



ILGA Members and Regional Executive Boards

Resolutions & Proposed Amendments to the ILGA Constitution and Standing Orders

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Amendments to the Constitution

Proposal MC1, Corporación Femm, Colombia, Steering Committees

Constitution/ Standing Order Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
C6.1.2	Each Regional Council shall elect a person identifying as a woman to sit on the Women's Committee.	Each Regional Council shall elect a person identifying as a woman who sits on the Regional Council to sit on the Women's Committee. In case a person who identifies as a woman and is external to the organization is elected, she will then integrate the regional structure.	Individuals identifying as women who currently sit on the Women's Committee as representatives of their regions are not actually integrated neither into the regional structure nor the World Board. This hinders their commitment and responsiveness to the Women's Committee.
C6.2.2	Each Regional Council shall elect a person identifying as trans to sit on the Trans Committee.	Each Regional Council shall elect a person identifying as trans who is a member of the Regional Council to sit on the Trans Committee. In case a person who identifies as trans and is external to the organization is elected, they will then integrate the regional structure.	Individuals identifying as trans who currently sit on the Trans Committee as representatives of their regions are not actually integrated neither into the regional structure nor the World Board. This hinders their commitment and responsiveness to the Trans Committee.
C6.3.2	Each Regional Council shall elect an intersex person to sit on the Intersex Committee.	Each Regional Council shall elect an intersex person who is a member of the Regional Council to sit on the Intersex Committee. In case an intersex person external to the organization is elected, they will then integrate the regional structure.	Intersex persons who currently sit on the Intersex Committee as representatives of their regions are not actually integrated neither into the regional structure nor the World Board. This hinders their commitment and responsiveness to the Intersex Committee.
C6.4.2	Each Regional Council	Each Regional Council shall elect a person	Individuals identifying as bisexual who currently sit



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	shall elect a person identifying as bisexual to sit on the Bisexual Committee.	identifying as bisexual who is a member of the Regional Council to sit on the Bisexual Committee. In case a person who identifies as bisexual and is external to the organization is elected, they will then integrate the regional structure.	on the Bisexual Committee as representatives of their regions are not actually integrated neither into the regional structure nor the World Board. This hinders their commitment and responsiveness to the Bisexual Committee.
C6.5.2	Each Regional Council shall elect an LGBTIQ person below the age of thirty (30) to sit on the Youth Committee.	Each Regional Council shall elect an LGBTIQ person below the age of thirty (30) who is a member of the Regional Council to sit on the Youth Committee. In case a person who identifies as LGBTIQ and is external to the organization is elected, they will then integrate the regional structure.	Individuals identifying as young who currently sit on the Youth Committee as representatives of their regions are not actually integrated neither into the regional structure nor the World Board. This hinders their commitment and responsiveness to the Youth Committee.

Proposal MC2, ILGA Oceania Board, Elder Steering Committee addition

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
ILGA World Constitution C6.6 (New Clause)	NONE	<p>C6.6 ELDER COMMITTEE</p> <p>C6.6.1 The World Conference shall elect anLGBTI+ person above the age of sixty-five(65) and coming from a member organisation to chair the Elder Committee and also be a member of the World Board.</p> <p>C6.6.2 Each regional board shall appoint anLGBTI+ person who is above the age of 65to sit on the Elder Committee.</p> <p>C6.6.3 It is the responsibility of the Chair ofthe Elder Committee to coordinate the workof the Committee, which is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Collect and co-ordinate information/visibility worldwide on Elder issues, in close co-operation with the Executive Board; b) Initiate articles on elder issues forILGA World publications; c) Attend relevant conferences within and outside ILGA World and make policy inputs to international organisations and agencies; 	<p>PREAMBLE – A regional ‘Elder’ committeeand regional ‘Elder’ chair position were created in the ILGA Oceania region during the Annual General Meeting (AGM)[Saturday, 01 September 2018 (Apia, Samoa)] of the 3rd Oceania regional conference in 2018[Wednesday, 29 August 2018 - Saturday, 01 September 2018 (Apia, Samoa)], and this position has worked well for that region.This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States]. This proposal will fully implement this Elder portfolio throughout ILGA World.</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to add an ILGA World ‘Elder’ steering committee, and thereby an ILGA World ‘Elder’ steering committee chair to sit on the ILGA World board.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – An ILGA World ‘Elder’ steering committee chair would address issues relating to ageing in the LGBTI+ community:-</p>



