

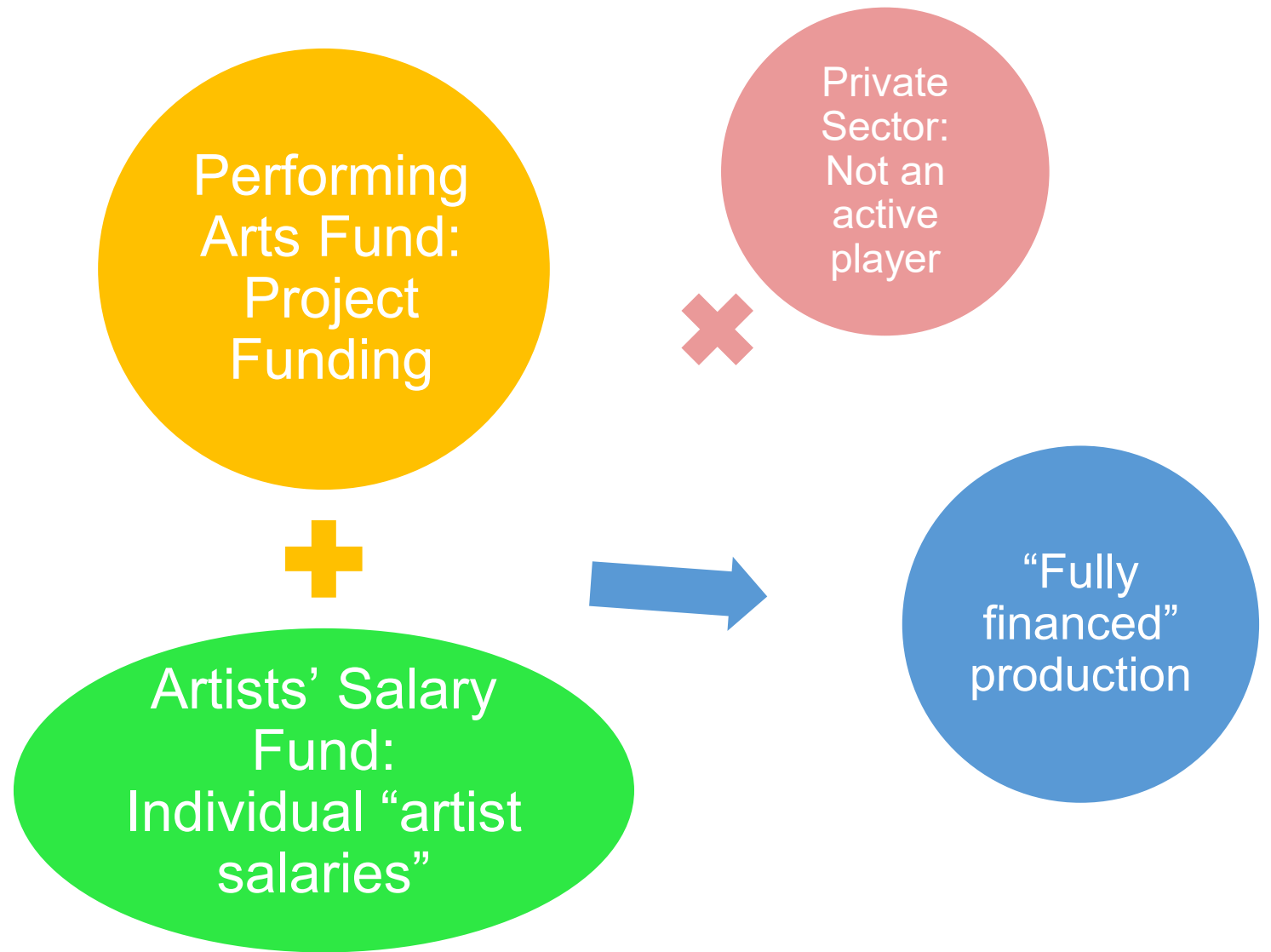


Artist Fees in Iceland

A unique system's
pros & cons



Official funding structures in Iceland





Performing Arts Fund

- Government funded competitive project funding for professionals, deadline once a year
- Project based funding, to be fulfilled within 1 year
- Occasional temporary framework agreements for several projects, up to 2 years. Only with 50% co-funding from municipalities. Not active in the capital
- Success rate of funding low compared to requested funds



Artists' Salary Fund

- 6 different funds, for different arts
- In PA's directly linked with Performance Art Fund
- Also project based, also allocated once annually
- Paid directly to the artists
- Professional allocation boards for each of the arts

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Artists' Salary Fund Cons

- Rigid legislation
- Fixed number of months annually for each of the arts (190 months in Performing Arts)
- Legislation effectively broken annually in PA's
- Monthly sum based on part time employment, up to 67%
- Contractor fee, not salary
- Performing Arts Companies receive 9% of all Artists' salaries
- Total amount equals 7 full time positions

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AITI minimum fee guidelines

- AITI publishes guidelines annually based on CBA's
- These are meant to be acceptable minimum wage by field/job title
- These don't hold an official status



Reshaping of funding structures

- Project funding increased in accordance to actual need
- Commitment from funding bodies to follow CBA's
- Research and development
- Administrative funding
- Newcomer funding as well as special funding for artists above middle age
- Funding for festivals, venues et al.
- Mobility funding increased



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