



**International
Science Council**

The global voice for science

Proposal for a Revised ISC Dues System

19 April 2026

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1. Introduction

This document presents a proposal for a revised dues structure for the International Science Council (ISC) based on the work of the Dues Structure Revision Working Group in 2024–2025.

The full Report of the Working Group contains detailed information on the context and process and on the advantages and disadvantages of the various approaches studied. This document presents the approach recommended by the Working Group and endorsed by the Governing Board, for the consideration of the ISC Members.

The revised dues structure could be implemented as of 2027 for the majority of Members. However, Members whose dues would increase or decrease significantly under the revision would see a progressive implementation over three years.

2. The objectives of the revision and the proposed system

The objectives of the ISC Dues Revision Working Group established in 2024 were to:

1. unify the two parallel dues systems of the ISC, inherited from the merger of ICSU and the ISSC in 2018; and
2. address the question of affordable dues for organizations of limited means;

while preserving as much as possible the stability of the core income of the ISC. **It was therefore an assumption of the revision that the overall level of membership dues collected should not increase or drop significantly.**

The system recommended by the Working Group was based on and responds well to the following criteria (see Working Group report, p.7):

1. **Unification of the former ICSU and ISSC dues systems:** the system treats former ICSU and ISSC members similarly.
2. **Affordability for Members of limited means:** the system improves the proportionality between the dues levels and the financial strength of the Members in Category 1 and 2, introduces a correction factor for Category 2 Members in low-income settings and will be accompanied by a dues payment policy for exceptional cases in any category.
3. **Impact on ISC core (dues) income:** the system maintains, in principle, overall income from membership dues for the ISC.
4. **Degree of change for Members:** a small number of Members see significant change in their dues; about two thirds of Members see a reduction in dues; and the rest see limited or insignificant increases.
5. **Transparency:** the system and dues schedules will be available for all to interrogate and reproduce.
6. **Stability:** the system will minimize significant change in dues for Members over time.
7. **Sustainability:** the data required to feed the system will be indefinitely available and openly accessible (other than the Category 1 Members' income data).
8. **Simplicity:** the system uses few parameters to achieve a robust result, does not significantly increase the administrative burden and can be implemented rapidly.

3. Conceptual and methodological approach

The Working Group decided to consider Category 1 and 2 Members only in this revision, covering more than 99% of dues, deferring consideration of Category 3 to a subsequent stage.

The Working Group studied the implications of three approaches:

- a. applying the current dues ('ICSU') system to all Members (including former ISSC Members) with refreshed input data ('Approach A' in the Working Group's report);
- b. making adjustments to the current system and applying it to all Members (Approach B), and;
- c. using other indicators, including combinations of indicators, as the basis for the system (Approach C).

Approach A and C were ruled out under this revision, for reasons explained in the full report. In particular, a fundamental conclusion of the Working Group was that no single or composite proxy measure of the financial strength of Category 1 or Category 2 Members produced a more satisfactory result with respect to the criteria listed above.

In the approach recommended by the Working Group (Approach B) the basic dues system (i.e. former ICSU system) is maintained, but adjustments are made to band ranges and levels and a correction factor is introduced in Category 2, in order to (1) correct certain anomalies and disproportionalities, (2) avoid a destabilizing drop in core income for the ISC and (3) take into account the limited means of Members in low- and lower-middle income countries. Former ISSC Members (which currently pay dues according to the ISSC system) are integrated into the system. Conversely, Members which were Members of both the ISSC and ICSU and which currently pay dues for both no longer pay the portion which corresponds to the ISSC dues.

The proposed dues scales are presented in Annex A, alongside the 2026 dues, and with a suggested progressive adjustment in 2027 and 2028 for Members whose dues would change significantly.

4. Implications

Category 1 (international disciplinary Members)

The proposed dues structure for Category 1 Members increases the number of bands from four to eight to reduce the excessively large steps between bands. The thresholds between bands and the levels of dues are set to keep the dues at between 2.5% and 5.0% of Members' own dues income (instead of the current range of 1.75%–9%), with a maximum of €26k for the highest band and a minimum of €500 for the lowest band. In practice, most Members would pay 3%–4% (on average 3.4%) of their own membership income in dues to the ISC.

