



Certification system for prepackages

Based on OIML Guide 21 (2017)

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BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

- First framework for a OIML IQ mark scheme in 2005
- 2005-2012: 3 WD and 4 CD have been presented by the TC 6 of OIML
- 2013 Voting “Proposal to terminate the project”
Result: 34 yes / 4 no / 18 abstained
- 2013 CIML in Vietnam: the Committee confirms its decision to start a new project in TC 6 entitled: “*Guidance for defining the requirements for a certification system for prepackages*”
- 2014-2017 The new Guidance has been elaborated under the Technical Committee TC 6 and submitted for CIML Ballot June 2017.
- 2017 After positive voting, the New Guide OIML G 21 has been published. It can be found under: https://www.oiml.org/en/files/pdf_g/g021-e17.pdf

SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT

This publication provides guidance to **national authorities** on the establishment and maintenance of **certification schemes** for the control of quantity of product in prepackages and labelling related to:

- the identity of the product,
- the declaration of responsibility for a prepackage,
- the quantity declaration and
- to the certification mark associated with the product.

DEFINITIONS (1)

- **Certification system:**
are rules, procedures and management for carrying out certification
- **Certification scheme:**
is a certification system related to specified products to which the same specified rules and procedures apply.
- **Designated Body:**
is a government authority or a private conformity assessment body designated to perform conformity assessment activities under a certification scheme for prepackages
-> are generally designated by government authorities

DEFINITIONS (2)

➤ **Scheme Owner:**

is a body being responsible for developing and maintaining a specific certification scheme.

-> is generally a governmental authority, but could also be a designated body

➤ **Packer:**

is defined as being the legal entity that physically places products in packing material to produce a prepackage.

The definition of a prepackage is given in OIML R79.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES



- Harmonising requirements for labelling and indication of quantity of products.
- Same rules and efficiency of control of prepackages by authorities.
- Confidence in indication of quantity of prepackages.
- Enhances marketing of products among participating countries.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Establishing rules and procedures for fostering confidence that labelling and quantity of prepackages comply with defined legal requirements,
- Promoting the efficiency of control of prepackages whilst maintaining confidence in products and facilitating trade of prepacked products,
- Promoting the harmonization and uniform interpretation of laid down legal metrology requirements.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES (1)

- A certification system may include one or more certification schemes
- Generally, a **government authority** acts as the scheme owner and is the **designating authority**
- One or more **public** or **private bodies** may be **designated** under a certification scheme (depends on national legislation)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES (2)

- **Conformity assessment bodies** wishing to be designated under a scheme should
 - apply to become designated according to publicly available procedures, and
 - have their competence evaluated by or on behalf of the designating authority

- **Participation of a packer** in a certification scheme is voluntary or mandatory (depending on national legislation)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES (3)

- A **mark of conformity** may be established to identify prepackages conforming to the stated requirements.
- **Designating authorities and designated bodies** should have procedures for dealing with and resolving complaints.

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

In OIML Guide G 21 one can often read a remark:
«**Depending on national legislation....**»

Question:

Does your country has the necessary structure in the national legislation?

Note:

In OIML D1 (2012) entitled

«**Considerations for Law on Metrology**»

You can find in Part 5 a Proposal for the structure of a Law on Metrology

PROPOSAL FOR THE STRUCTURE OF A LAW ON METROLOGY (OIML D1 2012)

In Part 5 of the OIML Document D1 the **minimum points** are listed which should be included in a Law on Metrology.