		<p>d) Co-operate with other international elder organisations;</p> <p>e) Co-ordinate and arrange Elder caucuses and workshops in co-operation with the group planning for a World Conference;</p> <p>f) Carry out tasks allocated to it by the World Conference.</p>	
<p>ILGA World Constitution C7.6 (Existing Clause)</p>	<p>C 7.6 The agenda of the World Conference shall include</p> <p>a) Approval of the report from the Executive Board;</p> <p>b) Approval of the report from the Women’s Committee;</p> <p>c) Approval of the report from the Trans Committee;</p> <p>d) Approval of the report from the Bisexual Committee;</p> <p>e) Approval of the report from the Intersex Committee;</p>	<p>C7.6 The agenda of the World Conferences shall include:</p> <p>a) Approval of the report from the Executive Board;</p> <p>b) Approval of the report from the Women’s Committee;</p> <p>c) Approval of the report from the Trans Committee;</p> <p>d) Approval of the report from the Bisexual Committee;</p> <p>e) Approval of the report from the Intersex Committee;</p> <p>f) Approval of the report from the Youth Committee;</p> <p>h) Approval of the report from the Elder Committee;</p> <p>i) g) Approval of the audited accounts</p> <p>i) h) Approval of the financial report for the current year;</p> <p>k) i) Approval of the budget;</p> <p>l) j) Appointment of an auditor;</p> <p>m) k) Proposals and amendments from full members, the Executive Board, the</p>	<p>1) MARGINALISATION – Generally, older LGBTI+ people are marginalised in society through ‘heteronormativity’ (“the assumption that heterosexuality is the norm”), ‘heterosexism’ (“the privilege of heterosexuality”), biphobia, homophobia and transphobia (“prejudice and discrimination towards LGBTI+ people”). This ‘age discrimination’ is not often appreciated by the young, who are often unconsciously active in this marginalisation. ILGA World needs a welcoming environment for older LGBTI+ people, to counter their general de-prioritisation in society.</p> <p>2) ALIENATION – Society tends to marginalise older LGBTI+ people, a group of people that often require a higher level of support in various aspects of their lives. Older LGBTI+ people need to feel welcome in the aged-care and long-term care systems. Profound concerns are felt on physical decline, loss of independence, loneliness, loss of physical attractiveness and the loss of support systems.</p> <p>3) ‘INTERSECTIONALITY’ HURDLES – The issues of ageing have increased more significantly in some communities, than in others. Concerns of older LGBTI+ people are highest amongst already marginalised</p>



	<p><i>f) Approval of the report from the Youth Committee;</i> <i>g) Approval of the audited accounts; Approval of the financial report for the current year;</i></p>	<p><i>Steering Committees and Regional Executive Boards;</i> <i>n) l) Any change in the membership fee;</i> <i>o) m) Election of the Secretaries General and alternates;</i> <i>n) Election of the Chairs of the Steering Committees and their alternates.</i></p>	<p>people, e.g. indigenous groups, women, trans people and single people, etc.</p> <p>4) INFERIOR 'HEALTH-CARE' - A fear of judgement and inferior care from healthcare providers results in many LGBTI+ older people not disclosing sexual orientations or gender identities to their providers. There is a desperate need for systemised information on patient intake processes, paired with proper training, policies, and protocols, to ensure that LGBTI+ patients are properly identified and treated.</p> <p>5) INADEQUATE FINANCIAL PROTECTIONS – In times of economic hardship, LGBTI+ older people face additional challenges, when they encounter discrimination in housing and long-term care settings. Financial professionals, non-profit organizations and government agencies need to be better positioned to improve their offerings to LGBTI+ older people, so that they can adequately prepare for their retirement and feel more secure about their financial futures. Financial insecurity in retirement years include fears of cuts in essential government programmes and concerns that accumulated savings will run out and delay retirement.</p>



