

Plans for an Observer status to address the challenge of achieving “universal adherence”

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Member State Representatives

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Bureau

◆ **I**nternational des

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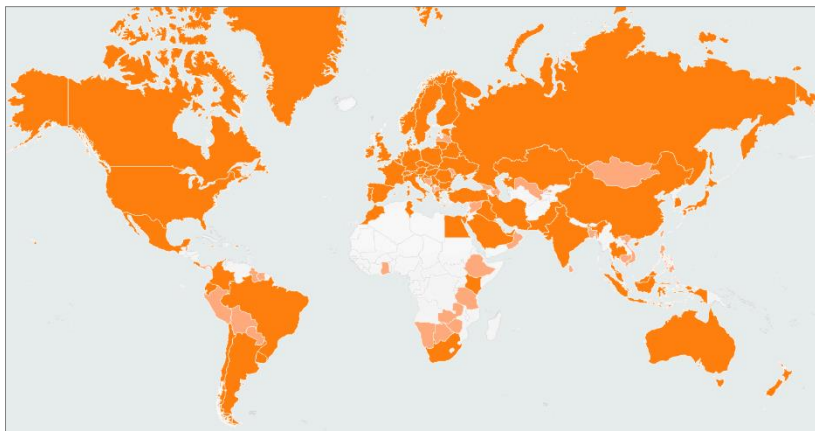
◆ **M**esures



Outline

- Current membership
- Reviewing Resolution 6 from the 27th CGPM (2022)
- Progress since October 2023
- “Observer” status
- Next steps

Member States and Associates (October 2024)

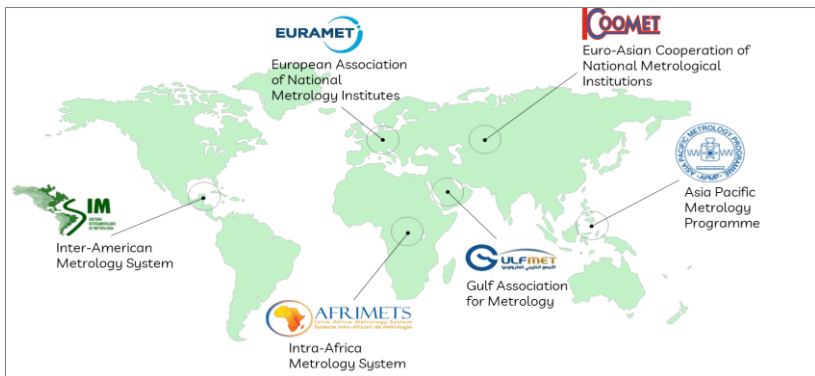


- 64 Member States
- 36 Associates of the CGPM
(States and Economies)

108 of the 193 states listed by the UN participate in the BIPM's activities, covering around 98 % of the world's GDP according to 2023 IMF data.

The CIPM MRA has been signed by:

- representatives of 100 institutes
 - 64 Member States
 - 36 Associates of the CGPM
- 4 international organizations (*ESA, IAEA, JRC, WMO*) and covers a further 149 designated institutes.



1 896 comparisons
1191 KCs, 705 SCs

26 049 CMCs

Summary of current membership

Today, **108 of the 193 UN Member States** participate in the BIPM's activities:

- ❖ **64 Member States** representing 95 % of the world GDP (and 74 % of world population)
- ❖ **36 Associate States and Economies** representing 3 % of world GDP (and 11 % of world population)
 - 33 Associate States
 - 9 encouraged Associate States more likely to become Member States in future –
Azerbaijan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan
 - 3 Associate Economies: *Hong Kong (China), Chinese Taipei, CARICOM (Caribbean Community)*
 - 11 States out of 15 members of CARICOM
 - *Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago*
 - plus *Jamaica* which is independently an Associate State

“Member” and “Associate” statuses

MEMBERSHIP	LEGAL AND DIPLOMATIC STEPS*	FINANCIAL STEPS	COMMITMENTS	BENEFITS AND RIGHTS
Member State/ State Party to the Metre Convention	Accession to the Metre Convention, confirmed by Notification from the French MFA.	Annual contribution <i>One-off initial entrance fee, if relevant</i>	Implementation of the terms of the Metre Convention and Resolutions of the CGPM in good faith. Timely and consistent fulfillment of financial obligations.	Full access to global decision-making and consensus-building activities within the organization. Voting member at meetings of the CGPM. Full access to scientific and technical activities at the CIPM CCs and the BIPM laboratory facilities. Full access to the CIPM MRA and capacity-building activities.
Associate State	National decision to adopt Associate status. <i>The CGPM considers Associate State status to be a first step towards becoming a Member State.</i>	Annual subscription No entrance fee	Implementation of the Resolutions of the CGPM in good faith. Timely and consistent fulfillment of financial obligations.	Limited access to global decision- making and consensus-building activities within the organization. Participation in meetings of the CGPM (with no vote). Full access to the CIPM MRA and capacity-building activities.