This structure produces moderate change. Fewer than one third of Members would see increases, of which only some would be significant, while about two thirds would see their dues stay stable or decline. Collectively, income from Category 1 dues would decrease slightly for the ISC.

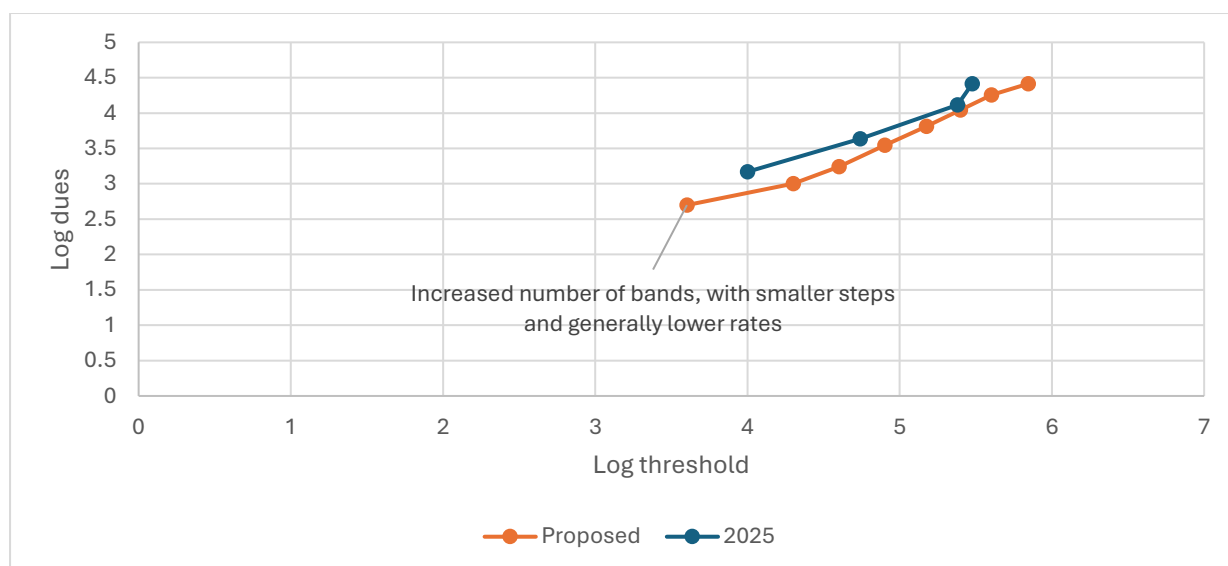
Table 2a: Current Category 1 band system

Band	Range (EUR) in membership dues income	Dues (EUR)
A	300k and above	26,087
B	240k–300k	13,045
C	55k–240k	4,303
D	10k–55k	1,478

Table 2b: Proposed Category 1 band system

Band	Range (EUR) in membership dues income	Dues (EUR)
A	700k and above	26000
B	400k–700k	18000
C	250k–400k	11000
D	150k–250k	6500
E	80k–150k	3500
F	40k–80k	1750
G	20k–40k	1000
H	4k–20k	500

Figure 1: Plot of the log of dues rates against the log of the threshold for the band, for the current scale and the proposed scale. A straight line indicates proportionality.



Category 2 (national, regional, territorial Members)

Starting with the current ten-band structure, the following adjustments were made:

- The maximum level of dues for band 10 was set at €615k (a 2% increase on the 2025 dues). The dues levels for other bands were rounded up or down to even figures.
- The majority of Members which have difficulties paying dues are in the lowest band, paying €1,346 in 2025. Band 1 was therefore lowered slightly to €1,250.
- The lower value of the range for three bands (bands 4, 7 and 8) was lowered to avoid critical slippages of Members into lower bands following evolutions in national shares of global GDP.
- The level of dues was adjusted significantly upwards for two bands (band 6 and band 9), to make for a more consistent relationship between the national/territorial share of global GDP and dues across the bands.
- A correction factor for low- and middle-income countries was proposed:

Members in countries in the [DAC list of Overseas Development Aid \(ODA\) recipients](#) classified as **low- or lower-middle-income countries** would be eligible to move down one band. Such Members in Band 1 could pay a ‘Band 0’ fee of €500. In all, 34 countries would benefit.