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			<p>6) INADEQUATE WORKPLACE PROTECTIONS - Because many LGBTI+ older people anticipate working well beyond retirement age, they need proper legal protections in the workplace and access to employment programs dealing with age and LGBTI+-related biases in employment.</p> <p>7) INADEQUATE SUPPORT SERVICES - Many LGBTI+ older people report living alone, being single and seeing their support networks become smaller over time. Programs for older-LGBTI+ can fill this gap, but these types of supports need more funding and widespread expansion. Mainstream providers of ‘aged-care’ need LGBTI+ cultural competence training, and ‘aged-care’ programs rooted in definitions of “family” and “next of kin” should be expanded to include friends, caregivers and others who are pivotal to the well-being of LGBTI+ people.</p> <p>8) INADEQUATE HOUSING – LGBTI+ older people might lack the information they need to make wise choices earlier in their senior-years. Stronger legal protections are needed in all levels of government. Additionally, LGBTI+ older people could benefit from LGBTI+ senior housing, along with an array of complementary housing supports and policy improvements. 7</p>
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			<p>9) INADEQUATE INFORMATION - Increased research is needed to help the public and private sectors grasp how LGBTI+ older people can access better information on all aspects of their lives. The current information emanating from the public and private sector should be increased and made more readily available, as well as being vetted for accuracy, accessibility and LGBTI+-inclusivity.</p>
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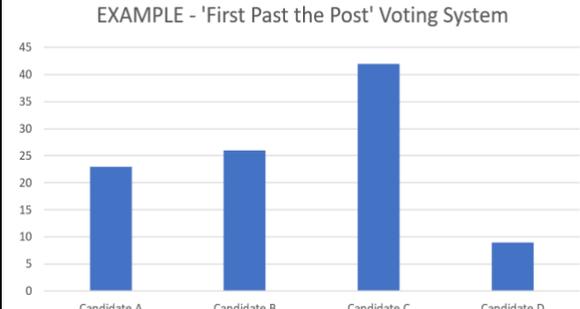
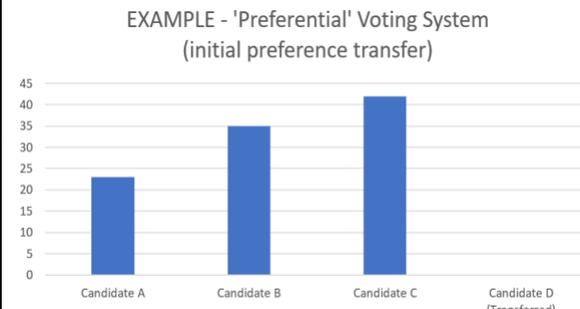
Proposal MC3, ILGA Oceania Board, Preferential Voting System

