

# GANES Membership Policy and Structure for 2010

## 1. Membership Criteria

### **A. Current Constitutional Details**

The GANES constitution currently states that GANES membership 'comprises of national associations of nursing deans and national associations of schools of Nursing'

Membership is currently available under the conditions put forward by statement 4.0 'Membership'.

#### 1.0 Mission

GANES provides the informed strategic international voice on the contribution of professional nursing education and scholarship to improving global health and health care.

#### 2.0 Focus

GANES constitutes a key international body providing strategic level expertise in the education and professional development worldwide. Its membership comprises of national associations of nursing Deans and national associations of Schools of Nursing and is able to offer information, support and advice to health care policy makers and nurse educators across the world.

#### 3.0 Mandate

GANES' mandate is to work in partnership with key global and national organizations, to increase the contribution of nursing and health professional education in the scaling up and strengthening of the health care workforce.

#### 4.0 Membership

4.1 Appropriate national organizations, one per discipline per country are eligible for membership.

4.2 Each member organisation shall have three nominated representatives;

4.3 Each member organisation shall have one vote.

4.4 Associate membership: In special instances where a nation does not have an appropriate organization, an individual with a strategic educational mandate may join as an associate member.

The GANES constitution, particularly statements 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0, will have to be altered to reflect any changes made.
--

### **B. Membership Model**

1. Widening access: There are currently a number of important and valuable organizations that GANES could approach to join its membership. Many would choose to join GANES, and would meet the current membership eligibility and conditions.

Access could be further widened by re-evaluating the graduating fees of GANES membership. One suggestion is made in paragraph 2b of Section Two to model this.

2. Extending eligibility: When looking to actively widen membership to countries without the economic, social or political infrastructure suitable for full membership, GANES should propose an alternative form of membership for countries still developing or looking to develop these appropriate infrastructures, due to their economic, social and political climate. In diversifying GANES membership we need to continue to hold with our democratic values and practices and make sure there is appropriate representation of all membership. However, GANES should encourage organisational membership where appropriate. Keeping membership at a national organizational level will reduce GANES administration expenses and encourage individual institutions or significant persons to form associations. Methods of extending membership can include offering:

#### **Observer membership**

Membership could also be available to ‘observers’, who do not qualify for full membership.

**Honorary membership**

Members elected by the Council in recognition of the contribution/ future contribution of an individual institutions or significant person to an organisation. It is necessary to consider is whether the number of these members is limited i.e. ten, and what democratic impact these members will have – for example their ability to vote. It will be important to consider how these will be elected.

**2. Annual Membership Fees**

**a) Current Constitutional Details**

The constitution currently states that ‘The annual membership fee per organisation shall be determined by the Executive Committee and would be determined by a sliding scale based on the international income scale’

**b) Suggested Membership Fees**

The constitution currently states that ‘the annual membership fee per organization shall be determined by the Executive Committee and would be determined by a sliding scale based on the international income scale.’

One proposed model is to band fees by the World Bank Atlas ratings (see appendix 1) for example:

Membership	World Bank Atlas rating (see appendix)	Membership fee		
		Umbrella Organisation	Individual institution	Individual person
Organisation Full Membership	High-income OECD members (5) High-income economies (4)	\$1000.00	\$500.00	\$170.00
Organisation Full Membership with graduated discount	Upper-middle income economies (3) Lower-middle income economies (2)	\$600.00	\$170.00	\$115.00
	Low-income economies (1)	\$300.00	\$80.00	\$60.00

In exceptional circumstances, organizations and individuals can apply for a fee waiver, or for their fee to be re-assessed by the GANES executive.

**c) Subscription Policy**

- i. In order to support activities of GANES, a subscription shall be payable in each year in respect of each member. Membership must be renewed each year.
- ii. Membership should be for a calendar year, from 1 January to 31 December.
- iii. Membership should only be open to those institutions which have so subscribed to GANES. Fees will be reviewed from time to time by the GANES executive.
- iv. Applicants for membership must make a declaration that they meet the membership requirements, and provide some proof of identity.
- v. Payment Conditions and Cancellation Fees

**3. Membership benefits**

Membership is to a large extent dependent on GANES’s financial model and membership model, and decisions by GANES on what services members will get for their respective

membership and how much these will cost to maintain i.e. online directory, networking opportunities, information and advice.

GANES may wish to keep membership fees relatively low or static but seek to generate operating revenue from additional products and services.

## 4. Appendix:

### **1. Country categorisation**

The following methods of categorising of countries can be considered when looking to determine fee brackets:

#### **a) World Bank Atlas Method**

The World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income.

Economies are divided according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936 - \$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706 - \$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

These income categories are based on the Bank's operational lending categories (civil works preferences, IDA eligibility, etc.).

