

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO ADMINISTRATION OF STANDARD MARKS AND CERTIFICATION ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS INSTITUTE AT A SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1938.

1. That it would be advantageous if all certification trade-marks could be controlled under the aegis of the national standardization authority. It is, however, recognized that this cannot be achieved in New Zealand or, indeed, in other parts of the British Commonwealth under existing legislation. Pending any legal action to alter this position and pending the further discussions recommended below, the Council will endeavour to secure voluntary acceptance of this principle when the use of certification trade-marks becomes possible in New Zealand, and to support any recommendation to this effect which may be made to the standardization authorities in the other parts of the Empire.

2. That certification trade-marks should in general only be permitted when they indicate conformity to published specifications issued or approved by the national standardization authority.

3. That the application of certification trade-marks should only be permitted when the methods and control of production give reasonable assurance that the implied guarantee by the maker that the product conforms to the specification has real validity (see Appendix 1A).

4. That the systems of control should be reasonably uniform in the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth.

5. That the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth should reach an agreed policy with a view to united action in regard to arrangement with other countries, so that in due course the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property may be invoked to provide for the effective protection of all certification marks in the various countries associated with the convention.

The Council also accepts the view of the British Standards Institution that the use of voluntary certification trade-marks is a question for industry to determine. The Council considers that the primary needs of the moment are (a) to secure that the machinery for control is available when industry desires to use these voluntary certification marks; (b) to provide protection against the misuse of the names and marks of the national standardization authorities; and (c) to secure that all certification trade-marks shall be properly used under effective control.

The Council accepts the suggestion of the British Standards Institution that each of the national standardization authorities within the British Commonwealth should study the subject of certification marks, and that a meeting of representatives from each of the Dominions should in due course be convened at a date and place mutually convenient, and the Council invites the British Standards Institution to take the necessary steps to arrange such a conference through appropriate channels.

Resolution. That this Council concurs with the view expressed by the Deputy Director of the British Standards Institution that New Zealand should fully participate in Empire standards activity, which serves to promote the welfare of the respective communities within the British Commonwealth and is absolutely essential to the sound development of manufacturing industries within the Dominion. The Council strongly recommends adequate representation from the Dominion to attend an Empire Standards Conference which is to take place at an early date.

APPENDIX 1A.

SYSTEM OF CONTROL AT PRESENT IN OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR QUANTITY OF MASS-PRODUCED ARTICLES OR MATERIALS.

(a) The manufacturers must hold a license to use the mark, and may only use it in association with an identification mark and, where necessary to avoid confusion, an indication of the specification with which the product conforms.

(b) The license is granted after the maker has satisfied the Mark Committee by independent evidence that he has in operation a system of control of his manufacturing processes which is shown to secure the production of material conforming to the requirements of the standards specification. This generally involves control of the raw material, maintenance of testing-equipment by periodic authoritative check, suitable sampling and testing at various stages of manufacture, with, if necessary, final checking, evidence being available to show the degree of effective control secured by this system.

(c) The licensee is required to keep records in an approved form at each stage where a check is applied, and for these records to be open to inspection without previous notice.

(d) The licensee must agree to reimburse the Mark Committee for any expenditure they may decide to incur in applying check tests, &c., up to an agreed maximum in any one year.

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