CCAPP DIRECTORY AND ANNUAL REPORT



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CCAPP Directory and Annual Report 2003

Table of Contents

<u>Page</u>

Acknowledgements

Accreditation of Pharmacy Academic Programs in Canada Introduction
CCAPP Mission and Goals
Accreditation Standards
Significance of Accreditation
Accreditation as an Agent for Change

The Accreditation Process

Accreditation Decision

Site Visit Cycle

Continuation of Accreditation Status

Reference to Accreditation Status

Implementation of New Standards and Guidelines

CCAPP Membership

CCAPP Officers

CCAPP Accredited Programs

Site Visits and Accreditation Decisions - 2003

Report of the President - Ms. Debbie K. Boyle

Report of the Executive Director - Dr. Bruce R. Schnell

Auditors' Report

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

Finally, CCAPP acknowledges, with sincere appreciation, the very generous support of the Canadian Foundation for Pharmacy and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada which provide the Council with annual grants of \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

ACCREDITATION OF PHARMACY ACADEMIC PROGRAMS IN CANADA

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, except Québec, require PEBC registration as a prerequisite for licensure of out-of-province graduates and out-of-country applicants.

The approved minimum curriculum, coupled with a national examination, worked well in establishing comparability among the Faculties of Pharmacy, 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 practicums 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 outcome 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 Canadian Government on 5 January 1993.

^{*} Faculty also means School or College

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 which is responsible for establishing the Accreditation Standards, setting policy and managing the accreditation process.

CCAPP currently accredits 11 pharmacy academic programs offered at nine Canadian universities. 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.

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 the educational, scientific, and professional principles and standards which an approved Faculty of Pharmacy is expected to meet and maintain, and to revise these principles and standards as necessary.
- (b) To appraise any Faculty of Pharmacy that requests the approval of the Council.
- (c) To publish a list of approved Faculties of Pharmacy and to revise such list annually or as frequently as may be deemed desirable.
- (d) To satisfy itself that Faculties which have been approved maintain the required standards and to withdraw approval of any Faculty failing to maintain standards formulated by the Council.
- (e) To assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmaceutical education with the ultimate aim of improving pharmacy practice for the benefit of all Canadians.

Accreditation Standards

The accreditation Standards define the outcomes expected of the education program. CCAPP has established a total of 25 Standards 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 Standard for Financial Resources.

Accreditation Standards reflect those professional and educational attributes identified by the Council as essential to a Faculty of Pharmacy program. The Standards embrace the philosophy that program 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 professional practice experience.

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 the 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 Faculty 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 Faculties of Pharmacy and their universities, students and prospective students, licensing and examination bodies, the profession of pharmacy, and the general public.

For Faculties of Pharmacy 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 the public regard for accreditation.

For students and prospective students, accreditation provides assurance that the educational program of an accredited Faculty 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 Faculties, through their involvement on the Council, are responsible for establishing the 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 Faculty of Pharmacy 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 Faculty seeking accreditation is asked to define what it wants to achieve with its professional program - i.e. what is its mission - what is its intended outcomes? It is asked to demonstrate that it has a program and the resources to produce that outcome. It is asked to have procedures for evaluating whether or not the desired outcome is 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 on the Faculty under the headings outlined in the Self-Assessment Guide. The focus is on the present and the past five years, i.e. Awhere we have been and where we are
 - (c) Strategic Plan detailing the Faculty-s plans for the next five-year period. It focuses on Awhere we want to go and how we plan to get there.
- 2. An On-Site 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 Executive Director, or Associate Executive Director, of CCAPP. Every effort is made to include individuals with expertise in University and Faculty policies, procedures and finances; in the pharmacy practice/clinical area and/or the social and administrative sciences; and in the basic sciences. When a Pharm.D. Program is being evaluated, an individual with experience as a faculty member in a Pharm.D. program is added to the team. The appropriate provincial licensing body (bodies) is (are) invited to appoint an observer to each on-site 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 Faculty 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 the Faculty and determines the time period and/or any conditions to be associated with the accreditation award.5. The University President and the Dean of the Faculty are advised of the Board ≤ 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 Faculty of Pharmacy.