UN Member States that do not yet participate in BIPM activities

85 UN Member States*

not yet participating in BIPM activities

- represent just 2 % of world GDP
(and 15 % of world population)
- make use of the International System of Units (SI) and
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC):

**Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, DPR Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Monaco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen*

85 UN Member States are not Member States or Associate States

60 States participate in an RMO



25 States do not participate in an RMO

11 States on UN Scale ≥ 0.02

AFRIMETS members (3) *Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria*
SIM members (3) *Dominican Republic*, Guatemala, Venezuela**
APMP members (2) *Brunei, Jordan*
COOMET member (1) *Cuba**
EURAMET member (1) *Cyprus*
GULFMET member (1) *Bahrain*

3 States on UN Scale ≥ 0.02

European States (1) *Iceland*
Asian State (2) *Lebanon, Turkmenistan*

49 States on UN Scale < 0.02

AFRIMETS members (34) *Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon*, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles*, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan*, Togo, Uganda*
APMP members (6) *DPR Korea*, Fiji, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea*
(inc. 3 Pacific Islands Forum members: Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea)
SIM members (5) *Bahamas, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua*
(inc. 2 CARICOM members: Bahamas, Haiti)
COOMET members (3) *Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan*
GULFMET (1) *Yemen**

22 States on UN Scale < 0.02

African States (4) *Djibouti, Eritrea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia*
Pacific Islands Forum members (9) *Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu*
Asian States (5) *Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Maldives, Timor-Leste*
European microstates (4) *Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino*

UN list of 45 least developed countries (LDCs) |

UNCTAD

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

(45 countries)

Africa 33, Asia 8, Caribbean 1, Pacific 3



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Date: December 2023

These 45 LDCs are distributed among the following regions:

- Africa (33):** Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia
- Asia (8):** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Yemen
- Caribbean (1):** Haiti
- Pacific (3):** Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu

- Out of 33 Associate States 5 States are LDCs
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia

Out of 85 non-participating States 40 States are LDCs:

- Out of 60 non-participating UN Member States with RMO participation 31 States are LDCs
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Haiti, Yemen
- Out of 25 non-participating UN Member States without RMO participation 9 States are LDCs
Afghanistan, Djibouti, Eritrea, Laos, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu

List of SIDS

Small Island Developing States

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Antigua and Barbuda | 15. Haiti* | 29. St. Kitts and Nevis |
| 2. Bahamas | 16. Jamaica | 30. St. Lucia |
| 3. Barbados | 17. Kiribati* | 31. St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 4. Belize | 18. Maldives | 32. Seychelles |
| 5. Cabo Verde | 19. Marshall Islands | 33. Solomon Islands* |
| 6. Comoros* | 20. Micronesia (Federated States of) | 34. Suriname |
| 7. Cook Islands | 21. Mauritius | 35. Timor-Leste* |
| 8. Cuba | 22. Nauru | 36. Tonga |
| 9. Dominica | 23. Niue | 37. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 10. Dominican Republic | 24. Palau | 38. Tuvalu* |
| 11. Fiji | 25. Papua New Guinea | 39. Vanuatu |
| 12. Grenada | 26. Samoa | |
| 13. Guinea-Bissau* | 27. São Tomé and Príncipe* | |
| 14. Guyana | 28. Singapore | |

* Also Least Developed Country

- **Out of 64 Member States 1 State** is SIDS

Singapore

- **Out of 33 Associate States 2 States** are SIDS

Jamaica, Mauritius

- **Out of 3 Associate Economies 11 States** (*CARICOM members*) are SIDS

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Out of 85 non-participating States 23 States are SIDS:

- **Out of 60 non-participating UN Member States with RMO participation 11 States** are SIDS

Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles

- **Out of 25 non-participating UN Member States without RMO participation 12 States** are SIDS

Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Cook Islands and Niue are not UN members.

27th meeting of the CGPM (Nov 2022)



The CGPM adopted seven resolutions at the meeting:

- **Resolution 1:** *On the report prepared by the International Committee for Weights and Measures on the “Evolving Needs in Metrology”*
- **Resolution 2:** *On the global digital transformation and the International System of Units*
- **Resolution 3:** *On the extension of the range of SI prefixes*
- **Resolution 4:** *On the use and future development of UTC*
- **Resolution 5:** *On the future redefinition of the second*
- **Resolution 6:** *On universal adherence to the Metre Convention*
- **Resolution 7:** *On the dotation of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the years 2024 to 2027*

Please see the BIPM website for the full text of the resolutions.