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p>ILGA World Standing Orders S07.3 (Existing Clause)</p>	<p>S07.3 <i>If there is more than one candidate, the appointment shall be voted upon using the following procedure:</i></p> <p>S07.3.1 <i>If there are two candidates, the election will be decided by a simple majority of those voting for one or the other.</i></p> <p>S07.3.2 <i>If there are more than two candidates, there will be two rounds of voting unless one candidate gets more than 50% in the first round. If no candidate gets more than 50% in the first round, the two candidates with the highest number of votes will stand in a second round in which the election will be</i></p>	<p>S07.3 <i>If there is more than one candidate, the appointment shall be voted upon using the following procedure:</i></p> <p>S07.3.1 <i>If there are two candidates, the election will be decided by a simple majority of those voting for one or the other.</i></p> <p>S07.3.2 <i>If there are more than two candidates, there will be two rounds of voting unless one candidate gets more than 50% in the first round. If no candidate gets more than 50% in the first round, the two candidates with the highest number of votes will stand in a second round in which the election will be decided by a simple majority of those voting for one or the other.</i></p> <p>S07.3 Voting Procedures <i>The following procedures shall be used for all appointments:-</i></p> <p>S07.3.1 <i>If there is only a single candidate, i.e. only two</i></p>	<p>PREAMBLE – For the first time, the elections at the last ILGA World conference [Tuesday, 19 March 2019 (Wellington, New Zealand)] were between elections with more than two candidates, which led to problems with the imposition of the existing ILGA World dual-voting round “First Part the Post” system. This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States] to remedy this problem.</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to remedy the well-recognised problems associated with the ILGA World “First Past the Post” election process when two or more candidate options exist, by considering each voter’s preferences for all the candidate options in a ballot, using the “Preferential” voting system, with a single transferable vote.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – The current ILGA World standing order prescribed “First Past the Post” system has the advantage of being simple in limited circumstance, i.e. where there are only two ballot options. However, the “Preferential System</p>



	<p><i>decided by a simple majority of those voting for one or the other.</i></p>	<p><i>candidate options including the “non-confidence” option, the election will be decided by a “First Past the Post” voting system, where 1 candidate option, out of the 2 candidate options available, is chosen based on which candidate option receives the highest number of votes;</i></p> <p>S07.3.2 <i>If there is more than one candidate, i.e. two candidate options including the “non-confidence” option, a “Preferential” system of voting with a single transferrable vote will be used.</i></p>	<p>(with a single transferable vote) [See Explanatory Videos: VIDEO: SCOTLAND, VIDEO: IRELAND, VIDEO: ENGLAND] has the three advantages in the following circumstances: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) more than two candidate options in a ballot; or 2) more than one position being voted upon in the same ballot. <p>1) ONE VOTE - The preferential voting system is a less laborious ‘one-election’ system of voting, whereas the current “First Past the Post” system requires two rounds of voting, which wastes valuable conference time.</p> <p>2) NO TACTICAL VOTING – “First Past the Post” system runs the danger of tactical voting, where candidates are put up to sabotage another candidate’s chances.</p> <p>3) VOTER INTENTION – The preferential voting system has the advantage of being the most democratic and fair approach, as is evident in the following example. The two systems of voting would give two different results, despite the candidates being the same and the voters expressing the same voting intention, however, only the preferential voting system reflects the actual overall voters’ intention.</p> <p>EXAMPLE – This shows the splitting of votes between two popular candidates, appealing to</p>
<p>ILGA World Standing Orders S07.4 (New Clause)</p>	<p>NONE</p>	<p>S07.4 Preferential System (Single Transferable Vote)</p> <p>S07.4.1 <i>Voters fill out their ballot form by consecutively numbering every candidate option, starting with a “1” for their preferred candidate, and a “2” against their next preferred candidate etc, so that all the options are numbered in the voter’s order of preference;</i></p> <p>S07.4.2 <i>The quota is obtained from the nearest whole number derived from the following formula: -</i></p>	