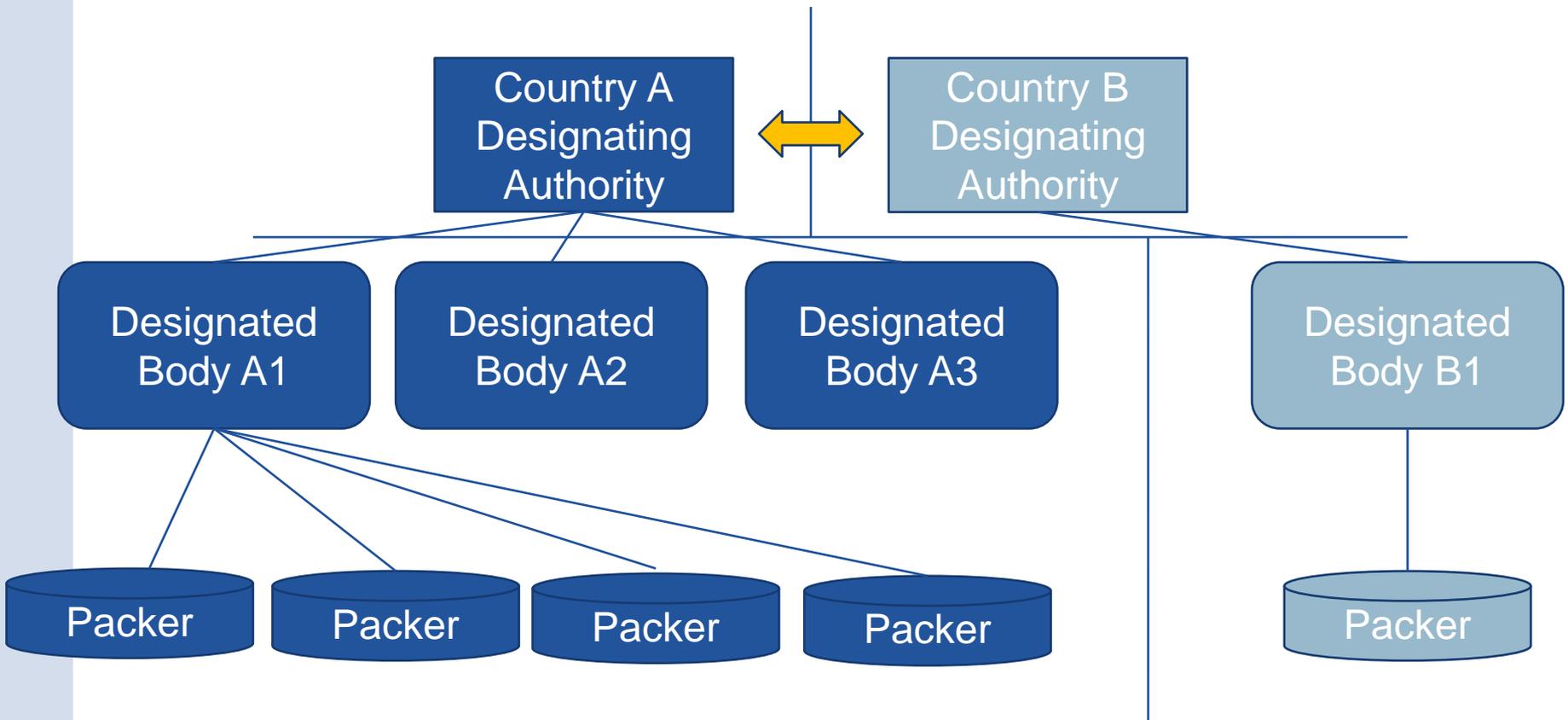
The criteria used include:

- obligation by the law of what is mandatory and what is forbidden,
- enforcement practices,
- necessary sanctions,
- notifications, and
- status of the public bodies participation in the infrastructure.

Link to the Document OIML D1(2012):

https://www.oiml.org/en/files/pdf_d/d001-e12.pdf

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF LEVELS OF OPERATING A CERTIFICATION SYSTEM



CONTENT OF A CERTIFICATION SCHEME (1)

- The **scope of the scheme**, including the type of prepackages covered.
- The **requirements** against which the prepackages are evaluated:
 - these requirements are usually defined in national legislation and should be based on OIML R 79 and R 87
 - However, other requirements, like minimum system etc. are possible too
- The conformity assessment activities.
- Other requirements that the packer must comply with (see Annex A)

CONTENT OF A CERTIFICATION SCHEME (2)

- The requirements for the designated bodies and others involved in the certification process. (Annex C)
- The **methods and procedures** to be used **by the designated bodies** involved in the certification process.
- The **content of the certificate of conformity** (see Annex D).
- The **conditions** under which the **packer** may use the certificate of conformity or marks of conformity.

CONTENT OF A CERTIFICATION SCHEME (3)

- How to **deal with non-conformities** and how to resolve it.
- The criteria for access of packers and designated bodies to the scheme.
- Content, conditions and responsibility for publication of the **register of certificates**.
- The way in which **complaints and appeals** are dealt with. (see Annex F)
- **Retention of records** by the scheme owner and designated bodies.

ELEMENTS FOR A CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR PREPACKAGES (1)

Certification schemes are developed by defining specific scheme activities for each of the scheme elements.

