

CONSEJO DE LA UICN 2021-2025

Decisiones del Consejo de la UICN y de su Junta Directiva adoptadas por comunicación electrónica entre sus reuniones

(Enumeradas a continuación por orden cronológico)

Nota preliminar:

Los Estatutos y Reglamentos de la UICN permiten al Consejo de la UICN y a su Junta Directiva tomar decisiones por comunicación electrónica entre sus reuniones. Todas estas decisiones se recogen en el presente documento.

Los Estatutos exigen que, para entrar en vigor, todas las decisiones de la Junta Directiva sean “validadas” por el Consejo de la UICN mediante el procedimiento de no objeción descrito en el artículo 58 del Reglamento. La siguiente lista recoge únicamente las decisiones de la Junta Directiva que hayan sido validadas por el Consejo.

Todas las decisiones adoptadas por el Consejo o la Junta Directiva durante sus reuniones, virtuales o presenciales, se publican por separado en el sitio web de la UICN bajo el encabezado de la reunión en que se adoptaron. Véase la [página web](#).

C/I – 12 de marzo de 2022 – Convocatoria de manifestaciones de interés, incluyendo los criterios, para los cargos de PI y miembro del CDI de la Comisión sobre la Crisis Climática

Decisión C/I

El Consejo de la UICN,
Por recomendación de la Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN ([decisión B1/2 del 4 de marzo de 2022](#)),
Aprueba la Convocatoria de expresiones de interés, incluyendo los criterios, para los cargos de Presidente Interino y miembro del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión sobre la Crisis Climática. (Anexo 1)

B/I – 9 de agosto de 2022 – Admisión de nuevos Miembros de la UICN

Decisión B/I

La Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN,
Por recomendación del Comité de Gobernanza y Constituyentes,
Aprueba la admisión de 16 Miembros que solicitaban la membresía (Anexo 2).

B/II – 9 de agosto de 2022 – Miembros que cambian de categoría de membresía o de nombre

Decisión B/II

La Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN,
Por recomendación del Comité de Gobernanza y Constituyentes,

Aprueba la solicitud de tres Miembros de la UICN de cambiar su categoría de membresía (Anexo 3); y
Toma nota de los cambios de nombre de cinco Miembros actuales de la UICN (Anexo 4).

B/III – 11 de agosto de 2022 – Nominación para el comité directivo de la CGE

Decisión B/III

La Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN,
Por recomendación de la Presidenta de la Comisión de Gestión de Ecosistemas (CGE),
Nombra como miembro del Comité Directivo de la CGE: Sra. Shalini Dhyani
(*Vicepresidenta para Asia, India*).

C/II – 18 de agosto de 2022 - Términos de Referencia del Grupo de Trabajo Intersesiones del Consejo para el desarrollo de una nueva Visión Estratégica a 20 años

Decisión C/II

El Consejo de la UICN,
Aprueba los Términos de Referencia del Grupo de Trabajo Intersesiones del Consejo para el desarrollo de una nueva Visión Estratégica a 20 años recomendada por la Junta Directiva de conformidad con la decisión C107/16 del Consejo (Anexo 5)

C/III – 14 de octubre de 2022 - Nombramiento de los miembros de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática

Decisión C/III

El Consejo de la UICN,

Por recomendación del Presidente interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática, de conformidad con la decisión C107/2 del Consejo (febrero de 2022),

Nombra a las siguientes personas miembros del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática:

1. Andrea Carmen (EE.UU.)
2. Ana Tiraa (Islas Cook)
3. Christopher Dunn (EE.UU.)
4. Brendan Mackey (Australia)
5. Nathalie Morata (Francia)
6. Li (Aster) ZHANG (China)
7. Chiara Oberle (Suiza, Italia)
8. Mina Esteghamat (Irán)
9. Daniela Ortiz (Colombia)
10. Daniel James Jiron (EE.UU.)
11. Aby Drame (Senegal)
12. Scott Fulton (EE.UU.)
13. Cathy Yitong Li (Reino Unido)
14. Myrna T. Semaan (Líbano)

15. David King (Sudáfrica)
16. Sunita Chaudhary (Nepal)
17. Mark McGuffie (EE.UU., Hawái)
18. Michael Wilson (EE.UU.)
19. Ravi Prasad (India)
20. Ramiro Fernández (Argentina)

Pide al Presidente interino que presente al Consejo, a más tardar en el primer trimestre de 2023, propuestas para corregir los desequilibrios geográficos en la composición del Comité Directivo,

Pide al Presidente interino que se asegure de que todos los miembros del Comité Directivo declaren cualquier interés pertinente, de que esas declaraciones estén a disposición del Consejo y del Director General, y de que todo conflicto de intereses real o potencial se gestione debidamente, como se requiere en la convocatoria de manifestaciones de interés.

C/IV – 5 de noviembre de 2022 - Prioridades y objetivos estratégicos del Consejo para 2022-2025

Decisión C/IV

El Consejo de la UICN,

Aprueba la versión revisada de las *Prioridades y objetivos estratégicos del Consejo para 2022-2025*, así como las responsabilidades principales dentro del Consejo y el calendario de trabajo (Anexo 6), y

Invita al Director General a que presente al Consejo para su consideración en el momento en que se presente el Presupuesto 2023, una solicitud de recursos adicionales, si fuera el caso, necesarios para proporcionar apoyo de la Secretaría a cualquier prioridad u objetivo del Consejo.

C/V – 5 de noviembre de 2022 - Grupo de trabajo entre sesiones del Consejo

Decisión C/V

El Consejo de la UICN,

nombra a las siguientes personas como miembros del *Grupo de trabajo entre sesiones del Consejo sobre el desarrollo de una nueva visión estratégica de la Unión a 20 años*, establecida en virtud de la [decisión 147 del Congreso de 2021](#): (por orden alfabético)

1. Monique Catherine BISSECK Epse YIGBEDEK, Camerún
2. Alejandro A. Imbach, Argentina
3. Marco Lambertini, Italia
4. Zdenka Piskulich, Costa Rica
5. John Robinson, E. UU.

