

CCAPP

**The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs
Le Conseil canadien de l'agrément des programmes de pharmacie**

110 Science Place, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7N 5C9
Phone (306) 966-6328 • Fax (306) 966-6377 • Website: www.ccapp-accredit.ca

ANNUAL REPORT

and

DIRECTORY OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS

2009 - 2010



110 Science Place, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7N 5C9
Phone (306) 966-6328 • Fax (306) 966-6377 • Website: www.ccapp-accredit.ca

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements.....	3
CCAPP Mission and Goals.....	4
CCAPP Membership and Board of Directors.....	5
CCAPP Officers 2009 – 2010.....	5
Directory of CCAPP Accredited Programs.....	6
Site Visits and Accreditation Decisions 2009 – 2010.....	8
- Dalhousie University	8
- Memorial University of Newfoundland.....	9
- Qatar University.....	10
Pharmacy Technician Programs.....	11
Report of the President – Dr. Barbara Downe Wamboldt.....	13
Report of the Executive Director – Dr. David S. Hill	15
Appendix 1 – The CCAPP Accreditation Program	20
- Introduction	
- Accreditation Standards	
- Significance of Accreditation	
- Accreditation as an Agent for Change	
The Accreditation Process.....	23
Accreditation Decision.....	24
- Pre-accreditation Policy	
- Full Accreditation	
- Conditional Accreditation	
- Probationary Accreditation	
Site Visit Cycle.....	27
Continuation of Accreditation Status.....	27
Reference to Accreditation Status.....	27
Implementation of New Standards.....	28
Appendix 2 – The CCAPP Audited Financial Statement 2009 – 2010.....	29

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CCAPP acknowledges the wonderful financial support provided by its participating member agencies through their annual membership fees: Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada (ADPC), Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (AFPC), Canadian Pharmacists Association (CPhA), Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists (CSHP), National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA), and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC).

Acknowledgement is also made of the financial support provided by the following universities through their annual accreditation fees: University of Alberta, University of British Columbia, Dalhousie University, Université Laval, University of Manitoba, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Université de Montréal, University of Saskatchewan, University of Toronto, University of Waterloo and Qatar University.

2009-2010 marked the second year that accreditation fees were collected from accredited pharmacy technician programs in Canada and it is anticipated that public college and private career college institutions will be the source of significant financial support to CCAPP in the future.

Finally, CCAPP acknowledges, with sincere appreciation, the very generous support of the Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP) and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC) which provided the Council with major grants in 2009 - 2010.

CCAPP MISSION AND GOALS

The mission of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs is to evaluate the quality of pharmacy professional degree programs in Canadian universities and to promote continued improvement of such programs.

The goals of the Council are:

- (a) To formulate, based on recognized regulatory and professional declarations, the educational, scientific, and professional principles and standards to which an accredited school, college, institution or faculty of pharmacy or pharmacy technician program is expected to meet and maintain, and to revise these principles and standards as necessary.
- (b) To appraise any school, college, institution, or faculty of pharmacy or pharmacy program in Canada that requests the accreditation from the Council.
- (c) To publish a list of accredited programs from schools, colleges, institutions and faculties of pharmacy and pharmacy technician programs and to revise such lists annually or as frequently as may be deemed desirable.
- (d) To satisfy itself that schools, colleges, institutions and faculties which have been accredited maintain the required standards and to withdraw accreditation of any school, college, institution or faculty failing to maintain standards formulated by the Council.
- (e) To assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmacy education in Canada and internationally.

CCAPP MEMBERSHIP AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 2009 - 2010

Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada

Dr. Pierre Moreau – Montréal, QC

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy

Prof. Susan Mansour – Halifax, NS

Prof. Carmen Vézina - Québec, QC

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Dr. Barbara Downe-Wamboldt (*non-pharmacy academic appointee*) – Halifax, NS

Dr. David Hill (*ex officio*) – Saskatoon, SK

Canadian Pharmacists Association

Ms. Erin Farrell-MacKenzie – Stratford, PEI

Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Ms. Patricia Macgregor – Toronto, ON

National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities

Mr. Ray Joubert – Regina, SK

Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada

Dr. Linda Suveges – Saskatoon, SK

CCAPP OFFICERS 2009 - 2010

President – Dr. Barbara Downe-Wamboldt

President-Elect – Prof. Susan Mansour

Past President – Ms.

Executive Director - Dr. David S. Hill

DIRECTORY OF CCAPP ACCREDITED PROGRAMS

The following universities offer pharmacy programs that have been accredited by The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs. Included in each listing is the current accreditation award and term. The listing reflects the status of each program as of June 30, 2010.

Canadian Programs

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. I. Samarasekera

Dean Dr. J. Kehrer

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2004 - 2011

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. S. Toope

Dean Dr. R. Sindelar

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2006 - 2012

Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2006 - 2012

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

College of Pharmacy

President Dr. T. Traves

Director Prof. R. Caldwell

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2010 - 2016

Université Laval, Québec, Québec

Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur Dr. D. Brière

Doyen Dr. J.-P. Gregoire

Baccalauréat en pharmacie - Full Accreditation Status 2006 - 2013

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. D.T. Barnard

Dean Dr. L. Vercaigne (interim)

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2007 - 2013

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador
School of Pharmacy

President Dr. G Kachanoski
Director Dr. L.R. Hensman

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2010 - 2016

Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec
Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur Dr. G. Breton
Doyen Dr. P. Moreau

Baccalauréat en pharmacie - Full Accreditation Status 2008 - 2014
Doctorat en pharmacie - Provisional Accreditation Status 2008 - 2012

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
College of Pharmacy and Nutrition

President Mr. R.P. MacKinnon
Dean Dr. D.S. Hill

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2005 - 2012

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
Leslie L. Dan Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. D. Naylor
Dean Dr. H. Mann

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2007 - 2013
Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2007 - 2013

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario
School of Pharmacy

President Dr. D. Johnston
Director Dr. N. Waite (interim)

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Provisional Accreditation Status 2009 - 2012

