunmill read

Draft Resolution no. 2020/11

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director,

Encourages the BIML to continue its efforts to recover outstanding arrears of its Member States and Corresponding Members, and

Requests those Members with arrears to bring their situation up to date as soon as possible.

Dr Schwartz confirmed that there were no further questions, and this concluded their first online session. He added that he missed meeting delegates personally. He had also missed the coffee and lunch breaks, and unfortunately could not announce either an OIML or host country reception given the current situation! He said that he hoped they could all meet again personally the following year. However, he considered that holding the meeting online by video conference was better than holding no meeting at all, so he thanked delegates for having joined the first session, and said he was looking forward to meeting them again online the following day at 10:00 UTC. He asked delegates to join a few minutes in advance so that they could start on time with the full attendance.

Session 2 – Wednesday 21 October 2020

Dr Schwartz said it was his pleasure to say “good morning”, “good afternoon”, and “good evening” to all delegates again. He welcomed everyone to the second session of the online 55th CIML Meeting and said he was pleased to see so many participants again, noting that at that point in time, there were about 125 participants online. During the current session they would be concentrating on the main pillars of the OIML’s work: the technical activities, the OIML-CS, CEEMS activities, and international cooperation. Before they began, he wanted to thank them all for their very supportive and encouraging chat messages yesterday after the first session had finished. He asked delegates to consider agenda item 8 *OIML publications and technical activities* and asked BIML Assistant Director Mr Dunmill to take the floor.

8 OIML publications and technical activities

8.1 Publications and project proposals

8.1.1 Final Draft publications submitted for approval by the CIML

Mr Dunmill stated that they would first consider the Final Draft Publications which had been submitted for approval by the CIML. He reminded delegates that, as had been said yesterday, publications would not be approved during the meeting as they usually were. He explained that the information on the Final Draft Recommendations and Documents presented for approval would be presented to delegates in the usual way, but the approvals would happen after the online CIML meeting. He added that it was very pleasing that, despite the pandemic, quite a number of publications had progressed to the Final Draft CIML approval stage. There were two Recommendations concerning sphygmomanometers, a Recommendation on arched chute type automatic weighing instruments, the revision of R 129 *Multi-dimensional measuring instruments*, the revision of D 1 that had been mentioned the previous day in the report by Dr Schwartz, and finally two new Documents on petroleum measurement tables and on pipe provers.

Mr Dunmill said he would now run through each of these individually to give more detail about them and to explain how they had reached this stage.

As delegates had been informed the previous day, and as they would hear again under a later agenda item explaining the process in detail, immediately following this CIML meeting there would be an online vote on the conditions and tools to approve these Final Draft publications. If the votes on the conditions were approved, there would then be separate votes on resolutions to approve each of the Final Draft Recommendations and Documents he was now going to present to delegates. Mr Dunmill said he would show them the individual draft resolutions after the details of each publication. This followed the same format of an in-person CIML meeting.

8.1.1.1 New Recommendation: *Non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-1)

The first item presented was the new Recommendation *Non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometers*. Mr Dunmill explained that although this had been listed as a new Recommendation, it was in fact a revision of R 16-1. The reason for calling it a new Recommendation was that R 16, as delegates would be able to tell from its low number, had been developed very early on in the process of creating International Recommendations. Its two parts, R 16-1 and R 16-2, dealt with different technologies rather than the three parts more recently used in Recommendations: metrological and technical requirements, test procedures, and test report format. It had been decided that it would be better to issue the revisions of R 16-1 and R 16-2 as new Recommendations with new numbers. This project had been run by P.R. China, and at the preliminary online ballot there had been 39 responses out of the 61 CIML Members. There had been five abstentions, and the comments sent with these had been mainly to do with the fact that these instruments were not regulated by those

Member States which abstained, or that they had no expertise to offer an opinion. There had been one negative vote and 33 votes in favour. Mr Dunmill read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/12

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members [if necessary],

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-1), and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 16-1:2002.

There were no comments on this Recommendation, or on the resolution. Mr Dunmill remarked that when this draft resolution was presented in its final form under agenda item 15, it would not be necessary for it to include the line noting comments from CIML Members.

8.1.1.2 New Recommendation: *Non-invasive automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-2)

Mr Dunmill then moved on to the next Recommendation, which also concerned sphygmomanometers, but this time automated sphygmomanometers, which had previously been the subject of R 16-2. Again, at the preliminary ballot there had been 39 responses from the 61 CIML Members, which had consisted of five abstentions, one negative vote, and 33 votes in favour. Mr Dunmill then read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/13

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members [if necessary],

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Non-invasive automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-2), and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 16-2:2002.

Again, there were no comments on this Recommendation, or on the resolution. Mr Dunmill remarked that when this draft resolution was presented in its final form under agenda item 15, it would not be necessary for it to include the line noting comments from CIML Members.

8.1.1.3 New Recommendation: *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type*

Mr Dunmill then moved to the next publication, a new Recommendation on *Continuous totalising automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type*. This had been developed by the United Kingdom, and at the preliminary online ballot there had been 45 responses from the 61 CIML Members. There had been four abstentions, three negative votes, and 38 votes in favour. Considering the negative votes and the abstentions, the convener of this project had organised an online meeting with those (if they wished to attend) who had voted “no”, and who had abstained, to try to resolve the differences. The Final Draft which had been presented for CIML approval included a new note, which had been agreed at that online meeting, in order to address the negative comments. Mr Dunmill hoped that it would now achieve the necessary level of support from all the CIML Members. Mr Dunmill then read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/14

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members *[if necessary]*, and

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type*.

There were no comments on this Recommendation, or on the resolution. Mr Dunmill remarked that when this draft resolution was presented in its final form under agenda item 15, it would not be necessary for it to include the line noting comments from CIML Members.

8.1.1.4 Revision of R 129 *Multi-dimensional measuring instruments*

The next item was the revision of R 129 *Multidimensional measuring instruments*, which had been conducted by co-conveners from Australia and Canada. Mr Dunmill said 40 responses had been received from the 61 CIML Members, consisting of one abstention, no negative votes, and 39 votes in favour. Mr Dunmill read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments on this or on the revised Recommendation.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/15

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members *[if necessary]*, and

Approves the Final Draft revision of R 129 *Multi-dimensional measuring instruments*.

There were no comments, so the draft resolution would again have the section noting comments removed. He apologised as there had been a copy and paste error in the Draft resolution presented online. He added that they would be running through the wording of all the resolutions at the end of the session the following day, so this would be corrected by then.

8.1.1.4 Revision of D 1 *National metrology systems - Developing the institutional and legislative framework*

The next Final Draft presented was the revision of D 1, which had been given a new name in this revision: *National metrology systems - Developing the institutional and legislative framework*. This revision had been undertaken by the CEEMS Advisory Group, under the convenership of its chairperson Mr Peter Mason. At the preliminary online ballot, they had received 45 responses from the 61 CIML Members, all of which had been in favour, with no abstentions. Mr Dunmill read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments on this or on the revised Document.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/16

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members *[if necessary]*, and

Approves the Final Draft Revision of D 1 *National metrology systems – Developing the institutional and legislative framework*.

There were no comments so Mr Dunmill noted that the proposed draft resolution would again have the “noting comments” section removed.

8.1.1.5 New Document *Petroleum measurement tables*

Moving onto the next item, Mr Dunmill remarked that although this was described as a new Document, it was in fact a revision of an existing Recommendation. It had been decided that it was inappropriate for this publication to be a Recommendation, and that it would be better as an OIML International Document, so the approval of the new Document involved the withdrawal of the existing Recommendation (R 63), which it superseded. At the preliminary online ballot there had been 43 responses from the 61 CIML Members. There had been two abstentions, and all other votes had been

in favour. Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on this Final Draft Document. There were no comments, so Mr Dunmill read the draft resolution and asked if there were any comments on this:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/17

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members *[if necessary]*,

Approves the Final Draft New Document *Petroleum measurement tables*, and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 63:1994 *Petroleum measurement tables*.

Mr Dunmill stated that the draft resolution would again have the “noting comments” section removed since there had been none.

8.1.1.6 New Document *Pipe provers for testing measuring systems for liquids*

Finally, in this section Mr Dunmill reported that there was another new Document replacing the Recommendation (R 119) on *Pipe provers for testing measuring systems for liquids*. There had been 40 responses out of 61 CIML Members at the preliminary online ballot. One of them had been an abstention, and the rest had been in favour. Moving on to the proposed draft resolution, Mr Dunmill again pointed out that the approval of this new Document also involved the withdrawal of the existing Recommendation on this subject.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/18

The Committee,

Noting comments from its Members *[if necessary]*,

Approves the Final Draft New Document *Pipe provers for testing measuring systems for liquids*, and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 119:1996 *Pipe provers for testing of measuring systems for liquids other than water*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on either the Final Draft Document or the wording of the resolution. There were no comments. Mr Dunmill again stated that the section noting comments from its Members would be removed from the draft resolution when it was presented to the CIML for approval.

Mr Dunmill said that this completed the section on the publications which had reached the CIML approval stage.

Dr Schwartz said that he thought this was a good opportunity to thank all the Project Group conveners, Project Groups, and of course all the BIML team, for having finalised these revisions or new Documents. He said they very much appreciated all the effort that had been put into the revision of all these important publications.

8.1.2 Project proposals submitted for approval by the CIML

8.1.2.1 Proposal for a new project: Update of R 60 *Metrological regulation for load cells*

Mr Dunmill next asked delegates to consider the single project proposal submitted for approval by the CIML. He stressed again that they would not be approving it at the meeting, and that it would be approved separately by a vote on a resolution afterwards. This project proposal had been made very recently and he asked whether Mr Dixon wanted to make any comments.

Mr Dixon stated that at the CIML meeting the previous year, a revision of B 6 had been approved, which had included a new amended periodic review procedure. That process had been followed for R 60, and a proposal had been put forward for it to be updated and was detailed in the project proposal in Addendum 8.1.2.1. He also explained that there were two Annexes attached to this proposal. Annex A gave the background to the project proposal and explained why it was necessary to update R 60.

Annex B gave information on the vote that had been conducted in the OIML-CS Management Committee, which was supporting the proposal for an update.

Mr Dunmill read the proposed draft resolution on this item:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/19

The Committee,

Approves as a new project, under the responsibility of the OIML-CS Management Committee and the BIML, the revision of R 60 *Metrological regulation for load cells*, to be conducted as specified in the project proposal provided in Addendum 8.1.2.1 to the Working Document for this meeting.

He asked if there were any comments; there were none.

Mr Dunmill said that this completed the section on publications and project proposals. He asked if the President had any more comments before moving on to items for information and items for approval.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill for guiding them through this agenda item.

8.2 Other items for information and approval

Mr Dunmill said that during the previous year's CIML meeting in Bratislava, it had been explained to delegates that criteria had been developed for assessing the priority of OIML publications and projects. The criteria that had been agreed worked on five levels, which he showed delegates on the screen. These criteria had been used to assess each of the existing publications as well as the current projects. At the meeting in Bratislava the previous year, delegates had been presented with an initial list of high priority projects and publications which had been developed from discussions which had been held during the Presidential Council meeting in March of that year. These lists had not been approved, even though it had been foreseen that the CIML should approve them, because Members had only been presented with them at the last minute. During the current year, the list had again been discussed at the Presidential Council meeting. This was because some of the projects in last year's list had been completed, some priorities had changed, and there were some new very important projects. The list of top ten projects and publications had now been revised to take account of these changes. Mr Dunmill showed delegates a slide of the high priority publications which had been agreed using the criteria he had already mentioned.

He explained the current proposals for high priority projects:

- D 31 *Software controlled measuring instrument*

Software was obviously an area of technology which was changing very rapidly, and software security was increasingly important. The previous year, a revision of D 31 had been approved, but the Document had immediately been put back into revision, and a new project had been approved to continue to revise D 31 and bring it even more up to date. This project was new on this list, but it replaced the one for the previous revision of D 31 which had been there before. It was still considered an extremely important project, which should be of high priority.

- Revision of R 23 *Tyre pressure gauges*

This was an important subject for safety, especially for CEEMS and it was very important for the Organisation to update this rather old Recommendation.

- Revision of R 46 *Electricity meters*

Mr Dunmill stressed there were currently many technological innovations in the field of electricity usage, including increased energy efficiency, electric vehicle charging, etc. These posed many questions to do with the metering of electricity, so it was very important for the OIML Recommendation to be up to date.

- Revision of R 51 *Automatic catchweighing instruments*
These were very widely used instruments and this was another Recommendation that needed an update.
- Revision of R 76 *Non-automatic weighing instruments*
This was the number one Recommendation as far as the OIML-CS was concerned, considering the number of certificates that were issued, and it was probably the most widely used Recommendation across the world, so it was important that this project should be given priority.
- New Recommendation *Prepackaged template for R 87*
This was a new project which had been approved the previous year, and was also extremely important to CEEMS.
- R 91 *Radar equipment for the measurement of the speed of vehicles*
This project was on the list due to its importance to road safety.
- New Recommendation *Instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust soot particles*
This new project had started well, but the work on it had been slowed down by the pandemic. Some planned meetings had not taken place but the conveners were keen on making progress and air pollution from vehicles was a very topical subject.
- Revision of R 134 *Weighing in-motion of road vehicles*
There had been a request from industry in this field that the OIML should revise this Recommendation because the technology was changing so rapidly, and again this was important from a safety point of view, and with regard to various environmental concerns as well as the trade aspect.

Mr Dunmill concluded that these were the reasons behind the selection of this list of priority projects. The list would evolve with time as priorities changed, as these projects were completed, and new projects were approved. Mr Dunmill pointed out that in addition to the information he had just provided, the Addendum for this item included a lot more detail about the progress of each of these projects. Mr Dunmill said that the CIML needed to approve this list, and read the proposed draft resolution:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/20

The Committee,

Noting the report on the OIML technical work,

Approves the list of “top ten” projects as presented by the BIML, and

Approves the list of the “top ten” publications as presented by the BIML.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments or questions about his presentation or on the wording of the resolution.

Dr Schwartz reminded delegates that at the last meeting in Bratislava they had agreed to approve this list of high priority projects and high priority publications. Approval would demonstrate that the CIML was supporting these top ten lists, because they were putting resources (especially from the BIML) into the support of the Project Groups.

Mr Pavel Klenovský (Czech Republic) asked for information on the situation with regard to R 49 *Water meters* which also needed to be revised.

Mr Dixon replied that he had contacted the secretariat of the relevant Subcommittee, and they had reported there was some work ongoing within ISO at the moment regarding their standard on water

meters, so the secretariat was proposing that the OIML waited for the outcome of this work before carrying out a combined revision of R 49 with the ISO standard.

Mr Van Der Wiel (Netherlands) explained to delegates that in the chat channel, the secretary of the Subcommittee in charge of R 49 had made a valuable comment, which he believed should be added to the formal note of the meeting. The comment was that the OIML was not simply waiting for ISO to finish the revision of their standard on water meters, but rather was working actively with ISO to resolve the technical issues which had arisen during the last revision, which had taken place several years ago. He concluded by emphasising that they were actively consulting together.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Van Der Wiel for his valuable comment.

Dr Schwartz stated there were no more questions and they had taken note of the resolution. He thanked Mr Dunmill for providing a comprehensive report in Addendum 8.2, where delegates could find many more details than had been presented.

8.3 Key topics for the OIML Bulletin

Moving on to this item, Dr Schwartz said that a written report had been provided in Addendum 8.3. He wanted to give a short introduction to this item, before giving the floor to Mr Chris Pulham, to explain in more detail what had been put forward in Addendum 8.3 and especially on the website.

Dr Schwartz emphasised that, as he had already said in his report, the OIML Bulletin was probably the only international publication dedicated to the topic of legal metrology. In accordance with CIML Resolution 2019/30, which had been taken at the previous meeting in Bratislava, there was a clear desire for the Bulletin to be an attractive publication for the legal metrology community worldwide, and for it to be an excellent advertisement for the OIML.

He said he was convinced that this could be achieved through long-term planning of the future editions, and the identification of key topics of high interest. These topics could include, for example, legal control of measuring instruments in the fields of energy, health, and the environment. Important aspects that could be covered might include new technology, legal requirements, as well as test and verification procedures.

Dr Schwartz thought this could not be done by the CIML President, the Presidential Council, or by the BIML team alone. He thought it could only be achieved if all CIML Members and Corresponding Member Representatives were ready to take on the responsibility of acting as a “mentor”, either for certain key topics, or for certain articles. He said this did not necessarily mean that these mentors had to write the articles themselves, but that they would be expected to look for technical experts who would be able to write articles, so they would take responsibility for one future edition of the Bulletin.

In order to identify key topics of significant interest and mentors for these topics, he had proposed that the BIML prepared and made publicly available on the website a plan for the forthcoming eight to ten editions of the Bulletin. This table had been included in Addendum 8.3, and could also be found on the meeting web page, which Mr Pulham would demonstrate after this short introduction. The table was intended to be dynamic, which meant proposed key topics may be moved to other editions, depending on availability and on the authors for technical articles. Dr Schwartz once again strongly encouraged all CIML Members and Corresponding Member Representatives to support the OIML Bulletin, to share their legal metrology experience with the legal metrology community worldwide, to take responsibility either as mentor for one of the next editions of the Bulletin, or by promoting it at for example at TC/SC or Project Group meetings, at RLMO meetings, at CEEMS Advisory Group meetings, and on other opportunities.