		<p>Quota = 1+ (Number of Formal Votes / (1 + Available Positions))</p> <p>S07.4.3 A candidate who achieves quota during this process is elected;</p> <p>S07.4.4 If two or more candidates are to be elected in the same ballot, the over quota candidate's votes are scaled down to the size of their surplus over the quota, then redistributed to the other candidates based on next preference;</p> <p>S07.4.5 If no candidate has reached the quota, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and their votes are distributed according to their next preference; S07.4.6 Step S07.4.3 and S07.4.4 are repeated until the required number of successful candidates is obtained.</p>	<p>similar voters, causing the election a less popular candidate.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>60% of voters want candidate A, B, or D voted in, as they have the same supporters, but none of these supporters want candidate C to be elected. 40% of voters want candidate C elected.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>'First Past the Post' Voting System [The winner is C, despite more candidates favouring either A, B, or D]</p> <p>EXAMPLE - 'First Past the Post' Voting System</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>EXAMPLE - 'First Past the Post' Voting System</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Candidate</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Candidate A</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate B</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate C</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate D</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>'Preferential' Voting System (after the reallocation of preferences). [The winner is B, the most popular candidate in an election solely against C]</p> <p>EXAMPLE - 'Preferential' Voting System (initial preference transfer)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>EXAMPLE - 'Preferential' Voting System (initial preference transfer)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Candidate</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Candidate A</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate B</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate C</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidate D (Transferred)</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Candidate	Count	Candidate A	23	Candidate B	26	Candidate C	42	Candidate D	9	Candidate	Count	Candidate A	23	Candidate B	35	Candidate C	42	Candidate D (Transferred)	9
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<p><u>ILGA</u> <u>World</u> <u>Standing</u> <u>Orders</u> <u>S07.5</u></p>	<p>NONE</p>	<p>S07.5 Election Process Integrity S07.5.1 All elections are to be run on the principle that each vote has equal value.</p>																					



(New Clause)

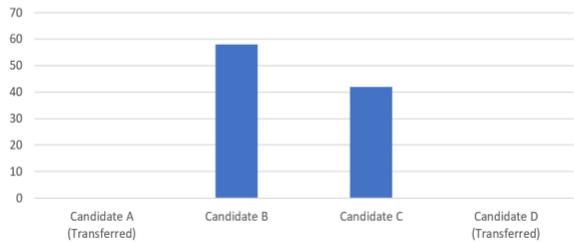
S07.5.2 All elections are to include impartial scrutineers nominated by each candidate (a maximum of one per candidate) to monitor every stage of the vote count.

S07.5.3 Each election must have its own printed ballot paper, with instructions on the ballot paper as to what constitutes a valid vote.

S07.5.4 The returning officer should favour the interpretation of a ballot in order for the vote to be a valid formal vote, interpreting it to best reflect the voter's apparent intention, regardless of any written requirement or policy on a vote's validity.

S07.5.5 Each ballot paper should have a "No Confidence" option, along with an option for each of the candidates running in the election. If the number of "No Confidence" votes exceeds the total valid votes for the highest polling candidate for that position, then none of the candidates shall be elected to that position, and another election shall be held for that position.

EXAMPLE - 'Preferential' Voting System (second preference transfer)





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		<p><i>S07.5.6 For any vote, including constitutional changes, the results of the votes are to be recorded in the minutes, along with all relevant information, e.g. the total number of eligible voters taking part, and the number of informal votes and/or abstentions.</i></p>	
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Proposal MC4, ILGA Oceania Board, Non-OECD Secretary-General

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p>ILGA World Constitution C8.2 (Existing Clause)</p>	<p>C8.2 The Executive Board shall include two representatives, at least one of whom identifies as a woman, from each region, the two Secretaries-General, and the Chairs of the Steering Committees. All full and reserve members of the board have to be from full member organisations.</p>	<p>C8.2 The Executive Board shall include:- a) two representatives, at least one of whom identifies as a woman, from each region – At least one from each region whom identifies as a woman;-; b) the two Secretaries-General, – At least one of whom identifies as a woman and at least one whom comes from a non-OECD country (known as the “Global South”). The election for the first Secretary General position is conducted amongst those candidates that identify as women, and if the successful candidate does not come from a non-OECD country, then the election for the remaining position must be amongst only</p>	<p>PREAMBLE – A proposal like this has been raised at numerous previous ILGA World conferences over the past decade. This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States]. This proposal will resolve this long-standing problem.</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to create a mechanism to ensure that non-OECD countries (countries from what is colloquially sometimes called the “Global South”) are represented amongst at least one of the ILGA World Secretary Generals,</p>



