



**RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO THE 29th IFUW Conference
88th IFUW Council and 89th IFUW Council
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
10-16 August 2007**

STATUS OF WOMEN, EQUALITY AND WORK

1) Women in Leadership and Decision-Making Positions

Proposed by the Netherlands Association of Women Graduates (VVAO)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. that national federations and associations (NFAs) urge their governments to develop a strategy that will increase the participation of women in leadership and decision making positions in all sectors of society; and**
- 2. that IFUW advises NFAs to stress to their governments that applying gender budgeting, fiscal policies and quotas are useful instruments within this strategy.**

Plan of Action:

NFAs to:

- 1. raise awareness of and promote the policy that men and women should join together as allies and create a political will to enhance the participation of women in decision-making and accommodate women's commitment to diversity, pluralism and democracy;*
- 2. promote political training at all levels and education in good governance, and develop campaigns for voting for women in elections and in leadership positions;*
- 3. promote firm support for women's organizations and women entrepreneurs in recognition that women are the agents for change and development; and*
- 4. promote access to development in the area of information and communication technology to create business and employment opportunities and to facilitate networking.*

Supporting Statement:

(based on the Statement by the Women's representative of the Government Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the 61st General Assembly of the United Nations on 9th October 2006.) The key to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) lies in first achieving full participation of women in decision-making at all levels in politics and business. In order to achieve this, a new strategy, called "Diverse but Together", has been proposed in order to move forward towards gender equality and equal participation in decision-making. This approach would focus on new ways of making connections between men and women and would link the women's movement to other social movements and campaigns.

Taking responsibility for the world with everyone who wants to make that connection in order to create a more inclusive, value-driven democracy means that both women and men take part in decision-making processes at all levels. For gender equality to be attained, women need more knowledge, income, respect and self-esteem. These changes can only be sustained if men have a positive attitude towards this strategy.

It is the opinion of the VVAO that more emphasis should be placed on education that is orientated towards feminine role models, implying that boys and girls are educated in a gender-friendly way which will result in a cultural change from a Man's world to one in which there is an acceptance of diversity, pluralism and shared responsibilities. An important instrument to achieve gender equality and transparency in policy making on all levels is gender budgeting.

2) Religious Belief and Women's Health

Proposed by the Mexican Federation of University Women (FEMU)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

to reaffirm and extend IFUW Resolution 7 of the 28th Conference by encouraging national federations and associations (NFAs) to urge their respective governments to:

- 1. adopt and implement public policies that ensure provision of adequate health care and health information services for all women and girls; and**
- 2. refrain from imposing any restrictions on good health practices that would adversely affect women's health whilst being respectful of individuals' religious beliefs and customs.**

Plan of Action:

NFAs to contact and urge appropriate government levels to:

- 1. respect good health promotion in all health issues;*
- 2. reinforce health prevention campaigns to deter pandemic disease, especially with regard to HIV/AIDS and venereal diseases;*
- 3. grant free access to analysis for detecting HIV/AIDS infection;*
- 4. promote access to medication for sick persons;*
- 5. promote constant awareness of the population as to ways of becoming infected to avoid discrimination of people infected with HIV/AIDS and venereal diseases; and*
- 6. promote campaigns on the use of condoms to help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and venereal diseases.*

Supporting Statement:

FEMU, aware of Resolution 7 of the 28th IFUW Conference referring to Religion, Culture, Gender Equality and Women's Rights, proposes a resolution on women's health provisions. The number of women and girls infected with HIV/AIDS continues to increase in every region and is a special concern for countries whose migrants return infected to their place of origin. Teenage pregnancies and venereal diseases are also increasing in spite of World Health Organization (WHO) measures and current knowledge of health issues. It is essential that all women have access to adequate health care and health information.

Contrary to the Beijing +5 Political Declaration regarding dialogue on religion, culture and women's rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the imposition of religious practices and the abandonment of health prevention campaigns by governments continue to pose serious health risks to women and children in many countries. Some conservative governments are imposing certain religions or religious beliefs that go against human rights and health prevention programmes. One example is attempts by officials in some jurisdictions to limit public promotion of the use of condoms.