International Programs

Qatar University, Doha, Qatar
College of Pharmacy

President Dr. Sheikha Al-Misnad
Dean Dr. P.J. Jewesson

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Provisional Accreditation Status 2009 - 2012

SITE VISITS AND ACCREDITATION DECISIONS, 2009 - 2010

Canadian Programs

Dalhousie University

An on-site evaluation of the College of Pharmacy was conducted September 21-23, 2009. The members of the site team were:

Dr. Jake Thiessen
University of Waterloo

Dr. Helen Burt
University of British Columbia

Patricia MacGregor
CCAPP Board member

Dr. David Hill
Executive Director, CCAPP

Ms. Susan Wedlake
Observer for the Maritime Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities

The CCAPP Board viewed the College as having emerged from a difficult past to a positive position of considerable success. In many ways, this positive trajectory has generated a feeling of much College pride and confidence. The unique and innovative Problem Based Learning and Critical Assessment Skills curricular component which emphasize problem solving, critical thinking, communication, teamwork and critical evaluation of literature are excellent. It is evident that the Director, Rita Caldwell has provided excellent leadership and she is highly respected within senior administration of the University. The CCAPP Board questioned the number of full-time faculty and their continued ability to deliver the program. The numbers of faculty are low compared to other schools within Canada. The program is an expensive program to run however it the Director is addressing this issue with her senior administration.

The CCAPP board requests the College address the following areas in its next interim report: 1) progress with the implementation of the strategic plan and any update on a new university-wide or College strategic planning activities (Standard No.2); 2) any changes in the relationships between the University and Affiliated Health Care settings external to the university (Standard No. 5); 3) progress with faculty hires and workload balance. The College shows an historical track record of small numbers of core faculty with the attending challenges of adequately devoting time to scholarship (Standard No. 18); 4) progress with physical space requirements to meet the demand of changing instructional needs and research program growth (Standard No. 22)

On August 23, 2010, *the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy program of the College of Pharmacy of Dalhousie University was awarded the status of Full Accreditation by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for the six year term 2010-2016. The University will be required to submit an interim report by 31 March 2013 detailing the progress made in dealing with the deficiencies identified in the on-site evaluation report.*

Memorial University of Newfoundland

An on-site evaluation of the School of Pharmacy was conducted October 19-21, 2009. The members of the site team were:

Dr. Wayne Hindmarsh
University of Toronto

Dr. Christine Hughes
University of Alberta

Ray Joubert
CCAPP Board member

Dr. David Hill
Executive Director, CCAPP

Mr. Don Rowe
Observer and Registrar, Newfoundland and Labrador Pharmacy Board

The CCAPP Board viewed the School as having made significant progress on a number of deficiencies seen during the 2003 visit. There is evidence of progress on having the projected faculty complement in place, the implementation of a 1 + 4 program, increase in the number of preceptors, and the beginning of an assessment strategy. Significant credit has to go to the leadership skills of the Director, Linda Hensman and her team. Dr. Hensman is highly respected and supported by colleagues within central administration, the faculty, and the pharmacy profession. While there have been some modifications in space allotment, there is still grave concern that the limitation of space could impeded further growth. The Board is pleased to note that a number of initiatives are being considered which could relieve this situation.

The CCAPP Board request the School address the following areas in its next interim report: 1) progress with the implementation of the Schools' strategic plan and an update on any new university-wide or School strategic planning activities (Standard No.2); 2) implementation of a comprehensive program evaluation process with defined and measureable indicators of achievement (Standard No. 3); 3) any changes in the relationships between the university and affiliated health

care settings external to the university (Standard No. 5); 4) progress with evaluation of the academic program (Standard No. 13); 5) progress with the challenges related to student placements (Standard No. 15); 6) update on the quantitative and qualitative factors related to faculty and staff (Standards No. 18 and 19); 7) progress on the issues related to physical space (Standard No. 22).

On August 23, 2010 *the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy program of the School of Pharmacy of Memorial University was awarded the status of full Accreditation by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for the six year term 2010-2016. The University will be required to submit an interim report by 31 March 2013 detailing the progress made in dealing with the deficiencies identified in the on-site evaluation report.*

International Programs

Qatar University

The second on-site evaluation of the College of Pharmacy for provisional accreditation was conducted December 7-9, 2009 in Doha, Qatar. The members of the site visit team were:

Dr. Dennis Gorecki
College of Pharmacy and Nutrition, University of Saskatchewan

Dr. David Hill
Dean, College of Pharmacy and Nutrition, University of Saskatchewan and
Executive Director, Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

At its June 11, 2009 meeting, the Board awarded Qatar University provisional status in the following motion:

“The Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy) program of the College of Pharmacy at Qatar University was awarded the status of Provisional Accreditation by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for the three year term January 2009 – December 2011. The University will be required to submit an interim report by 31 October 2009 responding to the specific matters addressed above for this program. The next site visit will be scheduled for December 2009.”

The board reaffirmed the important criteria that it will use to consider applications for accreditation from universities outside Canada. These include: (1) the existence of a identifiable academic unit for the pharmacy program at the level of a Faculty, School or College; (2) the academic unit for the pharmacy program is headed by an appropriately qualified Dean or Director in the pharmaceutical sciences; (3) the planning for the academic unit and professional program is guided by the requirements defined by CCAPP accreditation standards; (4) the curriculum that is implemented for the academic program is linked to the

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (AFPC) educational outcomes and the competency profile for pharmacists at entry-to-practice in Canada developed by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA); and (5) other elements of the professional degree program in pharmacy such as student admissions criteria and policies, strategic planning, program evaluation, experiential (clinical) practice rotations and sites, resource support to the program from the University, and the role and practice of pharmacists in the country are similar to Canadian programs.

From the findings of the December 2009 site visit, Dr Hill confirmed for the board that the College continues to follow well-organized, systematic approach to develop its new undergraduate professional degree program in pharmacy. The 2009 interim report provided adequate information to assess how the university had addressed any areas of concern identified by CCAPP from the 2008 site visit. In each area of concern, the university had responded in a suitable manner to the CCAPP findings. The only significant area from the initial site visit that will need continuing attention concerns space allocation and adequacy of the physical premises for the College of Pharmacy (CCAPP Standard No. 22).

