



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE

11e réunion du Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN
par téléconférence, le mercredi 13 septembre 2023, de 11h00 à 13h00 UTC

Décisions

Point 1 de l'ordre du jour : Présentation par la Présidente et approbation de l'ordre du jour

DÉCISION B11/1

Le Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN,
Adopte l'ordre du jour de sa 11e réunion, tel que révisé. (Annexe 1)

Point 3 de l'ordre du jour : Stratégie et plan d'affaires de l'Académie de l'UICN

DÉCISION B11/3

Le Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN,
Sur recommandation de son Comité du Programme et des politiques (CPP), conformément à la décision C109/18 du Conseil,
Approuve la *Stratégie et le plan d'affaires révisés de l'Académie de l'UICN* (annexe 2).

Point 4 de l'ordre du jour : Confirmation du lieu de réunion du Conseil pour la réunion C110

DÉCISION B10/4

Le Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN,
Prenant note de la mise à jour du Secrétariat concernant les progrès accomplis dans l'organisation de la 110e réunion du Conseil et de la célébration du 75e anniversaire de la fondation de l'UICN, toutes deux à Fontainebleau, France, conformément à la décision C109/32 du Conseil,
Demande au Secrétariat de continuer les préparatifs de la 110e réunion du Conseil, qui se tiendra à Fontainebleau, et d'informer le Bureau d'ici la fin du mois de septembre si le gouvernement français a confirmé la prise en charge des dépenses non couvertes par le budget approuvé de l'UICN pour 2023.

Point 6 de l'ordre du jour : Procédure de traitement des lettres des Membres adressées au Conseil

DÉCISION B11/5

Le Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN,
Approuve la *Procédure de traitement des lettres des Membres adressées au Conseil* et décide que celle-ci sera incluse dans le Manuel du Conseil (Annexe 3).

Point 7 de l'ordre du jour : Question de savoir s'il faut prolonger la durée des réunions du Conseil en 2024 en ajoutant un troisième jour de sessions plénières

DÉCISION B11/6

Le Bureau du Conseil de l'UICN,
Note que la Présidente convoquera la première réunion ordinaire du Conseil de 2025 du 7 au 9 mai 2025.

Liste des participants

Membres du Bureau :

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak, Présidente
Nihal Welikala, Trésorier
Peter Michael Cochrane, Vice-président
Rick Bates, président du CFA
Sue Lieberman, présidente du CPP
Vivek Menon, président du CIG
Kristen Walker Painemilla, représentante des présidents de Commissions
Bibiana Sucre, Conseillère élue des Régions
Grethel Aguilar, Directrice générale par intérim

Étaient excusés :

Hilde Eggermont (représentée par Peter Cochrane)
Said Damhoureyeh (représenté par Rick Bates)

Autres participants :

Stewart Maginnis, Directeur général adjoint pour les programmes (point 3 de l'ordre du jour)
Louise Imbsen, Assistante de gouvernance
Luc De Wever, Secrétaire du Conseil

Text proposed by Council	Revised text incorporating the following amendments tabled by Members during the online discussion	Text as it will read if adopted by Members
<p><u>Addition of a new provision in the Statutes as follows:</u></p> <p>19bis. The World Congress meeting in ordinary or extraordinary session shall have a hybrid format. It shall be held at a physical location (the “venue”) whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members shall have the right to:</p> <p>a) participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their right to speak and vote by attending either on site or remotely by using electronic means;</p> <p>b) participate in the World Conservation Forum events either on site or, to the extent this option is available, remotely by using electronic means.</p> <p>19ter</p> <p>(a) In exceptional circumstances, an ordinary or extraordinary session of the World Congress may be held in a fully virtual format, whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their rights to speak and vote exclusively by electronic means. The principles of non-discrimination and freedom of expression set forth in Articles 21, as</p>	<p>19bis. The World Congress meeting in ordinary or extraordinary session shall have a hybrid format. It shall be held at a physical location (the “venue”) whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members shall have the right to:</p> <p>c) participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their rights to speak and vote by attending either on site or remotely by using electronic means;</p> <p>d) participate in the World Conservation Forum events either on site or, to the extent this option is available, remotely by using electronic means.</p> <p>19ter</p> <p>(a) In exceptional circumstances, an ordinary or extraordinary session of the World Congress may be held in a fully virtual format, whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their rights to speak and vote exclusively by electronic means. The principles of non-discrimination and freedom of expression set forth in Articles 21, as</p>	<p>19bis. The World Congress meeting in ordinary or extraordinary session shall have a hybrid format. It shall be held at a physical location (the “venue”) whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members shall have the right to:</p> <p>a) participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their rights by attending either on site or remotely by using electronic means;</p> <p>b) participate in the World Conservation Forum events either on site or, to the extent this option is available, remotely by using electronic means.</p> <p>19ter</p> <p>(a) In exceptional circumstances, an ordinary or extraordinary session of the World Congress may be held in a fully virtual format, whereby all duly accredited delegates of IUCN Members participate in the Members’ Assembly and exercise their rights exclusively by electronic means. The principles of non-discrimination and freedom of expression set forth in Articles 21, as well as Article 23 shall</p>

<p>well as Article 23 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. The Council shall decide whether it is possible to organize World Conservation Forum events entirely remotely.</p> <p>(b) A fully virtual session of the World Congress meeting in ordinary session shall be held in conformity with the Rules of Procedure applied <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, either</p> <p>(i) if requested by at least one-fifth of the Members of either Category A or Categories B and C combined, or</p> <p>(ii) if the Council considers it necessary by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.</p>	<p>well as Article 23 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. The Council shall decide whether it is possible to organize World Conservation Forum events entirely remotely.</p> <p>(b) A fully virtual session of the World Congress meeting in ordinary session shall be held in conformity with the Rules of Procedure applied <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, either</p> <p>(i) if requested by at least one-fifth of the Members of either Category A or Categories B and C combined, or</p> <p>(ii) if the Council considers it necessary by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.</p>	<p>apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. The Council shall decide whether it is possible to organize World Conservation Forum events entirely remotely.</p> <p>(b) A fully virtual session of the World Congress meeting in ordinary session shall be held in conformity with the Rules of Procedure applied <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, either</p> <p>(i) if requested by at least one-fifth of the Members of either Category A or Categories B and C combined, or</p> <p>(ii) if the Council considers it necessary by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.</p>
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<u>Amend the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress as follows:</u>		
<p>23. The Secretariat shall provide the World Congress with such secretarial and other assistance as it requires. It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the meetings by electronic means and for arranging interpretation.</p>	<p>23. The Secretariat shall provide the World Congress with such secretarial and other assistance as it requires, <u>including the electronic platform and related services to enable Members attending onsite and remotely to exercise their rights as defined in the Statutes.</u> It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the meetings by electronic means and for arranging interpretation.</p>	<p>23. The Secretariat shall provide the World Congress with such secretarial and other assistance as it requires, including the electronic platform and related services to enable Members attending onsite and remotely to exercise their rights as defined in the Statutes. It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the meetings by electronic means and for arranging interpretation.</p>