Secularism is an essential principle for the coexistence of nations and people, with tolerance and respect to their differences. It is especially important in the area of health. It should be noted that the Vatican Ecumenical Council II accepted, in principle, that the political community and the Church are independent and autonomous, each in its own field. Protection campaigns for women and children's health must continue, notwithstanding respect to religious beliefs.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

3) Commitment to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Proposed by the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

that national federations and associations (NFAs) urge their respective governments to establish and/or uphold their specific commitments to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) thus ensuring that the established targets are reached by 2015, in particular by:

- 1. delivering promised aid;**
- 2. allowing for poorer countries to have a say in the planning and delivery of aid;**
- 3. calling for global partnership in development; and**
- 4. ensuring implementation of partnerships based on collective responsibility and, in particular, the role of women.**

Plan of Action

- 1. NFAs of economically advanced countries to take immediate action to ensure that promised aid is delivered and/or that targets are established.*
- 2. NFAs to support the establishment of global partnerships in development.*
- 3. NFAs to review the commitment made by their respective country to meet the MDGs targets.*
- 4. NFAs to take steps to promote the participation of women at the decision making level in the planning and delivery of aid.*

Supporting Statement

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a yardstick by which we can measure progress towards the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, in the achievement of Basic Education for All, in reduced child mortality, in improved maternal health and in the formation of global partnerships for development. Women's equality is particularly impacted by the focus and implementation of the MDGs. These goals are implicit in the 1945 Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. In spite of the fact that the MDGs express explicit and measurable targets, progress has been slow. While civil society may provide some of the momentum for success, it is the governments of the world that will need to take the steps to make the goals and targets a reality, by ensuring that frontline workers are included in the planning and delivery of aid.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

4) Women's Role in Disease Prevention

Proposed by the Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. to direct the IFUW Board of Officers to advocate through its Representatives to UNESCO and WHO that priority be given to programmes which develop women's knowledge of health and hygiene, and their capacity to influence behaviour in their families and communities;**
- 2. to recommend to national federations and associations (NFAs) that they lobby their governments to fund programmes which will ensure that women and girls are comprehensively educated in all facets of health, hygiene and disease prevention; and**
- 3. to recommend to NFAs that they lobby their governments to enact a legislative framework that protects women's autonomous control of their health.**

Plan of Action

- 1. IFUW to seek information from NFAs about existing programmes in their own countries; including those on education in fundamental principles and the practice of good hygiene, safe sex, safe preparation of food and drinking water, living quarters separate from animals, cessation of burning of dung and access to bed nets.*
- 2. IFUW to circulate information on successful programmes.*
- 3. IFUW to invite qualified members to volunteer to be part of a study group in order to compare existing legislation across national jurisdictions with regard to all aspects of women's health. Results of the study should be circulated.*
- 4. NFAs to pay particular attention to, and widely disseminate, reports from IFUW's Representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and to the World Health Organization (WHO), as published through IFUW networks.*

Supporting Statement

Health is an essential prerequisite to the ability of women and girls to take advantage of educational opportunities, and educated women are the first line of their communities' defence against pandemic and epidemic diseases including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Health education and promotion is fundamental to the well being of women and capacity building in communities. Governments need to ensure that women receive education in health. Of particular importance is the empowerment of women in disease prevention and management, most notably in preventable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and chronic disease. This is the most effective strategy where there is unacceptably high prevalence of preventable illnesses, particularly infectious disease. The emergence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and bird flu means that it is imperative that such information be disseminated and understood.