From the College's interim report and the site visit team findings, the CCAPP board concluded that the baccalaureate pharmacy of the College of Pharmacy Qatar University continues to have a fundamentally sound program and future, and that it sees no evidence from the College's self-assessments or the site visits of the past two years that would suggest the program is significantly deficient in any area or is not developing satisfactorily toward eligibility for a full accreditation award in 2012. The next interim report from Qatar University is due October 31, 2010 and the next CCAPP site visit will be scheduled for December 5-10, 2010.

C C A P P

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs Le Conseil canadien de l'agrément des programmes de pharmacie

Pharmacy Technician Programs Current Accreditation Award Status (updated July 2010)

Program	Location	Award	Conditions	Conditions / Additional Information	Term
Academy of Learning – Program Voluntarily Terminated Sep 2009	Swift Current, SK	Qualifying	n/a		n/a
Algonquin Careers Academy	Mississauga, ON	Provisional	None	Progression from 2008 Qualifying Award	Apr 2009 -- Dec 2012
Algonquin Careers Academy	Ottawa, ON	Provisional	None	Progression from 2008 Qualifying Award	Apr 2009 -- Dec 2012
Bow Valley College	Calgary, AB	Provisional	None		Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
Cape Breton Business College	Sydney, NS	Provisional	None	Progression from 2009 Qualifying Award	Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
CDI College-Burnaby	Burnaby, BC	Qualifying	n/a	Program in development. Monitor progress	Jul 2010 – Jun 2011
CDI College-Calgary City Centre	Calgary, AB	Qualifying	n/a	Program in development. Monitor progress	Jan 2010 – Dec 2010
CDI College-Edmonton	Edmonton, AB	Provisional	Yes	Sustainable practice experiences	Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
Centennial College	Toronto, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
Collège Boréal	Sudbury, ON	Provisional	None		Jan 2010 – Dec 2012
Community College of New Brunswick, Campbellton	Campbellton, NB	Provisional	None		Jan 2010 – Dec 2012
Cornwall Career College (Academy of Learning)	Cornwall, ON	Provisional	None		Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
CTS Canadian Career College	Barrie, ON	Provisional	None		Apr 2009 – Dec 2012
CTS Canadian Career College	North Bay, ON	Provisional	None		Apr 2009 – Dec 2012
CTS Canadian Career College	Sudbury, ON	Provisional	None		Apr 2009 – Dec 2012
Fanshawe College of Applied Arts & Technology	London, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 -- Dec 2012*
Herzing College	Ottawa, ON	Provisional	None	Progression from 2009 Qualifying Award	Jul 2010 – Dec 2013

* Accreditation term expiration extended by CCAPP Board of Directors at its June 10, 2010 meeting from December 2011 to December 2012.

Program	Location	Award	Conditions	Conditions / Additional Information	Term
Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning	Toronto, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 -- Dec 2012*
Insignia College of Health and Business	Victoria, BC	Qualifying	n/a		Jan 2010 – Dec 2010
Kingston Learning Centre	Kingston, ON	Provisional	None	Progression from 2009 Qualifying Award	Jul 2010 -- Dec 2013
La Cité collégiale	Ottawa, ON	Provisional	None		Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
Lambton College	Sarnia, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology	Hamilton, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2009 – Dec 2012
Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology	Welland, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
NorQuest College	Edmonton, AB	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
Nova Scotia Community College	Dartmouth, NS	Provisional	None		Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
Okanagan College	Kelowna, BC	Provisional	None		Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
Oulton College	Moncton, NB	Provisional	None		Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
Red Deer College	Red Deer, AB	Provisional	Yes	Condition removed Jan 2010	Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
Robertson College	Calgary, AB	Qualifying	n/a		Jan 2010 – Dec 2010
Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (Kelsey)	Saskatoon, SK	Provisional	None		Jul 2009 – Dec 2012
Selkirk College	Castlegar, BC	Provisional	None		Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
Sheridan Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning	Brampton, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology	Windsor, ON	Provisional	None		Jul 2008 – Dec 2012*
Thompson Career College	Kamloops, BC	Provisional	None	Condition removed Jul 2009	Jan 2009 – Dec 2012*
Vancouver Community College	Vancouver, BC	Qualifying	n/a		Jul 2010 – Jun 2011
West Coast College of Health Care	Surrey, BC	Qualifying	n/a		Jul 2010 – Jun 2011
Westervelt College	London, ON	Provisional	n/a	Progression from 2009 Qualifying Award	Jul 2010 – Dec 2013
Winnipeg Technical College	Winnipeg, MB	Provisional	None		Jan 2010 – Dec 2012

* Accreditation term expiration extended by CCAPP Board of Directors at its June 10, 2010 meeting from December 2011 to December 2012.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Annual General Meeting – June 10, 2010

The mission of the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAP) is to evaluate the quality of pharmacy professional degree programs in Canadian Universities and to provide continued improvements of such programs. The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing accreditation standards, setting policy and managing the accreditation process. CCAPP also accredits a large number of pharmacy technician programs offered at community, regional public colleges and private career colleges in Canada. In 2008, CCAPP expanded its accreditation activities to include international programs beginning with the College of Pharmacy at Qatar University, Doha, Qatar.

This year, CCAPP conducted two Canadian university pharmacy program accreditation site visits, including the College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University and the School of Pharmacy, Memorial University of Newfoundland. The site visit for the University of Alberta, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences originally scheduled for 2009 was rescheduled for 2010. A site visit was also conducted at the College of Pharmacy at Qatar University, Doha, Qatar in December of 2009. The College of Pharmacy at Qatar University was previously awarded provisional accreditation for a three year period, January 2009-December 2011. CCAPP continues to receive and consider requests to provide accreditation services to international pharmacy programs.