- The very small number of countries whose share of global Gross National Income (GNI) is significantly lower than their share of global GDP may move down one band, if appropriate.

After application of the correction factor, only a small number of Category 2 Members would see a significant increase in dues; the majority would either see no change or a decrease. The collective membership dues from Category 2 for the ISC would theoretically increase by ca. €130k – in reality, it is not likely that any increase would be felt for some years, due to the progressive implementation of significant increases and decreases.

- It is proposed that second and additional Category 2 Members in upper-middle and high-income countries generate an increase of 5% for each additional member, to a limit of €5k per additional member. This would offset the administrative costs of managing additional Members (including the growing number of Members exempt from dues) and ensure that all Members are making at least a nominal contribution (reducing the risk of ‘free-riding’).
 - Of the dozen countries with multiple Members that pay dues, such an increase would only potentially affect four whose dues would increase with respect to 2026; the other eight would see their dues stay stable or decrease with respect to 2026, even with the application of the surcharge.

Figure 2: Plot of log of dues rates against share of global GDP (lower bound), for the current and proposed scales. A straight line indicates proportionality.

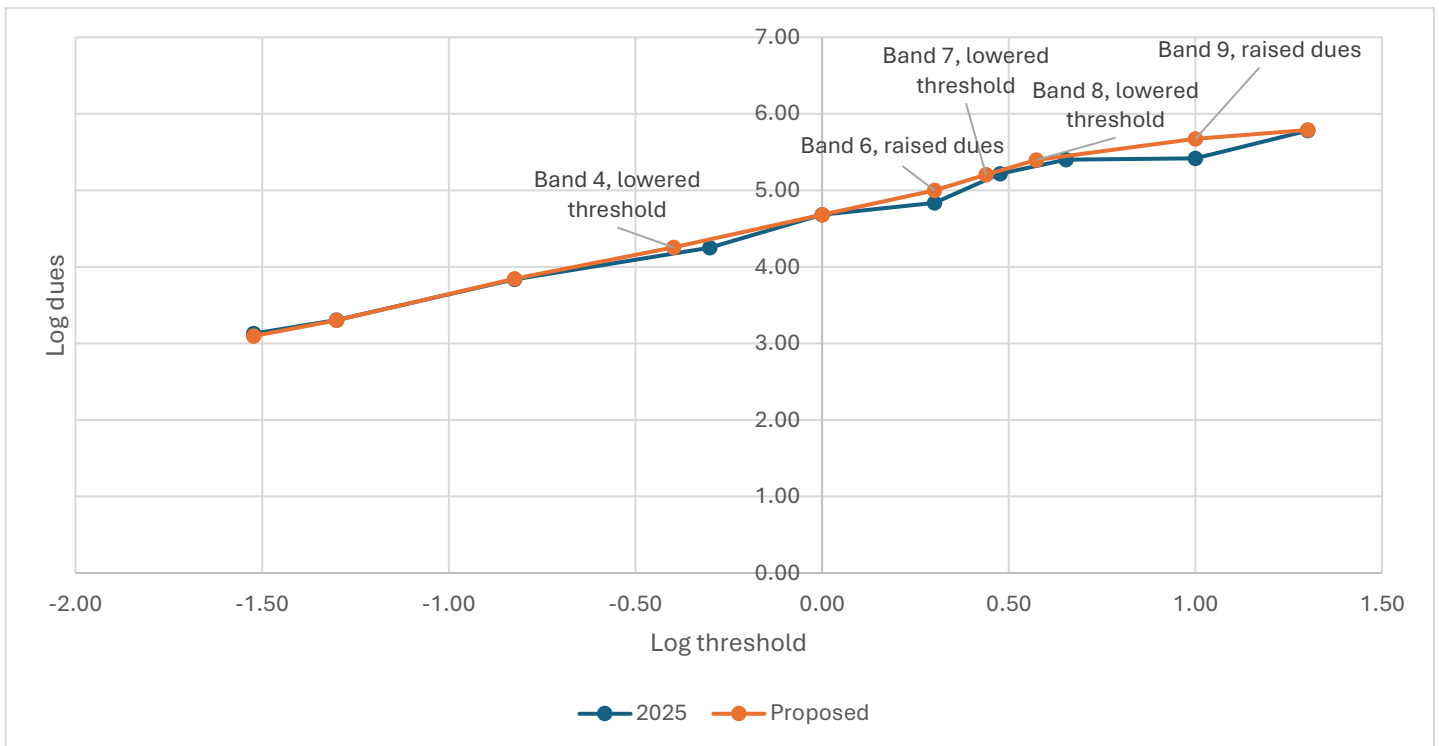


Table 3: Showing the proposed changes in the lower threshold of the bands and in the proposed levels of dues (significant changes in red font)

Band	2025			Proposed			
	Thresholds in % global GDP	Dues (€)	Ratio band x /Band 10	Thresholds in % global GDP	Dues (€)	Ratio band x /Band 10	Number of countries in band
10	≥20	603365	1.0000	≥20.00	615000	1.0000	1
9	≥10	262788	0.4355	≥10.00	470000	0.7317	1
8	≥4.5	252375	0.4183	≥3.75	250000	0.3984	2
7	≥3	164592	0.2728	≥2.75	160000	0.2602	2
6	≥2	68580	0.1137	≥2.00	100000	0.1626	4
5	≥1	48006	0.0796	≥1.00	48000	0.0780	8
4	≥0.5	17885	0.0296	≥0.4	18000	0.0293	11
3	≥0.15	6858	0.0114	≥0.15	7000	0.0114	18
2	≥0.05	2017	0.0033	≥0.05	2000	0.0033	16
1	<0.05	1346	0.0022	<0.05	1250	0.0020	34
0					500		17

Category 3

Category 3 bodies are diverse and currently pay a flat fee (€563 in 2025). No change is proposed for Category 3 for the time being; however, some Category 3 Members may be better placed in another category.