Text proposed by Council revised to incorporate option 2 as a way to put the option to the vote (highlighted in yellow colour)	Text proposed as amendment to Council's proposal as revised in order to put option 1 to the vote (highlighted in yellow colour)	Text as it will read if adopted by Members (highlighted in yellow colour)
<p><u>Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress</u></p> <p>56. (a) The Resolutions Committee may refer a motion to a committee or <i>ad hoc</i> contact group of delegates from accredited Members, for its review and advice or decide that it be debated and voted upon directly by the World Congress. It may also propose that motions whose arguments are not technically sound or coherent and require further development or motions which are so controversial that it is, in its opinion, not possible to produce a consensus text for submission to a decision by the Members' Assembly, be deferred to the next World Congress.</p> <p>(b) The Chair may also propose that a motion under discussion in the World Congress be referred to a contact group.</p> <p><u>(c) When meeting during the World Congress, contact groups may have a fully virtual or hybrid format as defined in Article 19bis of the Statutes.</u></p> <p><u>(d) With the purpose of increasing the time available for discussion and to reduce the number of contact groups held in parallel due to the limited window of opportunity during the Congress, the</u></p>	<p>56. (a) The Resolutions Committee may refer a motion to a committee or <i>ad hoc</i> contact group of delegates from accredited Members, for its review and advice or decide that it be debated and voted upon directly by the World Congress. It may also propose that motions whose arguments are not technically sound or coherent and require further development or motions which are so controversial that it is, in its opinion, not possible to produce a consensus text for submission to a decision by the Members' Assembly, be deferred to the next <u>session of the</u> World Congress.</p> <p>(b) The Chair may also propose that a motion under discussion in the World Congress be referred to a contact group.</p> <p><u>(c) When meeting during the World Congress, contact groups may shall have a fully virtual or hybrid format as defined in Article 19bis of the Statutes.</u></p> <p><u>(d) With the purpose of increasing the time available for discussion and to reduce the number of contact groups held in parallel due to the limited window of</u></p>	<p>56. (a) The Resolutions Committee may refer a motion to a committee or <i>ad hoc</i> contact group of delegates from accredited Members, for its review and advice or decide that it be debated and voted upon directly by the World Congress. It may also propose that motions whose arguments are not technically sound or coherent and require further development or motions which are so controversial that it is, in its opinion, not possible to produce a consensus text for submission to a decision by the Members' Assembly, be deferred to the next session of the World Congress.</p> <p>(b) The Chair may also propose that a motion under discussion in the World Congress be referred to a contact group.</p> <p><u>(c) When meeting during the World Congress, contact groups shall have a fully virtual format.</u></p> <p>(d) With the purpose of increasing the time available for discussion and to reduce the number of contact groups held in parallel due to the limited window of opportunity during the Congress, the</p>