CCAPP reviewed and subsequently awarded qualifying status to three pharmacy technician programs including Robertson College, Calgary, AB; CDI College, Calgary City Centre, Calgary, AB and Insignia College of Health and Business, Victoria, BC. In addition three pharmacy technician programs were reviewed for and awarded provisional status including Winnipeg Technical College, Winnipeg, MB; College Boreal, Sudbury, ON and College Communautaire du Nouveau Brunswick, Campbellton, NB. Site visits for new pharmacy technician program applicants were conducted at the Nova Scotia Community College, Dartmouth, NS, the National Academy of Health and Business, Mississauga, ON, Oulton College, Moncton, NB, Vancouver Community College, Vancouver, BC, CDI College, Burnaby, BC, West Coast College, Surrey, BC, Selkirk College, Castlegar, BC and Okanagan College, Kelowna, BC. A review of the 2007 accreditation standards for pharmacy technician programs has been initiated by the current site team surveyors and will continue under the direction of the new incoming CCAPP Executive Director.

The CCAPP Board of Directors launched a successful search for a new Executive Director in June of 2009. Dr. Wayne K. Hindmarsh, Professor and Dean Emeritus of the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Toronto was appointed to the CCAPP Executive Director position effective July 1, 2010. Dr. Hindmarsh brings an outstanding record of achievements in academic leadership, research, professional representation and engagement to the Council.

The Board of Directors is most grateful that Dr. David S. Hill, Professor and Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Nutrition at the University of Saskatchewan agreed to continue to assist CCAPP as interim Executive Director until Dr. Hindmarsh assumes office in July 2010. Dr Hill has been and continues to be an outstanding leader and advocate for the profession of pharmacy. He has consistently represented CCAPP with distinction reflecting strong critical thinking and analysis skills, a breadth and depth of knowledge, excellent organizational and interpersonal skills and always a standard of excellence in the execution of his many roles and responsibilities associated with CCAPP. Thank you very much, David, for all that you have contributed to this organization. The University of Saskatchewan is very fortunate to have you as Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Nutrition.

On the completion of my term as President, I want to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the Board of Directors for your expertise, time and commitment in fulfilling the mission of CCAPP. It has been a pleasure for me to have had the opportunity to work with all of you.

Respectively submitted,

Barbara Downe-Wamboldt PhD, RN
President, CCAPP

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Annual General Meeting – June 10, 2010

I am pleased to present the report of the executive director for the 2009-2010. The past year was clearly an atypical year for the management and direction of CCAPP operations. With my move to Saskatoon shortly after the 2009 board meeting to commence my duties as Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Nutrition at the University of Saskatchewan, my continuing duties as interim executive director of CCAPP were severely challenged. The CCAPP board however, completed a successful search for a new executive director. The additional 10-month tenure as CCAPP's chief administrative officer was longer than expected and as a result, a number of normally routine activities were significantly delayed due to commitments at the University of Saskatchewan.

In dealing with CCAPP matters, the following order of priorities was set with the limited time that could be allocated to CCAPP tasks: (1) preserving the financial health of CCAPP in alignment with the approved 2009-2010 budget, (2) attending to the financial obligations of the organization, (3) supporting the coordinator contracted to manage all facets of the pharmacy technician program accreditation operations, (4) administrative support to the executive director search committee, (5) responding to an ever increasing volume of CCAPP email correspondence and maintaining the appearance of "normal" operations to those individuals or organizations making inquiries to CCAPP or requesting CCAPP involvement in some matter, and (6) conducting site visits and preparing the evaluation reports for the university pharmacy degree programs that currently held an accreditation award and had made application for continuing accreditation status.

While the board generously approved additional administrative support in the 2009-2010 budget, and indeed, support was obtained for a short period, most of the continuing CCAPP work did not really involve secretarial tasks, but matters that needed the attention of an experienced executive officer. The following is a brief update on the activities of CCAPP since our 2009 annual meeting in Toronto.

Accreditation Activities—Canadian University Degree Programs

CCAPP conducted two site visit evaluations during the past year. The baccalaureate pharmacy programs at Dalhousie University and the Memorial University of Newfoundland were reviewed for continuing accreditation in fall 2009. The completion of the evaluation reports for these two programs have taken considerably longer to prepare than usual CCAPP practices, and the board decision on these award will likely require an additional teleconference meeting after the June 2010 board meeting.

Accreditation Activities—Pharmacy Technician Programs

The pace of applications by public and private colleges with pharmacy technician programs requesting review for accreditation continued at a high level for the third year of this new accreditation service.

Mr. David Malian of Windsor, ON, a respected pharmacist and member of the original PTPAC group and former member of the advisory committee to the pharmacy technician program at St. Clair College was recruited to assume responsibility for most of the interactions with training programs making application for accreditation. Mr. Malian handled all of the pre-visit organization details, participated in all site visits, coordinated the preparation of all evaluation reports, and provided administrative support to the PTPAC as it made accreditation recommendations. Mr. Malian performed these tasks with great professionalism and has been a wonderful addition to the CCAPP team in its work to develop a high quality accreditation process for pharmacy technician programs at the college level.

Dr. Jim Blackburn and Ms. Linda Buschmann continued to provide great assistance to Mr. Malian during the site visits, compiling the initial evaluation reports and preparing for the accreditation committee meeting. Representatives from the pharmacy regulatory authorities in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also participated as observers on each of the site visits to the college programs in their province.

Site visits were conducted to six technician programs in fall 2009 and to eight programs in March/April 2010. In addition, the PTPAC reviewed the interim progress reports of 14 programs holding CCAPP accreditation, and recommended the advancement of four programs from qualifying status to provisional accreditation.

The interest from college pharmacy technician programs to pursue accreditation with CCAPP is still closely tracking our initial projections but will likely now continue at a much lower level as the active programs in all provinces (except Quebec) have now gone through the initial application and review process. Most of the provinces have also now announced general intentions with respect to pharmacy technician regulation and scope of practice.

