



Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

APPLICANTS FOR OBSERVER STATUS

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

Addendum

An application for observer status in the SPS Committee was received on 25 September 2019 from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Information provided by UNIDO is summarized below.

1 MEMBERSHIP

1.1. Membership in the UNIDO is open to all States. Article 3 of Chapter 2 of the UNIDO Constitution states:

"Membership in the Organization is open to all States which associate themselves with the objectives and principles of the Organization:

- a. States members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with Article 24 and paragraph 2 of Article 25;
- b. States other than those referred in subparagraph (a) may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with paragraphs of Article 24 and subparagraph 2 (c) of Article 25, after their membership has been approved by the Conference, by a two-third majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board."

UNIDO member States

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Afghanistan* | 18. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)* | 33. Comoros** |
| 2. Albania* | 19. Bosnia and Herzegovina** | 34. Congo* |
| 3. Algeria** | 20. Botswana* | 35. Costa Rica* |
| 4. Angola* | 21. Brazil* | 36. Côte d'Ivoire* |
| 5. Antigua and Barbuda* | 22. Bulgaria* | 37. Croatia* |
| 6. Argentina* | 23. Burkina Faso* | 38. Cuba* |
| 7. Armenia* | 24. Burundi* | 39. Cyprus* |
| 8. Austria* | 25. Cabo Verde* | 40. Czechia* |
| 9. Azerbaijan** | 26. Cambodia* | 41. Democratic People's Republic of Korea*** |
| 10. Bahamas** | 27. Cameroon | 42. Democratic Republic of the Congo* |
| 11. Bahrain (Kingdom of)* | 28. Central African Republic* | 43. Djibouti* |
| 12. Bangladesh* | 29. Chad* | 44. Dominica* |
| 13. Barbados* | 30. Chile* | 45. Dominican Republic* |
| 14. Belarus** | 31. China* | 46. Ecuador* |
| 15. Belize* | 32. Colombia* | 47. Egypt* |
| 16. Benin* | | 48. El Salvador* |
| 17. Bhutan** | | |

¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the position of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

49. Equatorial Guinea**	91. Malaysia*	132. Sao Tome and Principe**
50. Eritrea***	92. Maldives*	133. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)*
51. Eswatini*	93. Mali*	134. Senegal*
52. Ethiopia**	94. Malta*	135. Serbia**
53. Fiji*	95. Marshall Islands***	136. Seychelles*
54. Finland*	96. Mauritania*	137. Sierra Leone*
55. Gabon*	97. Mauritius*	138. Slovenia*
56. Gambia (The)*	98. Mexico*	139. Somalia**
57. Georgia*	99. Micronesia (Federated States of)***	140. South Africa*
58. Germany*	100. Monaco***	141. Spain*
59. Ghana*	101. Mongolia*	142. Sri Lanka*
60. Grenada*	102. Montenegro*	143. State of Palestine***
61. Guatemala*	103. Morocco*	144. Sudan**
62. Guinea*	104. Mozambique*	145. Suriname*
63. Guinea-Bissau*	105. Myanmar*	146. Sweden*
64. Guyana*	106. Namibia*	147. Switzerland*
65. Haiti*	107. Nepal*	148. Syrian Arab Republic**
66. Honduras*	108. Netherlands*	149. Tajikistan*
67. Hungary*	109. Nicaragua*	150. Thailand*
68. India*	110. Niger*	151. Timor-Leste*
69. Indonesia*	111. Nigeria*	152. Togo*
70. Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	112. North Macedonia*	153. Tonga*
71. Iraq**	113. Norway*	154. Trinidad and Tobago*
72. Ireland*	114. Oman*	155. Tunisia*
73. Israel*	115. Pakistan*	156. Turkey*
74. Italy*	116. Panama	157. Turkmenistan***
75. Jamaica*	117. Papua New Guinea*	158. Tuvalu***
76. Japan*	118. Paraguay*	159. Uganda*
77. Jordan*	119. Peru*	160. Ukraine*
78. Kazakhstan*	120. Philippines*	161. United Arab Emirates*
79. Kenya*	121. Poland*	162. United Republic of Tanzania*
80. Kiribati***	122. Qatar*	163. Uruguay*
81. Kuwait (the State of)*	123. Republic of Korea*	164. Uzbekistan**
82. Kyrgyzstan*	124. Republic of Moldova*	165. Vanuatu*
83. Lao People's Democratic Republic*	125. Romania*	166. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*
84. Lebanon**	126. Russian Federation*	167. Viet Nam*
85. Lesotho*	127. Rwanda*	168. Yemen*
86. Liberia*	128. Saint Kitts and Nevis*	169. Zambia*
87. Libya**	129. Saint Lucia*	170. Zimbabwe*
88. Luxembourg*	130. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*	
89. Madagascar*	131. Samoa*	
90. Malawi*		

* *WTO Member.*

** *WTO Observer.*

*** *Not a WTO Member or Observer.*

2 MANDATE, SCOPE AND AREA OF WORK

2.1. Established in 1966, UNIDO is the specialized United Nations agency that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. 142 of the UNIDO member States are Members of the WTO; 19 member States have observer status; and 9 have neither membership nor observer status in WTO.