<p><u>Motions Working Group may decide that contact group meetings be convened exclusively by electronic means for a first reading of motions in the three weeks prior to the Opening of the Congress.</u></p> <p>(e)(e) Commission members, representatives of recognized National and Regional Committees and members of the Secretariat may take part in contact groups only in a technical advisory and support capacity, without prejudice to the application of Rule 66 (c) and (d).</p> <p>(f)(f) For issues that prove hard to resolve in contact groups, the Resolutions Committee or the facilitator of a contact group may set up one or more drafting groups that balance the spectrum of views on the motion, for the purpose of achieving a consensus text. Should a consensus remain impossible, the drafting groups may decide to present minority views as amendments. <u>Drafting group meetings may also be convened in a fully virtual or hybrid format.</u></p> <p>(g)(g) The reports of such contact groups or drafting groups shall ordinarily be considered by the Resolutions Committee prior to their presentation to the World Congress. The debate in the World Congress shall take place on the text resulting from this process.</p>	<p><u>opportunity during the Congress, the Motions Working Group may decide that contact group meetings be convened exclusively by electronic means for a first reading of motions in the three weeks prior to the Opening of the Congress.</u></p> <p>(e)(e) Commission members, representatives of recognized National and Regional Committees and members of the Secretariat may take part in contact groups only in a technical advisory and support capacity, without prejudice to the application of Rule 66 (c) and (d).</p> <p>(f)(f) For issues that prove hard to resolve in contact groups, the Resolutions Committee or the facilitator of a contact group may set up one or more drafting groups that balance the spectrum of views on the motion, for the purpose of achieving a consensus text. Should a consensus remain impossible, the drafting groups may decide to present minority views as amendments. <u>Drafting group meetings shall may also be convened in a fully virtual or hybrid format.</u></p> <p>(g)(g) The reports of such contact groups or drafting groups shall ordinarily be considered by the Resolutions Committee prior to their presentation to the World Congress. The debate in the</p>	<p>Motions Working Group may decide that contact group meetings be convened exclusively by electronic means for a first reading of motions in the three weeks prior to the Opening of the Congress.</p> <p>(e) Commission members, representatives of recognized National and Regional Committees and members of the Secretariat may take part in contact groups only in a technical advisory and support capacity, without prejudice to the application of Rule 66 (c) and (d).</p> <p>(f) For issues that prove hard to resolve in contact groups, the Resolutions Committee or the facilitator of a contact group may set up one or more drafting groups that balance the spectrum of views on the motion, for the purpose of achieving a consensus text. Should a consensus remain impossible, the drafting groups may decide to present minority views as amendments. <u>Drafting group meetings shall also be convened in a fully virtual format.</u></p> <p>(g) The reports of such contact groups or drafting groups shall ordinarily be considered by the Resolutions Committee prior to their presentation to the World Congress. The debate in the World Congress shall take place on the text resulting from this process.</p>
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	World Congress shall take place on the text resulting from this process.	
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Text proposed by Council	Amendment proposed by Members during the online discussion (highlighted in yellow colour)	Text as it will read if adopted by Members (highlighted in yellow colour)
<p><u>Amend the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress as follows:</u></p> <p>66. (a) Only the Head of Delegation or her/his replacement as defined in Rule 6 may vote and speak on behalf of that Member.</p> <p>(b) No delegate may use the voting card, electronic voting card or recognition card for the right to speak or vote for another delegation without the express prior written valid proxy of the delegation in question <u>as described in rule 66 f).</u></p> <p>(c) For the purposes relevant to this Rule, 'delegate' shall also refer to an accredited representative of a recognized National/Regional Committee of the country/region of the Member delegation giving the proxy.</p> <p>(d) A Member eligible to vote who is unable to attend the World Congress or a delegation unable to attend a particular sitting of the Members' Assembly, may give a proxy to a delegation of a <u>nother</u> Member eligible to vote or to an accredited representative of a recognized National/Regional Committee of the country/region of the</p>	<p>66. (a) Only the Head of Delegation or her/his replacement as defined in Rule 6 may vote and speak on behalf of that Member.</p> <p>(b) No delegate may use the voting card, electronic voting card or recognition card for the right to speak or vote for another delegation without the express prior written valid proxy of the delegation in question <u>as described in rule 66 f).</u></p> <p>(c) For the purposes relevant to this Rule, 'delegate' shall also refer to an accredited representative of a recognized National/Regional Committee of the country/region of the Member delegation giving the proxy.</p> <p>(d) A Member eligible to vote who is unable to attend the World Congress or a delegation unable to attend a particular sitting of the Members' Assembly, may give a proxy to a delegation of a <u>nother</u> Member eligible to vote or to an accredited representative of a recognized National/Regional Committee of the country/region of the</p>	<p>66. (a) Only the Head of Delegation or her/his replacement as defined in Rule 6 may vote and speak on behalf of that Member.</p> <p>(b) No delegate may speak or vote for another delegation without the valid proxy of the delegation in question as described in rule 66 f).</p> <p>(d) A Member eligible to vote may give a proxy to a delegation of another Member eligible to vote or to an accredited representative of a recognized National/Regional Committee of the country/region of the Member delegation giving the proxy. In order for the proxy to be validly recorded in the electronic voting system, it shall be provided at</p>

<p>Member delegation giving the proxy. <u>In order for the proxy to be validly recorded in the electronic voting system, it shall be provided at minimum one day before the Opening of the World Congress in order for it to apply for the duration of the World Congress and on the day before the specific sitting or before the specific day it is meant to apply.</u></p> <p>(e) A Member shall not transfer proxy of itshis own vote while holding other proxies and shall not transfer another Member's proxy without prior authorization of the proxy giver. <u>A Member shall not accept more than five proxies.</u></p> <p>(f) In order to be valid, all proxies shall be made recorded in writing and transmitted to the Congress Secretariat in the electronic voting system within the deadline set in Rule 66 (d).</p> <p>(g) <u>Proxies shall not be allowed for elections under Rule 77bis or when all Members vote exclusively online.</u></p>	<p>Member delegation giving the proxy. <u>In order for the proxy to be validly recorded in the electronic voting system, it shall be provided at minimum one day before the Opening of the World Congress in order for it to apply for the duration of the World Congress and on the day before the specific sitting or before the specific day it is meant to apply.</u></p> <p>(e) A Member shall not transfer proxy of itshis own vote while holding other proxies and shall not transfer another Member's proxy without prior authorization of the proxy giver. <u>A Member shall not accept more than five ten proxies.</u></p> <p>(f) In order to be valid, all proxies shall be made recorded in writing and transmitted to the Congress Secretariat in the electronic voting system within the deadline set in Rule 66 (d).</p> <p>(g) <u>Proxies shall not be allowed for elections under Rule 77bis or when all Members vote exclusively online.</u></p>	<p>minimum one day before the Opening of the World Congress in order for it to apply for the duration of the World Congress and on the day before the specific sitting or before the specific day it is meant to apply.</p> <p>(e) A Member shall not transfer proxy of its own vote while holding other proxies and shall not transfer another Member's proxy without prior authorization of the proxy giver. A Member shall not accept more than ten proxies.</p> <p>(f) In order to be valid, all proxies shall be recorded in the electronic voting system within the deadline set in Rule 66 (d).</p> <p>(g) Proxies shall not be allowed for elections under Rule 77bis or when all Members vote exclusively online.</p>
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Annex 1: (Proposed Amendments) IUCN Membership Dues Guide



The presentation of material in this publication and the geographical designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Introduction

IUCN is a unique organisation – a democratic membership Union – composed of over 1,500 Members, some 18,000 scientific experts in our thematic Commissions and some 900 staff, who work together in more than 160 countries. By joining IUCN, Members benefit from IUCN's scientific credibility, its unsurpassed knowledge base and convening power, extensive networking opportunities and access to high-level political, economic and social decision making. More information on the benefits of IUCN membership is available [here](#).

The prompt payment of annual membership dues is essential to fund the work of IUCN, supporting the implementation of the Programme and governance of the Union, the facilitation of global networking and communications, and the sharing of knowledge and expertise.

Membership dues are payable in advance and payment shall be received by the 1st of January. Invoices, issued in Swiss Francs, are prepared and dispatched during the last quarter of the preceding year.

This Dues Guide provides information on the calculation and structure of dues for IUCN Members.

This Membership Dues Guide was approved by electronic vote of Members on 10 February 2021 (WCC 2020 Dec 152)¹ and formally updated as a consequence of the inclusion of subnational governments in IUCN membership at the World Conservation Congress (WCC 2020 Dec 152). The Membership Dues Guide was subsequently revised with a new methodology for the Membership dues of venue-based organisations in Category B and C (subject to Member vote in November 2023). No other changes have been made to the content of this Guide, which was initially approved by IUCN Council at its 98th meeting in February 2020 and published with official Congress documents.