CCAPP has certainly responded well to the desire from the college system for a national quality assurance process for pharmacy technician educational programs in Canada and from PEBC and the provincial pharmacy regulators who need assurance that individuals applying for registration or regulation have completed a program of studies that is structured to insure graduates can meet entry-to-practice competencies defined by NAPRA.

It is also important to note that development costs and ongoing operational expenses for this new accreditation are being fully recovered from the application and accreditation fees paid by the colleges. This was one of the conditions set

by the CCAPP board in 2002 in its consideration of the feasibility of establishing an accreditation under CCAPP responsibility.

The CCAPP office still gets occasional inquiries each week from individuals across the country working as pharmacy technicians requesting details on the accreditation status of specific training programs or their eligibility for the PEBC certification exams. CCAPP also receives inquiries from international pharmacists and pharmacy technicians concerning the regulatory framework in the provinces to work as a pharmacy technician.

Following the initial round of pharmacy technician program accreditation decisions in June 2008, CCAPP met with the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities to discuss the results for the programs in that province. As a result of the CCAPP work, the MTCU issued a policy directive to all Ontario public and private colleges that only CCAPP-accredited programs could deliver a “pharmacy technician” program, and that non-accredited schools (i.e. those with deferred decisions or those that did not apply for accreditation) would be required to re-title as “pharmacy assistant” programs. The MTCU will also require all new programs to be reviewed by CCAPP as part of the ministry’s program approval process. It appears other provinces (BC, AB, NS, SK and NB) will develop similar policies regarding the status of any pharmacy technician training programs approved to operate in the province.

Accreditation Standards—Degree Programs

There was no further work by the standards committee on the first professional degree in pharmacy awarded as the doctor of pharmacy degree standards in 2009-2010 pending appointment of a new executive search and on-going work by AFPC to draft revised educational outcomes. The chair of the standards committee (Susan Mansour) is planning to convene a meeting of her committee in fall 2010 to re-commence development of new standards for the first professional degree in pharmacy.

International Activities

A CCAPP team (Dr. Hill and Dr. Dennis Gorecki) completed a second site visit to the College of Pharmacy at Qatar University in early December 2009. The visit went very well and the pharmacy undergraduate program at the university is developing very satisfactorily.

CCAPP continues to maintain contact with the Higher Colleges of Technology in the United Arab Emirates about accreditation applications for the baccalaureate pharmacy programs at two of its Colleges. As well, inquiries about the CCAPP accreditation process were received during the past year from several other universities in the Middle East.

Interprofessional Health Programs and Collaborations

CCAPP continued to be an active participant in a Health Canada-funded project that is developing common principals for interprofessional health education activities that can be used in the development of standards for accrediting agencies in Canada. The project is being coordinated by the Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada and includes six professions: medicine (i.e., undergraduate program, Royal College residency programs, and the family medicine residency program), nursing, pharmacy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and social work.

The project's first three year funding period is now finished and the project has produced an environmental scan of the current state of interprofessional activities in the academic programs for these professions, a Principles and Implementation Guide, launched a website with resource materials on this topic, conducted a National Forum in February to present the work of the project to group of key stakeholders and has concluded an independent evaluation of the project's achievements. The project has received a second round of Health Canada funding to continue its work, although at a lower level of support that that obtained for the first three years.

CCAPP Member Relations

While my new duties at the University of Saskatchewan have constrained my ability to represent CCAPP in the same manner as I did during my 2006-2009 tenure as executive director, I was able to commit some time to maintaining and strengthening CCAPP relations with its member organizations and key stakeholders. I have tried to take advantage of any opportunities or invitations to meet with the elected representatives of our members to update them on CCAPP initiatives and to collaborate on activities advancing the interests of pharmacy education for the betterment of pharmacy in Canada. In addition to regular email and phone exchanges, some of the other interactions or presentations for the executive director or a CCAPP board representative included:

- Canadian Pharmacy Technician Educator's Association (June 2009)
- Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists PPC meeting (February 2010)
- Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada meeting (October 2009 and February 2010)
- Blueprint for Pharmacy Implementation Plan steering committee (as ADPC appointee)
- CPhA annual national conference (May 2010)
- Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada annual conference (June 2009)
- NAPRA International Pharmacy Graduate Information Workshop (2010)

Finances and Administration

With my relocation to Saskatoon, all CCAPP files and documents were shipped to the University of Saskatchewan where they have been accessible to me and stored under secure arrangements. All file contents were reviewed by me prior to shipment, given new file labels, and culled or archived for essential documents only. All files will be shipped from Saskatoon to the new CCAPP office at the University of Toronto in late June. All electronic files will be converted to a portable format and provided to the new office as well. I will arrange to spend some time with new executive director Hindmarsh after their arrival in Toronto to orient him to the file organization system.

With the absence of salary expenses associated with a fulltime executive director line in the budget for most of 2009-2010, CCAPP ended the fiscal year with a large surplus. Its financial health is strong and it now has the resources to invest in important initiatives to strengthen its accreditation standards and services.

CCAPP commenced work on a major re-design of its website in the 2008-09 year. The original site no longer is suitable for the variety of new programs started by CCAPP recently and the new types of users who need to obtain information about credentialing, professional registration and international accreditation procedures. Unfortunately, my duties at the University of Saskatchewan did not permit me to devote time to complete the redesign project. As the website host is based in Saskatoon, I will continue on this project after July 1, 2010 and will endeavor to have a beta site in place by early fall 2010..

The Future

This will be my last report as CCAPP executive director. I am extremely proud of the accomplishments of the Council over the past four years and my term as executive director has been incredibly rewarding. I wish my successor Dr. Wayne Hindmarsh the best of success as he becomes the fourth executive director of CCAPP and proceeds to chart a new course for the organization.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David S. Hill".

David S. Hill, Ed.D., FCSHP
Executive Director

APPENDIX 1

THE CCAPP ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

Introduction

Under the Canadian constitution, education and licensure for professional practice fall within the jurisdiction of each of the ten provinces and three territories. However, the desire for reciprocity has necessitated that mechanisms be developed to ensure comparable levels of education across the country.