Dr Schwartz concluded that if delegates wished to come forward and become a mentor for a specific edition, or wanted to suggest a new key topic to be added to the list, they should contact the BIML, and Mr Pulham would be pleased to accept any proposals. He asked Mr Pulham to take the floor to explain what had been put on the website already, so that they could start improving the Bulletin.

Mr Pulham said that on behalf of the BIML, and as Editor of the Bulletin for over 20 years, he wanted to thank the Presidency for their support. It was true that the BIML could not simply “invent” articles, and recently there had been a slight slowdown in articles submitted. The objective now was to think about ways that they could increase the interest in the Bulletin, and continue to make it an attractive journal.

To give delegates an idea of the history, Mr Pulham said the BIML always reviewed the resolutions from each CIML meeting together with the Presidency in order to develop an action list, and one of the key actions resulting from last year’s meeting had followed on from the discussion about the possibility that Members might become Bulletin mentors. The CIML had taken resolution 2019/30, which formalised the request to CIML Members, Corresponding Member representatives, RLMOs and liaison organisations to consider becoming responsible for increasing the quality of the Bulletin. Since then they had received contributions from Germany and also from Japan, which together had made two extremely good recent Bulletins. They were now trying to formalise this process, and as Dr Schwartz had said, to find more Members to come forward and propose suitable subjects and articles.

Mr Pulham then demonstrated the new section of the OIML website on this subject. So far, in the “Publications/Bulletin” section of the website, there was an introduction about the Bulletin, and delegates could always download the most recent edition from there. Another section, “Past editions”, had also been available for many years in which delegates could download Bulletins going right back to 1960, so 40 years of Bulletins.

He added that the logical next step had therefore been to create a “Future editions” section, which is what they had now done. There had been a number of meetings with Dr Schwartz and the two Vice-Presidents, Dr Ehrlich and Dr Mathew, to develop exactly how they should present this, and as Dr Schwartz had already said, this had formed the basis of Addendum 8.3. This new webpage was an edited reproduction of the Addendum, to formalise it and make it public for anyone who wanted more information about the Bulletin, and who was in the process of considering becoming a mentor for the Bulletin.

Mr Pulham stressed that they were actively trying to promote the Bulletin. He pointed out that it was the Members’ Bulletin, and was the only vehicle of communication that they had (aside from the social media networks, notably LinkedIn and Facebook) where they could collect together information and articles about various technical subjects, and also about what was happening in legal metrology in the various Member States, and what the RLMOs were doing. Mr Pulham knew that Dr Ehrlich was also going to mention in his summary of the RLMO Round Table meeting that there had been a very enthusiastic reception to the idea of RLMOs contributing to future editions of the Bulletin.

Mr Pulham continued that they had designed a table which he opened to show delegates. He reiterated that, as Dr Schwartz had said, the contents of this table were not set in stone; it had been created as a result of ideas that the Presidency and the BIML had come up with for future themes, as they thought that using one global theme per edition might make it easier for contributors to prepare what they would like to write about. For example, for the October 2020 Bulletin, the edition which was currently being compiled, the theme under consideration had been weighing-in-motion, so for example there could be different fields of application, different technologies, experiences with conformity assessment of weighing-in-motion instruments, or verification experiences. They were just providing the basic guidelines for the subject of potential articles. They were also, as Dr Schwartz had said, looking for Members to come forward and propose specific articles. This would not necessarily involve writing them, but as Japan and Germany had done, getting their teams to consider the key fields on which they were currently working, and looking at how they could communicate their experiences to the whole membership, because one Member State’s or Corresponding Member’s experiences were obviously of interest to other Members since this accelerated the learning process and eliminated potential duplication of work.

Mr Pulham said that the suggested subject for the January 2021 edition was potentially the environment, which was a key subject at the moment, for April 2021 it might be health, which was obviously very topical, and could cover medical measuring instruments with metrological functions. This was

obviously going to be a key field for the time being, and was also going to be the theme of World Metrology Day 2021.

Moving on, Mr Pulham suggested that for the Workshop on *Digital Transformation in Legal Metrology*, which was going to be held next May, and which had already been postponed from May 2020 because of the pandemic, it was planned to make articles for the Bulletin from as many of the Workshop's presentations as possible, naturally with the authors' input and permission. This would enable the Workshop to have an even wider audience than was planned. Mr Pulham indicated that they had planned provisionally for the next couple of years and, as he had said, the table would be available on the website under the "Future editions" page of the Bulletin section. This concluded his presentation. He handed back to Dr Schwartz to talk more about the concept of "mentors".

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Pulham for his presentation and said that since they would be addressing the future, he considered that there were so many interesting topics which might be covered, and he was convinced they could make the Bulletin an attractive journal for the legal metrology community worldwide. The production of the Bulletin was one of the key tasks of the OIML, and he appealed to CIML Members and Corresponding Member Representatives to take responsibility for perhaps one key topic, and then to try to find technical experts, not necessarily in their own organisation, but maybe in their region, or through people they knew, or through Technical Committees, Subcommittees or Project Group meetings to produce articles.

He specifically mentioned the topics of fuel dispensers, perhaps how instruments could be verified remotely, or smart meters, which were also becoming more and more important due to technical advances. He indicated that these were some topics he had in mind, and he again urged delegates to take responsibility if they thought they had an interesting key topic they would like to accompany and guide. He asked if there were any comments.

Mr Takatsuji (Japan) stated that they had recently had the honour of submitting two articles to the OIML Bulletin. He continued that when they had submitted these articles, the BIML editing team had been kind enough to proof-read his "dry" English document, and had given them a lot of valuable comments which they had very much appreciated. It had been a very good opportunity for them to demonstrate their activities to many people, so he would strongly encourage other CIML Members to submit articles for the OIML Bulletin. This was his first comment. Secondly, he wanted to repeat the same question he had posed the previous year, which was whether the articles submitted for the Bulletin were peer reviewed. The answer from the BIML had been "no". The current practice was very good, and he supported it, but at the same time he was concerned there were few scientific journals which accepted articles related to legal metrology, and it was extremely difficult for young researchers in this area, so he was enquiring whether there was the possibility of creating a section in the OIML Bulletin in which original articles could be submitted and peer reviewed by experts. His request was not urgent, but he asked for it to be considered in the future.

Mr Pulham thanked Mr Takatsuji and his team for having submitted their articles, which had made an extremely good edition of the Bulletin, and said that it had been a pleasure to work with him. With regard to the peer review, he said that this would require further research and further discussion, as a policy decision would be needed, but they had definitely noted his comment from last year, and he thanked Mr Takatsuji for his suggestion.

Mr Onyancha (Kenya) thanked Mr Pulham for his commitment, and for the passion he had for the Bulletin. From the Kenyan point of view, he wanted to say that the ideas for the development of the Bulletin were very interesting, and that he wanted to encourage young scientists to come up with articles, because this was an important way for them to progress. They had learnt a lot from the articles in the Bulletin, especially those from Japan about the new technology of hydrogen fuel dispensers. He felt that it was important to have this kind of article, because new fields such as this required a lot of learning and commitment if metrologists were going to be able to cover the new technologies that were being developed. Often others said that they did not have enough expertise, so they needed to commit themselves to gaining enough knowledge to be competent in regulating instruments in these new fields.

He thanked Dr Schwartz for highlighting this subject, and volunteered himself as a mentor because not only was knowledge itself important, but so was passing on this knowledge to the next generation.

Mr Pulham thanked Mr Onyancha. He replied that he was looking forward to working with Kenya and to receiving future contributions from them.

Mr Qin (P.R. China) said that he thought the Bulletin was very important for the OIML, and also for Members. China had already organised a special team to offer articles according to the priority topics. With the efforts not only from the BIML, but also from all Members, the quality of the Bulletin would be even better than before. During the current year China would like to provide at least two articles to the BIML. He hoped that the Bulletin would continue to develop.

Mr Pulham thanked Mr Qin for his excellent offer and support.

Mr Bahnholzer (CECIP) thanked Dr Schwartz and Mr Pulham for their presentations, and added that he would like to participate by providing some articles. He thought that some of their members' applications could give the OIML some experience from the industrial side. They appreciated being able to participate in the Bulletin and he thought the experience CECIP could contribute could help all over the world, so they would be happy to share such information.

Mr Ardianto (Indonesia) thanked the BIML for the excellent work going into producing a more interesting Bulletin. He supported the view of the Japanese delegation regarding the importance of peer review in the future for the OIML Bulletin. He noted that the topics suggested for the current year were mainly technical topics, and asked if there were specific proportions of technical and non-technical articles in the Bulletin.

Mr Pulham thanked Mr Ardianto for his support and comments. He replied that there were no set rules as to what proportion of the Bulletin should be technical, and what should be “Evolutions” and “Update”. The “Evolutions” section had been incorporated in the Bulletin many years ago to keep Members informed of developments in legal metrology in the times when there had been no internet and electronic communication, and the Bulletin had been the only written communication vehicle of the OIML. It had been widely used for Members to describe situations in their country that could be of help to other countries. These were not necessarily technical, but might be implementation problems, or how they were developing legal metrology legislation, and so on. He said that in the regular BIML meetings with the Presidency concerning the topics to be included in the Bulletin, this subject came up regularly, and was always interesting.

He emphasised that articles submitted by OIML Members describing their situation were always interesting, and stressed that the BIML would always try to help with the expression and editing of articles so as to bring out the positive side of what the author was trying to say, and the message they were trying to put over. He continued that they really did encourage a high proportion of “what are we are doing in our country” articles, but added that the technical side was very useful as well. Together with the conveners and co-conveners of Project Groups, they also regularly published reports of the technical meetings that had been held. Such meetings would probably be increasingly online, but there was no reason why they could not include accounts of online technical meetings as well. In answer to Mr Adriano's question, Mr Pulham concluded there was no specific percentage but that everything was of interest to other Members.

Dr Schwartz concluded this item by thanking the BIML, and especially Mr Pulham, for all their work, and for the interesting contributions that had been submitted for the current edition of the Bulletin. He also wanted to thank Japan for having submitted very interesting articles about hydrogen measurement and the revision of R 139. He concluded the item by asking delegates to consider the draft resolution.

Mr Dunmill stated that this resolution was split over two screens, and he read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/21

The Committee,

Notes the report by the BIML on the steps taken to implement CIML resolution 2019/30,

Welcomes the proposals by the CIML President and the BIML to further promote the OIML Bulletin, including a new web page at <https://www.oiml.org/en/publications/bulletin/future-editions>, and

Strongly encourages all CIML Members and Corresponding Member Representatives to support the OIML Bulletin, to share their legal metrology experiences, and to take responsibility either as a “Mentor” for one of the next editions of the Bulletin, or by promoting it at TC/SC/PG meetings, RLMO meetings, CEEMS AG meetings, and other opportunities.

Dr Schwartz asked whether there were any comments on this resolution. There were none, and there were no related chat messages. He concluded this item by thanking delegates for a lively discussion and a good presentation, and said he was really looking forward to future editions of the Bulletin with interesting articles.

9 OIML Certification System (OIML-CS)

9.1 Report by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) Acting Chairperson

Dr Schwartz began the next item by pointing out that a written report had been provided as Addendum 9.1, and said they were looking forward to the oral report by the OIML-CS Acting Management Committee (MC) Chairperson, Mr Bill Loizides. He asked Mr Loizides to take the floor.

Mr Loizides observed that he was very happy to hear voices and see everyone, and he hoped that delegates and their families remained well during the pandemic. Before starting, he wanted to thank a couple of people and groups of people. Firstly, the OIML-CS Executive Secretary, Mr Dixon, for continuing the work of the OIML-CS and making sure the wheels kept turning.

He also wanted to thank the Review Committee (RC) Chairperson, Mr Harry Stolz (Germany), as well as the RC members, who had continued working online throughout the pandemic. He thanked Mr Alex Winchester (Australia) who had carried out a significant amount of work on behalf of the Maintenance Group (MG), and Dr Peter Ulbig (Germany) who had been developing promotional materials for the OIML-CS. He also wanted to thank the BIML staff, as the MC had been the guinea pig for the online meeting platform, and through a number of trials and errors they had been successful in conducting the three MC meetings over a three-month period. Lastly, he wanted to thank all the MC members from across the world, who had continued to participate and to put forward their ideas and concepts for the improvement of the OIML-CS. He said he did not want to bore delegates, and his staff knew he hated “death by PowerPoint”. His presentation would be relatively short and sharp, and he would give delegates the opportunity to ask questions.

Mr Loizides informed delegates that the information he would deliver was contained in the written report in Addendum 9.1, but he would provide delegates with some of the highlights to assist them in discerning the main points of the Addendum.

The first and foremost item had been the selection by the MC of the nominee for appointment to the position of MC Chairperson, and he was pleased to recommend to delegates the nominee Mr Mannie Panesar from the United Kingdom. It had been a very contested field, and he wanted to thank all those who had applied for the role. Mr Loizides added that he had been nominated by the MC for re-appointment to the role of MC Deputy Chairperson, and he hoped he could look forward to delegates’ support in the voting process.

There had also been a recommendation submitted by the MC to the CIML on the marking of OIML certificate numbers on instruments, and delegates would hear more about this from Mr Dixon under agenda item 9.4.

As delegates had already heard, the MC had reviewed the top-ten publications and periodic reviews.

In addition, the MC had also considered a number of COVID-19 contingencies. Mr Loizides continued that the MC had agreed to allow the use of conformity experts from members' Accreditation Bodies to participate in assessments under the OIML-CS, in particular where international travel had been restricted. He considered this had been a really good outcome.

They had also continued to raise awareness and increase the participation in the OIML-CS, and he would talk about new members shortly, but reminded delegates who were not Utilizers or Associates in the system that it did not cost them anything to participate in the OIML-CS. All they needed to do was to fill in the application form, include any applicable nuances for their economy, whether they might be sovereign issues or legislative issues for example, and to submit the application form to Mr Dixon in order to become a Utilizer or an Associate. They could then participate in the meetings as required.

Mr Loizides said that updates from the RC Chairperson and the MG, which he chaired as the Deputy Chair of the MC, and also from various working groups had been provided to the MC, and were included in Addendum 9.1.

With regard to transitions, Mr Loizides reported that from 1 July 2020, R 61, R 85 and R 129 had all transitioned to Scheme A, and that all the remaining Recommendations in the OIML-CS were scheduled to transition to Scheme A on 1 January 2021. A number of OIML Issuing Authorities (IA), or those considering becoming OIML IAs, were moving towards obtaining the required accreditation for this. In clause 1.2 of the documentation, delegates could see all the Recommendations that were transitioning, and if they wished to become an OIML IA or a Test Laboratory (TL) for those particular instruments, he requested they put in their applications.

Regarding participation, Mr Loizides reported that the scopes of the OIML IAs and TLs were expanding to support the transition from Scheme B to Scheme A, and he informed delegates he would go through a couple of those amendments in due course. He reported that there were three new Associates, which brought them to 32 Utilizers and Associates participating in the OIML-CS, which was a good outcome.

Mr Loizides showed delegates a slide of the changes that had been made in OIML IA and TL scopes. The slide gave a lot of detail, and Mr Loizides directed delegates to Addendum 9.1, 1.4.1 where they would find all the information. He pointed out that some people had added capability related to certain Recommendations, whereas some had removed certain Recommendations.

There had been a number of additions, in particular to Scheme A, which was a highlight for the OIML-CS.

There had also been changes amongst the Utilizers and Associates. Mr Loizides showed delegates a synopsis of these, and explained that more information could be found in Addendum 9.1, 1.5. He highlighted that Kiribati, Uganda and Rwanda had all become Associates, thanked them and observed that it was good to see their African colleagues becoming Associates.

The next slide showed the number of OIML-CS certificates registered by the BIML between 2018 and 2020. As had already been mentioned, if delegates looked at 2020, the number of certificates issued was at the same level as it had been the previous year prior to the pandemic. He remarked that this was a credit to the system, and a credit to the manufacturers who were striving to develop new instrument types, and were being quite innovative in their development, despite restricted travelling. He thought it was very interesting to see this progress, and new instrumentation, and stated that the MC was very pleased with this progress.

The next slide indicated that R 76, together with R 60 and R 137, still constituted the majority of certificates issued. Mr Loizides pointed out that this continued the trend that had previously been highlighted many times by the previous MC Chairperson, Mr Oosterman.

Mr Loizides joked that in his next slide he had plagiarised one of Mr Oosterman's pie charts, and this showed that the Netherlands was again issuing the most OIML certificates, although a number of other countries were now taking their "slice of the pie", with another third coming from around the world, which Mr Loizides remarked was very pleasing to see.