¹ Council, at its 100th meeting in September 2020, had approved this revised version of the Guide. They clarified that following the postponement of the 2020 Congress to 2021, the Guide would apply for membership dues as from 2022, and that the 2017-2020 Membership Dues guide would remain applicable for the 2021 membership dues, to enable the Secretariat to timely invoice IUCN Members before 1 January 2021

Applicability of the Guide

This Membership Dues Guide is applicable for membership dues as from 2022 and will remain in force until a revised Guide is adopted by the next World Conservation Congress.

[The amendment related to the calculation of the membership dues for venue-based organisations is effective from 6 December 2023 \(to be confirmed\) which is the close of the electronic vote at which the amendment was adopted.](#)

Categories of membership

Membership of IUCN is divided into four categories, as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the [IUCN Statutes](#).

Category A: States, government agencies and Subnational governments;
Political and/or economic integration organisations;

Category B: National non-governmental organisations;
International non-governmental organisations;

Category C: Indigenous peoples' organisations; and

Category D: Affiliates.

For each category, there is a corresponding dues scale. It is one of the functions of the IUCN World Conservation Congress to determine the dues of Members of IUCN (Article 20 (f) of the IUCN Statutes).

More information on the calculation and structure of IUCN membership dues can be found in the sections below.

At the 2000 Congress (Amman), Members requested the IUCN Council to review the calculation of membership dues, linking them to a recognized published inflation index instead of the pre-defined percentage increase used since the 17th Session of the General Assembly (San José, 1988).

In Bangkok, in 2004, the Members' Assembly approved Council's proposal to use the [Swiss Consumer Price Index](#)² (CPI), published annually by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office to index the membership dues, from 2006 onwards. No adjustments to the dues are made when the index is negative.

Membership dues

Category A: States, government agencies, subnational governments, and political and/or economic integration organisations

As per Regulation 22³ of the IUCN Statutes, the "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations" is used as a basis to establish the membership dues groups for States, government agencies, subnational governments and political and/or economic integration organisations. The repartition of UN assessment percentages within the IUCN dues groups (Table 1) is decided by the IUCN Council, while the definition of the dues amounts (Tables 2, 3 and 4) is a Congress decision.

The latest "[UN scale of assessments for the period 2019-2021](#)"⁴ was published on 4 January 2019. Consequently, the IUCN Dues Guide has been updated to reflect the 2019–2021 UN Scale of assessments and it is valid from 2022.

²<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/prices/consumer-price-index.html>

³ Regulation 22 of the IUCN Statutes: "Dues for Members in Category A shall be established by the World Conservation Congress and be calculated for the period until the next World Congress on the basis of the latest available percentage assessed for States concerned in the budget of the United Nations. The Council may establish groups for the setting of dues...".

⁴ <https://undocs.org/en/ARES/73/271>

In the calculation of membership dues for States, government agencies, subnational governments and political and/or economic integration organisations, IUCN does not apply the UN assessment percentages directly. Rather, IUCN has elaborated its own sliding scale to form the IUCN dues groups/levels by grouping the different countries according to their percentage contributions to the UN budget. Approved by the 2000 IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman), the present scale of percentage grouping, used to determine the IUCN Category A membership dues scale of 11 groups, ranging from “0” to 10, is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: IUCN sliding scale of State, government agency, subnational government and political and/or economic integration organisation Members and corresponding UN assessment percentages

IUCN CATEGORY A MEMBERS IN DUES GROUPS:	CORRESPOND TO STATES WITH A UN ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGE OF:	UN ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGES:			
		From		Less than	
0				0.01%	0.01%
1		0.01%	up to & including	0.05%	0.05%
2		0.05%	up to & including	0.07%	0.07%
3		0.07%	up to & including	0.11%	0.11%
4		0.11%	up to & including	0.19%	0.19%
5		0.19%	up to & including	0.35%	0.35%
6		0.35%	up to & including	0.67%	0.67%
7		0.67%	up to & including	1.31%	1.31%
8		1.31%	up to & including	2.59%	2.59%
9		2.59%	up to & including	5.15%	5.15%
10		5.15%			

The membership dues scales for States (Table 2), Government agencies (Tables 3 & 4) and Subnational governments (Table 3), comprise 11 groups. For the composition of the 11 dues groups, please refer to the **IUCN dues groups for IUCN Members in Category A** at the end of this guide.

Category A: States

Table 2: States

Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	7,790	15,570	31,150	51,520	78,980	118,400	181,280	247,670	295,290	396,260	495,330

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF) and include an increase corresponding to the average of the 2016 to 2019 Swiss Consumer Price Index (0.35%)⁵.

Category A: Government agencies and subnational governments

For a government agency and a subnational government, the dues group is the same as that of its State.

Government agencies are divided into two groups, A and B:

Group A: government agencies of a State where the State IS a Member of IUCN

Group B: government agencies of a State where the State IS NOT a Member of IUCN.

Dues for government agencies in Groups A and B are shown in Tables 3 and/or 4 respectively. Subnational governments dues are shown in Table 3.

Government agencies and subnational governments – Group A:

Table 3: Government agencies where the State is a Member of IUCN and subnational governments – Group A

Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,370	3,560	5,440	7,430	8,860	11,890	14,860

⁵ Decision from the Members' Assembly in 2004 (refer to page 2 for more information)

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF) and include an increase corresponding to the average of the 2016 to 2019 Swiss Consumer Price Index (0.35%)⁶.

Membership dues for a government agency where the State IS a Member of IUCN are 3% of those of the State rate, except for government agencies of Groups "0" to 3 who pay the rate based on Group 4⁷. For the appropriate dues group of your agency please refer to the **IUCN dues groups for IUCN Members in Category A** at the end of this guide.

The membership dues for subnational governments are governed by the scale for "Government agencies where the State is a Member of IUCN", irrespective of whether the State is a Member or not.

Government agencies – Group B:

Table 4: Government agencies where the State is not a Member of IUCN – Group B

Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3,890	3,890	7,790	12,880	19,750	29,620	45,320	61,920	73,820	99,070	123,830

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF) and include an increase corresponding to the average of the 2016 to 2019 Swiss Consumer Price Index (0.35%)⁵.

