

Micro-CEEMS

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♦ **International des**
♦ **Poids et**
♦ **Mesures**



Outline

◆ 01 – CIPM Decision.

◆ 02 – Background.

Exempting very small Associate States from the ‘escalator’

- ♦ At its 106th meeting (October 2017) the CIPM amended the criteria which they use when deciding whether to formally encourage Associate States to accede and become Member States.
- ♦ The purpose of this amendment is to exempt a subset of very ‘small’* Associate States from the ‘escalator’. This escalator, over time, raises Associate State subscriptions (for those that choose not to accede) to 90% of that which they would pay as a Member State.
 - *In this context ‘small’ refers to the State economic power, moderated by development considerations, as expressed by the UN Scales of Assessment, and does not refer to geographical area or population.
- ♦ The CIPM are making it clear that such Associate States may still choose to accede at any time if they so wish.
- ♦ This amendment impacts 6 of the 17 Associate States that are currently paying elevated subscriptions due to the escalator mechanism.

CIPM have chosen a coefficient of 0.02 or below to exempt Associate States with a UN from the escalator because:

- ♦ Logical ratio: It sets a ratio of a Micro-CEEMS to an Associate State minimum subscription (0.02 % to 0.1 %) at 1:5, as the same ratio as that of Associate State minimum subscription to Member State contribution (0.1 % to 0.5 %). Thus when we talk of Micro-CEEMS states, we are talking about states with a UN coefficient no larger than 1/25th of the minimum set for a Member State.
- ♦ Possibility of action: The objective of defining Micro-CEEMS is to allow the consideration of certain actions to address their situation. This is only realistic if the consequences are bearable for the BIPM. The 0.02 UN coefficient is at a point where the financial impact from a reduction in subscriptions, likely to be balanced in part by diminished risk of exclusion, is deemed bearable.
- ♦ Equitable for all:
 - It represents an appropriate proxy for the 'size' of state realistically able to take advantage of Member State status
 - The subscriptions from Micro-CEEMS would still be sufficient to cover marginal BIPM costs.
 - It maintains the overall level of income to the BIPM from the suite of states that are currently Associates (the reduction for Micro-CEEMS being balanced by the increase in income from larger Associate States on the escalator and by those acceding).

Associate States on escalator (October 2017)

**6 Micro-CEEMS
are already on
escalator**

Associate	Date meeting criteria	Period of increasing subscription	
		Start	90% MS
Belarus	in 2011	2013	2017
Costa Rica	in 2011	2013	2017
Cuba	in 2011	2013	2017
Ecuador	in 2011	2013	2017
Jamaica	in 2011	2013	2017
Latvia	in 2011	2013	2017
Panama	in 2011	2013	2017
Ukraine	in 2011	2013	2017
Viet Nam	in 2011	2013	2017
Albania	April 2013	2015	2019
Macedonia, the FYR of	July 2013	2015	2019
Moldova, Republic of	September 2013	2015	2019
Estonia	May 2014	2016	2020
Georgia	May 2014	2016	2020
Paraguay	May 2014	2016	2020
Peru	May 2014	2016	2020
Republic of Philippines	December 2013	2016	2020
Bolivia	July 2016	2018	2022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 2016	2018	2022
Montenegro	August 2016	2018	2022

Step on escalator:

5

3

2

0

**3 Micro-CEEMS
will be on
escalator in 2018**

Outline

◆ 01 – Background: CIPM MRA.

◆ **02 – Background**

Establishment of Associate status by the CGPM in 1999

- ♦ Resolution 3 of the 21st meeting of the CGPM (1999) created the status of an Associate in parallel to the introduction of the CIPM MRA and in consultation with the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- ♦ This status recognized that *'many smaller States would have difficulty in allocating funds sufficient to meet the cost of membership of the Metre Convention'*.
- ♦ The Conference decided *'to assume a responsibility for providing those States and Economies not yet members of the Metre Convention with the means to establish links to the world's measurement system so as to provide recognition of the traceability of their measurements to the SI'*.
- ♦ The subscription for Associate States was calculated on the same basis as the Member States (*i.e.* based on an adjusted UN coefficient) except that the minimum subscription for an Associate was set at 0.05 % of the BIPM dotation,* one tenth of the minimum contribution for a Member State.
 - The Minimum for an Associate State was doubled to 0.1% of the BIPM Dotation from 2013 by Resolution 4 (2011)

