



## Review of Member States' contributory classes

### 1 Decision of the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference

#### *8.5 Budget for the financial period 2005–2008*

*The International Conference of Legal Metrology, [...]*

*INSTRUCTS the International Committee of Legal Metrology to annually review the situation of those Member States that benefit from a lower contributory class and requests the Committee to reallocate those Member States concerned to their normal contributory class as soon as their economic situation permits it.*

### 2 Extract from the OIML Convention

#### *Article XXVI*

*[...]*

*To determine the respective shares of the Member States, the latter are divided into four categories, according to the total population of the home country and territories represented.*

*Class 1: population of 10 million inhabitants or less;*

*Class 2: population between 10 million exclusive and 40 million inclusive;*

*Class 3: population between 40 million exclusive and 100 million inclusive;*

*Class 4: population of over 100 million.*

*The population figures are rounded off to the lower million.*

*When the use of measuring instruments in any State is clearly below the average the State may apply to be put in a lower class than that assigned to it by its population.*

*Depending on the class, contributions are proportional to 1, 2, 4 and 8.*

### 3 Situation of Member States

Four cases may necessitate a review of a Member State's contributory class:

- the economic situation of a country may have changed for the **better**, resulting in that country being in a **lower** class than that in which it should be;
- the economic situation of a country may have changed for the **worse**, resulting in that country being in a **higher** class than that in which it should be;
- the population may have **increased** since the last review, resulting in that country being in a **lower** class than that in which it should be;
- the population may have **decreased** since the last review, resulting in that country being in a **higher** class than that in which it should be;

The 2003 World Bank Gross National Income per capita classification is as follows:

- low income: 765 USD or less;
- lower middle income: 766 USD – 3 035 USD;
- upper middle income: 3 036 USD – 9 385 USD;
- high income: 9 386 USD or more.

From this, a general rule is submitted for CIML approval:

*According to its Gross National Income per capita, a country might be declassified:*

- *by one class for lower middle income countries whose Gross National Income per capita is greater than twice that of low income countries;*
- *by two classes for lower middle income countries whose Gross National Income per capita is lower than twice that of low income countries;*
- *by three classes for low income countries.*

**4 Application of the rule proposed above**

The Bureau shall review the classification of Member States annually and submit any proposed classification changes to the CIML. These changes, if approved by the CIML, will come into force two years after the CIML Meeting at which they were decided.

Considering the afore-mentioned, the following OIIML Member States should have their classification reconsidered:

Member State	Present class	Application of the rule	Comment (World Bank 2003 data)
Brazil	2	3	GNI per capita = 2 710 USD
Indonesia	1	2	GNI per capita = 810 USD
Rep. Korea	2	3	47.9 million inhabitants
Poland	1	2	GNI/cap = 5 270 USD
Saudi Arabia	1	2	22.5 million inhabitants
Spain	2	3	41.1 million inhabitants



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