ACCREDITATION DECISION

The CCAPP Board of Directors makes the accreditation decision. In arriving at a decision, the Board considers the accreditation history of the Faculty; the application, self-assessment report and strategic plan submitted by the University; the On-Site Evaluation Report; the University=s response to the On-Site Evaluation Report; and, any other relevant information. In-person presentations to the Board from the University regarding their accreditation review will 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.

Preliminary Accreditation

The professional program of a new or existing Faculty of Pharmacy that has been accepted as a member of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada may be granted Preliminary Accreditation status on the basis of a limited site visit and/or an institutionally prepared prospectus. Preliminary Accreditation will be granted only once and for a limited period of time.

Full Accreditation

The professional program of a Faculty of Pharmacy is granted initial or continued Full Accreditation status for a six-year term, if it has been demonstrated 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 original accreditation award of six years, are normally required to submit an Interim Report 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 Faculty; changes in the academic staff; steps taken to deal with deficiencies identified in the On-Site 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 for the balance of the accreditation period.

Conditional Accreditation

The professional program of a Faculty of Pharmacy 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, extendable to a longer term (not exceeding six years), subject to receipt of a report, which convinces the 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 Faculty of Pharmacy that has been accredited and subsequently fails to comply with standards may be given Probationary Accreditation status. The Chief Executive Officer of the institution and the Dean of the Faculty are given due notice of the Councils 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 **A**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 advice on the appropriate course of action to be followed.

SITE VISIT CYCLE

Site visits normally will be held every six years, for programs granted Full Accreditation or Conditional Accreditation. For programs on Probationary Accreditation, a site visit normally will 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, 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:

AThe Baccalaureate in Pharmacy (or Doctor of Pharmacy) Program of the (name of Faculty) of (name of University) has been granted (Preliminary, Full, Conditional, Probationary) Accreditation Status by The Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for a (-year) term.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

CCAPP MEMBERSHIP

Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada

Dr. Dennis K.J. Gorecki - Saskatoon

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy

Dr. Sylvie Marleau - Québec

Dr. Jake J. Thiessen - Toronto

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Ms. Arlis McQuarrie - Saskatoon

Dr. Bruce R. Schnell - Saskatoon

Canadian Pharmacists Association

Ms. Debbie K. Boyle - Calgary

Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Dr. Blair Seifert - Winnipeg

National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities

Mr. Ray Joubert - Regina

Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada

Dr. Monique Richer - Québec

CCAPP OFFICERS

President - Ms. Debbie K. Boyle President-Elect - Dr. Jake J. Thiessen

Past President - Vacant

Executive Director - Dr. Bruce R. Schnell

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 status and term.

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. R. Fraser Dean Dr. F. Pasutto

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2004

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. M.C. Piper Dean Dr. R. Sindelar

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2006 Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2000-2006

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

College of Pharmacy

President Dr. T. Traves
Director Ms. R. Caldwell

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 1999-2004

Université Laval, Québec, Québec

Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur M. M. Pigeon Doyen Dr. M. Richer

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2006

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. E. Szathmáry Dean Dr. D. Collins

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2003-2007

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John=s, Newfoundland

School of Pharmacy

President Dr. A. Meisen Director Dr. L.R. Hensman

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2002-2004

Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec

Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur Dr. R. Lacroix Doyen Dr. J. Turgeon

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2002-2008

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

College of Pharmacy and Nutrition

President Mr. P. MacKinnon Dean Dr. D.K.J. Gorecki

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2000-2005

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario

Leslie L. Dan Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. R.J. Birgeneau
Dean Dr. K.W. Hindmarsh

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2007 Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2007

SITE VISITS AND ACCREDITATION DECISIONS - 2003

The University of British Columbia

The Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences was required to submit Interim Reports on both its Baccalaureate and Pharm.D. programs by 1 April 2003. The University had previously been advised that the Council would consider extending the accreditation term of the baccalaureate program for a fifth year (i.e. to 2006), if the interim report provided adequate evidence that the new B.Sc. (Pharm.) curriculum had been implemented.

The required reports were received and, on 24 May 2003, the Baccalaureate in Pharmacy [B.Sc.(Pharm.)] program of The University of British Columbia was granted Full Accreditation status for a five-year term, 2001-2006.

The University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba initially applied for accreditation of its Baccalaureate in Pharmacy [B. Sc. (Pharm)] program in June 1993, and was subsequently granted Preliminary Accreditation status for a four-year term, 1994-1997.