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		<p>those candidates from non-OECD countries; and c) the Chairs of the Steering Committees.</p> <p>All full and reserve members of the board have to be from full member organisations.</p>	<p>by mandating that at least one ILGA World Co-Secretary General comes from a non-OECD country.</p>
<p><u>ILGA World Constitution</u> C8.5 (Existing Clause)</p>	<p>C8.5 The World Conference shall elect two Secretaries General, at least one of whom identifies as a woman, to join the Executive Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Secretaries General represent the organisation b) The Secretaries General can delegate the representational functions to other board members c) The Secretaries General act as joint line manager to the Executive Director. They can decide to designate one of them as the lead person on this matter. 	<p>C8.5 The World Conference shall elect two Secretaries General, at least one of whom identifies as a woman, to join the Executive Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Secretaries General represent the organisation b) The Secretaries General can delegate the representational functions to other board members c) The Secretaries General act as joint line manager to the Executive Director. They can decide to designate one of them as the lead person on this matter. 	<p>BACKGROUND – ILGA World has had a history of the ILGA World Secretaries General coming from OECD countries. The voting members from OECD countries have dominated the voting, meaning that the outcome is often inevitable regardless of the quality of the candidates. This affirmative action measure compensates for this recognised economic disparity.</p>

Proposal MC5, ILGA Oceania Board, Disability Steering Committee Addition

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p><u>ILGA World Constitution</u> C6.5 (New Clause)</p>	<p>NONE</p>	<p>C6.5 DISABILITY COMMITTEE C6.5.1 The World Conference shall elect a person that has a disability and comes from a member organisation to chair the Disability Committee and also be a member of the World Board. C6.5.2 Each regional board shall appoint a person who has a disability to sit on the Disability Committee. C6.5.3 It is the responsibility of the Chair of the Disability Committee to coordinate the work of the Committee which is to:- a) Collect and co-ordinate information/visibility worldwide on disability issues, in close co-operation with the Executive Board; b) Initiate articles on disability issues for ILGA World publications; c) Attend relevant conferences within and outside ILGA World and make policy inputs to international organisations and agencies;</p>	<p>PREAMBLE – The idea for an ILGA Oceania “Disability” sub-committee chair was discussed at a prior ILGA Oceania caucus [Tuesday, 19 March 2019 (Wellington, New Zealand)] during the prior ILGA World conference [Tuesday, 19 March 2019 (Wellington, New Zealand)]. A similar regional position was created in the last ILGA Oceania regional conference in 2020 for the ILGA Oceania region [Saturday, 24 October 2020 (Virtual)] and this position has worked well for that region. This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States]. This proposal will fully implement this Disability portfolio throughout ILGA World.</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to create a ILGA World disability steering committee, and thereby a disability</p>

		<p>d) Co-operate with other international disability organisations;</p> <p>e) Co-ordinate and arrange disability caucuses and workshops in co-operation with the group planning for a World Conference;</p> <p>f) Carry out tasks allocated to it by the World Conference.</p>	<p>steering committee chair on the ILGA World board.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – The report on the last 2019 ILGA World Conference [Monday, 18 March 2019 – Friday, 22 March 2019 (Wellington, New Zealand)] stated that 8.3% of attendees had a disability [Download]. This was the first time such a statistic was recorded for an ILGA World conference.</p> <p>Whilst the ILGA Oceania “Disability” sub-committee Chair is unique to ILGA, as there is no corresponding steering committee chair position on the ILGA World board, or on any regional board besides ILGA Oceania, the position is vitally important. People with a disability have substantive separate and unique experiences and perspectives that necessitate someone on the ILGA World board to represent this section of the global LGBTI+ community.</p>
<p>ILGA World Constitution C7.6 (Existing Clause)</p>	<p>C7.6 The agenda of the World Conference shall include:</p> <p>a) Approval of the report from the Executive Board;</p> <p>b) Approval of the report from the Women’s Committee;</p> <p>c) Approval of the report from the Trans Committee;</p> <p>d) Approval of the report from the Bisexual Committee;</p> <p>e) Approval of the report from the Intersex Committee;</p> <p>f) Approval of the report from the Youth Committee;</p>	<p>C7.6 The agenda of the World Conference shall include:</p> <p>a) Approval of the report from the Executive Board;</p> <p>b) Approval of the report from the Women’s Committee;</p> <p>c) Approval of the report from the Trans Committee;</p> <p>d) Approval of the report from the Bisexual Committee;</p> <p>e) Approval of the report from the Intersex Committee;</p> <p>f) Approval of the report from the Youth Committee;</p> <p>g) Approval of the report from the Disability Committee;</p> <p>h) g) Approval of the audited accounts;</p> <p>i) h) Approval of the financial report for the current year;</p> <p>j) i) Approval of the budget;</p> <p>k) j) Appointment of an auditor;</p>	