Background: Status of Associate State of the CGPM – ‘encouragement’ criteria and ‘escalator’ mechanism

RESOLUTION 3 of the 23rd meeting of the CGPM (2007):

- The status of Associate State could constitute a first step to accede to the Metre Convention.
- The CIPM was invited to draw up criteria which would enable it to review whether it would be appropriate for an Associate to become a Member State.
- The CIPM will review the situation of each Associate State five years after its admission as an Associate with a view to encouraging it to accede to the Metre Convention.

CIPM Decision of the 98th meeting (2009):

The review by the CIPM of the situation of States which have been Associates for at least 5 years would be based on the fulfilment of the following three criteria:

- Signature of the CIPM MRA by the Associate's NMI;
- **Participation in comparisons published in the KCDB;**
- Having one or more CMC listed in the KCDB.

CIPM Decision of the 99th meeting (2010):

The review by the CIPM of the situation of States which have been Associates for at least 5 years would be based on the fulfilment of the following three criteria:

- Signature of the CIPM MRA by the Associate State's National Metrology Institute
- **Publication of comparison results in the key comparison database (KCDB)**
- Having one or more Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) listed in the KCDB.

Encouragement criteria was noted by the CGPM in Resolution 4 (2011) on the basis of the CIPM Decisions made at its 98th (2009) and 99th (2010) meetings.

RESOLUTION 4 of the 24th of the meeting of the CGPM (2011):

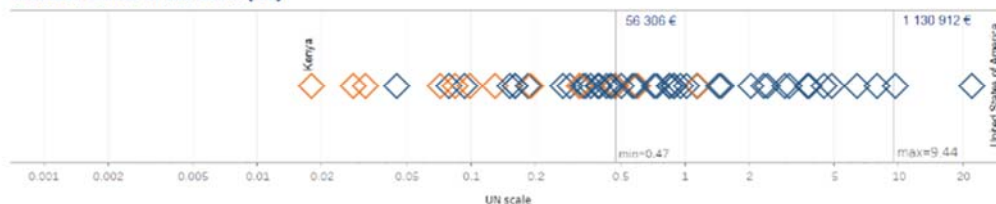
- The status of Associate State could constitute a first step to accede to the Metre Convention.
- Based on the request of the CIPM, the BIPM will write to the Associate State of the CGPM to encourage it to become a Member State.
- From the 1st January of the second year following the CIPM decision (to encourage the Associate State to accede to the Metre Convention and become a Member State of the BIPM), the subscription as an Associate State increases in five annual steps until it reaches 90% of the annual contribution of a Member State would pay as a Member State.
 - *'Grace year' between a state being formally encouraged to accede and the first step on the escalator (should the state decide not to accede).*
- As long as an Associate State does not fulfil the defined criteria to be encouraged to become a Member State, its subscription will continue to be determined as during the initial 5-year period.
- Resolution 4 of the CGPM (2011) doubled the minimum subscription for Associate State was from 0.05 % to 0.1 % of the BIPM annual dotation

Increased participation of 'small' states over time

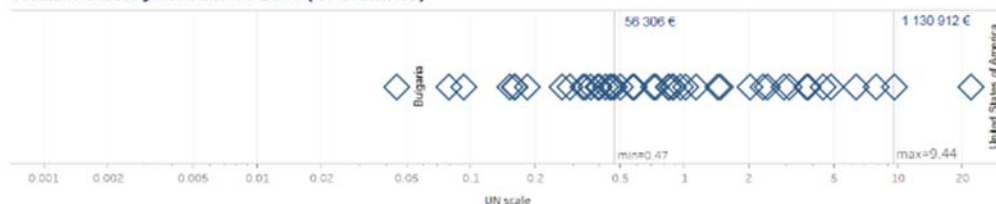
At the beginning of 2017 there were 58 Member States of the BIPM. In the 16 years prior to the launch of the CIPM MRA (signed at the end of 1999) the BIPM gained only three new Member States. In the 16 years since its inauguration the BIPM has gained 13 new Member States.