Regarding other activities, Mr Loizides pointed out that Mr Dixon and the BIML team had updated the OIML-CS webpages. He said delegates had heard about the revision of D 30, and they had also published the joint OIML-IAF Assessment Procedure for ISO/IEC 17065. Mr Loizides explained that this was applicable to the assessment of OIML IAs. The MC was looking at alternatives to ISO/IEC 17065, and he pointed out that a number of economies worked to ISO/IEC 17020, so they were considering the equivalence of these standards, and delegates would hear more about this in due course. This concluded his presentation, and he asked whether there were any questions. There were none.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Loizides for his excellent, informative, and pleasing report about the progress of the OIML-CS and the work of the MC. He wanted to take this opportunity to thank Mr Loizides, as well as the other people he had mentioned in his report, for successfully managing the extremely difficult situation, and for making such good progress. There were still no comments, which Dr Schwartz took to mean that everyone was very pleased, which was a good sign. He asked delegates to consider the respective draft resolution, which Mr Dunmill read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/22

The Committee,

Notes the report of the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) Management Committee (MC) Acting Chairperson,

Thanks Mr Bill Loizides for undertaking the role of MC Acting Chairperson, and

Thanks the members of the OIML-CS MC, Review Committee, Maintenance Group and Working Groups for their work.

Dr Schwartz repeated that this was very simple and straightforward, and asked whether there were any comments, but there were none.

9.2 Appointment of the OIML-CS Chairperson

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the next item. As delegates had heard, he was very happy that the MC had identified and selected the nominee for the position of MC Chairperson, who was Mr Mannie Panesar from the United Kingdom, who would give a short self-presentation after the first introduction by Mr Dixon.

Mr Dixon said that delegates would have heard in Mr Loizides' presentation that Mr Oosterman had announced the previous year that he was stepping down as MC Chairperson. Mr Dixon extended his thanks to Mr Loizides for having stepped in as MC Acting Chairperson over the past year, and for having done an excellent job, especially in chairing the three online meetings which had been held earlier in the year. During the year, they had followed the procedure detailed in Operational Document OD-01 concerning the appointments of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, and information on this had been included in Addendum 9.1, Annex G.

Mr Dixon stated that at the second online MC meeting that had been held on 2 June 2020, the MC had selected Mr Mannie Panesar as the nominee for appointment to the position of OIML-CS MC Chairperson, as well as selecting Mr Bill Loizides for reappointment to the position of MC Deputy Chairperson. According to the procedure, CIML Members would normally be given the opportunity at the CIML meeting to vote "yes" or to abstain, and the nominee would be appointed if he or she obtained a number of "yes" votes greater or equal to 50 % of the number of OIML Member States. Mr Dixon explained that ordinarily if they had been meeting in person, this procedure would have been conducted

by means of a secret ballot, where people would have filled in a paper slip that would have been put into a box and collected. Assuming the required number of votes had been obtained, the nominee would then have been appointed. As they were not meeting in person, and were not able to carry out the secret ballot during the current online meeting, the BIML had developed an online anonymous voting tool to replicate the secret ballot. Mr Dixon said that more details and information on this new tool would be given under agenda item 15 the following day. As Mr Dunmill had outlined the previous day under agenda item 2.2, a vote on approving the use of this new online anonymous voting tool would be conducted following the current meeting. If the vote on using the tool was successful, then the secret ballots would be conducted, and if the secret ballots were successful, the CIML would vote on the draft resolutions which had been included in the Working Document. Mr Dixon said this concluded his quick run-through of the process, and of the nominations they had received, and he reiterated that further details of the anonymous voting tool would be given the following day under item 15.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dixon for his clear report, and asked, before proceeding with the presentation by Mr Panesar, whether there were any questions or comments on the procedure which would be used. There were none.

Mr Panesar thanked Dr Schwartz and Mr Dixon. He greeted the President, Presidential Council Members, CIML Members and Corresponding Members, wishing them all good morning, good afternoon or good evening, depending on where they were in the world. He introduced himself as Mannie Panesar from the United Kingdom and stated that CIML Members would be asked to vote on his candidacy for the position of Chairperson of the OIML-CS MC.

He showed delegates a slide giving a quick summary of his background and relevant experience. He did not intend to read it out in full, but hoped it gave delegates an idea of the experience he wished to bring to the position of Chairperson if he was successful in obtaining a positive vote from CIML Members. He added that following the excellent presentation from Mr Loizides, the MC Acting Chairperson, it was important to note that the United Kingdom was currently the OIML IA which issued the second highest number of certificates, which again underlined the confidence he hoped delegates had in the United Kingdom's ability and expertise in being able to deliver the OIML-CS, and he wanted to thank his team for their hard work in doing that.

Mr Panesar observed that the OIML-CS had been launched in 2018, and he thanked Mr Oosterman for having done such an excellent job in the preparations prior to 2018. It had launched very successfully and Mr Panesar hoped delegates appreciated this, especially given the recent challenges they had all faced. He posed the question "What would happen next?"

On the next slide Mr Panesar shared his aims and visions for the OIML-CS which he had broken down into four bullet points:

- **Improving the understanding of the needs of the current participants and stakeholders**, who were all the relevant parties that constituted the OIML-CS. He said it was important to really understand what they needed, and maybe improve the OIML-CS where it was not quite meeting their requirements. He emphasised that each stakeholder had different needs from the OIML-CS.
- **Increasing the understanding, participation, and acceptance of the OIML-CS** was also an area Mr Panesar would like to focus on and look deeper into. He pointed out that it was important to keep on top of any changes they may think were a good idea, whilst considering how they might affect other stakeholders.
- **Future-proofing**, which he said was the biggest area that he could personally see where some improvements could be made. Despite the recent challenges they had all faced with the virus, Mr Panesar strongly believed they could make more of the opportunities that the virus had given them. For example, the ability for the experts to carry out remote assessments as part of the OIML-CS requirements. He knew, from being the head of an OIML IA, that the loss of one of his experts while they travelled around the world to peer assess another organisation had affected his operations, so the ability to do remote assessments would reduce this impact.

With regard to making the OIML-CS more robust, Mr Panesar said he would like to see an increase in the number of experts that were available for peer assessments. With regard to the prioritisation of the publications, much had been said about this already, so he would not talk about this in more detail, but this brought him onto the last bullet point.

- **Chairperson’s Council** – Mr Panesar said that, with permission, he would like to set up a Chairperson’s Council, which would include the MC Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, the RC Chairperson, the MG Chairperson, Mr Dixon as the Executive Secretary, and potentially one or two others depending on the outcome of the first meeting. He proposed that these meetings would be held quarterly, so they could stay on top of priorities, and make sure that the progress of various projects and working groups continued and were productive.

Mr Panesar explained that as metrologists, the illustration on the following slide quite nicely showed the balance of supply and demand, which was how the OIML-CS operated. To him a robust system was one which could maintain and function effectively to supply the varying demand levels, whilst maintaining confidence, acceptance and compliance, but also was driven by demand, and there had been concerns raised about areas in which the system’s robustness could be improved. As Mr Donnellan had mentioned the previous day, a system could only be as good as its components. Mr Panesar emphasised that he couldn’t agree more and they should look carefully to examine each component in more detail.

Mr Panesar commented that some of the topics he had mentioned would already help to future-proof the OIML-CS. However, there were other areas that should be considered, such as increasing the scope by widening the categories and increasing the number of Recommendations, but again this needed to be carefully balanced with the priorities that delegates had heard about in the meeting so far. He stressed it was important to strike a good balance here.

Improving the resilience of the OIML-CS was important, and encapsulated the robustness he had already mentioned. Mr Panesar thought it would be good to continue the good work they had done to raise awareness of the benefits of the OIML-CS, but he thought they needed to be ready to adapt to any challenges in the future. He thought they had done very well so far, as Mr Loizides’ presentation had already covered the number of certificates issued despite the pandemic. He believed this to be vital to the ongoing success of the OIML-CS.

The next bullet point was also on the same subject, and explained that in his opinion the OIML should consider expanding the OIML-CS to cover more than just type examination, and examine the possibility of becoming a full conformity assessment system. Mr Panesar conjectured that it could be that such a system would be more attractive in increasing the number of participants and stakeholders such as Utilizers. He added that the diagram on the current slide was a very simplistic view of how he believed the OIML-CS would continue to grow in the future.

Mr Panesar wanted to thank delegates for their time and attention. He apologised for subjecting them to yet another presentation. He joked that as Mr Loizides had said “death by PowerPoint” was a real risk, and he hoped he had spared them from this. He hoped they would all stay safe during these challenging times and said he hoped to have their support to push the new OIML-CS forward as the MC Chairperson.

He concluded his presentation by indicating his contact details and thanked the participants again.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Panesar for introducing himself and for his presentation, which he considered demonstrated Mr Panesar’s commitment as the proposed new MC Chairperson. He thanked him for taking up this task and he added they were very happy he had been a candidate for the post. He congratulated him on his selection by the MC. The final step was of course the appointment and approval by the Committee, so he asked delegates to consider the respective draft resolution under agenda item 9.2:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/23

The Committee,

Noting the selection by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) of Mr Mannie Panesar as the nominee for appointment to the position of MC Chairperson,

Having regard to section 4.2.5 of OIML-CS Operational Document OD-01 Edition 2,

Appoints Mr Mannie Panesar as OIML-CS MC Chairperson for a period of three years from 1 January 2021.

Dr Schwartz added that he hoped they could adhere to this date, given the procedure that Mr Dixon had just explained, and that would be explained again under agenda item 15. They hoped that with the online voting procedure, the CIML would be able to approve this resolution so that Mr Panesar would be able to start on time.

Dr Schwartz proposed that they could now conclude this item, and asked if there were any comments or questions with regards to the draft resolution; there were no comments¹.

9.3 Reappointment of the OIML-CS Management Committee Deputy Chairperson

Dr Schwartz said that as had already been pointed out in the presentation given by the MC Acting Chairperson, the proposed, and selected candidate was Mr Loizides. He thanked Mr Loizides for having done, and continuing to do, an excellent job as Acting Chairperson, and he also thanked him for being ready to continue as the Deputy Chairperson from 1 January 2021. Dr Schwartz thought that this needed no further discussion and asked delegates to consider the respective draft resolution, which Mr Dunmill read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/24

The Committee,

Noting the selection by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) of Mr Bill Loizides as the nominee for re-appointment to the position of OIML-CS MC Deputy Chairperson,

Having regard to section 4.2.5 of OIML-CS Operational Document OD-01 Edition 2,

Noting the comments made by its members,

Re-appoints Mr Bill Loizides as OIML-CS MC Deputy Chairperson for a period of three years from 1 January 2021.

Dr Schwartz asked if there were any comments, but there were none.

¹ Before moving onto item 9.3, Dr Schwartz said he would like to invite the United Arab Emirates to make their comment.

Ms Albastaki (United Arab Emirates) said that they had been studying infrared thermometers. During the pandemic, many infrared thermometers were being used in clubs, malls and grocery stores. Their study that although many brands were being sold, they were not accurate. She did not know what action they should take, as they had regulations in the United Arab Emirates for medical instruments and she asked if they would use the same procedure for the infrared thermometers as for the ear thermometers, or should the procedure be different.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mrs Albastaki for her question. As far as he had understood the question had not been directly related to the OIML-CS, and therefore he suggested that they came back to her question under item 14, which was other items. He asked if this was acceptable to Mrs Albastaki, and she agreed.

Mr Dunmill stated he would also reply to the chat message in the meantime.

Mr Loizides (Australia) responded to Mrs Albastaki, stating they were having the same issues in their economy regarding the accuracy of these instantaneous hand-held devices. They had similar concerns to her in regard to the accuracy of these instruments. As the President had said there could be a possibility of discussing this under item 14.

9.4 Recommendations from the OIML-CS MC to the CIML

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the last item on the OIML-CS, for which a presentation would be provided by Mr Dixon. He announced that they would take a short break after finishing this sub-item.

Mr Dixon explained that his presentation detailed a recommendation from the MC to the CIML which related to the marking of the OIML certificate number on instruments. The background to this had been provided in Addendum 9.1, 1.11.2. The subject had started with a proposal from the United States regarding the marking of instruments with the OIML certificate number and/or the OIML or OIML-CS logo.

Concerns had been raised that some manufacturers might not wish to participate in the OIML-CS if they were unable to mark their measuring instruments, once they had been approved, with a certificate number or a logo. Some manufacturers were also already putting logos and certificate numbers on their instruments. The MC had decided against marking instruments with the OIML or the OIML-CS logo, as this could be confused with a conformity mark. Therefore, two options had been explored for the marking of instruments with the certificate number.

Mr Dixon said that the first of these was just to amend one of the OIML-CS procedural documents to allow manufacturers to display the certificate number on an instrument. He added that at the moment, the procedural document prevented manufacturers from marking the instruments. The second option was to remove all reference to the OIML certificate number from all OIML publications, including Recommendations, which had been called the “remain silent” proposal. Mr Dixon stated that it had been considered that the certificate number in its own right could not be mistaken for a conformity mark, although there would still be the possibility for some confusion if people came across a measuring instrument marked with a certificate number. It had also been agreed that there was no legal mechanism within the OIML to prevent a manufacturer from marking an instrument with a certificate number, which as he had just highlighted, was already happening.

The MC therefore proposed that manufacturers should be allowed to mark the certificate number on measuring instruments and that the “remain silent” proposal was actually the preferred way of achieving this. He explained that to improve understanding of the certificate number, and to avoid any potential confusion, the MC was proposing the development of a guidance note on the meaning and use of the OIML certificate number. Mr Dixon said details on the information that would go in the guidance note was provided in Addendum 9.1, Annex H. He continued that if this proposal was approved, the MC would review all of the OIML-CS publications to identify those that included a reference to the marking of the certificate number on measuring instruments, and would then instigate revisions of the relevant publications as well as developing the guidance note that he had already mentioned. The BIML would review other OIML publications to identify those that included a reference to the marking of the certificate number on measuring instruments. This information would then be provided to the relevant TC/SC secretariats so that appropriate action could be taken. Mr Dixon concluded that this was a quick overview of the information and the proposal that had been included in Addendum 9.1.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dixon for his very clear and easily understood report, and his explanation of what had been provided in Addendum 9.1, Annex H. He commented that it sounded like a very wise approach to allow marking of the OIML certification number. He wanted to thank the MC for having taken care of this important question and for having come up with such a good proposal, which he thought was ready to be put into practice. He asked if there were any comments on the presentation, but there were none. He asked delegates to consider the respective draft resolution, commenting that this was comprehensive, but summarised what Mr Dixon had presented. Mr Dunmill read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/25

The Committee,

Noting the recommendation from the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) Management Committee (MC) provided in Addendum 9.1 to the working document for this meeting,

Decides that reference to the marking of the OIML certificate number on measuring instruments should be removed from all OIML publications,

Requests the OIML-CS MC to revise the relevant OIML-CS publications and to develop a Guidance Note regarding the meaning of the OIML certificate number when it is marked on a measuring instrument,

Instructs the BIML to review all other OIML publications to identify those that include a reference to the marking of the OIML certificate number on measuring instruments, and

Instructs the BIML to identify the most appropriate method to amend/revise the relevant publications and to communicate this information to the Secretariats of the appropriate technical committees and/or subcommittees.

Dr Schwartz asked if there were any comments on this proposed draft resolution, but there were none, so this concluded item 9. He thanked everyone again for their excellent presentations and all the good work that had been carried out this year regarding the OIML-CS under difficult circumstances. He wished the MC all the best for the future, and hoped they could continue online to enable the next steps to be taken towards getting more instruments, more OIML Issuing Authorities, and more Utilizers and users into the system.

10 Report by the CEEMS Advisory Group Chairperson

Dr Schwartz welcomed delegates back and invited Mr Mason, the Chairperson of the CEEMS Advisory Group (CEEMS AG), to take the floor for this item. He would be giving a report on the online CEEMS AG meeting, on the work plan, and on the current discussion topics of the CEEMS AG. He remarked that delegates were looking forward to Mr Mason's report.

Mr Mason thanked Dr Schwartz. He stated he had just joined as a panelist temporarily, so he had had the opportunity to look through all of the participants' names, some of which were unfamiliar, but there were also many familiar names, and it was a great pleasure for him to say "hello" to delegates during this session. He expressed his regret that he was unable to meet them in person.

Mr Mason began by thanking everyone who had worked on CEEMS activities during the past year, which had obviously been an extremely challenging one. Some of the CEEMS activities had necessarily fallen down the list of priorities compared to many of the other challenges which colleagues had had to face, but he had been extremely grateful for the contributions of the CEEMS AG Vice-Chairperson, Dr Ulbig, of both Mr Dunmill and Mr Guo Su within the BIML, and he also wanted to thank specifically two of the co-opted experts: Dr Kochsiek and Mr Henson. All these people had worked extremely hard on the main feature of the past year's work, which had been the revision of D 1. He thought that the resulting Final Draft Document, which he hoped CIML Members would be able to approve using the online voting procedure, would be extremely useful.

Mr Mason stated that he had, as usual, prepared a short written report, which had been made available to delegates as Addendum 10. He added that there should also have been a work plan attached to this, but when he had looked that morning, he had seen that the work plan had not actually been attached. He did not think delegates needed to worry too much about this. It had presented what he was about to talk about in a slightly different format, but did not significantly add to it.