6. Kanyinke Sena, Kenia
7. Swetha Stotra Bhashyam, India
8. Linda Wong, China/EE. UU.
9. Dedee Woodside, Australia

C/VI – 5 de noviembre de 2022 - Comisión sobre la Crisis Climática - Mayor visibilidad y marca

Decisión C/VI

El Consejo de la UICN,

Confirma que el término “interino” se puede obviar con fines de promoción de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática, siempre y cuando cualquier material promocional mencione en letra pequeña que la Comisión es provisional y que su Presidente y su Comité Directivo son “interinos” hasta que el próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN adopte el mandato de la Comisión y elija a su Presidente.

C/VII – 9 de marzo de 2023 – Plan de trabajo 2023-2024 de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la crisis climática

Decisión C/VII

El Consejo de la UICN,

A propuesta del Director Interino y del Comité Directivo de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la crisis climática,

Aprueba el Plan de trabajo 2023-2024 de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la crisis climática (Anexo 7).

C/VIII – 7 de agosto de 2023 – Modificaciones a la Guía de cuotas de membresía 2022-2024

Decisión C/VIII

El Consejo de la UICN,

De conformidad con la Decisión de los Miembros de la UICN (WCC 2020 Dec 125) y

Por recomendación de la Junta Directiva del Consejo, del Comité de Finanzas y Auditoría, del Comité de Gobernanza y Constituyentes y del Grupo de trabajo sobre cuotas de membresía,

Aprueba:

1. el proyecto de enmiendas a la Guía de cuotas de membresía relacionadas con organizaciones que mantienen grandes infraestructuras (Anexo 8) con el fin de presentarlas a una discusión en línea de los Miembros de la UICN y posteriormente a una votación electrónica en virtud de los Artículos 94 de los Estatutos y 94 del Reglamento de la UICN;
2. la Exposición de motivos (Anexo 9); y
3. el calendario para la votación electrónica (Anexo 10).

C/IX – 22 de agosto de 2023 – Especificación de la autoridad para la firma del Director General interino

Decisión C/IX

El Consejo de la UICN,

Decide modificar su decisión C109/31 para que en adelante diga lo siguiente (adiciones en negrita):

El Consejo de la UICN,

Por recomendación de su Junta Directiva, reunida a puerta cerrada los días 11 y 23 de mayo de 2023,

Tomando nota del informe de progreso del Comité de Búsqueda de un DG sobre el proceso de búsqueda, de conformidad con los Términos de Referencia y el calendario aprobados por el Consejo en su Reunión Extraordinaria del 11 de abril de 2023;

1. Transmite al Comité de Búsqueda de un DG sus orientaciones para el perfil y la descripción de funciones del Director General;

2. Nombra a la Dra. Grethel Aguilar como Directora General interina a partir del 1 de julio de 2023 y hasta que el próximo Director General tome posesión de su cargo. **En su calidad de Directora General Interina de la UICN y de conformidad con el Artículo 79 (f) de los Estatutos de la UICN, la Dra. Aguilar está autorizada a representar a la UICN con firma individual.**

C/IX – 2 de octubre de 2023 – Propuesta para enmendar los Estatutos, las Reglas de Procedimiento y el Reglamento

Decisión C/X

El Consejo de la UICN,

Por recomendación de su Comité de Gobernanza y Constituyentes,

Decide:

1. presentar su **Propuesta para enmendar los Estatutos, las Reglas de Procedimiento y el Reglamento** a raíz de la Decisión 148 adoptada durante el Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN 2021 en Marsella (“Facilitar la

presencia y participación efectiva de los Miembros en futuras sesiones del Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza”) *en bloque* a votación electrónica de los Miembros de la UICN del 29 de noviembre al 13 de diciembre de 2023 después de incorporar en su Propuesta las enmiendas a los Artículos 19*bis* y 19*ter* de los Estatutos y al Artículo 23 de las Reglas de Procedimiento (subrayadas en las disposiciones pertinentes del Anexo 11) presentadas por los Miembros durante la discusión en línea, y a

2. someter a votación por separado las enmiendas a los artículos 56 (c) y (f) y 66 (e) de las Reglas de Procedimiento presentadas por los Miembros durante la discusión en línea (Anexo 12).

C/XI – 2 de octubre de 2023 – Propuesta de modificación de la Guía de Cuotas de Membresía para organizaciones que mantienen grandes infraestructuras

Decisión C/XI

El Consejo de la UICN,

Por recomendación de su Comité de Gobernanza y Constituyentes,

Decide:

1. someter a votación electrónica de los Miembros de la UICN del 29 de noviembre al 13 de diciembre de 2023 su Propuesta de modificación de la Guía de Cuotas de Membresía para organizaciones que mantienen grandes infraestructuras (Anexo 13), modificando así el calendario de la votación electrónica aprobado por la decisión C/VIII el 7 de agosto de 2023, y a
2. someter a votación por separado las enmiendas presentadas por los Miembros durante la discusión en línea (Anexo 14).

Correo electrónico a los miembros de la UICN y a los miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN

Para: Miembros de la UICN – Jefe de la organización; Contactos principales/adicionales; Comisiones de la UICNcc: Presidentes de las Comisiones de la UICN; Comités Nacionales y Regionales de la UICN; Consejeros de la UICN; Director General ; Directores Regionales; Puntos Focales de Membresía; Unidad de Membresía;

Objeto: Convocatoria de expresiones de interés para los puestos de Presidente Interino y miembro del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática. Fecha límite: el 28 de abril de 2022

Estimados Miembros y miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN,

Se invita a los Miembros de la UICN de las Categorías A, B y C así como a los miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN a que envíen expresiones de interés de personas interesadas en los puestos de Presidente Interino y miembro del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática. ([WCC-2021-Res-110](#))

El Consejo de la UICN considerará las propuestas recibidas durante su reunión de mayo de 2022, en la cual nombrará al Presidente interino. El Presidente Interino seleccionará a los candidatos a miembros del Comité Directivo Interino para su nombramiento por el Consejo a partir de la lista de las expresiones de interés recibidas en el marco de esta comunicación.