These are described in chapters 4.4.1 to 4.4.4.

Next table (Table 1) shows how to build a certification scheme by using these scheme elements.

The different types of certification schemes are further practically described in Annex B.

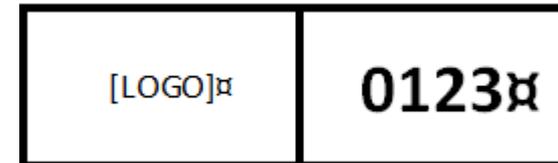
ELEMENTS FOR A CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR PREPACKAGES (2)

Scheme elements		Different types of certification schemes						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	N
4.4.1	Production system assessment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.1.1	Statement of requirements							
4.4.1.2	Application for certification							
4.4.1.3	Initial assessment of production system							
4.4.1.4	Review the evidence of compliance							
4.4.2	Certification of the production system	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.2.1	Decision on certification							
4.4.2.2	Issuing of a certificate							
4.4.2.3	Registration of certificates							
4.4.3	Licensing			X	X	X	X	
4.4.3.1	Granting the right to use certificates							
4.4.3.2	Granting the right to use marks of conformity							
4.4.4	Post certification conformity assessment activities							
4.4.4.1	Inspection at point of production			X		X	X	
4.4.4.2	Inspection in market place				X	X	X	
4.4.4.3	Batch licensing		X				X	
4.4.4.4	Surveillance of the production system			X	X	X	X	

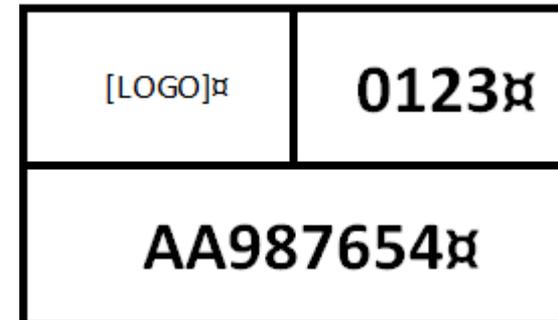
N – has been added to show an undefined number of possible other schemes which can be based on different activities

DESIGN OF MARKS OF CONFORMITY

Mark with Logo where packers name and address appears on prepackage



Mark with Logo where a code is used to identify the packer



Logo: Is either a **Logo of the designated body**, or the Logo is **defined by the designating body**

REQUIREMENTS AGAINST WHICH THE PREPACKAGES ARE EVALUATED

OIML Guide 21 says that:

- these requirements are **usually defined** in national legislation and should be **based on OIML R 79 and R 87**
- However, other requirements, like minimum system etc. are possible too.

Short summary on OIML R 79 and R 87



OIML R 79: EDITION 2015

This Recommendation specifies requirements for the **labeling of prepackages with respect to:**

- the identity of the product,
- the declaration of responsibility for a prepackage, and
- the quantity of product in a prepackage (units of measurement and allowed symbols, type size of letters).

This Recommendation applies to **prepackages** with **constant nominal quantity** and to products with **random nominal quantities**.

OIML R 87: EDITION 2016

This Recommendation specifies requirements for the **quantity of product in prepackages:**

- which are labeled in predetermined constant nominal quantities of weight, volume, length, area and count;
- Specifies sampling plans and procedures for use by legal metrology officials in verifying the quantity of product in prepackages

Publication in OIML Bulletin 2017 issue 3 (page 13) concerning the statistics used in OIML R 87:

https://www.oiml.org/en/publications/bulletin/pdf/oiml_bulletin_july_2017.pdf

OIML R 87: METROLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

Nominal quantity Q_{nom} in g or ml	Value of T in % of Q_{nom}	Value of T in g or ml
0 to 50	9	-
50 to 100	-	4.5
100 to 200	4.5	-
200 to 300	-	9
300 to 500	3	-
500 to 1'000	-	15
1'000 to 10'000	1.5	-
10'000 to 15'000	-	150
Above 15'000	1	-

- (1) Average requirements:** On average, the quantity in prepackages shall at least be equal to the nominal quantity Q_{nom}
- (2) Individual requirements:** Only a small percentage of the prepackages (typ. 2.5 %) are allowed to have a quantity between $(Q_{nom} - 2T)$ and $(Q_{nom} - T)$, called *T1* error.
- (3)** No prepackage shall have a quantity less than $Q_{nom} - 2T$ (referred to as *T2* error).



**Thank you for your
attention**