Apart from the revision of D 1, which Mr Mason said he had already mentioned, the CEEMS activities had been brought together at the online meeting held on 6 October. He commented that this had been his first experience of a large international Zoom meeting, and he thought it had been very successful.

They had been able to cover a number of issues, and in particular, they had been able to have quite a substantial discussion on *The future of CEEMS activities in a post-COVID world*, which he said he would be talking a little more about shortly.

Mr Mason said the first thing he had to report was that, as had been foreshadowed the previous year, Dr Kochsiek had confirmed that he was standing down from his membership of the AG. He remarked that Dr Kochsiek would be known to virtually all delegates. He had been an enormous support to Mr Mason, most recently in the revision of D 1, and Mr Mason added he would be very sad to lose his services. At the same time, they had decided to strengthen the AG's membership, and he was glad to say that the co-opting of Mr Han Jianping, of the People's Republic of China had been approved, so hopefully Mr Han would be able to assist them in the coming year on the work program they still had planned.

Mr Mason reported that all of the work streams that had been identified at the 2019 meeting had, to a certain extent, been severely impacted by the COVID pandemic. However, as they had learned earlier in the meeting, there had been some progress on the e-Learning modules, which would become increasingly important as they started to pull together the threads of what they needed to do in the post-COVID world. Similarly, concerning the implementation of B 21 *Framework for OIML Training Centers and OIML Training Events*, on OIML Training Centres and Training Events (OTCs and OTEs), these had of course, always been thought of as physical meetings, and therefore travel restrictions had had a major impact on the delivery of such events. Mr Mason was pleased to report that they had already seen one event, conducted by the People's Republic of China, for the benefit of GULFMET, which had taken place earlier in October. Mr Mason thought this gave them an opportunity to start rethinking how these training activities might be conducted in the future. Similarly, there had not been much progress to report on the "future leaders" scholarship scheme which had been presented the previous year. Mr Mason explained that this depended to a large extent on the idea of secondees physically being able to share experiences with others in the metrology community. However, he was pleased to say that P.R. China had stepped forward with plans to start a pilot scheme, using the ideas that had been discussed the previous year, which hopefully would start as soon as travel restrictions permitted.

In terms of the projects on the revision of publications, Mr Mason stated that the past year had definitely been dominated by the work on D 1. He stressed that it was worth recalling the fact that they had not even had a first Committee Draft at the same time the previous year. With enormous contributions from both members of the ad-hoc group, and also the willingness of so many colleagues across the world to engage in the consultation process, Mr Mason was pleased to report that they had been able to get through the successive Committee Drafts and a CIML preliminary online ballot, all within the space of 12 months, which he thought had been a tremendous achievement, and wanted to thank everyone concerned.

The progress on D 14 *Training and qualification of legal metrology personnel* and D 19 *Pattern evaluation and pattern approval* had necessarily taken a bit of a "back seat", but were still very much part of their plans, and Mr Mason had been very glad to see that it was already being considered how D 14 might be reflected in a future edition of the Bulletin. Mr Mason reported that at the AG meeting on 6 October they had also decided that, subject to finding a convener, they would like to start the revision process for D 20 *Initial and subsequent verification of measuring instruments and processes*. Mr Mason reported that this Document was 30 years out of date and in definite need of updating. He took this opportunity to ask any Member State who felt they would be able to take on the convenership of this project to contact him. He underlined that as soon as they had a convener they would be able to start work on the revision, and they would be able to apply the lessons they had learnt recently about how to speed up the process of developing and agreeing these Documents.

Mr Mason reiterated that the bulk of the discussions on 6 October had been about the implications of the COVID restrictions for CEEMS activities, and the problems that they had seen arising from the pandemic. It had been identified that for planning purposes it was sensible to assume that the effects of the pandemic, namely travel restrictions, increased home working for so many legal metrology staff, the reprioritisation that was taking place, which in some cases meant that there were fewer staff

available for legal metrology duties, and the reduced funding for legal metrology. All of these problems could be expected to be with them for foreseeable future, and they would actually have to plan for this.

Mr Mason commented that the funding pressures, which they had learnt to live with in the past, would probably get worse as a result of the pandemic, which would mean that generally speaking they would be dealing with fewer, less experienced legal metrology staff, across virtually all countries and economies. Mr Mason stressed that the objective of OIML CEEMS activities, namely to increase skill levels in the legal metrology community, not only remained the same but would become even more important if there were fewer and less experienced staff. He underlined that this in turn would require even greater use of the new ways of working, which needed to be applied to the traditional types of CEEMS activities. He added that this all needed updating and modernising for the world that was unfolding.

Mr Mason highlighted that all the tools traditionally associated with CEEMS activities such as documents, training courses, study visits, informal contacts, secondments, efforts to engage with international development agencies, and persuading government decision-makers and budget holders of the importance of legal metrology, remained absolutely vital. However, they would all have to be carried out in rather different ways, typically using online technology.

Mr Mason reported that they had spent some time considering to what extent they were facing problems in using the new technology. Interestingly, although some ongoing problems had been identified, the overall conclusion had been that these were nowhere nearly as great as they would probably have expected had they been asked this question 12 months previously. Mr Mason remarked that administrations had adapted to this new world because they had had to, and they had mostly done so very successfully. This could be seen in the way that international online meetings were becoming much more prevalent, and they were all used to dealing with them.

Mr Mason stated they had identified that, in terms of applying online technology to CEEMS activities, a good start had already been made in the OIML. They had already identified e-Learning as a priority. As the hardware issues they had heard about were resolved, there would be more that they could do about making e-Learning modules more widely available. They had also seen that the technical work itself was now being conducted remotely much more comfortably. He added that the really significant list of technical work achievements over the past year indicated how well they were adapting to this. Delegates would also have noticed a greater use of videoconferencing for formal meetings. He underlined that they needed to do more, and needed to do it more quickly. Mr Mason highlighted that one of the other things that had been really significant in the AG meeting had been the experiences that the BIPM had been able to share with them. He thought they had been very quick off the mark to apply online technology, even to activities such as peer assessment and laboratory inspections, which would traditionally have required physical travel. Of course, the OIML had a very long-standing relationship with the BIPM on CEEMS activities, and he considered that this relationship was one on which they were going to want to build. The BIPM experience had identified that traditional approaches really did have to be rethought completely as the move from physical meetings to online engagement was made.

During the debate and discussions, Mr Mason said they had identified that a number of good ideas were already available. However, it had been felt that it was really necessary to bring these together and prioritise them, so that the limited resources that they all had available could be used as efficiently as possible. It had been felt that the CEEMS AG was ideally placed to conduct this bringing together of ideas, and what they should do was to set up an ad-hoc project group which would develop a strategy on the application of online technology to capacity building and other CEEMS activities. This group would work through all the traditional tools he had mentioned earlier and analyse how these could be conducted in an online world. Mr Mason reported that the CEEMS AG had felt that this was something which should be given high priority during the following year, and that they should have the results of this study available well before the 2021 CIML meeting. He underlined that they had to get away from the idea that everything worked over a 12-month timescale. Mr Mason added that the world into which they were now moving required them to be prepared to look for results and to share those results more quickly than this.

The final item that had been discussed had been the need to revise B 19 *Terms of Reference for the Advisory Group on matters concerning Countries and Economies with Emerging Metrology Systems (CEEMS)*, which Mr Mason thought had first been discussed in Bratislava, and had been picked up by the subsequent Presidential Council. He remarked that as CEEMS AG activities became more significant as the third pillar of the OIML's work, procedures needed to be brought more into line with other OIML activities. One of the crucial elements of this was to be clearer about the secretariat arrangements and about the appointment of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. He added that they had already seen how the OIML-CS MC processes had worked effectively, and he considered they ought to be asking how these processes could be introduced into the way the AG operated. This had more urgency, since he was sad to say that Dr Ulbig had declared that he would be standing down later in the current year, so they would have a vacancy for the Vice-Chairperson position the following year.

Mr Mason thought that they definitely needed to have arrangements in place to enable the AG to select a successor to Dr Ulbig in time for the next CIML meeting. Mr Mason said they had set up an ad-hoc group to look at procedures, and in particular how to apply the procedures that had been developed in the OIML-CS MC, and to consider how this might be transferred to the CEEMS AG framework. This would also be an important piece of work during the following year. Mr Mason said this concluded his presentation, and added that he was happy to take any questions.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Mason for the excellent report and congratulated him again on accomplishing the revision of D 1, together with the responsible drafting team. It was obvious that the work plan and current activities of the CEEMS AG had been significantly affected by the travel restrictions, but it was good news that such good progress had been made nevertheless, and he really wanted to express his thanks to Mr Mason. He was also grateful that they had started the necessary discussion on the future of capacity building and other CEEMS activities in a post-COVID world, and had even set up an ad-hoc project group on this subject, which he thought was very important.

As far as e-Learning was concerned, Dr Schwartz thought this would become extremely important in the post-COVID world, not only for the OIML, but also for other organisations, especially the BIPM. He had already mentioned that he thought they had to look even further, and consider metrology as part of quality infrastructure, and especially digital quality infrastructure in the future.

Mr Ardianto (Indonesia) thanked Mr Mason for his presentation and said that he would be interested to hear more details of the future revision of D 14 *Training and qualification of legal metrology personnel*.

Mr Mason suggested that Mr Dunmill replied to this question, as he had been liaising with the convener for this project. Mr Mason said he was not familiar with the extent of the revision that was considered necessary. They might find that it became a more substantial revision, because the question of training and qualification of staff had been affected by the move to more online training rather than using only the traditional methods. He asked if Mr Dunmill wished to add anything.

Mr Dunmill said he was going to say much the same thing. As far as the progress was concerned, he could report that when this project had been approved, it had lacked a convener because of some confusion and reprioritisation of work within Member States. An individual from the German Academy of Metrology (DAM) had now been identified for the convenership of this project. That convener was keen to make progress with the project. There had been some delay due to the pandemic, but they now had enough P-members in the group to make some progress. It was true that what had originally been envisaged for this project might change in the light of the increased importance of online learning.

Mr Qin thanked Mr Mason for his efforts in making steady progress on the AG's work even under COVID-19 restrictions. He said that China would continue to support the AG's work, as well as the BIPM's activities in promoting the development of CEEMS. They would work closely with the AG Chairperson to revise B 19, and would like to provide assistance to the Chairperson and secretariat of the AG. They would continue to support the OTCs and OTEs to help with capacity building in CEEMS. He said he would summarise the experience of online training for GULFMET and promote it within the OIML. China also planned to support an OIML future leaders programme by inviting two outstanding persons from CEEMS to study in China for three weeks. China would also consider holding

an international seminar on Thailand's development in metrology, as suggested by the AG, to foster future leadership and expertise in legal metrology in CEEMS.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Qin for his contribution to CEEMS activities and also for his offer to invite experts to China. There were no further comments. He asked delegates to consider the draft resolution on CEEMS activities as it was worded in the meeting's Working Document:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/26

The Committee,

Notes the report on the activities of the CEEMS Advisory Group,

He continued that they would probably add some more wording before they went through the draft resolutions the following day. He commented that in the past, CEEMS resolutions had been quite long, but they could add to the resolution if necessary. He suggested that if Mr Mason wished to amend the wording he should feel free to do so, and should send any changes to the BIML staff. Mr Mason commented he was happy to do that and would work on it overnight.

11 International cooperation

11.1 Report by the RLMO Round Table Chairperson

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the last item for the day, a report from the Regional Legal Metrology Organisations (RLMO) Chairperson, CIML First Vice-President Dr Ehrlich. Dr Schwartz said he was very pleased that Dr Ehrlich had held the first online RLMO Round Table meeting two weeks prior to the current meeting. He had been very grateful that Dr Ehrlich had taken over the chair from the previous RLMO Chairperson who had also been the CIML's First and Second Vice-President, Dr Miki from Japan. He stated they were looking forward to Dr Ehrlich's report and invited him to take the floor.

Dr Ehrlich began by saying that he appreciated being able to make this presentation to delegates as the new Chairperson of the RLMO Round Table. As delegates had just heard from Dr Schwartz, he had taken over this role from Dr Miki, who had served as chair of the Round Table for several years.

Historically, the Round Table had served as a place to gather and share information about what had taken place in each RLMO during the previous year. Whilst Dr Miki had been interested in exploring the possibilities of expanding the role of the Round Table, time limitations during in-person Round Table meetings had usually limited what could be discussed. He added that although the COVID-19 pandemic had been terrible this year for many reasons, it had provided the opportunity to explore the use of the online meeting format, such as they were doing for the current CIML meeting. This had meant that at the Round Table meeting which had been held online a couple of weeks prior to the current CIML meeting, in addition to receiving updates from RLMO representatives, they had been able to spend some time discussing what form an expanded role for the Round Table might take.

There had been 28 participants in the online meeting from ten OIML Member States; representatives from the six RLMOs listed on his slide (AFRIMETS, APLMF, COOMET, GULFMET, SIM and WELMEC) had all provided updates, including answers to most of the discussion topics. He showed delegates the agenda from the meeting, including the names of the RLMO representatives who had given presentations. There had been no presentation from SAARC, since Mr Agarwal had not received an update from them.

In addition, Mr Mason had reported on the meeting of the CEEMS AG, and Mr Dixon had provided a report on OIML-CS matters related to the RLMOs. Delegates could find all these presentations on the [new dedicated webpage for the RLMO Round Table](#) on the OIML website. Dr Ehrlich thanked the BIML, especially Mr Pulham, for having established this new page, which he hoped would serve as a focal point for more effective communication amongst RLMOs, and would also provide information to

users of the OIML website who wanted to learn more about the RLMOs and what they were accomplishing. Dr Ehrlich reiterated there had been an open forum on the agenda to discuss a number of specific questions about current and future operations of the Round Table.

Dr Ehrlich said he firstly wanted to show delegates some brief highlights of what had been happening in the RLMOs, as presented by their representatives during the Round Table meeting. As he had indicated at the top of his slide in blue, all the presentations provided by RLMO representatives, which contained many more details than he could put on his slide, could be found on the new RLMO Round Table webpage. He summarised the presentations from the RLMOs as follows:

- AFRIMETS had reported that in many African countries, the funds that would ordinarily have been going to legal metrology had understandably been redirected to humanitarian relief efforts.
- The APLMF had reported that it maintained close links with APEC, and that the transfer of its secretariat from New Zealand to Malaysia had been delayed by the pandemic, but was still moving forward. The extensive APLMF training programme, called MEDEA, had been delayed, and would move to an online format in the following year. The APLMF strategic plan was being updated and there were plans to release it very soon.
- No big organisational changes had occurred in COOMET, but the COOMET strategy document was under discussion, as was its legal framework. It had been anticipated that the need to translate documents into Russian should diminish over the next few years as English became more prevalent in COOMET.
- GULFMET had reported that it was not an independent legal entity, but operated under the authority of the GCC/GSO. It was a relatively new RLMO, and so they were actively interacting with other RMOs and RLMOs to improve their operation.
- The SIM presentation had been provided by a newcomer to the Round Table, Mr Perez Vargas from the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce in Colombia and so Dr Ehrlich commented they had warmly welcomed him to the Round Table. Mr Perez Vargas was the new chairperson of the SIM legal metrology working group, and initially he planned to focus on the impact of digitalisation in legal metrology among the SIM countries. He also intended to encourage more SIM countries to join the OIML, and assist those smaller countries that could not do so.
- WELMEC had reported that it was now a legal entity with a new strategy, logo, and a website was under development. They had also reported that they were working on better cooperation with EURAMET, and WELMEC anticipated being involved with any revision of the European Measuring Instruments Directive (MID). WELMEC had correspondence tables between the requirements in the MID and several OIML Recommendations, and they had lately been focusing on the area of certain utility meters including water meters, and the impact of digitalisation. Dr Ehrlich reminded delegates that details of all of these could be found in the full presentations available on the new Round Table webpage.

Dr Ehrlich turned next to the discussion topics. He stated that in the next three slides he would run through the high level questions that had been addressed, both during the presentations from the RLMOs, and later during the open forum. He would then provide an overview of some of the key answers that had been provided.

He showed delegates the first two questions which he observed were related to the COVID-19 situation. They were:

- 1) Under the current circumstances (pandemic, travel, financial, etc.), have any of your RLMOs been able to conduct any business since last October (in-person and/or online)?
- 2) How is your RLMO coping with the pandemic situation? What short-term and long-term changes do you foresee to your RLMO?

Dr Ehrlich explained that the next two questions had to do with the relationship between the OIML and the RLMOs, and the structure and functioning of the Round Table itself. They were:

- 3) How might the relationship between the OIML and the RLMOs be enhanced or augmented?
- 4) How might the scope of the RLMO Round Table be expanded to enhance collaboration and sharing of ideas beyond just reporting by the RLMO representatives at the annual Round Table meetings? How might the RLMO Round Table be restructured to better serve your needs?