Wider participation in BIPM activities (1)

...committed

- to further strengthening the role of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) and to facilitate wider participation in its activities, thus achieving lasting and universal adherence to the Metre Convention,...

The CGPM invites the CIPM

- to review the membership practices of other international organizations,
- to examine the current application of Article III of the Metre Convention,
- to consider the implications of wider participation in the BIPM Work Programme and services.

DOI : 10.59161/CGPM2022RES6E



Wider participation in BIPM activities (2)



Resolution 6 of the 27th CGPM (2022)
*On universal adherence to the
Metre Convention*

- ◆ **New membership category - “Observer”** will be able to establish links to the world’s measurement system via
 - attendance of meetings of the CGPM, BIPM’s plenary body, without voting rights.
 - access to tailor-made capacity-building activities and dedicated information resources.
 - participation in the celebration of 20 May - World Metrology Day worldwide.

There would be no membership fee required for an Observer status.

Achieving Observer status will give visibility at the international level of the fact of the implementation of the SI and UTC.

*Appropriate actions to be proposed for consideration by the CGPM at its 28th meeting to be held in **October 2026**.*

From ‘Affiliate’ to ‘Observer’

Last year we said:

*“The CIPM proposes to create a **new participation model (Affiliate)** which would already provide a pathway for **States and Economies** under the umbrella of the Metre Convention”*

The work ‘Affiliate’ was subsequently found to have a specific meaning within international organisations. The term “Observer” is more commonly used for in IOs for a similar model of membership.

Therefore, we propose to use the alternative name “Observer” status.

Benefits of “Observer” status

Possible benefits for Member States and the BIPM

Participation in the Metre Convention becomes universal without a necessity to amend the Metre Convention

Communication strengthened with States with less developed metrology infrastructures

No administrative burden on the BIPM

Strengthened participation in the RMOs

Opens the door for other International Organisations to participate as observers (e.g. WMO, OECD, WTO...)

Possible benefits for newly participating States and Economies

Being part of the international metric system and be listed on the BIPM website as an Observer

Access (free) to materials assembled on the webpage for Observers

Access (free) to the BIPM e-learning courses including those tailored for Observers

Participation of Observers in open online sessions of the CGPM (at no cost)

Participation of Observers in open in-person conferences and workshops organized by the CCs, Headquarters or NMIs particularly related to cross-cutting forums on digital transformation, environment protection, quantum technology (but not in Consultative Committees of the CIPM) at their own costs to exchange knowledge, information and experience at the international level

An annual newsletter with an update on all the above, prepared with the RMOs, and sent each year to Observers ahead of 20 May - World Metrology Day (WMD)

Participation of Observers in the celebration of WMD worldwide with the BIPM, OIML and RMO community following the proclamation of WMD as a world day by UNESCO in 2023

Access for Observers to selected initiatives of the BIPM CBKT (Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer) Programme, if funded by partners

“Member”, “Associate” and “Observer” statuses

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Associates	<u>In the case of a State or Economy</u> National decision to adopt Associate status (and agreement by the CGPM for Associate Economy status) <i>The CGPM considers Associate State status to be a first step towards becoming a Member State.</i>	Annual subscription No entrance fee	Implementation of the Resolutions of the CGPM in good faith. Timely and consistent fulfillment of financial obligations.	Limited access to global decision-making and consensus-building activities within the organization. Participation in meetings of the CGPM (with no vote). Full access to scientific and technical activities of the CIPM MRA.
Observer	<u>In the case of a State or Economy</u> National decision addressing the implementation of the SI.	No fee	Implementation by national decision of the SI and the UTC. Implementation of the Resolutions of the CGPM in good faith (when applicable).	Visibility internationally of a commitment to use the SI and the UTC. Access to tailor-made capacity-building and knowledge sharing activities.
Observer	<u>In the case of an International Governmental Organization (IGO)</u> An MoU signed with the BIPM following agreement by the CIPM (subject to the criteria defined in CIPM D01). <i>IGOs cannot become members</i>	No fee	Implementation of the metrological traceability concept and the use of the SI and the UTC (when applicable).	Access to scientific and technical activities via CIPM MRA, JCs, CIPM CCs, subject to agreement by the CIPM.

*The legal and diplomatic steps shown here will be reviewed after the agreement of the By-Laws by the CGPM.

Next steps towards “Wider participation”

With the ILC, prepare an info pack for prospective Observers to be distributed together with the RMOs

Present an update at the 150th anniversary celebration in 2025

Refine and Draft Resolution for the 28th CGPM in 2026

Thank you

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| **P**oids et
| **M**esures



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