Al considerar posibles candidatos para el puesto de Presidente interino, se invita a los Miembros y miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN a que tengan en cuenta que la persona en cuestión no sólo deberá disponer de la experiencia profesional pertinente, sino también del tiempo, del compromiso personal y, si es posible, de un apoyo institucional para poder llevar a cabo las exigentes tareas de un Presidente de Comisión. Liderazgo creativo, visión y dinamismo son cualidades importantes para el puesto de Presidente interino, para poder animar las redes de voluntarios en cuestión y contribuir a la implementación de la Misión de la Unión.

El Consejo ha identificado una serie de cualificaciones para los puestos de Presidente interino y de miembro del Comité Directivo Interino. La lista de criterios para cada uno se incluye en el anexo 1 y anexo 2.

Permítanme recordarles también el requisito estatutario de que, en su conjunto, los Presidentes de Comisiones provengan de una amplia gama de Regiones y que no más de dos Presidentes de Comisión pueden ser de un mismo Estado. La lista de los Presidentes de Comisión actualmente en ejercicio, con una indicación del Estado del que proceden, está disponible a continuación.

El Presidente interino designado por el Consejo ejercerá sus funciones hasta la clausura del Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza 2025, momento en el que el proceso de elección seguirá las modalidades establecidas en los Estatutos de la UICN. Asimismo, los miembros del Comité Directivo Interino ejercerán sus funciones desde la fecha de su nombramiento hasta la clausura del Congreso de la UICN 2025, sujeto a los artículos 73 y 73bis del Reglamento.

Se invita a los Miembros y miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN a que envíen las expresiones de interés de personas que cumplan los criterios pertinentes a la Presidenta de la UICN por correo electrónico a president@iucn.org para que éstas lleguen **a más tardar el 28 de abril de 2022 a las 13:00 GMT/UTC**.

Muchas gracias por su atención a este importante aspecto de la gobernanza de la Unión.

Atentamente,

**Unidad de apoyo a los Miembros y Comisiones
en nombre del Consejo de la UICN**

Comisión	Presidente	Estado
Comisión de Educación y Comunicación	Sean Southey	Canadá/Sudáfrica
Comisión de Gestión de Ecosistemas	Angela Andrade	Colombia
Comisión de Política Ambiental, Económica y Social	Kristen Walker Painemilla	Estados Unidos
Comisión para la Supervivencia de las Especies	Jon Paul Rodriguez	Venezuela
Comisión Mundial de Derecho Ambiental	Christina Voigt	Alemania
Comisión Mundial de Áreas Protegidas	Madhu Rao	India/Reino Unido

Convocatoria de expresiones de interés para el puesto de Presidente interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática

Antecedentes

En septiembre de 2021, durante el Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN en Marsella, los Miembros de la UICN acordaron iniciar la creación de una nueva Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática, encargando al Consejo de la UICN de nombrar un Presidente Interino (PI) y de establecer un Comité Directivo Interino (CDI) para la Comisión ([WCC-2021-Res-110](#)).

El objetivo de esta nueva Comisión es movilizar y coordinar a la Unión y colaborar con los esfuerzos de los Comités Regionales y Nacionales de la UICN y de la sociedad civil en general para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y adaptarse al cambio climático, basándose en los mejores datos científicos disponibles, procedentes del IPCC, y teniendo en cuenta las acciones e iniciativas desarrolladas por la CMNUCC en el marco de la Agenda Mundial para la Acción Climática.

El Consejo de la UICN invita a los Miembros y miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN a enviar expresiones de interés de personas que cumplan con los criterios indicados a continuación para los cargos de Presidente Interino y/o miembro del Comité Directivo Interino antes de las 13:00 UTC del 28 de abril de 2022.

La Junta Directiva de la UICN considerará los candidatos y hará una recomendación al Consejo para el nombramiento del Presidente Interino en su 107ª reunión, los días 18 y 19 de mayo de 2022. La equidad de género y la diversidad regional se tendrán en cuenta en la selección de candidatos.

El Presidente interino, con el apoyo de la Junta Directiva y de acuerdo con los criterios definidos para la composición del CDI, propondrá al Consejo los candidatos a miembros del CDI a más tardar el 30 de junio de 2022, teniendo en cuenta las expresiones de interés recibidas, con vistas a su nombramiento por parte del Consejo antes del 31 de julio de 2022. Se pedirá al PI y al CDI que elaboren un proyecto de términos de referencia para la Comisión antes del 15 de octubre de 2022 para su examen por parte del Consejo.

El mandato del PI se extenderá hasta la clausura del próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN en 2025.

Los candidatos al puesto de Presidente interino deberán demostrar el más alto nivel de integridad, así como cualidades de liderazgo reconocidas, un historial de experiencia, pericia y conocimiento en política y acción climática y su nexos con la crisis de biodiversidad, una capacidad demostrada para inspirar a los colegas y movilizar recursos, un conocimiento práctico de la UICN, y un compromiso de crear cohesión entre todos los componentes de la Unión y de dedicar un tiempo sustancial no remunerado a esta función durante los próximos tres años.

Criterios para el puesto de Presidente interino

Los candidatos que deseen ser considerados para el puesto de Presidente interino de la Comisión sobre la Crisis Climática deberán poseer los siguientes atributos:

En general

- a) experiencia previa en gobernanza o juntas directivas, preferentemente en una organización internacional o una gran organización regional
- b) compromiso con la conservación, la equidad, la justicia y el desarrollo sostenible
- c) tener una visión global de la Unión, y la capacidad de contribuir a las orientaciones estratégicas de la Unión y la determinación de sus prioridades
- d) conocimientos financieros
- e) experiencia en movilización de recursos financieros de diferentes fuentes
- f) compromiso de participar en el Consejo y en uno de sus comités permanentes
- g) tener la capacidad de trabajar en inglés y, si es posible, en al menos uno de los otros idiomas oficiales de la UICN