Dr Ehrlich stated that the final two questions had to do with the reporting format at the Round Table meetings, how the OIML Bulletin might become more valuable to the RLMOs, and how the RLMOs might contribute more to it. He referred delegates to the earlier presentations by Dr Schwartz and Mr Pulham and thanked them for the earlier discussions on this subject. He read the questions out, which were:

- 5) Should the individual RLMO reporting format at future RLMO Round Table meetings be standardised in order to focus discussion on certain topics?
- 6) Does your RLMO have any suggestions on how the OIML Bulletin might become more valuable to your RLMO, and to the OIML, in the future?

Moving on to his next slide, which looked at some of the answers that had been provided to the first two topic questions, Dr Ehrlich observed that he would not have time during this presentation to go through all of the answers, but his presentation would also be made available on the new Round Table webpage. He summarised that probably the most common answer to the questions about the impact of COVID-19 was that the pandemic had stopped a lot of work, but that everything that had moved forward had used online technology. He added that for some of the RLMOs, not too much had stopped, which had been a good sign.

On the next of Dr Ehrlich's slides were some of the responses to the questions about the relationship between the OIML and the RLMOs and how the scope of the RLMO Round Table might be enhanced. For example, the OIML, through the BIML, was planning to serve as a possible central coordinator of several things such as the e-Learning platform and other training efforts, digitalisation, and harmonisation. Also, it had been felt that the OIML could assist the RLMOs in promoting the OIML-CS as well as in assisting countries and economies within the RLMOs to participate in the OIML-CS.

Concerning the last two discussion topic questions, it had been felt that a more standardised reporting format for the RLMO presentations could be helpful, and that the OIML Bulletin could be used as a training instrument for some of the RLMOs. He added that, as delegates had heard earlier, several topics for possible articles for the Bulletin had been proposed, such as national legislation changes, and technological developments. He continued that this could routinely be discussed and developed through use of the Round Table webpage as well as the Bulletin, so he acknowledged there were two ways of doing this.

Dr Ehrlich said he wanted to summarise the points in his next slide. Firstly, it was clear that COVID-19 had affected all the RLMOs, having forced meetings and other events to move to an online format. He remarked that interestingly, there had been no strong sentiment expressed for developing a more formal relationship between the RLMOs and the OIML, and in fact some opinions had been expressed that such a move could be counterproductive. Additionally, there had been no desire to develop terms of reference for the RLMO Round Table, but rather the liaison arrangement that existed between the RLMOs and the OIML should be maintained, but perhaps clarified further. On the other hand, it had been felt that there was a definite benefit to the RLMOs for the OIML to provide a centralised role in matters such as a coordinated e-Learning platform, coordination of CEEMS activities, OIML training centres and training events, and the centralised operation of the OIML-CS. He added that a more standardised reporting format for RLMO presentations during the annual RLMO Round Table meeting should be pursued, but discussion topics could also be followed through use of the new Round Table webpage and possibly through what he had called intermediate, and hopefully shorter, RLMO Round Table meetings throughout the year.

In conclusion, Dr Ehrlich wanted to present what he saw to be the next steps for the RLMO Round Table. These were that it seemed worth developing the new Round Table webpage to be a source of communication and interaction among the RLMOs, and he said he planned on initiating a dialogue with RLMO representatives to gather their ideas on this. He also planned to solicit ideas for the development

of a draft policy paper, as had been proposed in OIML B 12 *Policy paper on liaisons between the OIML and other bodies*, which would elaborate on the possibilities for an enhanced liaison arrangement between the OIML and the RLMOs. He stated that he would also prepare a draft report format for future RLMO Round Table presentations, and circulate this to Round Table presenters for comments and further development, before the following year's annual Round Table meeting. He also intended to obtain ideas from RLMO representatives on how e-Learning and other training activities might be better coordinated with the RLMOs. He would then discuss them with the BIML Director and the CEEMS AG Chairperson, and take the results back to the RLMO representatives for further discussion, and hopefully action. He hoped to facilitate all these actions through the use of email and individual online meetings, with perhaps a short intermediate full RLMO Round Table meeting, perhaps in Spring 2021. He added that he would not see this intermediate meeting as an occasion for providing RLMO update reports, as this was done at the annual Round Table meeting, but rather as an opportunity to focus on making progress on some of the actions that he had proposed to participants.

Dr Ehrlich said this concluded his report, and asked if there were any questions or comments. He added that delegates should feel free to contact him at any time, especially if they wished to participate and assist in these activities. He thanked delegates for their attention.

Dr Schwartz thanked Dr Ehrlich for his comprehensive report, and all the interesting and encouraging ideas for activities. He reported that he had attended the first online Round Table meeting on 8 October, at which he had found the discussions very lively and encouraging. These had certainly been triggered by the questionnaire Dr Ehrlich had circulated to RLMO Round Table members prior to the meeting. He thanked Dr Ehrlich for his presentation and for his commitment to the Round Table. Dr Schwartz also wanted to mention that Dr Ehrlich had talked about the terms of reference and that there had not been a big appetite to formalise the relationship between the OIML and the RLMOs based on any terms of reference. However, he remarked that he had sensed some appetite for RLMOs to discuss a possible different format of cooperation, so they might move from just information sharing to more cooperation in the future. He said that Dr Ehrlich had mentioned the fields of possible cooperation such as e-Learning, or the promotion of the OIML-CS, and Dr Schwartz acknowledged that he very much welcomed this, and he thought the online format could really push this cooperation forwards, underlining that they should make use of the good relationship the OIML had with all the RLMOs, and by coordinating certain activities in certain regions, he thought this would lead to a win-win situation.

Dr Ehrlich agreed with Dr Schwartz, and added that although there had been a reluctance to formalise arrangements, this was because people had said they did not want over-regulation. Dr Ehrlich said he concurred completely with Dr Schwartz that changing the format of the Round Table and other activities resulting from the discussion topics would certainly proceed, and that he would continue to think about whether terms of reference would be useful. At least for the time being they would focus on the policy paper and on the liaison arrangements, and see where that led.

Dr Schwartz observed there were no hands raised; since there were no further comments, he asked delegates to consider the respective draft resolution. Dr Schwartz proposed amending the draft resolution that delegates could see on the screen in order to take up the various excellent proposals that had been provided during at the Round Table discussions. He added that, in agreement with the Round Table Chairperson, he had suggested they amended the draft resolution so that it did not read quite so simply as it had in the Working Document but would say something about the future. Dr Schwartz said he was making this proposal to focus on taking up the excellent proposals that Dr Ehrlich had reported on.

Draft Resolution no. 2020/27

The Committee,

Notes the report on the RLMO Round Table meeting given by its Chairperson,

Encourages the RLMO Round Table Chairperson to further develop the Round Table format based on the feedback received at the last Round Table meeting.

Dr Schwartz asked if there were any comments on this wording, but there were none. Dr Schwartz thanked Dr Ehrlich for his presentation again and said he was looking forward to the next online Round Table.

11.2 Report by the BIML on activities with organisations in liaison

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill and the BIML team, who had produced a written report, which had been provided in Addendum 11.2. It had been a last-minute document and was very comprehensive, but rather than having an oral report as they would do in a normal meeting, he requested that delegates understood the need to keep this short and referred them to the report, which described several international cooperation activities the BIML had carried out despite the difficult situation. He specifically wanted to mention World Metrology Day 2020, which had been very successful, the cooperation with IEC and IECEx, with ILAC, with the IAF, and also with the International Network on Quality Infrastructure (INetQI), ISO, OECD and many more. He thanked the Bureau again for continuing with these activities as far as possible under the given circumstances and for having provided this excellent written report. He then read the resolution for this item, which read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/28

The Committee

Notes the report on activities with organisations in liaison given by the BIML,

Thanks the BIML Director and staff for continuing this work under the difficult circumstances which have existed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

He noted that the last part of this had been added to the version of the draft resolution in the Working Document.

11.3 Update by other organisations in liaison

He then asked delegates to consider the last item for the day's session. He explained that organisations in liaison had been asked to provide written reports on their current and planned activities of interest to the OIML. Five reports had been uploaded to the online CIML meeting website the previous week as Addenda 11.3a-11.3e, from the BIPM, CECIP, ILAC, IAF, and, for the first time, the International Society for Weighing in Motion, ISWIM. He said that he was very grateful for these, but this item needed to be kept short in order to keep to the time schedule, so there was no time for oral updates this year. He asked representatives of these organisations for their understanding about this. He then read the draft resolution relating to this item:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/29

The Committee,

Notes the written reports submitted by organisations in liaison, and

Thanks their representatives for providing this information to the Committee.

He said that these reports were very important to the OIML in its continuing relationship with organisations in liaison.

Dr Schwartz reported that this meant that they were close to the end of the day's session, and asked whether there were any further comments on international cooperation activities. Receiving none, he announced that this concluded the second session of the online 55th CIML Meeting, and thanked all presenters for their reports, as well as all delegates for having taken part again in that day's session. He reported that there had again been very good participation, with again close to 170 participants in all. He added that the third and final session would take place the next day, starting at 10:00 UTC, as previously. He said that he was looking forward to seeing delegates again the next day. Finally, he wished them "good day" or "good night", depending on their region and closed the session.

Session 3 – Thursday 22 October 2020

Dr Schwartz greeted delegates, wishing them “good morning”, “good afternoon”, or “good evening”, and acknowledging that for some it was night time. He welcomed them to the third and final session of the online 55th CIML meeting. He especially welcomed his colleagues from “down under” in Australia, and New Zealand where the local time was around midnight or after, and so he wanted to express his admiration of their toughness and said it was good to see them. He added he was pleased to see so many delegates present online again, and noted that at present there were 116 participants; he trusted that even more participants would come online in the next few minutes. He informed delegates that during this third and final session they would be dealing with the OIML Awards, future meetings and, very importantly, the review of all the draft resolutions, and the explanation of the voting procedure which would follow the meeting.

12 OIML Awards

Dr Schwartz remarked that unfortunately, under these special circumstances it would not be possible to hand over the awards personally, but reassured delegates they would make sure the awardees would receive their awards appropriately.

12.1 OIML Medals

Dr Schwartz informed delegates that he would begin with an OIML Medal. He stated that OIML Medals were given to recognise the outstanding contribution of individuals to the development of legal metrology. This year they had received one nomination, and Dr Schwartz said the candidate certainly, and undoubtedly deserved such an award in recognition of his long career and merits in the field of legal metrology. The candidate was Dr Tsuyoshi Matsumoto who was Associate Manager of International Cooperation Office of the National Metrology Institute of Japan (NMIJ), AIST, in Japan.

Dr Schwartz asked the BIML Director to simulate handing over the medal to Dr Matsumoto online. He added that delegates could see a photo of the medal and a copy of the certificate on their screens.

Dr Matsumoto thanked Dr Schwartz and delegates for giving such a great honour to him. He said that it had been a great pleasure working with the OIML, although he was very sad to say goodbye, as he would be retiring during the current year. He said he greatly appreciated the support he had received over a long time from Dr Schwartz and other OIML colleagues in his activities.

Dr Schwartz said it had been a great pleasure for him too. He again drew delegates’ attention to the photo of the medal, which he added would normally have been handed to Dr Matsumoto in person. He reassured Dr Matsumoto they would find a way of getting it to him. The delegates showed their appreciation by applause.

Mr Donnellan showed the medal to delegates. It had been engraved, and he added that the Bureau would make sure that it got to Japan as early as possible. He congratulated Dr Matsumoto on behalf of the Bureau.

Dr Schwartz gave the following laudation recognising Dr Matsumoto’s achievements:

Dr Matsumoto has had a long and outstanding career as international coordinator of the legal metrology activities of NMIJ, AIST. His list of activities and achievements is really outstanding.

In 2003 he became Associate Manager to the International Cooperation Office of NMIJ, AIST, and took over various tasks within the APLMF, starting as Executive Secretary.

From 2009 until the present, Dr Matsumoto has been the main contact person and Assignee supporting the CIML Member for Japan. In this position he is responsible for the coordination

of national comments and views on all OIML draft publications with relevance to the national mirror committee in Japan.

As coordinator of this Committee, and as Japan's representative on many OIML TCs/SCs he has significantly contributed to the revision or development of numerous important OIML publications, such as OIML Basic Publications B 3, B 6, B 10, B 18, OIML Documents D 1, D 5, D 10, D 30, D 31, D 32, and OIML Recommendations R 46, R 50, R 51, R 59, R 60, R 61, R 76, R 79, R 87, R 117, R 126, R 137, R 139, and R 146.

From 2011 until the present he has been responsible for the secretariat of OIML TC 8 dealing with the measurement of quantities of fluids. In this Technical Committee he contributed to drafting procedures of two OIML International Recommendations related to fluid measurement (R 117 and R 139).

It is much appreciated that Dr Matsumoto always tries to take an international, neutral point of view, with the consequence that his comments on draft publications can be easily accepted by most OIML member countries.

He has also attended and hosted many OIML meetings. I personally met him on several occasions and always appreciated his warm-hearted and friendly nature, such as when we first met at the CPR meeting of the OIML MAA, which took place in 2007 in Tsukuba Science City.

There is certainly much more to say about Dr Matsumoto's outstanding achievements and contributions to OIML work which have a significant impact particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. However, I would like to conclude now by thanking him for his great support of the OIML's work over many years, for the excellent and always very friendly cooperation, and by congratulating him on the award of an OIML medal.

Dr Schwartz joked that he wished to make one final remark to "Yoshi", to use his nickname. As Dr Matsumoto had said already, he was close to his retirement, which was scheduled for March 2021. Therefore, Dr Schwartz wanted to take this opportunity to congratulate him on his imminent retirement and wish him all the best for this new phase of his life. Dr Schwartz hoped they would stay in touch somehow and he added they would miss him. Dr Schwartz said Dr Matsumoto was welcome to say a few words if he wished.

Dr Matsumoto thanked Dr Schwartz for having described his work in detail. He said that it was too much for him and that he very much appreciated the award.

Dr Schwartz wished Dr Matsumoto all the best for his retirement, adding that according to tradition there was a draft resolution which referred to the medal and certificate. He read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/30

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipient of an OIML Medal, Dr Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, for his contribution to the work of the OIML.

12.2 OIML Letters of Appreciation

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the next category of OIML awards, the Letters of Appreciation. He stated that these recognised excellent work on a specific project relating to legal metrology. He said it was his pleasure to announce that three of their colleagues would be receiving a Letter of Appreciation this year.

He wished to begin with Mr Ralph Richter. He said Mr Richter was the Technical Advisor at the Office of Weights and Measures, NIST in the United States, and congratulated him on this award. Dr Schwartz indicated that delegates could see the letter of appreciation on the screen, which said something about Mr Richter's achievements, efforts and outstanding contributions to the project he had been heavily involved in recent years, and he read:

“This OIML Letter of Appreciation recognises the outstanding contribution of Mr Ralph Richter as co-convener of OIML TC 8/SC 3/p 4 that led to the recent revision and publication of OIML R 117:2019 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*. Mr Richter meticulously and collaboratively led the project to revise all three parts of OIML R 117, a 700+ page Recommendation that serves as the world-recognised authoritative standard for liquid flow measuring instruments, covering an extremely wide variety of types of liquids.

This required the coordination of many international experts, some of whom developed separate new sections of R 117-1 and R 117-2, such as on bunkering fuel measuring systems and LNG measuring systems. During the course of the project, Mr Richter assembled and managed a highly effective team that responded to a large number of comments on the 2CD and the 3CD.

For both CDs Mr Richter followed the rules in OIML B 6 to successfully achieve unanimous consensus and approval at the PG meetings he convened in Chicago in 2018 and in Cape Town in 2019 to move the work forward.

This project also included working closely with Dr Michael Rinker (co-secretariat from the PTB) who produced Part 3 of R 117, and BIML staff (Mr Luis Mussio and Mr Chris Pulham) to finalise and distribute the CIML Preliminary Ballot package, which resulted in unanimous approval of the POB in September 2019 and of the CIML vote in October 2019.

The OIML is grateful to Mr Richter for all his work to ensure the timely publishing of OIML R 117.”

Dr Schwartz offered his congratulations to Mr Richter on the Letter of Appreciation, and invited him to say a few words if he wished.

Mr Richter thanked Dr Schwartz and all of his colleagues. He said many of the people who had assisted with this project were participating in the CIML meeting. The success of the project had been down to many people. He specifically thanked the BIML staff, who had helped a lot in the final stretch in March and April 2020, finalising R 117 and getting it ready for publication, and he specifically mentioned Mr Mussio and Mr Pulham. He also thanked his co-convener on the project, Dr Rinker from the PTB, and he thanked delegates for all their support, and for having helped by getting their experts to participate.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Richter again and wished him all the best, and delegates showed their appreciation with some applause.

Dr Schwartz said he now had the pleasure to announce the award of a second Letter of Appreciation, which he said would probably not be a big surprise to delegates after his previous laudation. He announced that the letter was awarded to Dr Michael Rinker, Head of the Working Group “Liquid meters” at the PTB in Germany. He said Dr Rinker was not attending this CIML meeting, but nevertheless Dr Schwartz wished to read the laudation:

“This OIML Letter of Appreciation recognises the outstanding contribution of Dr Michael Rinker as co-convener of OIML TC 8/SC 3/p 4 that led to the recent revision and publication of OIML R 117:2019 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water*.