Figure 1 illustrates this trend towards broadening Membership and the corresponding increase in the number of states with a UN coefficient below the BIPM minimum.

Member States of the BIPM (58)



Member States joined before 2000 (45 countries)



Member States joined after 2000 (13 countries)

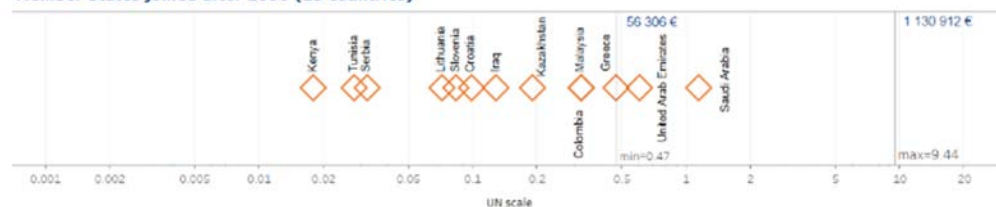


Figure 1 Evolution of Member States before and after the launch of the CIPM MRA

Associates States of the CGPM (39) plus 11 CARICOM countries.

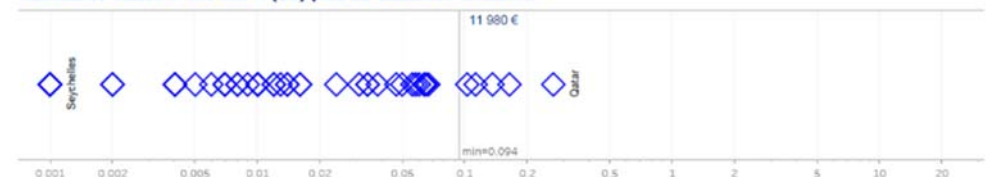


Figure 2: Member States and Associates at the beginning of 2017

There are 86 states recognized by the UN that do not currently participate in the activities of the BIPM (see Figure 3). None of these states have a UN coefficient that would lead to a Dotation above the minimum set for a Member State, or would even come close to it. Only four of the 86 states have coefficients that would lead to subscriptions above the minimum if they became Associates, and 72 of the 86 have UN coefficients of 0.02 % or less. Of these, 25 states have coefficients of 0.001 %, equivalent to a hundredth of the minimum for an Associate State of the CGPM.

Other UN members (not participating in the activities of the BIPM)