Más específicamente

- h) experiencia documentada, sobresaliente y ampliamente respetada en materia de ciencia, política, gobernanza y acción climática y su nexo con la biodiversidad
- i) buen conocimiento de la UICN, sus estructuras, procesos de gobernanza y trabajo en curso en materia de cambio climático
- j) disponer de una red de contactos en todo el mundo y de habilidades probadas para la creación de redes
- k) capacidad de trabajar con todas las culturas, disciplinas y entre norte y sur
- l) cualidades de liderazgo, capacidad de definir una visión y dar sentido de dirección e inspiración
- m) capacidad de presidir reuniones eficazmente
- n) capacidades probadas de planificación estratégica y gestión organizativa
- o) buen comunicador
- p) capacidad de crear y lograr un consenso estratégicamente coherente y el compromiso de crear cohesión entre los componentes de la Unión

Requisitos

- (i) Ningún conflicto de intereses;
- (ii) Actuar a título personal y no como representante de un Estado, de una organización Miembro o de grupos de interés;
- (iii) Disponer de tiempo suficiente para el pleno desempeño de las funciones de Presidente interino de la Comisión hasta el próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza en 2025;

Deseable

- (i) Apoyo institucional o laboral
- (ii) Experiencia de trabajo regional y/o internacional en redes
- (iii) Participación previa en la UICN

Las expresiones de interés deberán enviarse a la Presidenta de la UICN president@iucn.org antes del 28 de abril de 2022, y deberán incluir:

1. la respuesta del candidato a los criterios anteriores
2. un CV actualizado
3. una declaración de intereses relevantes (para gestionar los conflictos de intereses (potenciales))
4. la confirmación del compromiso del candidato de dedicar el tiempo necesario para desempeñar eficazmente la función de Presidente de Comisión durante los próximos tres años
5. al menos dos cartas de apoyo de Miembros de la UICN en diferentes regiones de la UICN
6. Un documento, de no más de 5 páginas, describiendo la visión del candidato para la Comisión y su punto de vista de cómo la Comisión, una vez establecida, podría añadir valor a la UICN sin duplicar esfuerzos

Convocatoria de expresiones de interés para ser miembro del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática

Antecedentes

En septiembre de 2021, durante el Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN en Marsella, los Miembros de la UICN acordaron iniciar la creación de una nueva Comisión de la UICN sobre la Crisis Climática, encargando al Consejo de la UICN de nombrar un Presidente Interino (PI) y de establecer un Comité Directivo Interino (CDI) para la Comisión. ([WCC-2021-Res-110](#))

El objetivo de esta nueva Comisión es movilizar y coordinar a la Unión y colaborar con los esfuerzos de los Comités Regionales y Nacionales de la UICN y de la sociedad civil en general para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y adaptarse al cambio climático, basándose en los mejores datos científicos disponibles, procedentes del IPCC, y teniendo en cuenta las acciones e iniciativas desarrolladas por la CMNUCC en el marco de la Agenda Mundial de Acción Climática.

El Consejo de la UICN invita a los Miembros y miembros de las Comisiones de la UICN a enviar expresiones de interés de personas que cumplan con los criterios indicados a continuación para ser miembros del Comité Directivo Interino antes de las 13:00 UTC del 28 de abril de 2022.

Una vez designado, el Presidente interino, con el apoyo de la Junta Directiva y de acuerdo con los criterios definidos para la composición del CDI, propondrá al Consejo los candidatos a miembros del CDI a más tardar el 30 de junio de 2022, teniendo en cuenta las expresiones de interés recibidas, con vistas a su nombramiento por parte del Consejo antes del 31 de julio de 2022. Las manifestaciones de interés recibidas a través de esta convocatoria se pondrán a disposición del Presidente interino, que las estudiará con vistas a preparar una lista de candidatos del CDI para el Consejo.

Se pedirá al PI y al CDI que elaboren un proyecto de términos de referencia para la Comisión antes del 15 de octubre de 2022 para su examen por parte del Consejo.

El mandato de los miembros del CDI se extenderá hasta la clausura del próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN en 2025, sujeto a los artículos 73 y 73bis del Reglamento.

Criterios

Los candidatos que deseen ser considerados para miembros del Comité Directivo Interino de la Comisión sobre la Crisis Climática deberán poseer los siguientes atributos:

- Cualificación técnica y, en particular, conocimientos necesarios y experiencia documentada en materia de ciencia, política y acción climática, incluidas las cuestiones relativas a la mitigación, la adaptación y un desarrollo climáticamente resiliente, así como el papel de las soluciones basadas en la naturaleza en estos aspectos

Factores adicionales que el Presidente interino y el Consejo tendrán en cuenta durante el proceso de selección:

- Diversidad de puntos de vista
- Representación geográfica
- Equidad de género e inclusión de las voces vitales de los pueblos indígenas y los jóvenes

Las expresiones de interés deberán enviarse a la Presidenta de la UICN president@iucn.org antes del 28 de abril de 2022, y deberán incluir:

1. la respuesta del candidato a los criterios anteriores
2. un CV actualizado
3. una declaración de intereses relevantes (para gestionar los conflictos de intereses (potenciales))
4. confirmación del compromiso del candidato de dedicar el tiempo necesario a sus funciones en el Comité Directivo Interino

16 applications approved by GCC at its 4th meeting on 18 July 2022 and by e-mail correspondence concluding on 28 July 2022