The first on-site evaluation was conducted in October 1996 and, in 1997, the program was granted Full Accreditation Status for a four-year term 1997-2001. At that time, the Council advised it would be prepared to consider extending the term for a fifth year, if an acceptable strategic plan was submitted by 1 April 1998. An acceptable strategic plan was submitted and, in May 1998, the Council extended the initial accreditation award to 2002. In response to a subsequent request from the University to delay for one year the second site visit, originally scheduled for October 2001, the Council agreed that the term of the accreditation award be further extended to 30 June 2003.

The second on-site evaluation of the Faculty of Pharmacy was conducted September 23-25, 2002. The members of the site visit team were:

Dr. Monique Richer Faculté de pharmacie. Université Laval

Dr. Jake Thiessen
Leslie L. Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto
Dr. Wayne Riggs
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of British Columbia

Dr. David Hill, CCAPP Associate Executive Director

Mr. Ron Guse Registrar, Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association Observer

The Council was pleased that a revised baccalaureate curriculum has recently been approved and noted the new program is educational outcomes based and includes 16 weeks of structured pharmacy practice experience. However, the Council expressed concern about the challenges the Faculty will face in carrying out its Strategic Plan and the lack of evidence of adequate University financial support for the academic program revisions, the proposed move to the Bannatyne Campus of the University and the construction of a new building for the Faculty.

On 24 May 2003, the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy [B.Sc. (Pharm)] program of The University of Manitoba was granted Full Accreditation status for a four-year period, 2003-2007. The University was asked to submit an interim report by 1 April 2005 detailing the progress made in dealing with the deficiencies identified in the On-Site Evaluation Report.

The Council advised the University that an extension of the accreditation award for a fifth year (i.e. 2008) would be considered, if the interim report provides adequate evidence that the new curriculum has been fully implemented, including the CCAPP requirement for a minimum of 12 weeks of structured pharmacy practice experience in the final year, and that adequate plans and finances are in place to complete the move to the Bannatyne campus and the construction of a new building.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Annual General Meeting 24 May 2003

The dawn of the second decade of the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) will truly be the beginning of a new era, one that will see both transition and change.

During its first decade, CCAPP made great strides with the implementation of an accreditation process that defined and assessed standards for the nine baccalaureate professional pharmacy degree programs, and the two Pharm.D. programs, offered at our Canadian universities. The establishment of this process has assured the public that pharmacists receive the highest standards of training and that they are qualified to play an increasingly important role as part of the primary health care team.

The second decade of CCAPP affords us the opportunity not only to review Councils progress but also to consider both future endeavors and future challenges. As the role of the pharmacist continues to evolve, pharmacists will be called on to take increasingly more responsibility for ensuring effectiveness and appropriateness of medication use through consultation with physicians and patients.

With the aging of the Canadian population and the rising cost of health care, the federal government commissioned Roy Romanow to explore the delivery of health care in Canada and recommend changes to improve the health care system and ensure its sustainability. His report, the <u>Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada</u>, highlights as one of its recommendations an expanded scope of practice for pharmacists including the limited prescribing of medications under specific conditions.

Will the expanded role of the pharmacist create a demand for the introduction of a Direct Entry Pharm.D. program at Canadian universities? Do we need to raise the bar for the competency of our graduates? These are questions that will be faced by the Canadian pharmacy community.

The United States is moving to a Direct Entry Pharm.D. standard in 2004 and there after, there will be no further baccalaureate graduates from American universities. This may increasingly put pressure on Canadian universities to introduce such a standard in Canada. CCAPP will be prepared to respond.

As pharmacists move further away from the technical aspects of dispensing to enhanced knowledge based patient care and monitoring, it will be important for pharmacists to have full confidence in the capability of pharmacy technicians. One way to optimize and ensure the high quality of technicians is to have them graduate from accredited programs with the highest standards. CCAPP will undertake to develop accreditation standards and guidelines for pharmacy technicians, once the competencies and educational outcome have been determined by the appropriate recognized national organizations.

Dr. Bruce Schnell, our inaugural and esteemed Executive Director, announced his intention to step down as of June 30, 2003. Throughout his tenure, Dr. Schnell has been the heart and soul of CCAPP. His vision, wisdom, hard work and determination have made CCAPP the successful and respected organization it is today. On behalf of the Board and the profession of pharmacy in Canada, I would like to thank him and wish him every success.