Dr Rinker has also made excellent contributions in the field of water meters.

Dr Rinker’s many years of work as co-secretary of OIML TC 8/SC 3 *Dynamic volume and mass measurement (liquids other than water)* and the work he has carried out are particularly commendable.

He recently participated in the revision and publication of OIML R 117:2019 *Dynamic measuring systems for liquids other than water* and produced Part 3 of this key OIML Recommendation.

In the revision of OIML R 117:2019 he closely worked together with Mr Ralph Richter, co-secretary of OIML TC 8/SC 3, and also with BIML staff.

The OIML is grateful to Dr Rinker for his valuable contribution to the revision of OIML R 117.”

Dr Schwartz informed delegates that he would make sure the Letter of Appreciation was handed over to his PTB colleague Dr Rinker as soon as possible, and again delegates showed their appreciation with some applause.

Dr Schwartz reminded delegates he had announced three Letters of Appreciation, so last but not least, he said he had the pleasure to announce that the last Letter of Appreciation was for the colleague sitting next to him at that moment, Dr Peter Ulbig, who was head of the division “Legal and International Metrology” at the PTB in Germany. He joked that Dr Ulbig was looking a little surprised, as he had not known anything about this, just as they had intended. He wanted to say something about Dr Ulbig’s achievements:

“This OIML Letter of Appreciation recognises the outstanding work of Dr Peter Ulbig in various fields of international legal metrology over the past years.

As a founding member of the OIML Certification System Management Committee (OIML-CS MC), Dr Ulbig has supported and promoted the introduction of the OIML-CS in many ways.

As a member, and since 2019 as the Vice-Chairperson of the CEEMS Advisory Group (CEEMS AG), he has supported and advanced the CEEMS activities of the OIML, particularly through workshops and seminars within the framework of OIML Training Events and OIML Training Centres, but also through his leading participation in key project groups responsible for drafting the Basic Publication OIML B 21 *Framework for OIML Training Centres and OIML Training Events* and the revision of the foundation Document OIML D 1 *National metrology systems – Developing the institutional and legislative framework*.

In addition, Dr Ulbig has served the international legal metrology community as Vice-President of COOMET for many years and has regularly represented COOMET at the RLMO Round Table.

He has represented and promoted the OIML on numerous business trips and on many occasions, for example at the OIML Workshop on “e-Learning” in 2019 in Bratislava, where he played a major role in preparing and conducting this successful event.

The OIML is grateful for all these contributions and wishes Dr Ulbig all the best in his new role as Director of the Verification Authority of Lower Saxony, which he will start on 1 January 2021.”

Dr Schwartz continued that as Dr Ulbig was sitting next to him, it was his great pleasure to congratulate him on this award, and he thanked him on behalf of the OIML for his outstanding commitment and significant contributions to the international legal metrology community over many years. He added that everyone would miss him very much and wished him good luck and success in his new position and hoped that he would remain in contact with the OIML. Dr Schwartz asked Dr Ulbig if he wanted to address “the family”.

Dr Ulbig thanked Dr Schwartz and all his colleagues in the OIML. He admitted to being totally surprised, and joked that his former boss had not told him anything about the letter. He wanted to thank his colleagues for all the wonderful collaborations they had formed over the years. It had always been a pleasure for him to work with them and he thought it was not only he that deserved an award but his colleagues around the world who had always been open to collaboration. He had made so many friends, and for this reason he would keep on going to start a new life in January the following year and also try to advance the work of the OIML whenever he could in the future. He said he had pointed out to many of his colleagues that he would not be going away, just doing something different, and he therefore hoped he would find some time to collaborate with them in a different way and also to work with the OIML in the future. He thanked them all again.

Dr Schwartz said he would make sure the Letter of Appreciation would be handed over to Dr Ulbig as soon as possible.

Delegates showed their appreciation with some applause.

Dr Schwartz read the draft resolution concerning the Letters of Appreciation:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/31

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipients of an OIML Letter of Appreciation,

- Mr Ralph Richter,
- Dr Michael Rinker, and
- Dr Peter Ulbig

for their contribution to the work of the OIML.

12.3 OIML CEEMS Award

Dr Schwartz stated there was one more Award to make, the OIML CEEMS Award. This Award was given to an individual, a national service or a Regional Legal Metrology Organisation that had contributed significantly to legal metrology objectives on a national or regional level. They had received one nomination during the current year, and it was his great pleasure to announce that the winner of the OIML CEEMS Award was the OIML Member State of Indonesia. For the Award, Indonesia was represented by three distinguished officials who were:

- Mr Agus Suparmanto
Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia
- Mr Veri Anggriono Sutiarto, S.E., M.Si.
Director General of Consumer Protection and Trade Compliance, Ministry of Trade
- Dr Rusmin Amin, S.Si, MT
Director of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade

Dr Schwartz congratulated Indonesia, and delegates showed their appreciation by applause.

Dr Schwartz wished to provide a short laudation before he gave the floor to his colleagues from Indonesia:

“The Directorate of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia has submitted an excellent proposal which very convincingly demonstrates the wide range of their activities and achievements in the field of legal metrology in recent years. The proposal is strongly supported by the Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF).

The proposal presents the various legal metrology activities conducted in Indonesia through the Directorate of Metrology. The main activities are carried out in collaboration between government, business, and the community ensuring legal metrological control in order to create fairness for consumers and to protect both businesses and consumers from deceptive and fraudulent practices.

I congratulate the Minister of Trade, the Director General of Consumer Protection and Trade Compliance, and the Director of Metrology of the Republic of Indonesia on their impressive achievements in the field of legal metrology.”

Dr Schwartz remarked that Indonesia was a very worthy winner of this year's OIML CEEMS Award. He said they would be given the floor shortly, but first he wanted to mention that according to tradition, the current year's CEEMS awardees would provide a presentation about their work and achievements at the following year's CIML meeting, so he was looking forward to their presentation at that time, when he hoped he would have the opportunity of handing over the Award personally. He added that as there had been no CEEMS Award winner the previous year, there would not be a presentation this year.

The Director of Metrology, Dr Amin, introduced himself. He thanked Dr Schwartz for his appreciation. He hoped this Award would improve their business in legal metrology, and that they could further collaborate with the OIML and with other countries.

Dr Schwartz thanked Dr Amin. He offered him his congratulations again and remarked that they were really looking forward to his presentation at the following year's CIML meeting, which he hoped would be in the People's Republic of China. He asked delegates to consider the resolution on the CEEMS Award, which read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/32

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipient of the OIML CEEMS Award – The Directorate of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by:

- Mr Agus Suparmanto
Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia
- Mr Veri Anggriono Sutiarto, S.E., M.Si.
Director General of Consumer Protection and Trade Compliance,
Ministry of Trade
- Dr Rusmin Amin, S.Si, MT
Director of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade

Dr Schwartz said that normally this would have been a good point in time to shake hands and to meet personally. Unfortunately, this would not be possible at this meeting, but he very much hoped they would be able to meet personally the following year as they had done in the past.

13 Future meetings

13.1 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference (2021 – P.R. China)

Dr Schwartz stated that the first future meeting to consider was the 56th CIML Meeting which was due to be held in conjunction with the 16th International Conference, in 2021 in the People's Republic of China. He said that he was afraid there was not much to say about this, because the COVID-19 pandemic continued to disrupt normal life, and nobody could predict whether this would have come to an end by the following year. He continued that they certainly hoped for the best and that it would be possible to conduct the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th Conference as in-person meetings in 2021. He said he was very grateful that their colleagues from P.R. China had clearly indicated that they accepted the postponement, and remained ready to host the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th Conference the following year, if possible. Dr Schwartz remarked that many delegates would remember the impressive invitation that the CIML Member for P.R. China, Mr Qin, had presented the previous year in Bratislava. He asked Mr Qin if he would like to add anything else.

Mr Qin thanked Dr Schwartz and greeted delegates. He said he was glad to see everyone, and that the previous October in Bratislava, he had sent a sincere invitation to them all to China. If there had been no COVID-19 pandemic, they would now have been gathering in Suzhou to attend the 16th OIML International Conference and the 55th CIML Meeting. The pandemic had disrupted this plan, but at the same time it had given them more time to prepare. He added that China would continue to work with the BIML to make the preparations for both gatherings. They would coordinate relevant parties within China to provide as much convenience as possible to delegates in such areas as transportation, visas and entry procedures. He concluded that they were looking forward to seeing delegates the following October.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Qin and asked whether he already knew what dates were proposed for the meeting, assuming they were able to meet the following year in China. Mr Qin replied that they proposed that the meeting was held from 18–23 October 2021.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Qin for confirming this, adding that they could all now put these dates on their calendars. He thanked Mr Qin for having invited them again, and asked delegates to consider the draft

resolution, suggesting a minor amendment to the wording provided in the Working Document. The proposed draft resolution now read:

Draft Resolution no. 2020/33

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolution no. 2019/36,

Thanks the People’s Republic of China for confirming its invitation to host the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference in 2021, and

Instructs the Bureau to make, as far as possible, the necessary arrangements to organise the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference in 2021.

Dr Schwartz said this concluded agenda item 13.1

13.2 57th CIML Meeting (2022 – Russian Federation)

Dr Schwartz said that he feared that it would be even more difficult to predict anything this far ahead. He thanked the CIML Member for the Russian Federation, Dr Golubev, for having confirmed both to himself, and to the Presidential Council, his invitation to hold a CIML meeting in Russia, if possible, in the year 2022. He asked Dr Golubev if he would like to add anything else.

Dr Golubev did not wish to add anything, so Dr Schwartz suggested that, since they had already taken a resolution the previous year in Bratislava regarding the meeting in Russia, they did not need to take another resolution during the current meeting. He suggested that instead they took the respective resolution the following year at the 56th CIML Meeting. He asked delegates if there were any comments on this proposal. There were no comments, so Dr Schwartz stated this concluded item 13.2.

14 Other matters

Dr Schwartz reminded delegates that the previous day there had been several chat messages which he had said could be addressed under this agenda item. He asked the BIML to lead on this.

Mr Dunmill said that he thought the most significant enquiry had been the point raised by the United Arab Emirates concerning medical devices, and infrared thermometers in particular, which he said might lead into a more general discussion on medical measuring instruments. He said that they had not prepared more information about this at the moment, but that he was the BIML contact for the TC/SC that covered medical measuring instruments. He reported that during the last year there had been some interaction with the PTB experts in this field, who had developed a list of medical instruments with a measuring function, to use their terminology, which they were going to use to explore how to prioritise the OIML’s work in this field. Mr Dunmill acknowledged that until now this had been rather limited, and added that the way OIML Recommendations in this field were used across the world was very different from one economy to another. He explained that the subject of medical measuring instruments was often not the responsibility of traditional legal metrology departments, and that even though it was included in the wider scope of legal metrology, it was not often under the responsibility of legal metrology experts.

Mr Dunmill continued that he had also had some interaction with the World Health Organisation (WHO) on this. He observed that surprisingly, medical devices were a very small part of the WHO’s overall work. There was one person who was responsible for a medical devices division, which was a very small division, consisting mainly of people who were there as interns or on a temporary basis. He also informed delegates that within the WHO, medical devices included everything from a tongue depressor to a CT scanner. He stressed that the subject therefore covered not just measuring instruments, but included anything that was not a medicine. Medical devices really had rather a low priority as far as they were concerned. However, Mr Dunmill highlighted the WHO was very interested in working

with the OIML in this field because they had little expertise on the subject of measurement. He commented that there had been some quite positive discussions with the WHO, but because of the limited personnel available at the WHO for this subject, and the current situation with the pandemic, it had been extremely difficult to have much contact about it at the present. Mr Dunmill said it was good to note that, as had been mentioned the previous day, the two Recommendations on blood pressure instruments had been presented to the CIML for approval, so he reassured delegates that there was some active work in this area, and they hoped this would be increased over the coming year. Mr Dunmill concluded that this was a brief report explaining the current situation on this subject, and he stressed that the BIML would be following it up during the coming year. He asked if there were any other comments.

Mr Loizides said that, further to the question from the United Arab Emirates on the issue of infrared thermometers, he had been advised by his colleagues at NMIA that the APMP and their parent organisation had issued a request to all economies about the accuracy of medical instruments used during the COVID-19 period, which provided an opportunity for the metrology community, especially scientific metrology, to become involved. He recommended that the BIML Director contacted Dr Martin Milton at the BIPM to discuss a survey which had apparently just been released in the last week or so. He would recommend that the two organisations communicated over at least the subject of infrared thermometers.

Mr Dunmill responded that the infrared thermometer issue would be particularly interesting to follow up because these were not covered in the OIML Recommendation on medical thermometers. Given their more widespread use, it would be a good way to promote and improve the image of the OIML more widely.

Mr Lambregts (The Netherlands) suggested that consideration of medical instruments should be combined with digitalisation and the internet of things which he added was “ramping up”, because in the future there might be medical devices that measured from a distance, for instance medical implants, and medical professionals would no longer act as intermediaries since information would be directly uploaded to an artificial intelligence-based information system which would add to the decision making process. Since this information needed to be reliable and accurate, this was also a reason for the OIML to become involved, and he thought they should be very cautious and follow developments in medical instruments that gave data for later analysis in the medical process.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Lambregts and wondered how they would take this up. He highlighted, as Mr Dunmill had mentioned earlier, the fact that World Metrology Day 2021 would be on the theme *Measurement for health*, and added that something could be done in this context. In normal times they could perhaps think about a workshop, where all the information could be put together, prioritised, and possibilities for action could be examined. A couple of medical measuring instruments were covered by OIML Recommendations, for example sound level meters, so again he said he was wondering which steps to take next. Looking at the limited resources they had, and the priorities they had at the moment, he was not quite sure whether they should charge the BIML to do anything at the present time, as it was hard enough to cope with the current situation, whilst continuing with the current work. Dr Schwartz asked if the BIML Director could add anything to this discussion, and possibly provide an idea how to take up the topic of medical devices, or medical devices with a measuring function. The question had been: Should the OIML take up any such devices in addition to what the OIML already covers, and was this something where they might be going into areas covered by the work of the WHO? He continued that although they did not want to interfere with the work of the WHO, there had never been much of a response from them, so it was a kind of moving target, where it was not really clear what they could do, what resources existed, what was expected of the OIML, and what they could do by sharing resources with other organisations.

Mr Donnellan said that it would be important, as they progressed with the development of any OIML Recommendations, Documents, or guidance material, that they did this in consultation with other relevant international organisations, such as the WHO. As had been mentioned by Mr Dunmill, the WHO’s priorities had certainly been elsewhere during the current year. Mr Donnellan added that if they were going to re-establish contact with the WHO, the important thing to think about with regard to

medical instruments with a measuring function was what should be included. Germany had already done quite a lot of work in this field, and Mr Donnellan thought this could present an opportunity, as Mr Dunmill had mentioned, to liaise with the relevant TC/SC secretariats to consider the scope of the work they did, and to see if this could be appropriately expanded. They also needed to consider how to cover everything, including the points raised by Mr Lambregts and other interested parties. Mr Donnellan added that, although this discussion had not been prepared in advance, they could perhaps address the point made by Dr Schwartz that normally a workshop on this matter might be organised under normal circumstances. He thought that, considering the current environment, it might be possible to convene a small online workshop with interested States brainstorming the issue. He said he would be guided on this by the appropriate secretariat, and by the BIML contact Mr Dunmill in terms of the feasibility, scope, and terms of reference of such a workshop. Mr Donnellan stressed that the other point he wanted to make, since this subject had only been raised as a last minute agenda item under any other business, was that they needed also to gather appropriate feedback from the “three pillars” of their work. He thought that in this work, it would be particularly important to gather information and feedback from their colleagues in CEEMS, their colleagues in the RLMO Round Table, and also to look at what this would mean in terms of priorities for the OIML-CS. In summary, Mr Donnellan thought there were a number of considerations to make, and the decision that the Bureau had made in conjunction with their colleagues in the BIPM that the following year’s World Metrology Day should be on *Measurement for health* certainly presented a strong focus and a good impetus. They would certainly work with all concerned stakeholders to make progress with this, and he thought it was a commitment they could give from the Bureau, but exactly what this work might look like would need a little more thought than was possible at this point in time.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Donnellan for these comments, and also for the expression of his commitment and that of the BIML team. He considered this indicated the right way to move on with this important item. He concluded that the OIML was certainly interested in being involved in measurements with regard to health. Dr Schwartz observed that there was a question or comment from the CEEMS AG Chairperson, and asked him to take the floor.

Mr Mason thought that the Director’s idea of holding a small workshop was an extremely good one, but he thought it was worth making sure that they understood the scope of the work they might be doing. Mr Mason said it seemed to him that there were two issues. One of them was the standards-making process for medical devices with measuring functions, which is what they had largely concentrated on so far. However, there was a second issue, which was the advice to countries on how they could improve the standards of accuracy of medical devices with measuring functions in their economies, which he considered was a separate set of issues. He added they knew that there were some countries that chose to regulate using traditional methods associated with legal metrology, although other countries adopted an entirely different approach and he thought one of the things they were hearing was that there was no international source of advice on best practice in these areas. The WHO was obviously not doing this, and nor was the OIML at the present time. They seemed to be hearing from at least some countries that they would value advice on how to improve the accuracy of the equipment being used, so he thought that these considerations had to be part of the work-stream; it was not just a question of the standards and regulations for particular devices.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Mason and reassured him they would take this into consideration.