PEACE

5) Prevention of Armaments Containing Depleted Uranium: a Human Rights Issue

Proposed by the Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. to direct the IFUW Board of Officers to urge the appropriate United Nations bodies to establish an independent international investigation to establish definitively the short and long-term effects of depleted uranium on human populations and the environment; and**
- 2. that national federations and associations (NFAs) advocate that their respective governments, pending the outcome of such an investigation,**
 - (a) ensure that their armed forces not use weaponry containing depleted uranium;**
 - (b) refuse to participate in military campaigns with allies who are using weaponry containing depleted uranium; and**
 - (c) take action in the UN to have the use of depleted uranium in armaments declared illegal under the international laws of war and hence liable to prosecution in the International Criminal Court.**

Plan of Action

- 1. The IFUW Board of Officers to make the necessary interventions as soon as possible to the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Commission on Disarmament and any other appropriate bodies.*
- 2. NFAs to investigate the existing policies and practices of their respective governments on the use of depleted uranium in armaments in order to convey the substantive intent of part 2 of the motion in appropriate terms. Follow-up letters to be sent if no response has been received within two months of the first approach, or if the response is unsatisfactory.*
- 3. NFAs to report responses to IFUW and this material to be publicized through the advocacy network.*

Supporting Statement

Depleted uranium (DU) is a hard heavy metal which is a by-product of the process of uranium enrichment for reactor fuel. It is used in tank armour and kinetic projectile weapons. DU munitions have been used extensively in conflicts in Iraq, the Balkans and Afghanistan.

DU has a pyrophoric character which causes its ignition under conditions of extreme temperature and pressure, such as occur upon explosive impact. When a DU weapon hits a target, aerosol gas and dust particles that affect white blood cells enter the environment as well as shrapnel. These particles are less than 1 micron, as fine as talcum powder dust. They enter the body by respiration, ingestion or shrapnel wounding. Friendly fire incidents in the 1991 war resulted in US soldiers being left with retained DU-fragments.

While DU's radioactivity is reduced from that of natural uranium, it is not eliminated and its half-life is prolonged. Long-term exposure to internalized DU represents an uncertain hazard because of the chemical toxicity of uranium, its radiological toxicity, or a combination of the two. Rates of cancers, leukaemia, lymphoma, kidney failure and foetal abnormalities increased 242% in Iraqi children between 1990-1999, as reported by Dr. Jawal (References: 'The Effects Of Wars And The Use Of Depleted Uranium On Iraq', Dr Jawal Al-Ali, Director of the Oncology Centre Basrah, Iraq-Japan Peace Conference, Naha, Okinawa, 2004). While, as Dr. Jawal has stated, he lacks the scientific resources to link this increase exclusively to the use of DU weapons, a prudent course would be to ban the use of such weapons until the completion of further research on the health effects of DU and the development of pharmacological countermeasures to low-dose external and internal radiological contamination. Such a ban would protect civilians and military personnel who at

present are exposed without regard to their human rights to the hazardous long-term effects of DU particles.

6) UN Peacekeeping

Proposed by the Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. that national federations and associations (NFAs) urge their governments to support the establishment and funding of a United Nations Rapid Reaction Force to bring peace in unstable regions and protect women;**
- 2. that IFUW, through its representatives at the United Nations, argue**
 - (a) that increased training in sensitivity to gender issues and women's rights be given to all UN peacekeeping personnel; and,**
 - (b) that implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 be strictly enforced, particularly with regard to its directions giving women an enhanced role in peacekeeping contingents.**

Plan of Action

- 1. NFAs to educate themselves about the conditions regarding implementation of a Rapid Reaction Force and to develop a strategy for approaching their respective government on this issue.*
- 2. NFAs to stimulate discussion in mainstream media regarding implementation of a rapid Reaction Force*
- 3. NFAs to monitor progress throughout IFUW relating governments' reaction to advocacy efforts.*

Supporting Statement

Increasingly there is regional instability. The response to appeals for outside assistance from States in turmoil is too often delayed, while the population particularly women suffer. There is a need for a protocol or mechanism to provide peacekeeping interventions that are rapid, untainted by vested interests and compliant with the relevant UN protocols protecting human rights. Clause 2 is intended to relate this particularly to the rights of women, since there have in the past been disturbing reports of women being treated inappropriately, harassed and sexually assaulted by some UN peace-keepers. Experience has also shown that, especially in countries where women have little role in public life, the participation of women in the process of peacekeeping (vide Resolution 1325) is facilitated when the peacekeeping force contains women, with whom they feel able to speak more freely.