In a country where the State IS NOT a Member of IUCN, the government agency pays 25% of the amount of dues payable by the State if it were a Member, except for Group "0" for which the rate of dues is the same as in Group 1⁶. For the appropriate dues group of your agency, please refer to the **IUCN dues groups for IUCN Members in Category A** at the end of this guide.

Category A: Political and/or economic integration organisations

The amount of dues payable by political and/or economic integration organisations is the average amount obtained by adding up the dues payable by each of its State components, as if they were Members of IUCN, and dividing it by the number of States constituting the organisation concerned. Please refer to the **IUCN dues groups for IUCN Members in Category A** at the end of this guide.

Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples' organisations

Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples' organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23⁸.

The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples' organisations comprise ten different dues groups.

- A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples' organisations and smaller civil societies.
- Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples' organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation's total expenditure (in US Dollars). **This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation's audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation's board or trustees⁹.**

⁶ Decision from the Members' Assembly in 2004 (refer to page 2 for more information)

⁷ Decision made by the 17th General Assembly of IUCN in San Jose, Costa Rica

⁸ Regulation 23: "Dues for Members in Categories B, C and D shall be established by the World Congress on the proposal of the Council"

⁹ This sentence was amended in October 2022 to clarify the definition of "total expenditure" for Members and applicants

- Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations¹⁰ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:
- a. what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or
 - b. in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation-related research, or
 - c. if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:
 - i. Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);
 - ii. Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;
 - iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);
 - iv. Conservation advocacy; and
 - v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.
 - vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is "the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature," the minimum for self-reported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.

Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.

Re-assessment of membership dues

Every four years, after the IUCN World Conservation Congress, the Secretariat undertakes a re-assessment of the dues groups for Members in Category B and C. In 2021, after the approval of the Dues Guide at the Congress, each Member will be required to submit to the Secretariat, a declaration of total expenditure for the last three years, together with their annual audited financial statements for those three years. This information will be used by the Secretariat to calculate the average total expenditure for that period and to determine their dues group for the next quadrennial or until a new Dues Guide is approved by Members. This exercise will be completed on time for the 2022 invoicing in November 2021.

If a Member does not submit the information required, the Secretariat will use the latest financial statements available from public sources to determine the level of total expenditure of the Member. Failing that, the organisation will be reclassified into the dues group immediately above the one it is currently in.

Table 5: National and international non-governmental organisations and Indigenous peoples' organisations

Group	Total Expenditure bands (USD) or total conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations (USD)		Membership dues scale (CHF)
	FROM (≥)	TO (<)	
1	-	100,000	300

¹⁰ Venue-based organizations are defined as those organisations which are characterised by major physical infrastructures that represent their primary annual expenditure. These venues serve large groups of members, users or visitors. The venue-based organization must be one of the following:

- A university,
- An aquarium or zoo (for the purpose of keeping land or sea animals within enclosures for public viewing and conservation purposes),
- A botanical garden (for the purpose of having a documented collection of living plants for research, conservation, display and/or education),
- A museum (for the purpose of displaying a collection of artifacts of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance), or
- A sport organization.

2	100,000	500,000	480
3	500,000	900,000	770
4	900,000	1,620,000	1,230
5	1,620,000	2,916,000	1,970
6	2,916,000	5,248,800	3,150
7	5,248,800	9,447,840	5,030
8	9,447,840	17,006,112	8,050
9	17,006,112	30,611,002	12,885
10	30,611,002		20,620

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF)

FROM: equal to or above the amount indicated; TO: below the amount indicated

Category D: Affiliates¹¹

Dues for Affiliate Members, shown in Table 6, were established according to Regulation 23¹²⁻¹³.

All Affiliate Members pay the same rate as indicated below. Affiliate Members do not have the right to vote, nominate candidates or submit Motions to the World Conservation Congress (Article 12 (b) of the IUCN Statutes).

Table 6: Affiliates

Affiliates
3,150

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Payment of dues

When do dues become payable?

Membership dues are payable in advance and payment shall be received by the 1st of January. Invoices, issued in Swiss Francs, are prepared and dispatched during the last quarter of the preceding year, i.e. dues for 2022 should be received no later than 1 January 2022; dues for 2023 should be received no later than 1 January 2023, etc.

IUCN membership does not expire unless the IUCN Member is withdrawn or expelled from IUCN as detailed in Article 13 of the [IUCN Statutes](#), or unless the IUCN Member withdraws voluntarily by providing IUCN with written notification of its intention to withdraw its membership. Members withdrawing from the Union must ensure that all outstanding membership dues have been paid, up to and including the year of the notification of withdrawal.

With regards to withdrawal from the Union in relation to non-payment of membership dues, according to Article 13 (a) of the IUCN Statutes, *“The rights of a Member in connection with elections, voting and motions shall ipso facto be suspended when the dues of that Member are one year in arrears.*

If the dues of a Member are two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the World Congress¹⁴ which may rescind all the remaining rights of the Member concerned. Such rescission shall be on such terms as the World Congress may determine”;

and 13 (b) *“If, one year after the decision of the World Congress to rescind the remaining rights of a Member, the Member in question has not paid its arrears owed up until such rescission, that Member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from IUCN”.*

How can dues be paid?

Members

Dues shall be paid in Swiss Francs (CHF) or any other freely convertible currency. In countries where IUCN is represented by a Regional, Country or Project Office, payment of dues may be made to the IUCN Office in local currency, as per Regulation 25 of IUCN Statutes¹⁵.

¹¹ Government agencies, subnational governments, Political and/or economic integration organizations and national & international non-governmental organizations can apply as Affiliates.

¹² Regulation 23: *“Dues for Members in Categories B, C and D shall be established by the World Congress on the proposal of the Council”.*

¹³ Decision made by the 17th General Assembly of IUCN in San Jose, Costa Rica.

¹⁴ Decision may be made during the World Conservation Congress or by electronic vote in-between Congresses.