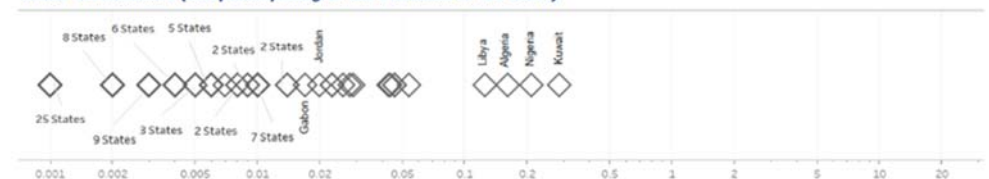


Figure 3: UN states currently not participating in the activities of the BIPM

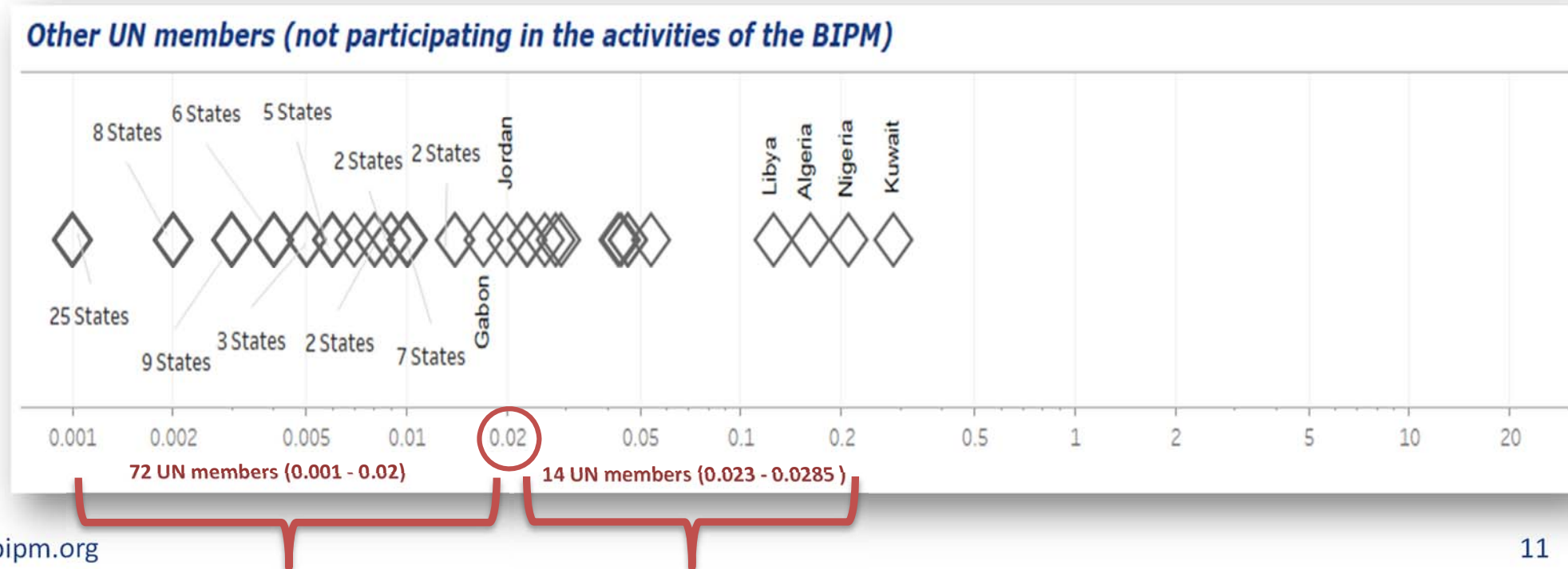
Why to address « Micro-CEEMS » issue now? (1)

- ♦ **The balance of the benefits and costs is not equitable for Micro-CEEMS.** The escalator is intended to lead to accession, yet while some of these very small states are able to participate effectively in the CIPM MRA they have little possibility of taking full advantage of participation as a Member State in the foreseeable future.
 - *For example: Jamaica with 22 CMCs (all in mass standards), is on the top step of the escalator in 2017, and has a subscription 47 times its UN coefficient.*
 - *When Moldova (currently on step 3 of the escalator) reaches the top step in two years' time it will have a subscription 106 times its UN coefficient.*
 - *If the Seychelles were to publish CMCs and be placed on the escalator it would, on reaching the top step, be paying 420 times its UN coefficient, or if it acceded, 470 times its UN coefficient.*
- ♦ **The payment situation is being made more difficult as time goes by.** Many of the very small states/institutes struggle to pay their subscriptions, and to justify internally their payment in terms of the benefits received from the BIPM.

Jamaica for example, has a UN coefficient of 0.009 and a 2017 subscription of 50 675 euros. It has twice come within days of exclusion for owing 3 years of subscriptions. At the time of writing it has not paid its 2015, 2016 and 2017 subscriptions and will again face exclusion at the beginning of 2018 if it fails to make a payment of at least one year of its arrears.

Why to address « Micro-CEEMS » issue now? (2)

- There is ongoing interest from states that wish to participate in the activities of the BIPM, particularly the CIPM MRA which will be explicitly referenced in the revised ISO/IEC 17025 due to be published end of 2017. So **we will face the expectations of participation by more small countries in the future** (recalling that no remaining states out of 86 UN members exceed the minimum for a Member State, and only four exceed the minimum for an Associate State (*Kuwait, Nigeria, Algeria and Libya*)).



Thank you.

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