2.2. UNIDO is mandated to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in member States. UNIDO's programmatic focus is structured, as detailed in the Organization's Medium-Term Programme Framework 2018-2021, in four strategic priorities: (i) creating shared prosperity; (ii) advancing economic competitiveness; (iii) safeguarding the environment; and (iv) strengthening knowledge and institutions. The strategic priorities include individual programmes in areas of (i) technical cooperation; (ii) analytical and research functions

and policy advisory services; (iii) normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and (iv) convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation.

2.3. Overall, UNIDO's ISID approach is credited with promoting value addition, realizing productivity gains and returns to scale, creating jobs and income, enhancing international competitiveness and trade, building efficient and effective productive capacity, supporting economic diversification, and building green industries. This structural transformation unleashes an enormous development potential as it features close linkages to infrastructure development, innovation and the efficient and sustainable use of resources, as well as to a wider range of other sustainable development priorities.

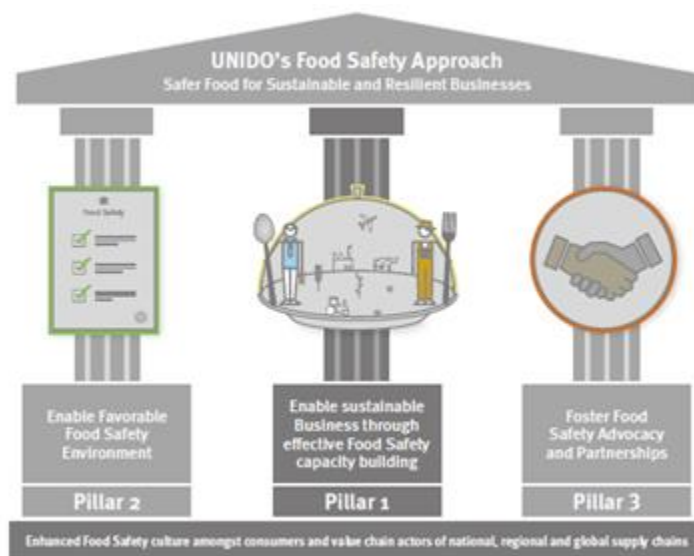
3 CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

3.1. Aiming at assisting countries in addressing persistent and emerging SPS challenges, and at facilitating respective capacity-building, UNIDO's interventions in this field are based on UNIDO's food safety approach.

3.2. UNIDO's food safety approach is designed to help execute the Organization's mandate and structure its interventions such that it can leverage its capacity building initiatives as well as its advisory and convening power to support sustainable and resilient food and agrifood businesses. Therefore, it is a lever which ensures that the organization's SPS-related capacity development initiatives are effective and contribute fully, in a cohesive and holistic manner, to achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

3.3. The approach is centered around three key pillars:

- 1) Enabling sustainable businesses through effective food safety capacity building;
- 2) Enabling a favourable food safety environment through integrating food safety into the wider context of regulatory frameworks, national quality and food safety policies as well as infrastructure development;
- 3) Fostering food safety advocacy and partnerships through enabling the engagement of the private sector in local, regional and global partnerships and advancing multi-stakeholder food safety dialogue and interventions.



3.4. Overall, UNIDO's interventions in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary measures focus on the following:

- a) Promotion of the development, use and application of international sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
- b) Promotion of policies and regulatory frameworks aimed at increasing the productivity of agro-industries, boosting trade and at enhancing consumer protection

- c) SPS-related technical assistance programmes to enterprises, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises, to enhance competitiveness and productive capacities in the agro-business value chains.
- d) Strengthening capacities of countries to perform testing and inspection activities within an internationally recognized framework, so that they can respond effectively to international market requirements in the areas of standardization, metrology, testing and quality infrastructure in general, and to develop capacities to prove compliance with those market requirements and international standards.
- e) Promotion and development of internationally recognized food control systems and of regional harmonization mechanisms in regard to food safety, as well as alignment of applied practices with the SPS and TBT agreement.
- f) Establishment of partnerships and creating synergies in projects with international and regional organizations in matters of agricultural development, food safety and quality infrastructure.

4 RECIPROCIITY

4.1. All documents related to SPS programmes and activities are made available on the UNIDO website, and UNIDO is committed to share all information concerning its technical and SPS-related trade capacity building activities with the WTO SPS Committee Secretariat.