ENVIRONMENT

7) Remedying Environmental Damage of Military Activities

Proposed by the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. that IFUW call upon national federations and associations (NFAs) to urge their respective governments to institute policies and principles to remedy and work to ameliorate the impact of environmental damage related to military activities; and**
- 2. that NFAs advocate for the inclusion of a gender perspective in assessing aspects of environmental damage related to military activities.**

Plan of Action

- 1. NFAs to recognize the impact of military activities on the environment and urge their respective governments to take action to remedy and work to ameliorate the consequences of military activity;*
- 2. NFAs to make special efforts to develop awareness around the impact of military activities on the environment as it applies to their country and, in particular, how these activities impact women and children;*
- 3. NFAs to urge their governments to adopt policies and to provide the necessary resources to remedy and work to ameliorate environmental damage related to military activities; and*
- 4. IFUW representatives to the United Nations to present this resolution at meetings with relevant UN commissions.*

Supporting Statement

CFUW believes that there are several areas of concern relating to the environment that result from military activity such as: ozone layer depletion, climate change, weather manipulation, toxic waste disposal, water contamination, and ocean, as well as the impact of military activities and residual ordinance.

In modern warfare, women and children account for many casualties due to direct action. When land, air and sea are polluted through the residual effects of military activity, women and their children suffer disproportionately through disease, hunger, genetic damage and injury especially where women are the main producers of food and bearers of water.

8) Global Warming

Proposed by the Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. to direct the IFUW Board of Officers through its representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to encourage the establishment of fora in which creative artists and scientists, cognizant of the effects of global warming, cooperate to present to the general populace works of the imagination, comprehensible and persuasive of the urgency of global warming; and**
- 2. to recommend to NFAs that they support such programmes and events in their own countries.**

Plan of Action

1. IFUW to monitor, through its UNESCO representation, the programmes of international festivals for events which perform this function; influence organizing bodies to include such events; support and publicize relevant literature, film and painting;
2. IFUW to circulate to NFAs information about these, so that NFAs can give publicity to such programs; and
3. IFUW to plan inclusion in future IFUW and regional conferences events of creative imagination that engage the science of global warming.

Supporting Statement

There remains reluctance in some quarters to acknowledge the evidence of global warming; individuals remain vulnerable to interests that deny the evidence. Remedial action depends upon the conviction of the majority and this may be sooner achieved through evoking an imaginative response than through the reiteration of scientific evidence. Political will is sensitive to public opinion. There are already such fora, such as the "Climate and Art" events conducted by Oxford University in England that bring together artists and scientists. The reason for involving our representatives at UNESCO is to maximise the global impact of existing fora and to stimulate others. The kind of activities for which NFAs could take the initiative would be public seminars such as local university women associations or clubs have frequently organised, workshops at IFUW Conferences presented by members of IFUW, book or film reviews in our newsletters of works which stimulate the imagination about global warming; and using the local and IFUW networks to promote such fora as we hear about. This activity comes within IFUW's mission, to work for peace, in that the effects of global warming will result in international aggression over loss of land, potable water, crops and energy sources.

INTERNAL RESOLUTIONS

9) Cultural Diversity and IFUW Membership

Proposed by the Australian Federation of University Women (AFUW)

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

to recommend to national federations and associations (NFAs) that, as a general principle, they should endeavour to attract all women, regardless of ethnic background, religious belief or political persuasion, to NFA meetings, conferences and social activities at local, regional and national levels.

Plan of Action

The motion itself constitutes a plan to act on the second bullet point of Article 1 of the IFUW Constitution. The means by which it is carried out will depend very much on the circumstances of each NFA.

Supporting Statement

It is very easy for the activities of IFUW to become focussed within particular groups of members with similar backgrounds, to the exclusion of all others. The need to enlighten and enrich our membership is now greater than ever. A more inclusive approach begins with each IFUW member's awareness, knowledge and understanding of the cultural, ethnic and religious differences of women within our communities. By inviting women from various backgrounds to our functions, we may encourage them to share in IFUW's work towards peace and understanding. Such action is symbolic of IFUW's ceremonial "lamp of enlightenment". Coming together in peace and friendship may encourage these women, where eligible, to join our ranks.