Dr. Jim Blackburn has been appointed CCAPP Executive Director, effective July 1, 2003. Dr. Blackburn is currently CCAPP Associate Executive Director. He has a wealth of knowledge and experience from his participation in all aspects of pharmacy and has been Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Nutrition at

the University of Saskatchewan and Executive Director of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada. We are fortunate to have him and we look forward to working with him in this new role.

It has been my privilege to serve as President of CCAPP for 2002 **B** 2003. It has been an especially rewarding experience. I would like to thank the Board for their hard work and dedication, as well as those who offer their time and talent to serve as part of our accreditation teams. I would also like to offer a special thanks to you Bruce for your support during my term as president.

Respectfully submitted,

Deborah Boyle, B.Sc. Pharm President

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Board of Directors Meeting 24 May 2003

On January 5, 1993, The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs was granted Letters Patent by the Government of Canada with a mandate to evaluate the quality of pharmacy professional degree programs in Canadian universities and to promote the continued improvement of such programs. A decade ago, in my first report to the Board, I noted: AThere is increasing interest in accreditation matters, both nationally and internationally. Within Canada, change in the way pharmacy is practiced is causing our Faculties of Pharmacy to undertake major program revisions. The growing demand by governments and the public for quality assurance and accountability for the expenditure of public funds means that our universities and licensing bodies are under increased scrutiny. The push for free trade among provinces is leading to pressure for the easier movement of professionals among licensing jurisdictions. As international trade barriers come down, reciprocity of pharmacy practitioners is being actively discussed among the emerging trading blocks. These exciting developments have reinforced the value of accreditation and the importance for Canadians to have confidence that our standards and procedures ensure quality in our pharmacy education programs.®

The Council is now 10 years old and, since its inception, has had a significant impact on pharmacy education in Canada. Under the stimulus provided by CCAPP accreditation standards, site visits and reporting requirements, excellent progress has been made by our Faculties in implementing educational outcome-based curricula, expanding the structured practice experience components of their programs, and developing improved program assessment and strategic planning procedures. We can be proud of what has been accomplished over the past decade!

Now, as we move into our second decade, the future for the Council is bright and exciting. Two events of the past year, in particular, augur well for the years ahead.

The first was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. This was the result of some very good discussions with our American colleagues and the document reflects our mutual desire to continue to develop closer working relationships. For CCAPP, it also signals our intention that the Council become more outward looking and evolve a more significant international presence.

The second significant event was the drafting of a ACCAPP Vision for the Future.® Building on the success of the past decade, the AVision® proposes an expanded role for the Council. It contemplates CCAPP becoming a much more significant player in Canadian pharmacy. It identifies the need for better coordination of the various components of pharmacy education in Canada and suggests that all pharmacy education program accreditation activities should be seen as falling under the mandate of the Council. It includes recommendations for the development of Direct Entry Pharm.D. standards and an accreditation process for pharmacy technician programs.

It is clear the Council is moving into a new era and we are indeed fortunate that Dr. Jim Blackburn has agreed to take on the duties as Executive Director, effective July 1, 2003. Jim has experience in all aspects of academic pharmacy and is highly respected in Canadian pharmacy circles. He has been a colleague and personal friend, for many years, and I know he has the experience, insight, commitment and energy to help the Council develop into the organization envisioned above. The Council is in good hands and I wish him every success!

Accreditation Activities

The on-site evaluation held at The University of Manitoba on September 22-25, 2002 completed the Councils second cycle of site visits, since its formation. The third cycle will begin this fall with site visits scheduled for Dalhousie University, September 29 **B** October 1, 2003; Memorial University of Newfoundland, October 20-22, 2003; and, the University of Alberta, November 3-5, 2003.

The current accreditation standards and procedures are working well and no major changes in either appear necessary, in the near term. Our site visitors continue to find the documentation provided by our Faculties in preparation for on-site evaluations is comprehensive and of high quality. In addition, the site visitors appreciate the open and candid manner in which interviews and discussion are conducted with faculty, students, university administrators and others who participate in the site visit process. In turn, I continue to be impressed with the dedicated work of the excellent group of faculty who serve as CCAPP site visitors and the professional manner in which they carry out their important tasks on behalf of the Council.