¹⁵ Regulation 25 of IUCN Statutes: *“Dues shall be paid in Swiss francs or any other freely convertible currency according to the scales established by the World Congress, unless the Director General has agreed with the Member in question that payment in local currency or provision of facilities, goods and services in lieu of dues may be accepted because this will release for use by IUCN a sum equivalent to the assessed dues of the Member in question”.*

For payments which are not made in CHF, Members are requested to use the same daily exchange rates as IUCN: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/live-exchange-rates/>, which will help to avoid major exchange rate differences when the payment is processed in IUCN accounts. Any exchange rate loss/gain or other difference in payment will be adjusted in the Member's next year's invoice.

In the case of outstanding dues from previous years, payments received will be first used to offset arrears before being allocated to the current year's dues. If amounts paid are higher than what is due, the extra amount will be credited to the next year's dues.

For payments by bank transfer, Members will bear all bank charges. Invoice number, Member ID and relevant contact details must be quoted when making payments. Secretariat/Membership Focal Points should be informed if the payment is made to the Regional Office directly or through a third party to help with the follow-up of payments.

For payments by credit card, membership dues of amounts up to 5,000 CHF can be settled by credit card* via the Member profile page on the [Union Portal](#)¹⁶. Only Visa and MasterCard payments are accepted. Transaction charges for credit card payments will be borne by IUCN.

Payment receipts can be downloaded from the individual Member organisational pages on the [Union Portal](#) (within a few weeks of receipt of funds by IUCN Headquarters).

Applicant Member organisations

A deposit equivalent to the entire current year of membership is payable at the time of submitting a membership application. However, once the new Member has been admitted, the membership dues for that year are calculated on a pro-rata basis of the total annual membership dues, starting from the month following admission. If the balance is then positive, it will be credited to the following year. If an application for IUCN membership is rejected, the deposit will be reimbursed less any administrative costs that may apply.

Adhesion of States

In accordance to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes "*States or political and/or economic integration organisations shall become Members of IUCN by notifying the Director General of their adhesion to these Statutes, effective upon payment of the first year's membership dues.*", the payment equivalent to the first year of membership is payable at the time of submitting the letter of adhesion. The membership dues for that year are calculated on a pro-rata basis of the total annual membership dues, starting from the month following receipt of the letter of adhesion and payment of dues.

Payments details

Membership dues or deposit payments may be made to the following bank account:

Account name: **IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources**

Bank Address: UBS Switzerland AG
Place St. François 16
CH-1002 Lausanne
Switzerland

IBAN/Bank account IBAN CH23 0024 3243 3350 3501 W
Swift Code: UBSWCHZH80A
Currency: Swiss Francs

For any information regarding your payment, please contact your [Membership Focal Point](#).

May we kindly remind you to inform us of any important changes in your organisation that may affect your organisation's membership of IUCN, such as the category of membership or the dues group.

If your Statutes and/or expenses have significantly changed since your organisation joined IUCN, please provide your [Membership Focal Point](#) with your organisation's most recent Statutes and/or financial report, including the details of your organisation's total expenditure.

¹⁶ please refer to section 4.15 of the [Union Portal Guide](#)

IUCN dues groups for IUCN Members in Category A

(Based on the Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations 2019–2021)

GROUP "0"	North Macedonia	Libya	Romania
Afghanistan	Palau	Malta	South Africa
Albania	*Palestine	Mauritius	Thailand
Andorra	Republic of Moldova	Monaco	GROUP 6
Antigua and Barbuda	Rwanda	Myanmar	Chile
Armenia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Panama	Denmark
Barbados	Saint Lucia	Papua New Guinea	Finland
Belize	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Paraguay	Greece
Benin	Samoa	Serbia	Indonesia
Bhutan	San Marino	Sri Lanka	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Burkina Faso	Sao Tome and Principe	Sudan	Ireland
Burundi	Senegal	Syrian Arab Republic	Israel
Cambodia	Seychelles	Trinidad and Tobago	Singapore
Cape Verde	Sierra Leone	Tunisia	United Arab Emirates
Central African Republic	Solomon Islands	Turkmenistan	
Chad	Somalia	United Republic of Tanzania	GROUP 7
Comoros	South Sudan	Uzbekistan	Austria
Congo	Suriname	Yemen	Argentina
*Cook Islands	Tajikistan	GROUP 2	Belgium
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Timor-Leste	Costa Rica	India
Djibouti	Togo	Dominican Republic	Mexico
Dominica	Tonga	Luxembourg	Norway
Eritrea	Tuvalu	Morocco	Poland
Eswatini	Uganda	Ukraine	Saudi Arabia
Fiji	Vanuatu	GROUP 3	Sweden
Gambia	Zambia	Croatia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Georgia	Zimbabwe	Cuba	GROUP 8
Grenada	GROUP 1	Ecuador	Australia
Guinea	Angola	Lithuania	Netherlands
Guinea-Bissau	Azerbaijan	Slovenia	Republic of Korea
Guyana	Bahamas	Uruguay	Russian Federation
Haiti	Bahrain	Viet Nam	Spain
Honduras	Bangladesh	GROUP 4	Türkiye
Jamaica	Belarus	Algeria	GROUP 9
Kiribati	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Egypt	Brazil
*Kosovo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iraq	Canada
Kyrgyzstan	Botswana	Kazakhstan	France
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Brunei Darussalam	Oman	Italy
Lesotho	Bulgaria	Pakistan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Liberia	Cameroon	Peru	GROUP 10
Madagascar	Côte d'Ivoire	Slovakia	China
Malawi	Cyprus	GROUP 5	Germany
Maldives	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Colombia	Japan
Mali	El Salvador	Czech Republic	Switzerland
Marshall Islands	Equatorial Guinea	Hungary	United States of America
Mauritania	Estonia	Kuwait	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ethiopia	Malaysia	
Mongolia	Gabon	New Zealand	
Montenegro	Ghana	Nigeria	
Mozambique	Guatemala	Philippines	
Namibia	Iceland	Portugal	
Nauru	Jordan	Qatar	
Nepal	Kenya		
Nicaragua	Latvia		
Niger	Lebanon		
*Niue	Liechtenstein		

* is not or is not located in, a member of the United Nations. Refer to Regulation 22.



**INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**

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<https://www.iucn.org/our-union/members>





**Electronic vote by the IUCN Members
on a revised version of the Membership Dues Guide.**

Proposal for the revision of the Membership Dues Guide for venue-based organisations

Action Requested:

IUCN Members are invited to CONSIDER and ADOPT the proposed amendments to the IUCN Membership Dues Guide submitted by the IUCN Council to an electronic ballot under Article 94 of IUCN Statutes and Regulation 94 pursuant to IUCN Members Decision WCC 2020 Dec 125. (Annex 1)

DRAFT MOTION

The IUCN Members,

Voting by electronic means at the invitation of the IUCN Council pursuant to IUCN Members Decision WCC 2020 Dec 125, point 2 a),

Adopt, with immediate effect, the amendments to the IUCN Membership Dues Guide attached hereafter as Annex 1, according to Article 20(f) of IUCN Statutes.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Members' mandate

In 2022, IUCN introduced a new methodology for calculating the Membership dues of national and international non-governmental organisations (see current Membership Dues Guide). Their dues are now calculated on the basis of the organisation's total expenditure as approved by IUCN Members by electronic vote of Members on 10 February 2021([WCC 2020 Dec 152](#)). The WCC decision also mandated the 2021-2025 Council to continue its work on dues for venue-based organisations and submit a proposal for IUCN Members to vote on before the 2025 Congress.

Please also note that the WCC decision also requested Council to work on and present for a vote before the Congress: "the issue of the value of membership and Members facing difficult financial situations and not being able to pay their dues." Council is working on this matter and in the meantime any Members facing financial difficulties is encouraged to contact their [Regional Member Focal Point or the Membership Unit at IUCN Headquarters](#) to explore payment plans and paying in instalments. Council also recognizes that Membership dues and the value of IUCN membership pose a broader set of issues affecting other IUCN Members beyond venue-based organisations. The

Governance and Constituency Committee of Council will continue its work to propose a holistic Membership strategy and a revised Membership Dues Guide for adoption at the next Congress in 2025 (see Council decision C109/14 from [the May 2023 Council meeting](#)).

What are venue-based organisations?

Venue-based organisations¹ are characterised by major physical infrastructures that represent their primary annual expenditure. These venues serve large groups of members, users or visitors. The venue-based organisation must be one of the following:

- A university²,
- An aquarium or zoo (for the purpose of keeping land or sea animals within enclosures for public viewing and conservation purposes),
- A botanical garden (for the purpose of having a documented collection of living plants for research, conservation, display and/or education),
- A museum (for the purpose of displaying a collection of artifacts of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance), or
- A sport organization³.

Rationale for the proposed revisions

Venue-based organisations with a major physical infrastructure have a high level of expenditure related to non-conservation activities and therefore their membership dues are disproportionately higher than those of Members whose expenditure predominantly relates to conservation activities.

Following concerns raised by some IUCN Members that the new dues methodology and dues reassessment had resulted in significant increases of dues for venue-based organisations, the IUCN Council established the Council Working Group on Membership dues (the “Working Group”) and tasked them with finding a solution for venue-based organisations.

Based on the work of the former and current Dues Task Forces, the Working Group proposed two options for consideration:

1. Dues based on expenditure on conservation activities only, or
2. A cap on dues.

The background paper discussed during the 9th Governance and Constituency Committee meeting, and the 109th Council meeting, providing considerations on the issue of the dues for venue-based organisations, is available [here](#).

¹ Translation: French: les organisations qui entretiennent de grandes infrastructures; Spanish: organizaciones que mantienen gran infraestructura.

² IUCN Regulation 5b contains a detailed definition of universities as: Any duly accredited university, similar institution of higher learning, specialized centre or research institute, organized within a State, seeking admission to this Category shall: (i) be a notfor-profit entity which conforms with the law of the State where its seat is located; (ii) have been in existence for at least three years; (iii) be an academic or professional entity of high standing; and (iv) be autonomous in administration and governance.

³ To qualify as a venue-based organisation, the Member must have both a major physical infrastructure and one of the primary purposes listed in the bullet points. For example, while the purpose of a ramblers’ association is the sport of hiking, if it does not have a major physical infrastructure it does not qualify as a venue-based organisation.

Council recommendation

At its [109th meeting](#) in May 2023, following recommendation from its Governance and Constituency Committee, the IUCN Council approved the proposal for “Dues based on conservation activities only” for venue-based organizations as defined in Council Decision C109/14⁴.

The proposed membership dues are included and explained in the proposed amendments to the Membership Dues Guide attached herewith as [Annex 1](#).

⁴ The text of the Council decision at its 109th meeting in May 2023:

Decision C109/14
The IUCN Council,

On the recommendation of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC) which had considered the proposal for membership dues of venue-based organisations presented by Council’s Working Group on Membership Dues (Dues WG),

Taking into account the mandate given to the 2021–2024 Council by IUCN Members in paragraph 2.a of the decision adopted by electronic vote in February 2021:

1. Recognizes that the proposal to modify the Membership dues for venue-based organisations by taking into account the venue-based organisation’s expenditure on conservation activities and not their total expenditure is the best option to pursue and that the question of the government agencies needs further work;
2. Requests the GCC in coordination with Finance and Audit Committee and the Secretariat, to prepare and submit to Council for approval by email correspondence, draft amendments of the Membership Dues Guide approved by IUCN Members in February 2021 related to venue-based organisations and the timeline for submission to the electronic ballot of IUCN Members in accordance with Regulation 94;
3. *recognizing* that Membership dues and the value of IUCN membership pose a broader set of issues affecting other IUCN Members beyond venue-based organisations, requests the GCC to continue its work and propose a holistic Membership strategy and a revised Membership Dues Guide for adoption at the next Congress.

