

Incentive membership fee system

Further developing ISGF means that some incentive measures have to be taken to help NSGF to increase their membership.

To that end, the World Committee puts forward some measures and indicates that the core system into force for the time being as well as the fees remain unchanged. So, we keep the current fees indexed, as allowed by the Statutes, from the 1st of January 2006, i.e. : 1,80 euros – 1,20 euros – 0,60 euros.

The new system is therefore exclusively based on discounts granted to NSGF with a view to encourage and support the development of membership.

1. The first measure is easily achievable by all the members : all NSGF increasing their membership by 10% will be entitled during one year to a 35% discount on the fees of these additional members.

Example : A NSGF made up of 1500 members increases over 1 year its membership by 200 and counts therefore 1700 members (an increase of more than 10%). The new members will therefore pay during one year a fee decreased by 35% :

The 1500 members will have to pay 1,80 euros that is to say a total amount of 2700 euros.

The 200 new members will have to pay 1,17 euros (1,80 – 35%) that is to say 234 euros.

Total : 2934 euros instead of $1700 \times 1,80 = 3060$ euros

The same rationale does apply of course to the NSGF having a fee of 1,20 or 0,60 euros.

2. The second discount possibility will be applied to NSGF having a huge membership rate. This discount will be of 35%. It will be applied automatically to the fees related to members overcoming a certain ceiling (Ceiling I) detailed in the technical standards (1).

Example

A NSGF has 4500 members. Its ceiling I amounts to 3700. The fees to be paid will be of $3700 \times 1,80 = 6600$

$800 \times 1,17 = 936$

$4500 = 7596$

instead of $4500 \times 1,80 = 8100$

(The same rationale does apply to membership fees of 1,20 and 0,60).

3. The third discount possibility will be applied to NSGF having a well developed membership. The discount amounts to 70%. It will be automatically applied to the fees of members overcoming another ceiling (ceiling II) detailed in the technical standards (1).

Example

A NSGF has 8000 members. Its ceiling I is of 4700 members; its ceiling II is of 7000 members. The fees to be paid will be :

$4700 \times 1,80 = 8460$

$2300 \times 1,17 (7000 - 4700) = 2691$

$1000 \times 0,54 = 540$

8000 = 11 691

(The same rationale does apply to fees of 1,20 and 0,60 euros).

Which NSGF will benefit from these discounts from 2006 onwards ?

- Regarding the first discount, any country making the relevant efforts to increase its membership by at least 10%.
- Regarding the two other discounts and provided the membership does not decrease, ceiling I is already reached today by Denmark, Iceland, Poland, Tunisia, United-Kingdom.
- Ceilings I and II are reached by : United-Kingdom.

Each of the 5 countries will get a detailed breakdown.

If this proposal is adopted by the World Conference, the World Committee would suggest that it should be tested during 3 years until the next World Conference.

Technical standards (1) :

The technical standards applied to calculate the thresholds (ceilings to overcome) are essentially based on the number of inhabitants and the GDP of a country.

A special meeting will take place during the World Conference in Lillehammer.

ISGF World Committee, 17 May 2005