IUCN Statutory region	#	Organisation name	Acronym	IUCN Statutory State	Website	Member Category	Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members	Detailed application
Africa	1	The Society of Writers on Environment and Development	SWED	Egypt	@swed 1995 / Twitter	National NGO	1) NG/22579 The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan, Jordan 2) IUCN Councillor, S. Damhoureyeh	SWED
	2	Association de Continuité de Générations (Association of continuity of generations)	ACG	Tunisia	https://acg-generations.org/	National NGO	1) ST/7672 Ministère de l'Environnement (Ministry of Environment), Tunisia 2) NG/25693 Notre Grand Bleu (Our big blue), Tunisia	ACG
Meso and South America	3	Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas (Initiative for the Americas Fund)	FIAES	El Salvador	https://www.fiaes.org.sv/en	National NGO	1) NG/14386 Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural (Salvadorean Association for Rural Health), El Salvador 2) NG/25967 Fundación Salvadoreña para la Promoción Social y el Desarrollo Económico (Salvadoran Foundation for Social Promotion and Economic Development), El Salvador	FIAES
	4	Mancomunidad de Municipios del Parque Nacional Montaña de Celaque (Association of Municipalities of the Montaña de Celaque National Park)	MAPANCE	Honduras	https://panorama.solutions/en www.facebook.com/ParqueNacionalCelaque/	National NGO	1) NG/25741 Asociación para el Manejo Integrado de Cuencas de La Paz y Comayagua (Association for the Integrated Management of the La Paz and Comayagua Watersheds), Honduras 2) NG/25976 Proyecto Aldea Global (Global Village Project), Honduras 3) National Committee of IUCN Members, Honduras	MAPANCE
North America and the Caribbean	5	Institute for Sustainability & Energy at Northwestern University	ISEN	United States of America	www.isen.northwestern.edu	National NGO	1) AF/25440 Chicago Botanic Garden, USA 2) NG/550 World Wildlife Fund - US, USA	ISEN
South and East Asia	6	Qingdao Marine Conservation Society	QMCS	China	http://www.qmcs.org.cn	National NGO	NG/25487 China Mangrove Conservation Network, China NG/25857 SEE Foundation, China	QMCS

16 applications approved by GCC at its 4th meeting on 18 July 2022 and by e-mail correspondence concluding on 28 July 2022

IUCN Statutory region	#	Organisation name	Acronym	IUCN Statutory State	Website	Member Category	Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members	Detailed application
West Asia	7	Arab Women Water Energy Environment Network Association	AWWEENA	Jordan	https://awweena.net	National NGO	1) NG/25829 Dibeena Association for Environmental Development, Jordan 2) NG/25604 Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities' Members in the Environmental and Educational Fields, Jordan	AWWEENA
	8	King Abdulaziz Royal Reserve Development Authority	KARNR	Saudi Arabia	King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Royal Reserve (ksrnr.gov.sa)	Government agency	N/A	KARNR
	9	International Fund For Houbara Conservation	IFHC	United Arab Emirates	http://houbarafund.gov.ae	Government agency	N/A	IFHC
West Europe	10	UNDER THE POLE / Antipodes	UTP	France	https://www.underthepole.org	National NGO	1) Comité national des Membres, France 2) AF/1520 Centre de Culture Scientifique, Technique et Industrielle de la Mer OCEANOPOLIS BREST (Centre for Scientific, Technical and Industrial Culture of the Sea), France	UTP
	11	Ville de Fontainebleau (City of Fontainebleau)	VdF	France	Accueil - Fontainebleau - Ville de Fontainebleau	Subnational government	N/A	VdF
	12	Tiergarten der Stadt Nürnberg (Nuremberg Zoo)	TgNbg	Germany	https://www.tiergarten.nuernberg.de	National NGO	1) NG/772 Zoologisk Have København (Copenhagen Zoo), Denmark 2) NG/1538 Zoologischer Garten Köln (Cologne Zoological Garden), Germany	TgNbg
	13	Zoologischer Garten Berlin AG (Zoologischer Garten Berlin AG)	Zoo_Berlin	Germany	https://www.zoo-berlin.de	National NGO	1) NG/772 Zoologisk Have København (Copenhagen Zoo), Denmark 2) IN/24785 European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, The Netherlands	Zoo_Berlin
	14	Universidad Católica Santa Teresa de Jesús de Ávila (Saint Teresa of Jesus Catholic University of Avila)	UCAV	Spain	https://www.ucavila.es/	Affiliate	1) NG/24956 Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (Centre for Continuing Education and the Dissemination of Environmental Information of Galicia), Spain 2) NG/25232 Fundación Oxígeno (Oxygen Foundation), Spain	UCAV
	15	Insamlingsstiftelsen Kolmården Foundation (Kolmarden Foundation)	KF	Sweden	https://www.kolmarden.com	National NGO	1) IN/1030 Coalition Clean Baltic, Sweden 2) NG/25166 Stiftelsen Nordens Ark, Sweden	KF
	16	Galapagos Conservation Trust	GCT	United Kingdom	https://galapagosconservation.org.uk	National NGO	1) NG/812 Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos (Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands), Ecuador 2) IN/835 Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, UK	GCT



GCC4 meeting decisions - Annex

Change of membership category of current IUCN Member organisations

Member ID	Name	Country	Current category	Requested new category
GA/614	Ministère de l'environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (Québec)	Canada	Government agency	Subnational government
GA/25049	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment Conservation	Republic of Korea	Government agency	Subnational government
GA/25305	Dirección de Gestión Ambiental del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de la Provincia del Carchi) - <i>Environmental Agency of the Regional Government of Carchi</i>	Ecuador	Government agency	Subnational government

Change of name of current IUCN Member organisations

Member ID	Previous name	New name	Country
GA/614	Ministère de l'environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (Québec)	Gouvernement du Québec (<i>Government of Québec</i>)	Canada
GA/25049	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment Conservation	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Republic of Korea
GA/25112	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Ministarstvo ekologije, prostornog planiranja i urbanizam (<i>Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism</i>)	Montenegro
NG/203	San Diego Zoo Global	San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance	USA
SN/25411	Service des Parcs naturels régionaux et biodiversité - Conseil Régional Provence - Alpes - Côte d'Azur *	Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	France

* This Member requested a change of category from Affiliate to Subnational government, which was approved by 107th Council in May 2022. They are now informing us that they want to have their name changed as well.



Grupo de Trabajo Intersesiones del Consejo sobre el Desarrollo de una nueva Visión Estratégica a 20 años

Términos de referencia

(Proyecto recomendado por la Junta Directiva para aprobación del Consejo)

Visión general de la gobernanza del “Proyecto de Estrategia”

El Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN 2021 solicitó al Consejo “*establecer, con carácter prioritario, un Grupo de Trabajo Intersesiones del Consejo (en lo sucesivo, el “Grupo de Trabajo”) que incluya a Miembros de la UICN para liderar y trabajar con el Director General*” en el desarrollo de “*una Visión Estratégica Integrada a largo plazo (20 años) que incluya una Estrategia Financiera, un Plan Estratégico y otros planes de implementación, según sea necesario*” y someterla “*a votación de los Miembros antes del final del próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza*” ([Decisión 147 del Congreso 2021](#)).