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	<p>g) Approval of the audited accounts h) Approval of the financial report for the current year; i) Approval of the budget; j) Appointment of an auditor; k) Proposals and amendments from full member s, the Executive Board, the Steering Committees and Regional Executive Boards; l) Any change in the membership fee; m) Election of the Secretaries General and alternates; n) Election of the Chairs of the Steering Committees and their alternates.</p>	<p>l) k) Proposals and amendments from full member s, the Executive Board, the Steering Committees and Regional Executive Boards; m) l) Any change in the membership fee; n) m) Election of the Secretaries General and alternates; o) n) Election of the Chairs of the Steering Committees and their alternates.</p>	
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Amendments to the Standing Orders

Proposal MS1, ILGA Oceania Board, supply of regional ILGA member lists

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p><u>ILGA World Standing Orders</u> S09.4 (New Clause)</p>	<p>NONE</p>	<p>S09.4 At the end of each year, or at the request of a ILGA region, ILGA World is to supply each ILGA region with a complete list of ILGA members in their region (excluding those ILGA members whose details are confidential). The list should indicate which ILGA members are financial at that point in time, and in any year previous to that year, if that information is requested by the ILGA region and is available at ILGA World. This list will be accessible by any member of that ILGA region's board.</p>	<p>PREAMBLE – This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States], in response to a ILGA World policy change since the last ILGA World conference [Monday – Wednesday, 18-22 March 2019 (Wellington, New Zealand)].</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to enable each ILGA region to obtain a complete list of ILGA members located their region, a list which will indicate the financial members for that current year, or previous years.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – Prior to the 2019 New Zealand ILGA World Conference each ILGA region was able to request and by regularly sent an updated list of ILGA members, including which ones were financial. This enabled each ILGA region to keep in contact with their ILGA members in that region and supply regular reports about that region's activities. These lists also allowed the integrity of the elections for that regions' representatives to be double-checked.</p>

Proposal MS2, ILGA Oceania Board, One-year membership fee requirement

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p>ILGA World Standing Orders SO6.8 (New Clause)</p>		<p>SO6.8 ONE-YEAR MEMBERSHIP FEE RULE - As indicated in the ILGA World constitution, only members that have paid their annual membership fee for that year, and any other fees for that year, such as that year's conference registration fee etc., will be able to exercise the rights of a member as set out in the ILGA World constitution, including voting rights. A member's past annual membership fees can be paid at that year's ILGA World conference. However, a member not paying ILGA World membership fees due for past years (other than the single annual membership fee for the current year of the conference), must not be restricted in their ability to exercise their rights under the ILGA World constitution at that conference, including voting rights.</p>	<p>PREAMBLE – This current proposal has been brainstormed in the ILGA Oceania region, i.e. at its ILGA Oceania board meetings and its regional conferences, as far back as its 2019 3rd regional Annual General Meeting [29 September 2020 (Nouméa, New Caledonia)]. This proposal was approved at an ILGA Oceania board meeting [Wednesday, 19 January 2022] for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States].</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal is designed to restrict the requirement for exercising a vote at an ILGA World conference, to a maximum of the ILGA membership fee for that current year.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – In past years, the prior membership fees an ILGA member organisation was required to pay in order to exercise rights under the ILGA World constitution have been interpreted in a variety of different ways. The different requirements previously used have been:-</p> <p>1) only one year's membership fee (1978-1995);</p>



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- 2) the preceding two years membership fees, i.e. the year of the conference and the prior year (1995-2014); and
- 3) all outstanding fees (since 2014).