Mr Wamwana (Kenya) said he strongly believed that it was “in order” for the OIML to move to assist people in this area, including consumers, in other words the general public that were using these instruments and the medics that were relying on them. Since the theme of the following year’s World Metrology Day would be on *Measurement for health*, he thought it was in order that as had been suggested a workshop was held early, so that by 20 May, when they celebrated World Metrology Day, there would be a strong message from the BIML Director that would be able to give direction to the world in terms of how to engage with these instruments. He commented that this would of course mean that by that time the necessary consultations with the WHO would have been undertaken, and the WHO would have been informed that, as they continued to fight the pandemic, the instruments that were being used in this fight were important and critical, and the questions about them needed to be addressed.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Wamwana for his valuable comment, which he said concluded this agenda item. He thanked delegates for the interesting discussion, and confirmed that they would take up the matter in line with what had been said, especially by the BIML Director and the CIML Past President and Member of Honour, Mr Mason.

15 Review of draft resolutions and meeting actions

Dr Schwartz asked delegates to consider the last but one agenda item, the important review of the draft resolutions and meeting actions.

Dr Schwartz stated that the main objectives of this item were:

- firstly, a clear explanation of the procedure which would follow the current online CIML meeting;
- secondly, an introduction and explanation of the new secure voting tools that had been created by the BIML for normal voting and for anonymous voting; and
- thirdly, to read and review all the draft resolutions one by one, and agree on the final text, so that the CIML could vote on them after the meeting.

Before the two Assistant Directors presented the details, Dr Schwartz wanted to begin with some general remarks about the voting that would take place after the current online CIML meeting. He continued that this would have been straightforward if they only needed to vote on “normal” resolutions. Even if the CIML meeting been held in-person, the voting would have been more complicated, as they would have had needed to hold secret ballots on the appointment of the OIML-CS MC Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

Dr Schwartz started by explaining the procedure which would have been required if there had been no secret ballot involved. In this case they could simply have uploaded all the draft resolutions to a new protected CIML online voting website. This had been created by the BIML team in a very short time and would be demonstrated shortly. However, Dr Schwartz continued that it was not possible for the voting to start until the voting conditions had been agreed on, so this was why they first had to vote on what he would like to designate “Basic resolution number 1”, which dealt with the voting conditions for online CIML meetings. Dr Schwartz explained that this first draft resolution had already been introduced to delegates under agenda item 2.2 by Mr Dunmill during the first session of the CIML meeting. He reminded delegates that this “Basic resolution number 1” proposed that the in-meeting conditions should be applied to online voting on matters that had been discussed at an online CIML meeting. He reiterated that before they voted on all the other draft resolutions, delegates would first have to confirm their approval of “Basic resolution number 1”. Dr Schwartz said that the OIML Convention did not leave them any choice regarding the voting conditions for this initial vote, so they would have to apply the rather stringent “by correspondence” conditions from the Convention, which required a unanimous decision to be taken by at least two-thirds of the number of Member States.

This meant that they would need 41 “yes” votes, and not a single “no” vote in order for “Basic resolution number 1” to pass.

He explained that the day after the current meeting, “Basic resolution number 1” would be uploaded to the existing CIML online voting page on the OIML website, which would be accessible via the “My access” menu, and where voting would be possible until 6 November. Dr Schwartz declared that if 41 or more “yes” votes and no negative votes were obtained, this resolution would be approved, and they would be able to continue with the rest of the draft resolutions.

Dr Schwartz continued that, as he had already mentioned, the situation was a bit more complicated because a secret ballot was also required during this meeting. For that purpose, the BIML team had also developed another voting tool, which allowed easy, secure, and anonymous voting on the OIML website, which could fully replicate a normal secret ballot. He said these two new voting tools would be explained in more detail by Mr Dixon shortly. In order to approve these new voting tools, a second

“basic resolution” would be required, which had been introduced under agenda item 2.2 and could be found in Addendum 2.2.

Dr Schwartz emphasised that again delegates would have to first approve this second “basic resolution” under the stringent “by correspondence” conditions, before they could then vote in the anonymous ballots on the selected candidates for the MC Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. Therefore, in addition to “Basic resolution number 1” dealing with the online voting conditions, “Basic resolution number 2” dealing with the online voting tools would be uploaded to the existing CIML online voting website the day after the current meeting, and Members would be asked to vote on these two basic resolutions by 6 November.

Dr Schwartz then explained that they could only move on to the next step, the anonymous vote on the two nominated candidates, if the two basic resolutions were approved. He said they were suggesting another two-week period for this, before taking the last step, which was the vote on all the other draft resolutions, which they would examine once again one by one under the current agenda item.

He concluded his introductory remarks by thanking the BIML team for having created the two new voting tools in a very short time. He stressed that he was convinced that these measures were necessary and appropriate in order to ensure business continuity in the current pandemic situation. He was also convinced that these measures would help to facilitate the smooth adoption of resolutions to be taken at online CIML meetings and to make progress with the OIML’s work, which the international legal metrology community, including its Members and stakeholders, needed. He confirmed that these innovative measures, which had been developed at the request of, and in agreement with, the CIML Presidency would definitely be for the benefit of all those who wished to advance the work of the OIML.

He added that he therefore looked forward to Members’ support of the new innovative measures, which would next be explained in more detail, and concluded by handing over to Mr Dunmill and Mr Dixon for these explanations.

Mr Dunmill stated that he and Mr Dixon would explain the three steps described by Dr Schwartz in three separate sections. Firstly, he asked delegates to consider the procedure for the approval of what Dr Schwartz had called the first two “basic resolutions”. He drew attention to the fact that a lot of the information he would give would repeat what Dr Schwartz had just said, but he had included it here as his presentation would be uploaded to the OIML website following the current meeting, and delegates could therefore use it as a reference if there was any confusion over the procedures. Mr Dunmill also suggested that delegates took another look at Addendum 2.2, which had already been discussed under agenda item 2.2, explaining that this Addendum also contained all the background, as well as the information about the conditions for voting which he was just going to describe.

Mr Dunmill informed delegates that as Dr Schwartz had just explained, he would be talking about just the first part of the procedure, the CIML approval of the two “basic resolutions” which would be called draft resolutions 2021/1 and 2020/2. He stressed that his description would only relate to the procedure to be used for these two votes; he would not read these resolutions at present as they would be read when delegates considered all the resolutions later, but he pointed out that the text of those resolutions could also be found in Addendum 2.2. He continued that, if necessary, they could amend and finalise the text of these resolutions when they read through all the resolutions later. The procedure for approving these two resolutions would use the existing CIML voting tools which delegates were familiar with, and which were on the OIML website. Each vote would have a single supporting document, which would have the text of the resolution in it, and an explanation about that resolution. The two votes would be put online at the same time, with a two-week deadline of 6 November 2020.

Mr Dunmill then gave a detailed presentation showing how CIML Members or their Assignees should use the CIML online voting feature on the OIML website. He took delegates through the process step-by-step and used screenshots to show exactly what they would see when using this feature. He stressed that the explanation given, and the screenshots used were only applicable when logged in to the OIML website as a CIML Member or Assignee. He also pointed out that the procedure was one that delegates were probably familiar with from voting in the online approvals of OIML Recommendations or Preliminary Online Ballots but reminded delegates that his presentation would be uploaded to serve as

a useful reference for them, because obviously such voting was not something that they all did every day. He then handed over to Mr Dixon, who would describe the second stage of the process concerning the anonymous voting tool.

Mr Dixon explained that, as he had mentioned in his presentation the previous day, a secret ballot would normally be used at an in-person CIML meeting for the appointment of the MC Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. As this was not possible during the current meeting, the BIML had developed an online anonymous voting tool which replicated the secret ballots. Mr Dixon then demonstrated this by taking delegates through the process in detail using screenshots of each step. He stressed that how individual Member States had voted would not be recorded with this new tool. He concluded by saying that if the use of the tool was approved in the voting previously explained by Mr Dunmill, CIML Members would be sent a direct link to the anonymous voting tool.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill and Mr Dixon for their very clear explanations of what he called “step number one” and “step number two”. Assuming that these two steps were completed successfully, they would then go through “step number three”, which would be the procedure for approving all the remaining resolutions. He asked Mr Dunmill to explain this final step of the procedure.

Mr Dunmill stated that delegates could again find the background to this in Addendum 2.2 which they could download from the meeting website, and he hoped they had already done this. He explained that if the first two resolutions passed, they would be able to use the “in-meeting” conditions for voting on all the rest of the resolutions. He continued that the process he was going to describe was completely new, and used a new tool which had been made available on the OIML website, called “CIML Meeting Resolutions Voting”. Mr Dunmill said that each resolution would be voted on separately, as it was in an in-person CIML meeting. The text of each resolution would be presented to them, and they would have the option to vote “yes”, “no”, or “abstain”. No comments would be necessary to justify their vote if they voted “no” or “abstain” at this stage, in the same way as when votes were cast on resolutions at in-person meetings.

Mr Dunmill pointed out that delegates would shortly have the opportunity to discuss the wording of the resolutions in detail, so by the stage of online approval of the resolutions they would simply have the option to vote for each one. He added that it had been proposed that a two-week voting period would again be allowed for this step of the process. Mr Dunmill then gave a detailed demonstration of the procedure, using screenshots to show exactly what CIML Members or their Assignees would see when they used this new voting tool. Mr Dunmill confirmed that his presentation would be uploaded immediately after the current meeting so that delegates could go through it and look again at any actions they were not sure of.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill for his presentation, which he thought demonstrated very clearly how the new tool would work. He again thanked the BIML team for having created the two new voting tools on the OIML website and said that he hoped delegates would all appreciate this, and would support the new procedures. He hoped the explanations had been clear enough to understand the procedures which would be followed after the meeting, and asked if there were any questions or comments.

Mr Van der Wiel (Netherlands) thanked everyone for their comprehensive and clear explanation of the new voting tools. He had one question about the final tool that had been explained by Mr Dunmill. He asked whether it would be possible to change votes on the resolutions before the deadline in the same way as they could now change votes in Preliminary Online Ballots and CIML online approvals.

Mr Dunmill said he had not tested the ability to do that when he had put the presentation together, as he had been trying to keep the presentation as simple as possible. He added that if it was not an option at the moment, it would be made available for consistency with the other CIML voting tool.

Dr Schwartz confirmed that in principle he thought this should be possible. He thought normally this was not necessary, but thought that in certain instances it might be necessary to correct or change a vote before the deadline.

Dr Schwartz noted that there were no more questions or comments. He thought the explanations had been clear and understandable, so they could now move onto the text of the draft resolutions themselves.

They would now be looked at one by one, but before doing so, he urged delegates to cast their votes as soon as possible after the meeting. He stressed that the first step was the most important, so he urged them to take the first step the following day if possible, but no later than 6 November, as had been explained in the first presentation by Mr Dunmill. He highlighted that step one was the most important for the time being, and requested that delegates focused on this and made sure they had voted on the two “basic resolutions”.

Dr Schwartz then asked delegates to consider the draft resolutions. He added they had been presented under each agenda item, but following the practice at in-person meetings, they would now look at them one by one. He asked Mr Dunmill to lead this agenda item.

Mr Dunmill stated that the first resolutions were the two they had just described, and would be voted on in parallel, so he would read the wording²:

Resolution 2020/1 Agenda item 2.2

The Committee,

Noting the provisions for its decisions set out in Article XVII of OIML B 1 Convention establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology,

Considering the need to facilitate the work of the Committee when online CIML meetings are held,

Decides that the “in-meeting” conditions for Committee decisions, given in paragraphs two and three of Article XVII of OIML B 1, shall be used in the case of online voting on subjects which have been discussed at an online CIML meeting.

Mr Dunmill asked delegates if they had any comments on the wording, reminding them they were not approving these resolutions at present, since they would be approved by the procedures that had just been described. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/2 Agenda item 2.2

The Committee,

Noting the provisions for its decisions set out in Article XVII of OIML B 1 Convention establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology,

Considering the need to facilitate the work of the Committee when online CIML meetings are held,

Approves the use of the secure voting tools on the OIML website for CIML draft resolutions and for secret ballots on appointments.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/3 Agenda item 4

The Committee,

Approves the minutes of the 54th CIML Meeting.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

² BIML note: For the detailed CIML voting results on the 33 Resolutions, please visit the secure area of the OIML website.

Resolution 2020/4 Agenda item 5

The Committee,

Notes the report given by its President.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/5 Agenda item 5

The Committee,

Notes the report on the internal review of BIML salary costs,

Thanks Mr Alan Johnston and Dr Bobjoseph Mathew for their work in conducting this review and producing the report,

Acknowledges the findings and conclusions of the review,

Supports the recommendations contained in the report,

Requests that its President and the BIML Director ensure the implementation of these recommendations, and

Supports the immediate amendment of OIML B 7 BIML Staff regulations, Annex 2 as proposed in recommendation 3 of the report, this work to be conducted by the BIML.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/6 Agenda item 5

The Committee,

Notes the report of its President in support of a stronger cooperation between the OIML and the BIPM (see Resolution 2019/12),

Approves the Terms of Reference of an OIML/BIPM Joint Task Group (JTG) as proposed in the Annex to Addendum 5c to the Working Document for this meeting,

Appoints Dr Roman Schwartz, Dr Charles Ehrlich and Mr Anthony Donnellan as the OIML representatives on that JTG, and

Requests the JTG to draw up proposals, based on the Terms of Reference, and an action plan with a time frame, to be presented at the 56th CIML Meeting and the 16th OIML Conference.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/7 Agenda item 6

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/8 Agenda item 7.1

The Committee,

Noting the accounts for 2019 and the BIML Director's comments,

Considering the external auditor's approval of the 2019 accounts,

Approves the 2019 accounts, and

Instructs its President to present them to the 16th OIML Conference.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/9 Agenda item 7.2

The Committee,

Notes the report on the budget forecast for 2020 given by the BIML Director.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/10 Agenda item 7.3

The Committee,

Notes the report on the budget for 2021 given by the BIML Director.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/11 Agenda item 7.4

The Committee,

Notes the report given by the BIML Director, 115:52.0510

Encourages the BIML to continue its efforts to recover outstanding arrears of its Member States and Corresponding Members, and

Requests those Members with arrears to bring their situation up to date as soon as possible.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/12 Agenda item 8.1.1.1

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-1), and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 16-1:2002 *Non-invasive non-automated sphygmomanometers*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/13 Agenda item 8.1.1.2

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Non-invasive automated sphygmomanometers* (Revision of R 16-2), and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 16-2:2002 *Non-invasive automated sphygmomanometers*.

Mr Dunmill said he had explained the reason for the withdrawal of Recommendations under this and the previous resolution the day before. He hoped this had clarified the situation. He asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/14 Agenda item 8.1.1.3

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft New Recommendation *Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the arched chute type*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/15 Agenda item 8.1.1.4118:27.0815

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft Revision of R 129 *Multi-dimensional measuring instruments*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/16 Agenda item 8.1.1.5

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft Revision of D 1 *National metrology systems – Developing the institutional and legislative framework*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/17 Agenda item 8.1.1.6

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft New Document *Petroleum measurement tables*, and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 63:1994 *Petroleum measurement tables*.

Mr Dunmill reminded delegates that during this project, it had been decided that an International Document was more appropriate for this subject than a Recommendation so this change had been made as well as the technical revision. This was the reason for the withdrawal of the existing Recommendation.

Resolution 2020/18 Agenda item 8.1.1.7

The Committee,

Approves the Final Draft New Document *Pipe provers for testing measuring systems for liquids*, and

Approves the withdrawal of Recommendation R 119:1996 *Pipe provers for testing of measuring systems for liquids other than water*.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/19 Agenda item 8.1.2.1

The Committee,

Approves as a new project, under the responsibility of the OIML-CS Management Committee and the BIML, the revision of R 60 *Metrological regulation for load cells*, to be conducted as specified in the project proposal provided in Addendum 8.1.2.1 to the Working Document for this meeting.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution.

Mr Richter (United States) said he thought that this resolution should include the word “update” since it was not going to be a formal revision.

Mr Dunmill thought that was in fact the wording used in the Addendum.

Mr Dixon agreed the wording should refer to an update.

Mr Dunmill clarified that instead of “revision of R 60” it should say “update of R 60”. He changed the wording on the screen and said that was the wording that would be put to them for voting on. He asked if there were any further comments, but there were none.

Resolution 2020/20 Agenda item 8.2

The Committee,

Noting the report on OIML technical work,

Approves the list of top ten projects as presented by the BIML, and

Approves the list of the top ten publications as presented by the BIML.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution.