El Grupo de Trabajo, que estará integrado por la Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN, el Director General y unas 8 a 10 personas propuestas por los Miembros de la UICN y designadas por el Consejo de la UICN, proporcionará orientación y dirección generales al Proyecto de Estrategia y aprobará el borrador final de Visión Estratégica, que será presentado al próximo Congreso, en 2025, para su discusión y adopción.

Según los términos de la [Decisión C107/16 del Consejo](#), las personas designadas y la Junta Directiva constituirán colectivamente el Comité Directivo del “Proyecto de Estrategia”, mientras que el Director General actuará como “Responsable del Proyecto”. El Comité Directivo se asegurará de que los productos entregados por el Proyecto cumplan con la orientación y la dirección generales proporcionadas en la decisión 147 del Congreso 2021, dentro de los plazos definidos para el proceso de desarrollo y consulta de la Visión Estratégica a 20 años aprobado por el Consejo de la UICN ([Decisión C107/16 del Consejo](#)). El Comité Directivo se reunirá periódicamente, en función de las decisiones que le sean requeridas.

Composición del Grupo de Trabajo Intersesiones del Consejo

El Grupo de Trabajo estará compuesto por:

1. los diez miembros de la [Junta Directiva del Consejo de la UICN](#);
2. el Director General; y
3. ocho a diez personas designadas por el Consejo de la UICN en base a las candidaturas¹ recibidas de los Miembros de la UICN, teniendo en cuenta los siguientes criterios:
 - a. papel de liderazgo dentro de la institución u organización Miembro, incluyendo experiencia en materia de estrategia organizacional y financiera;
 - b. experiencia con la UICN, en particular en relación con su gobernanza;
 - c. compromiso de actuar a título personal y no como representante de su gobierno u organización y de dedicar el tiempo necesario para ser un miembro activo del Grupo de Trabajo;
 - d. equilibrio general en términos de regiones, género, edades y tipos de antecedentes organizacionales, teniendo especialmente en cuenta la participación de los jóvenes y los pueblos indígenas.

¹ Las candidaturas deberán ser firmadas y enviadas por correo electrónico por una persona que ocupe un puesto de alto nivel en la organización o institución Miembro de la UICN (presidente de la junta directiva, director ejecutivo o equivalente), otra que la persona candidata, y deberán ser enviadas a la Presidenta de la UICN (president@iucn.org).

La convocatoria de candidaturas deberá incluir lo siguiente: *“Se alienta especialmente a los Miembros de la UICN a que envíen candidaturas de jóvenes calificados. Además de competencias en materia de gobernanza, el Consejo de la UICN busca personas con interés y experiencia en gobernanza, financiamientos innovadores, tendencias y tecnologías futuras y planificación estratégica”.*

Funciones del Grupo de Trabajo

1. Proporcionar orientación y dirección generales para el Proyecto de Estrategia, teniendo en cuenta:
 - a. la [Decisión 147 del Congreso 2021](#)
 - b. la [Decisión C107/16 del Consejo \(mayo de 2022\)](#), que aprobó un calendario para el desarrollo y un proceso de consulta de todos los Miembros de la UICN sobre la Visión Estratégica a 20 años;
 - c. según corresponda, el proyecto de Términos de referencia para el desarrollo de la Visión Estratégica propuesto por el Consejo anterior en anexo de la Moción J del Congreso (cf. [Decisión 147 del Congreso 2021 y el anexo de la Moción J](#)).
2. Reunirse unas 5 a 6 veces al año, por medios virtuales.
3. Proporcionar comentarios a los documentos y borradores elaborados en el marco del desarrollo del Proyecto de Estrategia.

Duración

Se espera que el Grupo de Trabajo finalice su tarea en el momento en que apruebe el borrador final de Visión Estratégica, que será presentado al próximo Congreso, en 2025, para su discusión y adopción (previsto para el primer trimestre de 2025).

Sin embargo, se podrá solicitar a sus miembros que permanezcan disponibles para funciones relacionadas con la discusión de la Visión Estratégica durante el próximo Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de la UICN, que se celebrará en 2025.

Council priorities / objectives 2022 – 2025

Priorities & objectives	Desired impact by 2025	Lead responsibility	VP	Timeline ¹
1-Governance Reforms				
Complete the implementation of the Council Response to 2019 Governance External Review with particular attention to optimal transparency of Council and its effective communication and engagement with Members in the regions, and effective cooperation between Secretariat and Commissions	Each component of the Union effectively performs its statutory functions	DG submits proposals to C108; GCC makes recommendations to C108 on selected proposals that are ready for adoption GCC makes recommendations to C109 on all other proposals taking into account C108 discussion Immediate implementation of approved proposals in 2023-24 “Light” review of results by external reviewer at C112	Hilde Eggermont	15Nov22 17Jan23 09May23 Nov24
2-Resolutions				
Ensuring implementation of all Resolutions and Decisions requiring action by Council with particular attention to: a. 2021 RES 110 establishing a Climate Crisis Commission b. 2021 DEC 148 on increased Member involvement in Congress c. Increased effectiveness / transparency of the motions process d. Impact of armed conflict on biodiversity	Effective implementation of IUCN Resolutions and Decisions adopted by WCC Improved levels of Member participation and confidence in, and management of, Congress and intersessional decision-processes	PPC proposes and Council approves in accordance with the process approved by Council (DEC C107/11) except: a- Interim Chair proposes, Council approves b- Advisory Group proposes, GCC reviews, Council approves c- GCC proposes, PPC and FAC review, Council approves	Imèn Meliane	Overall: 2025 Congress a- ToR approved and Commission operational by/before C108 b- Council approval of final proposals for online vote at C110 c- Idem