Associations and academies of young scientists should continue to pay no dues, or only on a voluntary basis.

The dues of Category 3 Members should be considered in a subsequent phase.

5. General considerations

Overall, this approach is a pragmatic compromise between a familiar, relatively simple but fragmented and inconsistent system and a more complex system which might be more representative of the financial strength of ISC Members but which would engender significant change in dues for virtually all Members. It corrects certain anomalies and disproportionalities in the dues scales; makes dues more affordable for low-income country Members; minimizes change for the majority of Members, with more than 80% of Members seeing no increase or a decline in dues; and maintains, in principle, ISC core revenue.

The new dues structures would be scaffolded by a set of rules to govern the eventual movement of Members between bands as well as other aspects of the system:

1. All members are expected to contribute to the ISC through membership dues in a fair and equitable manner, such that no single member should contribute more than 22% of the total ISC dues income.
2. Adjustments for inflation could be proposed periodically (with every budget planning cycle).

3. Thresholds between bands should be reviewed once in a planning cycle (four years), to take into consideration evolutions in Category 1 Members' dues income and in national and global GDP.
4. Dues should continue to be calculated on the basis of three-year averages of data.
5. Members should only move upwards in the bands if the basis for the move is valid for two budgeting cycles, and the new level of dues should be applied progressively to the Member over three years.
6. Category 2 Members should not change bands downwards unless two conditions are fulfilled:
 - Their percentage of global GDP declines below the threshold of a band;
 - Their absolute GDP has fallen relative to the previous budgeting cycle.and then the new level of dues should be reached progressively over three years.
7. Any special rates should be agreed only for the duration of the budget cycle, and then be reset and renegotiated if appropriate.
8. A discussion process could be facilitated by the ISC when there are multiple Members in one country to help decide on the split of national dues and voting rights.