10) Working Group on the Girl Child

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on behalf of the Young Members Network

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

- 1. that the IFUW Board of Officers create an IFUW Working Group on the Girl Child to help national federations and associations (NFAs) to promote the signing and ratifying of the United Nations conventions and optional protocols dealing with the Girl Child in particular and to advocate worldwide implementation of international treaties concerning the Girl Child; and**
- 2. that this Working Group have as its mandate to:**
 - a) to identify which UN States parties have not yet signed or ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);**
 - b) to inform appropriate NFAs of the current situation and to urge these NFAs to lobby their governments to give priority to signing and/or ratifying the above mentioned Conventions; and**
 - c) to give the concerned NFAs the necessary advice for successful action.**

Plan of Action:

- 1. The IFUW Board of Officers to appoint the Working Group by 1 December 2007, which shall consist of 6 members with expertise in dossiers related to the Girl Child, nominated by NFAs from each of following areas: Africa, Asia, Europe; North America, South America and Oceania;*
- 2. the Working Group to commence its task by 31 December 2007 and work throughout the 2007-2010 Triennium;*
- 3. the Board of Officers, together with the 6 members of the Group, to draw up Terms of Reference to include specific tasks for Group members and NFAs; and*
- 4. a report on these activities to be presented to the 2010 Triennial Conference.*

Supporting Statement:

In the year 2007 the UN Commission on the Status of Women had its focus the Girl Child, and it has become clear that the progress of implementation of United Nations' policy is slow in some parts of the world. The 29th IFUW Conference, in accordance with its earlier resolutions on this matter and especially with reference to Resolution 1992 no. 18, first paragraph and Resolution 1995 no. 11, should resolve that the Board establish an IFUW Working Group on the Girl Child to help NFAs promote the signing and ratification of the UN conventions and optional protocols dealing with the Girl Child in particular and to advocate worldwide implementation of international treaties concerning the Girl Child. The expertise on this matter existing within IFUW can be utilized more effectively by implementation of the proposed action plan, which is designed to encourage all NFAs to concentrate on their future generation of women.

11) Resolution on Dues

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

that the rate of annual dues to IFUW payable in 2008, 2009 and 2010 remain unchanged at 18 Swiss francs per capita and that the capitation fees be calculated based on this rate and on the number of individual members, in accordance with the provisions of By-law 33.

Supporting Statement

Article XI of the IFUW Constitution states that national federations and associations, associate national federations and associations, associate members, and independent members shall pay annual dues to IFUW at a rate to be determined by the Conference. The amount of dues is to be reviewed at every Conference.

The Board of Officers, on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee, is proposing that this rate remain unchanged.

If the proposed amendment to By-law 33 passes, the capitation fees will be calculated using a formula to be approved by the 89th Council. This formula will use as the maximum rate, 18 Swiss francs.

If the proposed amendment to By-law 33 fails, the capitation fees will be calculated according to the current sliding scale and reduction provisions.

12) Place and Dates of the 31st IFUW Conference

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers

The 29th IFUW Conference resolves:

to delegate to the Board of Officers the duty of deciding the time and place of the 31st Conference.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO THE 88TH IFUW COUNCIL MANCHESTER, ENGLAND 10 AUGUST 2007

1. Approval of the Audited Accounts for 2006

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee

The 88th Council resolves:

to approve the audited accounts for 2006 as submitted to the 88th Council.

2. IFUW Academic Qualifications

Proposed by the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)

The 88th Council resolves:

to amend the guidelines for academic qualifications included in Annex II of the guidelines for academic qualifications included in Annex II of the IFUW Membership Committee's Terms of Reference as follows:

ACTUAL WORDING OF GUIDELINES	PROPOSED WORDING OF GUIDELINES
<p>Annex II: Points to be considered for recognition of academic qualifications</p>	<p>Annex II: Guidelines for recognition of academic qualifications</p>
<p>1. The academic qualifications required for individual membership in a national federation or association and for an independent member shall be study at a university or institution of comparable academic standing, followed by the award of a degree, diploma, licence or certificate recognized by IFUW.</p>	<p>1. The academic qualifications required for full membership in IFUW national federations and associations, associate NFAs and associate members, as well as for independent members shall be study at a university or other institution of higher education followed by the award of a degree, diploma or equivalent qualification recognized by IFUW.</p>
<p>2. Any degree, diploma, licence or certificate to be recognized should normally be based on a minimum level of general education, normally preceding at least three years of successful study at university level.</p>	<p>2. Any degree, diploma or equivalent qualification to be recognized should be based on successful completion of a course providing at least a minimum level of general education at a recognized institution of higher education.</p>
<p>3. In assessing a degree or equivalent qualification the following information should be taken into account: (1) name and address of institution giving the degree or equivalent qualification (2) name of degree or equivalent qualification and the year it was awarded (3) duration of study (4) summary of requirements for degree or equivalent qualification. In case of doubt regarding any degree or equivalent qualification, a course record may be required or expert advice may be sought.</p>	<p>3. In assessing a degree or equivalent qualification the following information should be taken into account: (1) name and address of institution giving the degree or equivalent qualification (2) name of degree or equivalent qualification and the year it was awarded (3) duration of study (4) summary of requirements for degree or equivalent qualification. In case of doubt regarding any degree or equivalent qualification, a course record may be required or expert advice may be sought.</p>
<p>4. In assessing equivalent qualifications it should be established that: (1) The educational level required for entry into the course should be equivalent to university entrance. (2) The length of the course, full or part-time, should normally be the equivalent of at least three years' study. (3) The qualification should result from a course as academically rigorous as one leading to a degree and should enable the holder of the qualification to proceed to postgraduate study in a university on a full or part-time basis. In considering the academic rigour of a course it is suggested that the content of the course and the assessment arrangements be taken into account.</p>	<p>4. To qualify for recognition by IFUW, individual degrees, diplomas and other qualifications must meet three criteria: (1) The educational level required for entry into the programme should be equivalent to the level required for entry to university or other recognized institutions of higher learning. (2) The length of the programme, full or part-time, should normally be the equivalent of at least two or, preferably, three years' study. (3) The qualification should result from a programme as academically rigorous as one leading to a degree and should enable the holder of the qualification to proceed to postgraduate study. 5. It is up to each IFUW national affiliate to determine which of the degrees, diplomas or equivalent qualifications offered in its country meet these criteria. The Membership Committee can be consulted if a national affiliate is unsure about a particular qualification.</p>

**RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO THE 89TH IFUW COUNCIL
MANCHESTER; ENGLAND
16 AUGUST 2007**

1) Formula for Calculating IFUW Per Capita Dues

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee

The 89th Council resolves:

that the per capita dues payable to IFUW, beginning with those payable on 1 January 2009, shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$x = (2 \times \ln(\text{GNI per capita})) - \ln(\text{Membership})$$

- If x is less than 7, the per capita dues are 3 Swiss francs per member
- If x is between 7 and 8, the per capita dues are 5.5 Swiss francs per member
- If x is between 8 and 9, the per capita dues are 8 Swiss francs per member
- If x is between 9 and 10, the per capita dues are 10.5 Swiss francs per member
- If x is between 10 and 11, the per capita dues are 13 Swiss francs per member
- If x is between 11 and 12, the per capita dues are 15.5 Swiss francs per member
- If x is greater than 12, the per capita dues are 18 Swiss francs per member

Note: Ln = logarithm, GNI = Gross National Income, and Membership = Number of paid-up members in accordance with By-law 33.

Supporting Statement

If the proposed amendment to IFUW By-law 33 passes, Council must approve the formula for calculating the per capita dues. Please see the Detailed Explanation of the Formula.

2) CONFIRMATION OF AUDITORS

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee

The 89th Council resolves:

to appoint KPMG Fides Peat as auditors for IFUW for the period 2008-2010.

3) APPROVAL OF TRIENNIAL PLANNING 2008-2010

Proposed by the IFUW Board of Officers on the recommendation of the IFUW Finance Committee

The 89th Council resolves:

to approve the Triennial Planning 2008-2010 as submitted to the 89th Council.