¹ **C108**: 29 November 2022 (Part I – virtual) and 17-19 January 2023 in person; **C109**: May 2023; **C110**: November 2023; **C111**: May 2024; **C112**: November 2024; **C113**: February/March 2025

Council priorities / objectives 2022 – 2025

3-Strategic Vision				
<p>a- Develop the 20 year Strategy incl. a financial strategy to achieve a sustainable Union and submit to Congress</p> <p>b- Measure and communicate the delivery of conservation outcomes and impact of Nature 2030</p>	<p>20 year Strategy delivered and adopted at Congress</p> <p>IUCN financially secure</p> <p>Conservation outcomes and impacts measured</p>	<p>a- DG proposes; Intersessional Council WG reviews (FAC on financial strategy); Council reviews; WG approves the final version for submission to Congress</p> <p>b- DG reports; PPC reviews; Council takes decisions as required</p>	Razan AlMubarak	<p>a- Per Council DEC C107/16: C109 draft for consultation C111 approval final version C113 approval of statutory amendments required</p> <p>b- 2025 Congress</p>
4- Membership value proposition				
<p>a- Modify as required and implement the membership strategy with particular attention to engagement of IUCN Members as part of the <i>One Programme</i> approach</p> <p>b- Improve the transparency of IUCN investment in countries and Regions (programs, presence, projects)</p> <p>c- Retain and grow State party membership</p>	<p>Increased engagement and satisfaction of Members National & Regional Committees and Commissions in IUCN's work</p> <p>Number of State members is increased</p> <p>Greater equity in the distribution of IUCN resources</p>	<p>a- GCC proposes; Council approves</p> <p>b- DG reports; FAC reviews; Council takes decisions as required</p> <p>c- DG reports; GCC reviews; Council takes decisions as required</p>	Ramiro Batzin	Ongoing, annual review by Council, and report to Congress
5-International positioning				
<p>a- Identify international policy priorities and areas where IUCN can have a maximum impact</p> <p>b- More effectively leverage expertise, networks, collaborations and influence of IUCN's constituent parts and new partners</p> <p>c- Expedited and measured responses to international issues</p>	<p>IUCN's influence is improved and mobilizes all of its constituents</p> <p>High ambition conservation goals are secured</p>	<p>a- DG reports or proposes; PPC reviews; Council takes decisions as required</p> <p>b- DG reports or proposes; PPC reviews; Council takes decisions as required</p> <p>c- CEC to draft, Council to take decisions as required</p>	Peter Cochrane	All by 2025 Congress



IUCN Climate Crisis Commission Work Plan 2023-2024

(Approved by the IUCN Council, decision C/VII, 9 March 2023)

1- Introduction

The resolution (WCC-2020-Res-044-EN) defines that the '*The Climate Crisis Commission*' **aim is to mobilize and coordinate the Union and engaging with Regional and National IUCN Committees and broader civil society efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change based on the best available science coming from the IPCC and taking into account the actions and initiatives that are developed in the UNFCCC through the Global Climate Action Agenda.** It mentions that “**transformative change for a system-wide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is necessary.**”

Based on this, the Climate Crisis Commission vision is ***a world in which global warming is limited to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels and society is adapting to manage climate risks in ways that enhance socio-ecological resilience, are Nature Positive, and promote just outcomes for all.***

For this, it must lead and support implementation of solutions proposed by all forms of science with a main focus on just decarbonization, synergies between climate and biodiversity, and addressing vulnerable nature and human sectors. To realize this vision, the Climate Crisis Commission must help consolidate IUCN's extensive climate-related policy as articulated through Congress resolutions, connect with existing efforts and synergies and build new ones, promote productive and constructive partnerships and leverage IUCN's convening power. Actions guided by principles including equity, social and climate justice, ecosystem integrity, environmental safeguards and a rights based approach, will be essential for rapid and sustainable transformations. It will also be important to engage all sectors in society, working with women and youth as key parts of the equation. It will also be important that new Commission's work recognizes the sustainable nature conservation practices of Indigenous Peoples, respects, protects and uphold their rights including to their lands, territories and resources, and ensures the application of Free Prior and Informed Consent.

In addition to assisting IUCN's engagement with the formal intergovernmental processes addressing the climate and biodiversity crises, the Climate Crisis Commission recognizes the necessarily ambitious transformational change that must now occur; percolate the economic, political, cultural and social dimensions across multiple fronts; and be implemented by different actors at many-levels.

Neither climate nor nature goals will be achieved without fundamental reforms of our financial and economic architecture and a well planned systems transition, shaped through a convergence approach. This will undoubtedly require addressing real concerns such as the credibility and validity of “NetZero” approaches, and the further development of the “Nature Positive” concept and actions.

2- Goal

By 2025, IUCN CCC will have been effective in bringing a more holistic, integrated and just approach to the development and implementation of IUCN climate policy and programs and to IUCN’s engagement with international and regional processes, effectively contributing to the efforts of the world community in limiting warming to below 1.5°C and enabling the necessary adaptation and resilience.

3- Objectives

- Develop and promote holistic policies and guidelines that facilitate the rapid transition away from fossil fuel to clean energy sources, climate and nature convergence and the enabling conditions to effectively address both challenges.
- Through strong collaboration with other Commissions and the Secretariat, promote synergistic policies and approaches with relevant multilateral processes in addition to the UNFCCC and CBD including UNCCD, RAMSAR, CITES, UNEA, SDGs and those related oceans, food and materials management. Help mobilize, coordinate and collaborate with all components of the Union and external partners under a “One Union”, “whole of society approach”, leveraging IUCN convening power and knowledge.
- Promote and implement solutions that advance synergistic climate-biodiversity outcomes, including by integrating science, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge systems, and local community knowledge in this effort.
- Address the controversies that limit the climate and nature convergence.
- Promote the use of accurate data and appropriate technology to bring solutions to address the climate and nature crises, whilst preventing, warning and limiting its use if it is contrary to climate, nature and sustainability objectives.
- Promote innovative solutions and develop innovative tools/mechanisms, to address the climate and nature crises, through addressing the four climate transitions suggested by IPCC and the 5 key drivers of nature loss identified by IPBES.
- Promote inclusiveness by working with and for local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth.
- Raise public awareness and capacity building under a coherent action plan for an effective impact of the commission's measurements.
- Develop the IUCN Climate Crisis Commission mandate for the IUCN 2025 World Conservation Congress based in the CCC Terms of Reference.
- Secure resources for running the Climate Crisis Commission by developing a strategic plan for resource mobilization.