This current policy, of demanding all outstanding membership fees be paid, impacts significantly on the ILGA conference's member organisations who intend to participate, and even which member organisations can have a say in how ILGA World is run, thereby making ILGA World conferences less representative. It has historically impacted on non-OECD country member organisations more, as they cannot pay that accumulated fee. However, it has even affected ILGA member organisations from OECD countries, who can now be potentially given bills of many hundreds, if not thousands, of euros.

Most incorporated organisation around the world only have the requirement that a member must pay for the year that they attend their organisation's AGM in order to vote. This proposal advocates for ILGA World to formally adopt this internationally accepted practice.

Proposal MS3, ILGA Oceania Board, Equitable membership fee scheme

Provision No.	Current text	Proposed amendment	Explanation/Note
<p><u>ILGA World Standing Orders</u> S01.7 (New Clause)</p>	<p>NONE</p>	<p>MEMBERSHIP FEES SO1.7A The scheme for the charging of membership fees is as follows: - a) OECD Countries - ILGA member organisations based in OECD countries will be charged at a higher ILGA World membership (€ 150); b) Non-OECD Countries - ILGA member organisations based in non-OECD countries will be charged at 1/5 th of the rate of OECD countries (SO1.7); c) Island Territories - ILGA member organisations based in non-autonomous and/or non-sovereign island territories of OECD countries will be charged at the non-OECD rate (SO1.8); d) Indigenous Minorities - ILGA member organisation solely representing a minority indigenous population of an OECD country will be charged at the non-OECD rate (SO1.8). SO1.7B An application form for the remission or reduction of an ILGA membership fee for a given year must be provided, when any request for a ILGA membership fee payment is made.</p>	<p>PREAMBLE – Problems have arisen with the implementation of ILGA World policy on membership fees, when applied to LGBTI+ organisations located on islands. This is normally resolved by a redundant lengthy process of informal negotiations between ILGA World and the member involved, with the result always being the same outcome mandated by this proposal. The ILGA Oceania region has resolved [Sunday, 06 February 2022] to put this proposal up for consideration at this ILGA World Conference [Monday-Friday, 02-06 May 2022 - Los Angeles, United States], to finally put this categorisation beyond any doubt.</p> <p>PURPOSE – This proposal intends to set the equitable scheme for the setting of ILGA World membership fees.</p> <p>BACKGROUND – LGBTI+ Organisations from OECD countries currently pay a higher ILGA World membership fee (€150), than those of non-OECD countries (€30). Under this existing categorisation, LGBTI+ organisations from non-autonomous / non-sovereign territory islands of OECD countries currently pay the OECD rate (€150).</p>



Such applications must be processed by ILGA World promptly.

Most LGBTI+ organizations based on non-autonomous / non-sovereign islands face the same geographic and socio-political hurdles that non-OECD countries face. Therefore, the non-OECD ILGA World membership fee is appropriate. In addition, the current system where ILGA member organisations from non-autonomous / non-sovereign territories of OECD countries must relentlessly apply for membership fee exemptions or reductions is time-consuming and time-wasting.

EXAMPLE 1 – Japan (unchanged)

Japan is an island but also an OECD country, therefore ILGA members based in the island country would pay € 150.

EXAMPLE 2 – Samoa (unchanged)

Samoa is an island that is a non-OECD country, therefore ILGA members based in that island country would pay € 30.

EXAMPLE 3 – New Caledonia (new)

New Caledonia is a non-autonomous / non-sovereign island territory of an OECD country (France), and therefore ILGA members based in that island country would pay € 30.

EXAMPLE 4 – Indigenous Australians (new)

A LGBTI+ group, which is designed to solely advocate for Australia’s First Peoples, based in an OECD country (Australia), would pay € 30.