In the case of pharmacy, the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada, a voluntary association of pharmacy academics, developed a standard minimum curriculum in the 1940's. Subsequently, a national pharmacy examination board, The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC), was established in 1963. All provinces participating in the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) mutual recognition agreement require PEBC registration as a prerequisite for licensure of graduates from universities within member provinces, for out-of-province graduates and for out-of-country applicants.

The approved minimum curriculum, coupled with a national examination, worked well in establishing comparability among the pharmacy schools, as long as pharmacy education was primarily a university-based, science program. However, with the move towards a more clinically orientated program, it became increasingly difficult to achieve consensus on what specific content should be included in the minimum curriculum. The introduction of clinical clerkships and extended practicum of varying lengths and types, the use of external clinical teaching facilities, the utilization of part-time clinical instructors in place of full-time tenured faculty, all led to the recognition that increased emphasis on student learning outcomes was more important than strict adherence to a rigidly defined minimum curriculum. As a result, the concept of a standard minimum curriculum was dropped.

However, the need for a mechanism to facilitate reciprocity remained. Also, there was a growing recognition by pharmacy practitioners, pharmacy educators and the various pharmacy examination and licensing bodies that the Canadian public was entitled to assurance that the pharmacy education provided by the various universities met recognized Canadian standards and was more or less comparable. Hence, the establishment of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) which was granted Letters Patent by the Government of Canada on 5 January 1993. Dr. Bruce Schnell served as the first Executive Director of CCAPP until June 30, 2003 followed by Dr. Jim Blackburn until August 31, 2006.

CCAPP is composed of representatives appointed by the Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada, the Canadian Pharmacists Association, the Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities and

The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada. There is also a non-pharmacy member on the Council. Non-academic appointees form a majority of the board of directors and are responsible for establishing the accreditation standards, setting policy and managing the accreditation process.

CCAPP currently accredits 13 pharmacy academic programs offered at ten universities in Canada. In 2006, the University of Waterloo was the first new program to be granted qualifying accreditation status since the formation of CCAPP in 1993. Graduates from a CCAPP accredited program may apply directly for the qualifying examination of The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada. Graduates from a non-accredited program must first pass the PEBC evaluating examination, designed to determine if the program of study completed is comparable to one accredited by CCAPP.

Accreditation Standards

Accreditation standards define the required structures, processes and outcomes expected of the institution applying for CCAPP recognition. The 1998 version of the CCAPP Standards contained 25 standards (2006 Revision – 23 standards in seven broad categories) in eight broad categories: standards for Mission, Planning, and Assessment; standards for Organization and Administration; standards for the Academic Program; standards for Students; standards for Faculty and Staff; standard for Library and Learning Resources; standards for Physical and Practice Facilities; and a standard for Financial Resources.

Accreditation standards reflect those professional and educational attributes identified by the Council as essential to the professional program in a pharmacy school. The standards embrace the philosophy that graduates should have acquired general and special knowledge; general to avoid the constraints of too narrow a perspective, special to provide a basis for critical professional evaluations. The standards recognize that a quality pharmacy education is dependent on a variety of components including general knowledge, basic and professional sciences, and clinical practice experiences.

Recognizing the importance of having a built-in mechanism for the regular review and updating of standards to guard against rigidity and stagnation of the academic program, CCAPP has a standing committee charged with the responsibility of ensuring that its accreditation standards reflect contemporary pharmacy practice and pharmaceutical knowledge.

It is also necessary to guard against specifying too narrowly what must be included in the actual curriculum. Each pharmacy school must be free to develop its program taking advantage of local opportunities and within the context of its own university and resource base. In fact, diversification should be encouraged. CCAPP's aim is comparability of output without necessarily having comparability of process. One might say that CCAPP encourages "controlled diversity".

Significance of Accreditation

Accreditation is the public recognition accorded a professional program that meets established professional qualifications and educational standards through initial and periodic evaluation. Accreditation concerns itself with both quality assurance and program enhancement. It applies to programs and is to be distinguished from certification or licensure, which applies to individuals.

The values of accreditation are many and CCAPP serves concurrently a number of constituencies including the pharmacy schools and their universities, students and prospective students, licensing and examination bodies, the profession of pharmacy, and the general public.

For pharmacy schools and their universities, accreditation provides the stimulus for self-assessment and self-directed program improvement, a basis for decision making about the investment of public or private funds, and the enhancement of reputation because of public regard for accreditation.

For students and prospective students, accreditation provides assurance that the educational program of an accredited school has been found to be satisfactory and is up to approved standards.

For pharmacy examination and licensing bodies, accreditation provides a reliable basis for making decisions concerning eligibility, examination content, and licensure either by examination or reciprocity.

For the profession of pharmacy, accreditation provides a means for the participation of practitioners in setting the educational requirements for entering the profession, giving assurance that those who graduate will be adequately prepared for practice.

For the general public, accreditation leads to the improvement of professional services as accredited programs modify their requirements to reflect changes in knowledge and pharmacy practice.

Accreditation as an Agent for Change

The accreditation process is ideally situated in the scheme of things to achieve change in both pharmacy education and pharmacy practice because it serves as a link between the two. Representatives of the profession and of the pharmacy schools, through their involvement on the Council, are responsible for establishing standards for the academic programs and for conducting program evaluations. Accordingly, the challenge of getting new pharmaceutical knowledge applied in practice and of getting new concepts of pharmacy practice incorporated into the curriculum is facilitated through the accreditation process.

It will be fairly obvious how the quality assurance aspect of accreditation can result in change in an academic program. If a program is found through self-assessment and external review to be below standard, and if the university wants

to achieve or maintain accreditation status, then changes must be made so that the deficiencies are removed.

It may be less obvious how accreditation can lead to program enhancement. The key is the accreditation standards and the dynamic nature of the process. The CCAPP standards are reviewed and updated on a cycle which roughly corresponds to the average accreditation award period. Thus, every few years, every pharmacy school in Canada that wants to be accredited is challenged by a revised set of standards which reflect both new pharmaceutical knowledge and changes in pharmacy practice.

THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS

In a very general way, each school seeking accreditation is asked to define what it wants to achieve with its professional program - i.e. what is its mission - what are the intended outcomes? It is asked to demonstrate that it has a program and the resources to produce those outcomes. It is asked to have procedures for evaluating whether or not the desired outcomes are achieved. Finally, it is asked to have a plan for correcting deficiencies and for incorporating new ideas into its program.

There are five steps in the accreditation process:

1. The university makes application for accreditation under CCAPP. The application is composed of three sets of documents:
 - (a) Application for Accreditation - providing information on personnel, budgets, enrolment, etc.
 - (b) Self-Assessment Report - providing in-depth information for the school under the headings outlined in the Self-Assessment Guide. The focus is on the present and the past five years, i.e. "where we have been and where we are".
 - (c) Strategic Plan - detailing the school's plans for the next five-year period. It focuses on "where we want to go and how we plan to get there".

2. A site visit evaluation for a Baccalaureate Program is conducted by a four-member team composed of a CCAPP board member, a dean, a pharmacy faculty member and the CCAPP executive director. Every effort is made to include individuals with expertise in university and pharmacy school policies, procedures and finances; in the pharmacy practice/clinical area and/or the social and administrative sciences; and in the basic sciences. When a post BSc PharmD Program is being evaluated, an individual with experience as a faculty member in a PharmD program is added to the team. The appropriate provincial regulatory authority (authorities) is (are) invited to appoint an observer to each site visit evaluation team.

The team seeks information to supplement the Self-Assessment Report, determines the feasibility of the Strategic Plan, and prepares a draft report.

3. The executive director prepares a final report on the school and a recommended accreditation status for consideration by the CCAPP board of directors.
4. The board of directors makes a decision on the appropriate accreditation status to be granted pharmacy school and determines the time period and/or any conditions to be associated with the accreditation award.
5. The university's president and the dean of the school are advised of the board's decision and the accreditation status is published in the CCAPP Annual Directory.

Full accreditation is granted for a specific term, not exceeding six years. Thus, an ongoing cycle of self-assessment, strategic planning and external review is established within each pharmacy school.

ACCREDITATION DECISION

The CCAPP board of directors makes the accreditation decision. In arriving at a decision, the board considers the accreditation history of the school; the application, self-assessment report and strategic plan submitted by the university; the site visit evaluation report; the university's response to the evaluation report; and, any other relevant information. In-person presentations to the board from the university regarding their accreditation review occur only at the request of the board.

Accreditation is granted for a specific term, the maximum being six years. A shorter term may be granted, if significant areas of concern are noted. The accreditation term normally ends on December 31 of the specified year.

Pre-Accreditation Policy

The professional program at a pharmacy school may be granted one of two pre-accreditation awards, depending upon its stage of development. In the instance of a newly founded school, the program generally progresses through both statuses. The standards are similar to those used to review established programs, however, pre-accreditation involves, in large measure, documentation and verification of planning in accord with standards and provision of reasonable assurances for a quality outcome. A new or existing school that has been accepted as a member of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada and the Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada may be granted an accreditation award on the basis of a limited site visit and/or an institutionally prepared prospectus or academic plan.

1. Qualifying Accreditation

A new program that has no students enrolled but has appointed a dean or director may be granted qualifying accreditation. The granting of qualifying status confirms that a university's planning for the pharmacy program has taken into account CCAPP standards and suggests reasonable assurances of moving to the next step, the award of provisional accreditation. Granting of qualifying status brings no rights or privileges of accreditation. Full disclosure by the university of the term and conditions of this award is required.

Qualifying accreditation is generally permitted for up to four years, after which the program is expected to apply for provisional accreditation (provided the program has admitted students). A program that has held qualifying status for four years but has not admitted its first class of students will be withdrawn from the pre-accreditation process unless information is provided by the university to satisfy the board that the program is making progress toward actual initiation.

2. Provisional Accreditation

A new program that has students enrolled but has not graduated a class of students may be granted provisional accreditation. The granting of the provisional accreditation award denotes a developmental program which is expected to mature in accord with stated plans and within a defined time period. Reasonable assurances are expected that the program will be eligible for full accreditation as programmatic experiences are gained, generally, by the time the first class has graduated.

The term of a provisional accreditation award is generally not permitted for more than four years. A program that has graduated its first class, but subsequently denied full accreditation in its first attempt, is eligible for conditional accreditation.

Graduates from a school designated as having provisional accreditation will be deemed by CCAPP to be graduates of an accredited program if the program subsequently gains receives a full or conditional accreditation award at its first opportunity.

Full Accreditation

The professional program of a pharmacy school is granted initial or continued full accreditation status for a six-year term. The school must demonstrate to the satisfaction of CCAPP that the program complies with accreditation standards, including the appropriateness of program goals, the adequacy of resources and organization to meet these goals, educational outcomes which indicate these goals are being met, and that plans and commitments are in place to provide reasonable assurance that these goals will continue to be met.

All programs receiving an accreditation award of six years are required to submit at least one interim progress report, normally at the midpoint of the accreditation period, i.e. after three years. The required interim report should cover the period of time since the last self-assessment report and include: changes in the academic program; changes in the financial resources available to the pharmacy school; changes in the academic staff; steps taken to deal with deficiencies identified in the site visit evaluation report; and, progress made in the implementation of the approved strategic plan. In situations where the initially approved strategic plan was for a period less than six years, the interim report must include a strategic plan in place for the balance of the accreditation period.

Conditional Accreditation

The professional program of a pharmacy school may be granted conditional accreditation, if major deficiencies in compliance with accreditation standards and/or requirements are identified. Conditional accreditation will initially be granted for a maximum of three years, a term which is extendable for another three years if necessary. An extension requires the submission of a report from the school which provides satisfactory evidence to CCAPP that the matters giving rise to its concerns are being adequately addressed.