Annex A: Proposed membership dues schedules 2027–2029

The tables below show the theoretical dues scales for the period 2027–2029, with a proposed progressive implementation for Members whose dues would change significantly.

Category 1

Category 1 Members are listed in the order of their declared membership dues income for the period 2022–2024 (in Euro).

Columns 3-4 show, for information, the dues applied in 2026 (equivalent to 2025 rates).

Columns 5–8 show the proposed dues for the period 2027–2029, according to the following scale:

Band	Ranges (EUR) in membership dues income	Dues (EUR)
A	700k and above	26,000
B	400k–700k	18,000
C	250k–400k	11,000
D	150k–250k	6,500
E	80k–150k	3,500
F	40k–80k	2,000
G	20k–40k	1,000
H	4k–20k	500

Column 9 shows the difference between the proposed scale and the dues levels of 2026 (i.e. the difference between column 8 and column 4):

A negative figure shaded in blue indicates a decrease in dues.

A positive figure shaded in pink indicates an increase in dues.

Members in red font are provisionally placed pending verification of financial data.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dues 2026		B. Proposed structure				
Member	Acronym	Band	Dues (€)	Band	2027 (€)	2028 (€)	Target 2029 (€)	Δ Dues 2026
Intl' Astronomical Union	IAU	A	26,087	A	26,000	26,000	26,000	-87
Intl' Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	IUPAC	A	26,087	A	26,000	26,000	26,000	-87
Intl' Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	IUGG	A	26,087	B	23,391	20,696	18,000	-8,087
Intl' Union of Pure and Applied Physics	IUPAP	A	26,087	B	23,391	20,696	18,000	-8,087
Intl' Mathematical Union	IMU	C	4,303	B	8,869	13,434	18,000	13,697
Intl' Union of Geological Sciences	IUGS	A	26,087	C	21,058	16,029	11,000	-15,087
Commission Intl'e de l'Eclairage	CIE	C	4,303	C	6,536	8,768	11,000	6,697
Intl' Political Science Association	IPSA	Grp1	1,689	C	4,793	7,896	11,000	9,311
Intl' Union of Forest Research Organizations	IUFRO	B	13,045	C	11,000	11,000	11,000	-2,045
Intl' Union of Immunological Societies	IUIS	C	4,303	D	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,197
Union Radio Scientifique Intl'e	URSI	C	4,303	D	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,197
Intl' Sociological Association	ISA	Grp1	1,689	D	3,293	4,896	6,500	4,811
Intl' Union of Biological Sciences	IUBS	C	4,303	D	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,197
Intl' Union of Crystallography	IUCr	C	4,303	D	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,197
Intl' Union of Food Science and Technology	IUFoST	D	1,478	E	2,152	2,826	3,500	2,022
Intl' Union for QUaternary Research	INQUA	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Geographical Union	IGU	C	5,993	E	5,162	4,331	3,500	-2,493
Intl' Union of Soil Sciences	IUSS	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Union of Physiological Sciences	IUPS	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology	IUPHAR	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics	IUTAM	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Union of Psychological Science	IUPsyS	C	5,993	E	5,162	4,331	3,500	-2,493
Intl' Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	ISPRS	C	4,303	E	3,500	3,500	3,500	-803
Intl' Union for the Scientific Study of Population	IUSSP	Grp2	845	F	1,750	1,750	1,750	905
Intl' Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics	IUPAB	C	4,303	F	3,452	2,601	1,750	-2,553
Intl' Union for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology	IUHPST	D	1,478	F	1,750	1,750	1,750	272
Intl' Union of Nutritional Sciences	IUNS	C	4,303	F	3,452	2,601	1,750	-2,553
Intl' Union of Toxicology	IUTOX	D	1,478	F	1,750	1,750	1,750	272
Society for Social Studies of Science	4S	Grp2	845	F	1,750	1,750	1,750	905
Intl' Cartographic Association	ICA	D	1,478	F	1,750	1,750	1,750	272
Intl' Union of Microbiological Societies	IUMS	D	1,478	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	-478
Intl' Commission for Optics	ICO	D	1,478	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	-478
Intl' Union of Materials Research Societies	IUMRS	D	1,478	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	-478
Intl' Union for Physical and Engineering Sciences in Microscopy	IUPESM	D	1,478	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	-478
Intl' Federation of Societies for Microscopy (IFSM)	IFSM	D	1,478	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	-478
Intl' Council for Industrial and Applied Mathematics	ICIAM	D	1,478	H	500	500	500	-978
World Anthropological Union	WAU	Grp2	845	H	500	500	500	-345
Union Intl'e de Spéléologie	UIS	Grp2	845	H	500	500	500	-345
Intl' Associations of Legal Science	IALS	Grp2	675	H	500	500	500	-175
Intl' Arctic Social Sciences Association	IASSA	Grp2	845	H	500	500	500	-345
Intl' Peace Research Association	IPRA	Grp2	845	H	500	500	500	-345