Timeline for the electronic vote on the amendments to the 2022-24 Dues Guide

- Electronic discussion opens for Members to submit comments: 9 August 2023 and closes on 19 September 2023
- First formal notice of the electronic ballot issued: 27 September 2023
- Second formal notice of the electronic ballot issued: 18 October 2023
- Opening of Member e-vote: 22 November 2023
- Closing of Member vote: 6 December 2023
- Publication of vote results on Union Portal: 20 December 2023

<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23¹.</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil societies. Membership dues for</p>	<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23².</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil societies. Membership dues for</p>	<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23².</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil societies. Membership dues for</p>
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<p>national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation’s board or trustees².</p>	<p>national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation’s board or trustees³.</p>	<p>national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation’s board or trustees³.</p>
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¹ Regulation 23: “Dues for Members in Categories B, C and D shall be established by the World Congress on the proposal of the Council”

² This sentence was amended in October 2022 to clarify the definition of “total expenditure” for Members and applicants

<p><u>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations³ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</u></p> <p><u>a. what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</u></p>	<p><u>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations⁴ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</u></p> <p><u>a. what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</u></p>	<p>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations⁴ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</p> <p>a. what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</p>
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³ Venue-based organizations are defined as those organisations which are characterised by major physical infrastructures that represent their primary annual expenditure. These venues serve large groups of members, users or visitors. The venue-based organization must be one of the following:

- : A university.
- : An aquarium or zoo (for the purpose of keeping land or sea animals within enclosures for public viewing and conservation purposes).
- : A botanical garden (for the purpose of having a documented collection of living plants for research, conservation, display and/or education).
- : A museum (for the purpose of displaying a collection of artifacts of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance), or
- : A sport organization.

<p><u>b. in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation related research, or</u></p> <p><u>c. if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:</u></p> <p><u>i. Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</u></p> <p><u>ii. Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</u></p> <p><u>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</u></p>	<p><u>b. if the Member’s conservation expenditure is not included in, or reflect their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, such as on the following activities: in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation related research, or</u></p> <p><u>c. if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:</u></p> <p><u>i. Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</u></p>	<p>b. if the Member’s conservation expenditure is not included in, or reflect their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, such as on the following activities:</p> <p>i. Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</p> <p>ii. Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</p> <p>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</p> <p>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</p> <p>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</p>
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<p><u>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</u></p> <p><u>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</u></p> <p><u>vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is “the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature,” the minimum for selfreported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.</u></p> <p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including <u>their latest annual audited financial statements together with a</u></p>	<p><u>ii. Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</u></p> <p><u>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</u></p> <p><u>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</u></p> <p><u>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</u></p> <p><u>vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is “the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature,” the minimum for selfreported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.</u></p>	<p><u>vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is “the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature,” the minimum for self-reported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.</u></p> <p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an</p>
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<p><u>declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations</u>. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>	<p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including <u>their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations</u>. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>	<p>organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>
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<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23¹.</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil</p>	<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23¹.</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil</p>	<p>Category B: National and international non-governmental organisations, and Category C: Indigenous peoples’ organisations</p> <p>Dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations, shown in Table 5, were established according to Regulation 23¹.</p> <p>The dues scale for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations comprise ten different dues groups.</p> <p>A lower group was set for lower indigenous peoples’ organisations and smaller civil</p>
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<p>societies. Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements</p>	<p>societies. Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation’s board or trustees².</p>	<p>societies. Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations are calculated on the basis of the organisation’s total expenditure (in US Dollars). This is defined as all expenditure of the organisation during the year. Total expenditure includes expenditure funded by project restricted income and any other funding source. It also includes grants to third parties, interests and taxes. Total expenditure should agree with the organisation’s audited financial statements, or, in the absence of a formal audit, the financial statements approved by the organisation’s board or trustees².</p>
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¹ Regulation 23: “Dues for Members in Categories B, C and D shall be established by the World Congress on the proposal of the Council”

<p>approved by the organisation’s board or trustees².</p> <p><u>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations³ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</u></p>	<p><u>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations⁴ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</u></p>	<p>Membership dues for national and international non-governmental organisations which can be considered as venue-based organisations⁴ are calculated on the basis of the organization's conservation activities expenditure (instead of the total expenditure of the organisation). Specifically, expenditure on conservation activities is defined as:</p>
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² This sentence was amended in October 2022 to clarify the definition of “total expenditure” for Members and applicants

³ Venue-based organizations are defined as those organisations which are characterised by major physical infrastructures that represent their primary annual expenditure. These venues serve large groups of members, users or visitors. The venue-based organization must be one of the following:

- A university.
- An aquarium or zoo (for the purpose of keeping land or sea animals within enclosures for public viewing and conservation purposes).
- A botanical garden (for the purpose of having a documented collection of living plants for research, conservation, display and/or education).
- A museum (for the purpose of displaying a collection of artifacts of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance), or
- A sport organization.

<p>a. <u>what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</u></p> <p>b. <u>in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation related research, or</u></p> <p>c. <u>if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</u></p>	<p>a. <u>what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</u></p> <p>b. <u>in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation related research, or</u></p> <p>c. <u>if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</u></p>	<p>a. what the Member reports as conservation expenditure in their audited accounts, or</p> <p>b. in the case of universities, the total expenditure of the faculty that carries out conservation related research, or</p> <p>c. if the Member is neither a university or its conservation expenditure is not included in their audited accounts, the Member must self-report its expenditure, which IUCN reserves the right to verify, on the following activities:</p> <p>i. Direct Conservation Action (field work, species recovery, veterinary care, conservation assurance populations);</p>
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<p><u>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</u></p> <p><u>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</u></p> <p><u>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</u></p> <p><u>vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is “the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature,” the minimum for self-reported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.</u></p>	<p><u>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</u></p> <p><u>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</u></p> <p><u>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</u></p> <p><u>vi. In addition, and recognizing that a fundamental IUCN Admission criteria for new Members is “the objectives and track record of the applicant embody to a substantial extent the conservation of the integrity and diversity of nature,” the minimum for self-reported conservation expenditure is 25% of total expenditure.</u></p>	<p><u>ii. Conservation research both inside and outside the institution;</u></p> <p><u>iii. Field conservation education (awareness-building, education, training, capacity building);</u></p> <p><u>iv. Conservation advocacy; and</u></p> <p><u>v. Conservation fundraising and direct grants.</u></p> <p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an</p>
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<p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including <u>their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations</u>. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>	<p>Applicant and Member organisations are requested to provide appropriate financial information including <u>their latest annual audited financial statements together with a declaration of total expenditure or conservation expenditure for venue-based organisations</u>. This will enable the IUCN Secretariat to determine the dues group an organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>	<p>organisation should be in. If the organisation is not required to have a statutory audit, the latest annual financial statements approved by the Board or governing body can be provided.</p>
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