Income classifications are set each year on 1 July. These official analytical classifications are fixed during the World Bank's fiscal year (ending on 30 June), thus countries remain in the categories in which they are classified irrespective of any revisions to their per capita income data. GANES would have to re-assess fees at this time, or not publish the new membership fees until July.

These tables classify all World Bank member countries (185), and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 (209 total). A spreadsheet detailing this is attached and also available to access at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20420458~menuPK:64133156~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>

#### **1. Low-income economies (49)**

Afghanistan	Haiti	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Kenya	São Tomé and Príncipe
Benin	Korea, Dem Rep.	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Kyrgyz Republic	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lao PDR	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Liberia	Somalia
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Tajikistan
Chad	Malawi	Tanzania
Comoros	Mali	Togo
Congo, Dem. Rep	Mauritania	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	Uzbekistan
Eritrea	Myanmar	Vietnam
Ethiopia	Nepal	Yemen, Rep.
Gambia, The	Niger	Zambia
Ghana	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Guinea	Pakistan	
Guinea-Bissau	Papua New Guinea	

---

#### **2. Lower-middle-income economies (54)**

Albania	Georgia	Namibia
Algeria	Guatemala	Nicaragua

Angola	Guyana	Paraguay
Armenia	Honduras	Peru
Azerbaijan	India	Philippines
Bhutan	Indonesia	Samoa
Bolivia	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Sri Lanka
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iraq	Sudan
Cameroon	Jordan	Swaziland
Cape Verde	Kiribati	Syrian Arab Republic
China	Lesotho	Thailand
Colombia	Macedonia, FYR	Timor-Leste
Congo, Rep.	Maldives	Tonga
Djibouti	Marshall Islands	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Turkmenistan
Ecuador	Moldova	Ukraine
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Mongolia	Vanuatu
El Salvador	Morocco	West Bank and Gaza

---

### 3. Upper-middle-income economies (41)

American Samoa	Grenada	Poland
Argentina	Jamaica	Romania
Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation
Belize	Latvia	Serbia
Botswana	Lebanon	Seychelles
Brazil	Libya	South Africa
Bulgaria	Lithuania	St. Kitts and Nevis
Chile	Malaysia	St. Lucia
Costa Rica	Mauritius	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Croatia	Mayotte	Suriname
Cuba	Mexico	Turkey
Dominica	Montenegro	Uruguay
Fiji	Palau	Venezuela, RB
Gabon	Panama	

---

### 4. High-income economies (65)

Andorra	French Polynesia	New Caledonia
Antigua and Barbuda	Germany	New Zealand
Aruba	Greece	Northern Mariana Islands
Australia	Greenland	Norway
Austria	Guam	Oman
Bahamas, The	Hong Kong, China	Portugal
Bahrain	Hungary	Puerto Rico
Barbados	Iceland	Qatar
Belgium	Ireland	San Marino
Bermuda	Isle of Man	Saudi Arabia
Brunei Darussalam	Israel	Singapore
Canada	Italy	Slovak Republic
Cayman Islands	Japan	Slovenia
Channel Islands	Korea, Rep.	Spain
Cyprus	Kuwait	Sweden
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Trinidad and Tobago
Estonia	Macao, China	United Arab Emirates

Equatorial Guinea	Malta	United Kingdom
Faeroe Islands	Monaco	United States
Finland	Netherlands	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
France	Netherlands Antilles	

---

### 5. High-income OECD members ( 27)

Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Hungary	Norway
Belgium	Iceland	Portugal
Canada	Ireland	Slovak Republic
Czech Republic	Italy	Spain
Denmark	Japan	Sweden
Finland	Korea, Rep.	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Germany	Netherlands	United States

#### b) EU criteria

This is exclusive to developing countries, as it will essentially put them in the same membership band as high income countries such as the USA and Japan.

##### i. EU 15

All EU member states that joined before 2003 (France, Sweden, UK, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Ireland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal).

##### ii. EU 12

All EU member states that joined since 2003 (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Malta, Cyprus, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania).

##### iii. Non EU

#### c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) classification

Comment:

OECD brings together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy.

1. Economic Indicators aggregate member into the following five main country groups of countries:

##### Euro area (EMU)

The Euro area is the area comprising those [European Union] Member States in which the euro has been adopted as the single currency in accordance with the Treaty and in which a single monetary policy is conducted under the responsibility of the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB). In 2000 the euro area comprised Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain. Greece became a member of the Euro area on 1 January 2001. Slovenia became a member of the Euro area on 1 January 2007.

##### European Union (EU15)

The major seven countries comprise: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, United States.

##### OECD Europe

OECD-Europe comprises all European Union Member countries of the OECD, i.e. countries in EU15 plus the Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey.

#### OECD-Total

OECD-total comprises all Member countries of the OECD. These are: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

#### **d) Country Risk Classification**

The Country Risk Classification Method measures the country credit risk, i.e. the likelihood that a country will service its external debt.

Only two categories – not very graduated.