Category 2

Category 2 Members are listed generally in the order of their national share of global GDP, averaged over the period 2022–2024, according to World Bank data extracted in September 2025.

Low- and lower-middle-income countries according to the current [DAC list of ODA recipients](#) are shaded in yellow.

Columns 3-4 show, for information, the dues applied in 2026 (equivalent to 2025 rates).

Columns 5-6 show the proposed dues for the period 2027–2028, according to the following scale:

Band	Threshold % share of global GDP	Dues (EUR)
10	≥20.00	615,000
9	≥10.00	470,000
8	≥3.75	250,000
7	≥2.75	160,000
6	≥2.00	100,000
5	≥1.00	48,000
4	≥0.4	18,000
3	≥0.15	7,000
2	≥0.05	2,000
1	<0.05	1,250

Column 9 shows the difference between the proposed scale and the dues levels of 2026 (i.e. the difference between column 8 and column 4):

A negative figure shaded in blue indicates a decrease in dues.

A positive figure shaded in pink indicates an increase in dues.

Yellow indicates a country benefitting from the correction factor.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dues 2026		Proposed structure with correction factor				
Country	% of world GDP 2022-24	Band	Dues (€)	Band	2027 (€)	2028 (€)	Target 2029 (€)	Δ Dues/2025
<i>World</i>	100.0000%							
United States	25.85%	10	603,365	10	615,000	615,000	615,000	11,635
China¹	17.25%	9	260,537	9	330,358	400,179	470,000	209,463
Germany	4.16%	8	286,166	8	274,111	262,055	250,000	-36,166
Japan	3.90%	8	252,382	8	250,000	250,000	250,000	-2,382
United Kingdom	3.16%	7	170,222	7	160,000	160,000	160,000	-10,222
France	2.81%	7	164,592	7	160,000	160,000	160,000	-4,592
India	3.40%	6	68,580	6	79,053	89,527	100,000	31,420
Italy	2.11%	7	164,592	6	143,061	121,531	100,000	-64,592
Canada	2.06%	6	68,580	6	79,053	89,527	100,000	31,420
Russian Federation	2.04%	7	116,585	6	111,057	105,528	100,000	-16,585
Brazil	1.97%	5	48,006	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-6
Korea, Rep.	1.62%	5	55,297	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-7,297
Australia	1.61%	6	68,580	5	61,720	54,860	48,000	-20,580
Mexico	1.59%	5	48,006	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-6
Spain	1.49%	5	48,006	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-6
Indonesia	1.27%	5	48,006	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-6
Netherlands	1.07%	5	53,637	5	48,000	48,000	48,000	-5,637
Turkey	1.04%	4	2,433	5	17,622	32,811	48,000	45,567
Switzerland	0.83%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Poland	0.76%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Belgium	0.59%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Sweden	0.55%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Israel	0.49%	3	6,857	4	10,572	14,286	18,000	11,143
Norway	0.49%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Singapore	0.49%	3	1,104	4	6,736	12,368	18,000	16,896
UAE	0.48%	3	6,857	4	10,571	14,286	18,000	11,143
Thailand	0.48%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Austria	0.47%	4	17,885	4	18,000	18,000	18,000	115
Ireland²	0.52%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Bangladesh	0.42%	3	1,104	3	3,069	5,035	7,000	5,896
Philippines	0.41%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Denmark	0.39%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Malaysia	0.38%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143

¹ The base rate of €470k for China is split between three Members. Based on data from the IMF World Economic Outlook Data, the territory represented by the Academy of Sciences in Taipei would fall into band 4.