If it is deemed that satisfactory progress is not being made, the program, at that time, may be granted probationary accreditation. Alternately, if the major deficiencies identified when conditional accreditation was initially granted are considered to have been satisfactorily rectified, the program may be granted full accreditation.

Probationary Accreditation

The professional program of a school that has been accredited and subsequently fails to comply with standards may be given probationary accreditation status. The chief executive officer of the university and the dean or director of the school are given due notice of the Council's action. A period of approximately six

months is given for the institution to show cause why the probationary status should be rescinded or to present sufficient evidence of improvement, or plans for improvement, to warrant restoration of conditional accreditation or full accreditation. Should the university not demonstrate a commitment to rectifying identified deficiencies within one year after the six-month period given to show cause, the program will no longer be accredited.

It is important that all constituents understand that a major goal of CCAPP is to assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmaceutical education. Hence, should a program receive probationary accreditation status, it is important that the university regularly seek CCAPP's guidance on the appropriate course of action to be followed.

SITE VISIT CYCLE

Site visits will normally be conducted at a school every six years, for programs granted full accreditation or conditional accreditation. For programs with probationary accreditation, a site visit will normally be required prior to the restoration of conditional or full accreditation. Requests to defer a scheduled site visit will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, subsequent to a well-justified request from the university.

CONTINUATION OF ACCREDITATION STATUS

The accreditation award is subject to continuous review and may be withdrawn, for cause, at any time. Continuation of accreditation status for the full term of the award is conditional on the university continuing to offer the approved program and on the maintenance of the resources required for its effective delivery. Accordingly, during the term of the award, the university is required to advise the Council of any significant change in the design or content of the program, its leadership, or in its resource base.

REFERENCE TO ACCREDITATION STATUS

A university is required to inform current students, prospective students, and the general public of the current accreditation status of its pharmacy program as listed in the Directory. The university is authorized to use the following statement in the university calendar, recruitment brochures, and other official university publications:

“The Baccalaureate in Pharmacy (or Doctor of Pharmacy) Program of the (name of pharmacy school) of (name of university) has been granted (Qualifying, Provisional, Full, Conditional, Probationary) Accreditation Status by The Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for the period ____ to ____.”

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STANDARDS

CCAPP will notify Faculties when the next revision of the Standards will occur, the subsequent consultation period, and the implementation date. There normally will be at least three years between the initiation of a standards revision process and their implementation date.

APPENDIX 2

THE CCAPP AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2009 – 2010

Auditor's Report

To the Directors of
The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

We have audited the statement of financial position of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs as of March 31, 2010 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the council's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs as at March 31, 2010 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
April 28, 2010

Thomson Gaspar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 193,412	\$ 16,098
Investments (Note 4)	60,000	50,000
Accounts receivable	2,262	3,838
Prepaid expenses	<u>3,647</u>	<u>-</u>
	259,321	69,936
Investments (Note 4)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>
	<u>\$ 309,321</u>	<u>\$ 239,936</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 15,422</u>	<u>\$ 3,750</u>
Equity		
Unrestricted net assets	<u>293,899</u>	<u>236,186</u>
	<u>\$ 309,321</u>	<u>\$ 239,936</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

_____ Director

_____ Director

See accompanying notes

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended March 31, 2010

	2010	2009
Revenue		
Accreditation fees	\$ 210,490	\$ 182,600
Membership fees	51,000	45,000
Grants	10,000	12,805
Investment earnings	7,506	7,308
	<u>278,996</u>	<u>247,713</u>
Expenses		
Administration fees	25,200	24,375
Insurance	5,066	-
Interest and bank charges	399	597
Meetings and travel	12,817	13,346
Office	14,995	7,813
Professional fees	2,900	4,000
Rent	8,250	9,000
Site visits	70,179	47,364
Travel - Executive Director	6,374	9,763
Wages and employee benefits	56,948	106,740
Website	18,155	4,685
	<u>221,283</u>	<u>227,683</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses	57,713	20,030
Unrestricted net assets, beginning of year	<u>236,186</u>	<u>216,156</u>
Unrestricted net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 293,899</u>	<u>\$ 236,186</u>

See accompanying notes

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2010

1. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs is a non-profit organization incorporated in 1993 under The Canada Corporations Act. The council assesses the quality of pharmacy programs in Canadian universities and Canadian technical pharmacy programs and promotes continued improvement of educational programs.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized on the statement of financial position at their fair value and must be classified into one of the following categories: held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities. Subsequent to their initial recognition, financial instruments continue to be measured at their fair value, except for accounts and receivable and other financial liabilities as noted below:

Held-for-trading

The council has classified its cash and investments as held-for-trading financial assets. Changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are classified as held-for-trading are recorded in the statement of financial position and are included in investments and interest income. Due to the nature of these assets, carrying value approximates fair value.

Loans and receivables

The council has classified its accounts receivable as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

The council has classified its accounts payable and accrued expenses as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Capital assets

Capital assets are expensed in the year of acquisition. There were no capital assets purchased during the year (2008 - nil).

Recognition of revenue

The council follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2010

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit risk

The council does not have any significant concentration of credit with parties other than universities, colleges and professional associations.

Interest rate risk

The council manages its portfolio investments based on its cash flow needs and with a view to optimizing its interest income.

4. INVESTMENTS

	2010	2009
Guaranteed Income Certificates	\$ 110,000	\$ 220,000
Less current portion	<u>60,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 170,000</u>

The effective interest rate on the investments during the year varied from 0.85% to 4.00% (2009 - 3.00% to 4.00%). The average interest rate for the year was 3.43% (2009 - 3.38%).

5. COMMITMENTS

The council entered into a license agreement with the Canadian Medical Association ("CMA") during 2008. \$10,000 was paid during the 2008 year-end for the right to use the CMA accreditation standard. A maintenance fee must be paid each year the Council continues to use the CMA accreditation standards. The fixed annual maintenance fee is \$2,000 (20% of the original fee).

6. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

A statement of cash flows has not been prepared as the information which would normally be provided by that statement is readily available in the statements presented.