Administrative Matters

It was with much regret that we accepted the resignation of our former Associate Executive Director, Dr. David Hill, who accepted a position at the University of Colorado, last October. While we wish David the very best, his departure is a loss for CCAPP and, indeed, for Canadian pharmacy. We will truly miss his involvement and strong commitment to accreditation matters.

The Council office continued to operate efficiently and without major problems, during the past year. Our very attractive rental arrangement with the University of Saskatchewan includes access to many of the internal services of the University which greatly facilitates and simplifies the management of the affairs of the Council. We are also fortunate to have Ms. Jackie Huck provide administrative support and secretarial services to the Council on a part-time basis.

Appreciation

It has been a great personal pleasure to be associated with The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs, since its inception. The work has been immensely satisfying and, among other things, has provided me the opportunity to work with the fine group of people who have served as members of our Boards of Directors over the years. I have always been impressed with the commitment and dedication of the outstanding Canadians who have been appointed by our member agencies. Each has made, and is making, a significant contribution to the advancement of pharmacy education and practice in Canada. The Council has made great progress, and the credit must go to the members of the Board who have been prepared to devote their time and talents to the work of the Council.

I am also thankful for the excellent support I have received from our Deans and Directors, the Registrars of our Provincial Regulatory Authorities, and the Executive Directors and Presidents of our member agencies. It is gratifying to have worked with such committed and dedicated people.

In closing, I have always considered it a privilege to have been given the opportunity to play a part in the important work of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs. I thank you for that privilege. My very best wishes for the continued success of the Council.

Au revoir et bonne chance!!

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce R. Schnell, Ph.D. Executive Director

AUDITORS' 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 at March 31, 2003 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 of 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 an 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 company as at March 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and the changes in its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan April 18, 2003

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR ACCREDITATION OF PHARMACY PROGRAMS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

MARCH 31, 2003

	<u>2003</u>	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 22,856	\$ 6,762
Term deposits	125,000	
Accounts receivable	2,859	1,665
		08,427
Term deposits		80,000
	<u>\$ 195,715</u> <u>\$ 1</u>	<u>88,427</u>
Liabilities Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred revenue		2,093 <u>83,268</u> 85,361
Unrestricted net assets	102,606	103,066
	<u>\$ 195,715</u> <u>\$ 1</u>	<u>88,427</u>
Approved on behalf of the Board		

Director

Director

See accompanying accounting policies and notes

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR ACCREDITATION OF PHARMACY PROGRAMS

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

	<u>2003</u>		2002	
Revenue				
Accreditation fees	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000		
Membership fees	36,000	33,000		
Grants	15,000	20,000		
Interest	4,613	<u> 5,314</u>		
	<u>100,613</u>	<u>103,314</u>		
Expenses				
Administration fees	44,673	40,020		
Audit	·	1,531	1,505	
Bank charges and interest	21	105		
Meetings and travel	25,188	23,328		
Office (Note 2)	15,466	10,726		
Rent		1,400	1,398	
Site visits	12,794	34,069		
	<u>101,073</u>	<u>111,151</u>		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses		(46	0)	(7,837)
Unrestricted net assets, beginning of year	103,066	110,903		
Unrestricted net assets, end of year	<u>\$1</u>	<u>02,606</u> <u>\$ 1</u>	03,066	

See accompanying accounting policies and notes

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR ACCREDITATION OF PHARMACY PROGRAMS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2003

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 degree programs in Canadian universities and promotes continued improvement of educational programs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Capital assets

Capital assets are expensed in the year of acquisition. Office expenses includes computer equipment in the amount of \$3,621 purchased during the year ended March 31, 2003 (2002 - 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.

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

Interest rate risk

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

The effective interest rate on the temporary investments during the year varied from 2.1% to 5.7% (2002 - 1.4% to 1.4%). The average interest rate at the end of the year was 3.1% (2002 - 1.4%) with investments maturing from between 4 to 11 months.

For long-term investments, the effective interest rate realized during the year was 4.3% (2002 - 3.9%).

The average interest rate was 4.3% (2002 -

4.1%).

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

A statement of cash flows I available in the statements a	has not been as presented.	included a	is the	information	provided	by that s	statement i	s readily