- Promote science, technology, data and planning for integrated nature and climate strategies, as well as methodologies and indicators to measure progress towards the Commission's climate objectives.

4- Work Plan 2023-2024 objective

Based in an active and tenacious membership, in robust external partnerships, and strongly developing visibility and positioning actions; being recognized as key contributors to addressing the climate and nature crises.

5- Workstreams

5.1. Thematic focus

1. Policy

- Participate in and organize events related to the priorities of the IUCN and CCC; contribute to the development and promotion of evidence-based policies and programs, building upon and critiquing as needed, decisions made in the global multilateral political processes.
- Address contentious topics with rights-based approaches that promote ecosystem integrity;
- Convene dialogues and advocate evidence-based recommendations for the Global Stocktake process that help to raise climate ambition on NDC's and Long Term Strategies, working with IUCN regional and national offices;
- Convene dialogues and advocate recommendations to the Global Goal on Adaptation process that strengthen and prioritize adaptation strategies at the national level that promote justice, ecosystem integrity and resilience.
- Working through collaborations with the Secretariat, regional and national committees, and across Commissions, and building upon multilateral decisions, create the enabling conditions for high quality implementation of Nature based Solutions.
- Work to address the lack of integrity in many carbon offset projects and develop principles and guidelines that will address deficiencies and prioritize the protection and restoration of biodiverse, carbon rich ecosystems
- Document and effectively communicate the role of protecting and restoring ecosystems in contributing to limiting global warming to below 1.5 degrees as part of comprehensive approach to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.
- Begin development of frameworks for evaluating how the clean energy infrastructure needed for the rapid transition away from fossil fuels can be rolled out in ways that protect nature and be just for all;
- Strongly advocate for the strengthening of Commitments by UNFCCC Parties at COP28 for the rapid phasing out of fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas);

- Develop a high level engagement strategy with key actors at COP28.

2. Solutions and innovative tools

- Explore a strong collaboration between the Climate Action Agenda and the CBD Action Agenda, to develop tools and mechanisms to put nature/nature's role as a key enabler to achieve climate objectives.
- Develop frameworks for supporting the rapid decarbonization of economies and transition away from fossil fuel to clean energy sources in ways that protect nature and promotes social justice.

3. Finance

- Engage and contribute, by submitting recommendations, to the development of the Loss and Damage Fund.
- Support COP2COP multi-stakeholder initiative on resource mobilization which seeks to address the key nature and climate challenge on the reform of the financial architecture: How do we collectively raise ambition on public finance and incentives, which in turn, can catalyze and incentivize private sector investment into the protection, restoration and conservation of intact and existing ecosystems?

4. Technology and data

- Draft position papers on the implications for to the global warming target, and biodiversity and human well-being of certain climate technologies such as carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS).

4.2. Cross-cutting areas

1. Communications and outreach

- Communicate the vision, mission and narrative of the CCC in support of outreach activities.
- Develop a brief document to communicate the purpose, goals and plans of the Climate Crisis Commission.

2. Partnerships

- Design and develop a strategic plan to identify and develop innovative partnerships that contribute to the CCC strategy and Work Plan, as well as helping position its work in the international climate space.
- Strategically partnering and working, from a “whole of society” and rights based approach with non-state actors, drive implementation through the UNFCCC Global Climate Action Agenda / Marrakech Partnership and the CBD Sharm-EI Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People. These are vehicles to raise ambition, drive implementation and bring coherence between both climate and nature agendas.

3. Flagship projects/products

- Develop a CCC flagship project and product that positions the Commission, conveys the value add of the CCC, supports the decision making process, focuses on the climate and nature convergence and brings solutions that contribute to scaling up, socially just and Nature positive actions (e.g. Climate solutions evaluation framework).

4.3. Internal organization and structure

1. Membership

Identify and convene members under the structure and Work Plan of the Commission, guided by principles of inclusion, including youth and Indigenous Peoples, gender, geographic balance, and intergenerational balance.

2. Resource mobilization

- Secure new resources for the Climate Crisis Commission by developing a strategic plan for resource mobilization.
- Design and develop a flagship project with IUCN Secretariat to elevate and mainstream the CCC work, whilst accessing additional resources.

3. Cross commission collaboration

- Work across Commissions to promote synergies and collaborations.
- Define focal points within the Commission Steering and Working groups and create mechanisms for collaboration.

4. IUCN Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) role at UNFCCC

- Leverage IUCN's IGO role at UNFCCC process to strengthen the organization and CCC's advocacy, increase our influence and visibility, and improve our position as a trusted, knowledgeable, solutions-oriented and progressive thinking peak global organization in the ongoing climate deliberations.

5- Organizing the work

While the IUCN CCC Steering Committee organizes the dedicated teams for each Workstream and appoints the regional vice chairs, the Steering Committee members will play a "working team" role to further develop and implement the actions proposed in this Work Plan.

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

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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<p><u>Amend the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress as follows:</u></p> <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>
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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 as described in rule 66 f).</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 as described in rule 66 f).</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/A/RES/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:		UN ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGES:			
				Less than	
0	CORRESPOND TO STATES WITH A UN ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGE OF:				0.01%
1		From	0.01%	up to & including	0.05%
2		More than	0.05%	up to & including	0.07%
3		More than	0.07%	up to & including	0.11%
4		More than	0.11%	up to & including	0.19%
5		More than	0.19%	up to & including	0.35%
6		More than	0.35%	up to & including	0.67%
7		More than	0.67%	up to & including	1.31%
8		More than	1.31%	up to & including	2.59%
9		More than	2.59%	up to & including	5.15%
10		More than	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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membership@iucn.org
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Fax: +41 22 999 0002

<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>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.</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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