² If the dues were based on national share of global GNI, rather than GDP, Ireland would be in band 3 in the proposed structure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dues 2026		Proposed structure with correction factor				
Country	% of world GDP 2022-24	Band	Dues (€)	Band	2027 (€)	2028 (€)	Target 2029 (€)	Δ Dues/2025
South Africa	0.37%	4	23,516	3	18,011	12,505	7,000	-16,516
Colombia	0.35%	4	1,104	3	3,069	5,035	7,000	5,896
Romania	0.32%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Chile	0.30%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Finland	0.27%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Portugal	0.27%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Iraq	0.26%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Peru	0.25%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
New Zealand	0.24%	3	12,378	3	10,585	8,793	7,000	-5,378
Greece	0.22%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Qatar	0.21%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Kuwait	0.16%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Hungary	0.19%	3	6,857	3	7,000	7,000	7,000	143
Egypt	0.39%	3	6,857	2	5,238	3,619	2,000	-4,857
Vietnam	0.38%	3	6,857	2	5,238	3,619	2,000	-4,857
Nigeria	0.32%	3	6,857	2	5,238	3,619	2,000	-4,857
Ukraine	0.17%	3	6,857	2	5,238	3,619	2,000	-4,857
Slovak Republic	0.12%	2	3,475	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-1,475
Dominican Republic	0.11%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Oman	0.10%	2	13,277	2	9,518	5,759	2,000	-11,277
Guatemala	0.10%	1	1,345	2	1,563	1,782	2,000	655
Bulgaria	0.10%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Luxembourg	0.08%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Costa Rica	0.08%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Panama	0.08%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Serbia	0.07%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Lithuania	0.07%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Uruguay	0.07%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Azerbaijan	0.07%	2	2,017	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	-17
Ethiopia	0.13%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Kenya	0.11%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Uzbekistan	0.10%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Sri Lanka	0.08%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Ghana	0.07%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07%	1	1,126	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	124
Tanzania	0.07%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Sudan	0.06%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Jordan	0.05%	2	2,017	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-767
Uganda	0.05%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Latvia	0.04%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dues 2026		Proposed structure with correction factor				
Country	% of world GDP 2022-24	Band	Dues (€)	Band	2027 (€)	2028 (€)	Target 2029 (€)	Δ Dues/2025
Estonia	0.04%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Cyprus	0.03%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
El Salvador	0.03%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Iceland	0.03%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Georgia	0.03%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.03%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Albania	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Armenia	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Mongolia	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Botswana	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Jamaica	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
West Bank & Gaza	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Moldova	0.02%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
North Macedonia	0.01%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Mauritius	0.01%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Namibia	0.01%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Monaco	0.01%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Montenegro	0.01%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
South Pacific	0.00%	1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Caribbean		1	1,345	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	-95
Arab Region - ACSS		1	1,126	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	124
Latin America - CLACSO		1	1,126	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	124
Asia Pacific - AASSREC		1	1,126	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	124
Tunisia	0.04%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Cameroon	0.04%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Bolivia	0.04%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Nepal	0.04%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Zimbabwe	0.03%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Honduras	0.03%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Senegal	0.03%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Zambia	0.03%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Mozambique	0.02%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Lebanon	0.02%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Benin	0.02%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Nicaragua	0.02%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Congo, Republic	0.01%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Rwanda	0.01%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dues 2026		Proposed structure with correction factor				
Country	% of world GDP 2022-24	Band	Dues (€)	Band	2027 (€)	2028 (€)	Target 2029 (€)	Δ Dues/2025
Malawi	0.01%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Tajikistan	0.01%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845
Lesotho	0.00%	1	1,345	0	500	500	500	-845