A delegate from Korea requested the floor, but Mr Dunmill explained that although Korea’s microphone had been unmuted, they still could not hear him. Since the United States also wanted to make a comment, he suggested they took this comment first while they tried to find out why Korea’s microphone was not working.

Mr Richter asked Mr Dunmill to display again his “top-ten” lists, especially the list of projects.

Dr Schwartz said that a chat message had been received from Haiti which also pertained to these lists. They had pointed out that there were nine items on the high priority lists rather than ten. Dr Schwartz also requested they looked at the two top-ten lists once more.

Mr Dunmill said this observation was correct. He explained that although these lists were called “top-ten”, the idea had been that there need not be exactly ten projects, and might sometimes be, for example, nine or eleven. In the Addendum on this item, he had referred to them as “high priority” projects and “high priority” publications.

Dr Schwartz interjected that this was true.

Mr Dunmill continued that it was simply a list of around ten projects, so he suggested that he changed the wording to “high priority” projects and “high priority” publications. He asked whether making this change would solve the problem and avoid the need to display the lists again.

Mr Richter confirmed that this had been exactly his comment. In the notes he had taken, reference had been made to the “top-ten” projects, but he had noticed that there were only nine. He concluded that they should not be calling these lists “top ten” if there were only nine!

Mr Dunmill agreed and added he had spotted it when drafting the Addendum, but had then forgotten to alter the draft resolution.

Dr Schwartz thought they had addressed the comments, but added he would like to keep the word “high priority” and not “priority” as had been proposed by South Africa in the chat, because it was really the “high priority” projects and the “high priority” publications that they were looking at. Dr Schwartz hoped that everyone was happy with the wording “high priority”, but nevertheless he thanked Mr Marneweck for his comment.

Mr Dunmill stated that Kenya had also commented that they could use the correct number of “nine” but he pointed out that since this list was not a fixed list of a given number of projects or publications, using “high priority” projects and publications made it more flexible. He explained that the reason they intended to have around ten projects on the list, rather than having 20 high priority projects, was because with the resources available they could not realistically give that much attention to a large number of projects. If there were no more comments he would move onto the next resolution. There were none.

Resolution 2020/21 Agenda item 8.3

The Committee,

Notes the report by the BIML on the steps taken to implement CIML resolution 2019/30,

Welcomes the proposals by the CIML President and the BIML to further promote the OIML Bulletin, including a new web page at <https://www.oiml.org/en/publications/bulletin/future-editions>, and

Strongly encourages all CIML Members and Corresponding Member Representatives to support the OIML Bulletin, to share their legal metrology experiences, and to take responsibility either as a “mentor” for one of the next editions of the Bulletin, or by promoting it at TC/SC/PG meetings, RLMO meetings, CEEMS AG meetings, and other opportunities.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/22 Agenda item 9.1

The Committee,

Notes the report of the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) Management Committee (MC) Acting Chairperson,

Thanks Mr Bill Loizides for undertaking the role of MC Acting Chairperson, and

Thanks the members of the OIML-CS MC, Review Committee, Maintenance Group and Working Groups for their work.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/23 Agenda item 9.2

The Committee,

Noting the selection by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) of Mr Mannie Panesar as the nominee for appointment to the position of MC Chairperson,

Having regard to section 4.2.5 of OIML-CS Operational Document OD-01, Edition 2,

Appoints Mr Mannie Panesar as OIML-CS MC Chairperson for a period of three years from 1 January 2021.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution.

Dr Schwartz said there was one comment from South Africa, asking they check the punctuation after “Mr”. Mr Dunmill said this was a debatable grammar point, but for consistency he would remove all the points after “Mr”.

There were no further comments.

Resolution 2020/24 Agenda item 9.3

The Committee,

Noting the selection by the OIML-CS Management Committee (MC) of Mr Bill Loizides as the nominee for re-appointment to the position of OIML-CS MC Deputy Chairperson,

Having regard to section 4.2.5 of OIML-CS Operational Document OD-01, Edition 2,

Re-appoints Mr Bill Loizides as OIML-CS MC Deputy Chairperson for a period of three years from 1 January 2021.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/25 Agenda item 9.4

The Committee,

Noting the recommendation from the OIML Certification System (OIML-CS) Management Committee (MC) provided in Addendum 9.1 to the Working Document for this meeting,

Decides that reference to the marking of the OIML certificate number on measuring instruments should be removed from all OIML publications,

Requests the OIML-CS MC to revise the relevant OIML-CS publications and to develop a Guidance Note regarding the meaning of the OIML certificate number when it is marked on a measuring instrument,

Instructs the BIML to review all other OIML publications to identify those that include a reference to the marking of the OIML certificate number on measuring instruments, and

Instructs the BIML to identify the most appropriate method to amend/revise the relevant publications and to communicate this information to the Secretariats of the appropriate Technical Committees and/or Subcommittees.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/26 Agenda item 10

The Committee,

Notes the report on the activities of the CEEMS Advisory Group,

Expresses its appreciation for the progress made by the Advisory Group and in particular the significant effort made to complete the revision of OIML International Document D 1, and

Endorses the proposal for the Advisory Group to develop a strategy on the application of online technology to capacity building and other CEEMS activities and requests that the results of this work should be available to Member States well before the 56th CIML Meeting.

Mr Dunmill remarked that during the discussion on this agenda item the day before, it had been proposed to expand the brief resolution which had been put in the Working Document, and which had only consisted of the first line shown, so the amended wording presented here had been proposed by the AG Chairperson. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/27 Agenda item 11

The Committee,

Notes the report on the RLMO Round Table meeting given by its Chairperson, and

Encourages the RLMO Round Table Chairperson to further develop the Round Table format based on the feedback received at the last Round Table meeting.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/28 Agenda item 11.2

The Committee,

Notes the report on activities with organisations in liaison provided by the BIML, and

Thanks the BIML Director and staff for continuing this work under the difficult circumstances which have existed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mr Dunmill said that the addition requested the previous day had been included. He asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/29 Agenda item 11.3

The Committee,

Notes the written reports submitted by organisations in liaison, and

Thanks their representatives for providing this information to the Committee.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/30 Agenda item 12.1

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipient of an OIML Medal, Dr Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, for his contribution to the work of the OIML.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/31 Agenda item 12.2

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipients of an OIML Letter of Appreciation:

- Mr Ralph Richter
- Dr Michael Rinker
- Dr Peter Ulbig

for their contribution to the work of the OIML.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/32 Agenda item 12.3

The Committee,

Congratulates this year's recipient of the OIML CEEMS Award – The Directorate of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by:

- Mr Agus Suparmanto
Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia
- Mr Veri Anggriono Sutiarto, S.E., M.Si.
Director General of Consumer Protection and Trade Compliance, Ministry of Trade
- Dr Rusmin Amin, S.Si, MT
Director of Metrology under the Ministry of Trade.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Resolution 2020/33 Agenda item 13.1

The Committee,

Recalling its Resolution no. 2019/36,

Thanks the People's Republic of China for confirming its invitation to host the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference in 2021, and

Instructs the Bureau to make, as far as possible, the necessary arrangements to organise the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th International Conference in 2021.

Mr Dunmill asked if there were any comments on the wording of this resolution. There were no comments.

Mr Dunmill stated that this concluded the reading of the resolutions for the work delegates had done over the last three days.

Dr Schwartz thanked Mr Dunmill for having led this item. He asked whether there were any more comments from delegates on the resolutions.

A delegate from Saudi Arabia thanked everyone for the wonderful job they had done over the last three days. He had a small comment regarding the 57th CIML Meeting which had been discussed during the current session and scheduled to be discussed further at the 56th CIML Meeting in China. He felt it would be appropriate to make a comment in the resolutions that the 57th CIML Meeting would be discussed at the 56th CIML Meeting in China, a decision made, and the necessary actions taken following that meeting.

Dr Schwartz verified that Saudi Arabia was suggesting that there should be a resolution regarding the 57th CIML Meeting in the 2022, and they replied that they suggested a note be made rather than introducing a resolution.

Dr Schwartz replied that note would be made in the minutes and thanked Saudi Arabia. He reiterated that the invitation had been confirmed by the CIML Member for the Russian Federation, Dr Golubev, for the 57th CIML Meeting to be held in the Russian Federation in 2022, and he added that they would certainly discuss this matter further at the 56th CIML Meeting in China. There were no further comments.

16 Closing remarks

Dr Schwartz stated that this had been the first online CIML meeting, and he hoped delegates had been satisfied both with the preparation and with the way in which the meeting had been conducted. He felt it was not self-evident that an online meeting with about 200 participants should have run so smoothly, especially as none of the organising team had any previous experience in this area, so he wanted to take this opportunity to invite comments, proposals, and feedback as there was always room for improvement. He said delegates could address feedback either to the Bureau or to himself, and they would be happy to listen to any proposals in order to take them into consideration for the next online meeting, which he hoped would not be necessary, but which should be considered a possibility.

He particularly wanted to thank the BIML Director, Mr Donnellan, and his team for their excellent preparation of this first online CIML meeting, in which around 50 Member States had taken part, and which had had about 200 participants in total. He reported that there had been many video conferences with the BIML Director and his team to advance the OIML work and to prepare for the online meeting, and he emphasised that he had really appreciated the excellent cooperation. He also wanted to thank the two Vice-Presidents, Dr Ehrlich and Dr Mathew, as well as all the delegates, CIML Members, Corresponding Member Representatives, Honorary Members, representatives of organisations in liaison, and other guests for having participated in the first online CIML meeting and for having made it a success despite the difficult conditions. He also wanted to thank the interpreters, Mr Marc Potentier and Mr Gary Hutton, for having done a great job again. He sincerely hoped that the difficult situation they found themselves in would improve over the coming months so that they could meet in person the following year for the 56th CIML Meeting and 16th Conference in the People's Republic of China.

Lastly, he reminded delegates again to take the important first step of voting on the two basic draft resolutions as soon as possible. He wished delegates all the best and hoped they would stay healthy and declared the 55th CIML Meeting closed.

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Online 55th CIML Meeting

20–22 October 2020

List of online participants

Presidency

Roman SCHWARTZ CIML President
Charles D. EHRLICH CIML First Vice-President
Bobjoseph MATHEW CIML Second Vice-President

Panelists

Petrit RAMA Albania
Bill LOIZIDES Australia
Dzmitry BARTASHEVICH Belarus
Dirk BILS Belgium
Periceles Jose VIEIRA VIANNA Brazil
Paun ILCHEV Bulgaria
Carl COTTON Canada
Juan Camillo DURAN TELLEZ Colombia
Brankica NOVOSEL Croatia
Fernando Antonio ARRUZA RODRIGUEZ Cuba
Pavel KLENOVSKÝ Czech Republic
Abdallah Ahmed Mohamed MOANTASSER Egypt
Tuomo VALKEAPÄÄ Finland
Bernard VAN MARIS France
Peter ULBIG Germany
Peter GAL Hungary
B.N. DIXIT India
Rusmin AMIN Indonesia
Ahad Mohammadi LIVARI Iran
Mairead BUCKLEY Ireland
Toshiyuki TAKATSUJI Japan
Michael NYAMWAMU ONYANCHA Kenya
Wan Bin IM Korea, Republic of
Robert LAMBREGTS Netherlands
Stephen O'BRIEN New Zealand
Geir SAMUELSEN Norway
Yizhi QIN P.R. China
Marcin MIKIEL Poland
Isabel GODINHO Portugal
Sergey GOLUBEV Russian Federation
Saad AL-KASABI Saudi Arabia
Tomas PETAK Slovakia
Samo KOPAC Slovenia
Jaco MARNEWECK South Africa
Maite LOPEZ ESTEBAN Spain
S.N. AKURANTHILAKA Sri Lanka
Mikael SCHMIDT Sweden

Renee HANSSON.....	Sweden
Wattanasak SUR-IAM.....	Thailand
Murat TASCI.....	Turkey
Sergii TSIPORENKO.....	Ukraine
Will CRESWELL.....	United Kingdom
Ralph RICHTER.....	United States of America
Quy Giau TRAN.....	Viet Nam
Himba CHEELO.....	Zambia

Attendees

Stilian HABIBI.....	Albania
Homar SIMAO.....	Angola
Alex WINCHESTER.....	Australia
Chris KONIDITSIOTIS.....	Australia
Darryl HINES.....	Australia
David TOMLINSON.....	Barbados
Dzmitry BARTASHEVICH.....	Belarus
Maksim SHABANOV.....	Belarus
Jose TREJO.....	Belize
Haris MEMIC.....	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bruno COUTO.....	Brazil
Celio FRAGA.....	Brazil
Marcelo MORAIS.....	Brazil
Rafael FELDMAN FARIAS.....	Brazil
Polineavith NGI.....	Cambodia
Sophors EM.....	Cambodia
Rich MILLER.....	Canada
Ronald PEASLEY.....	Canada
Shyr-Cherng WANG.....	Chinese Taipei
Win-Ti LIN.....	Chinese Taipei
Ying-Chun LIN.....	Chinese Taipei
Bibiana BERNAL CUELLAR.....	Colombia
Pedro PÉREZ.....	Colombia
Dahianna MARIN CHACON.....	Costa Rica
Sandra RODRÍGUEZ.....	Costa Rica
Zbynek VESELAK.....	Czech Republic
Maha RAMADAN.....	Egypt
Sari HEMMINKI.....	Finland
Harry STOLZ.....	Germany
Katharina GIERSCHE.....	Germany
Olaf KUEHN.....	Germany
Jermaine SOFTLEY.....	Guyana
Ramrattie KARAN.....	Guyana
Monorde CIVIL.....	Haiti
Ashutosh AGARWAL.....	India
Rifan ARDIANTO.....	Indonesia
Yulianti YULIANTI.....	Indonesia
Lia ZEIAEI (Lia Zeiaei).....	Iran
Shima ZANGANEH.....	Iran
Isabella DE JESUS.....	Italy
Lia ZEIAEI.....	Italy
Loredana GULINO.....	Italy
Hajime NEMOTO.....	Japan

Haruyo YUKIMOTO	Japan
Hiroaki MORINAKA	Japan
Kayoko TAGUCHI	Japan
Tsuyoshi MATSUMOTO	Japan
Aliya TLEKTESSOVA	Kazakhstan
Dauren SHARIPOV	Kazakhstan
Toktabek TOKANOV	Kazakhstan
Florence NJHIA	Kenya
Getrude NYUNGU	Kenya
John Bukhebi WAMWANA	Kenya
John Ngugi MWAURA	Kenya
Raphael Mugo GICHORA	Kenya
Simon Osome TILLA	Kenya
Seunghwan JU	Korea
Inyong HWANG	Korea, Republic of
Kangyoung SUNG	Korea, Republic of
No-Weon KANG	Korea, Republic of
Sang-Ho CHO	Korea, Republic of
Seung-Hwan JU	Korea, Republic of
Seung-Hyun KO	Korea, Republic of
Ludmila MARINA	Latvia
Gerda KRUKONIENE	Lithuania
Osman B. ZAKARIA	Malaysia
Yassine ABARRI	Morocco
Matthijs VAN DER WIEL	Netherlands
Mohammed SADA SIDI	Nigeria
Okechukwu EJIOFOR	Nigeria
Salim MOHAMMED	Nigeria
Bianka MANGUTOVA STOILKOVSKA	North Macedonia
Eli MOGSTAD RANGER	Norway
Javier A. Arias REAL	Panama
GALIA TICONA	Peru
Jose DAJES CASTRO	Peru
Ma. Nazarene BACULANTA	Philippines
Michael Jason SOLIS	Philippines
Marcin MIKIEL	Poland
Ahmed AL-HASHEMI	Qatar
Dumitru DINU	Romania
Alexander KUZIN	Russian Federation
Ksenia KASINA	Russian Federation
Philibert ZIMULINDA	Rwanda
Ali ALHARBI	Saudi Arabia
Bader ALFAIZ	Saudi Arabia
Ismail ALFALEH	Saudi Arabia
Tamis ALHAMMADI	Saudi Arabia
Andrew YAP	Singapore
Faith TAN	Singapore
Javier CHIA	Singapore
Tomas MIRETINSKY	Slovakia
Natasa MEJAK VUKOVIC	Slovenia
Tshiamo MALETSWA	South Africa
Elham BABIKIR	Sudan
Izdihar AHMED	Sudan
Sahar KHAIRI	Sudan
Charelle PARKER	Suriname

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Mikael SCHMIDT	Sweden
Benjamas WINYA	Thailand
Pattaraporn SURASIT	Thailand
Pisakorn PISANKUL.....	Thailand
Ramita PINSUWANNAKUB.....	Thailand
Surachai SUNGZIKAW	Thailand
Varantorn WERUWARARAK.....	Thailand
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Sergii TSIPORENKO	Ukraine
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Yurii POPRUGA	Ukraine
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Mannie PANESAR.....	United Kingdom
Morayo AWOSOLA.....	United Kingdom
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Claire SAUNDRY	United States of America
David SEFCIK.....	United States of America
Dmitri KARIMOV.....	United States of America
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James KUSHMERICK	United States of America
James OLTHOFF.....	United States of America
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Kenneth BUTCHER	United States of America
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