



Cost of Accreditation in the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme

Paper prepared by the Costing
Working Group (CWG) on behalf of the
Accreditation Liaison Group (ALG)

November 2016

The Accreditation Liaison Group meeting in April 2016 identified a project to progress work regarding the cost of accreditation under the National Scheme.

A working group was formed and it was agreed that the scope of this work would focus on ensuring an accurate representation of the costs of accreditation in the National Scheme are able to be presented to the further review of accreditation. This included representing costs over a period of time, rather than at a point in time, and providing contextual information where required to explain any anomalies identified in the costs data.

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Infographic summary

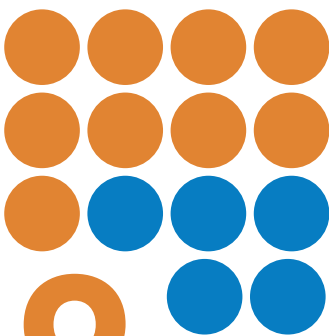
The National Registration and Accreditation Scheme is a **multi-professional** scheme



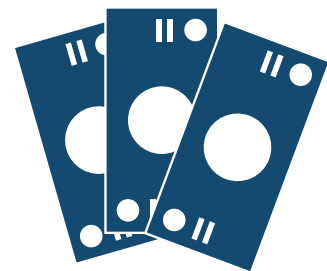
The Scheme regulates over **650,000 health practitioners** across **14 professions**



Accreditation is integral to the Scheme



Costs of accreditation vary between professions in response to complexity, volume and risk profile



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of the 14 Accreditation Authorities derive income from assessment of overseas-qualified practitioners



Accreditation Authorities report that as at 30 June 2014, **652 programs** were accredited across **292 providers**

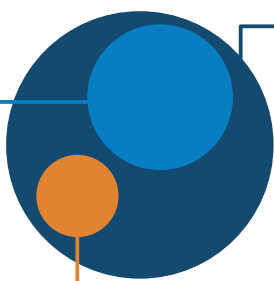
This has increased to **746 programs** across **338 providers** as at 30 June 2016

In 2015/16, Accreditation Authorities reported receiving:

\$9,872,160 from National Boards (less than 6% of AHPRA's total expenditure)

\$3,662,784 from education providers

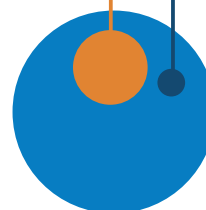
\$26,818,762 from other sources, including assessment of overseas qualified practitioners



In 2015/16, Accreditation Authorities reported expending **\$35,366,352** on accreditation functions, including:

\$10,871,470 on accreditation of programs of study

\$19,262,143 on assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners



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Executive Summary

In July 2010 the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) became operational through the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act (the National Law).

The Scheme is multi-professional, regulating over 650,000 health practitioners across 14 professions, and includes both regulation of health practitioners and accreditation functions. Accreditation functions include setting standards for accreditation and assessing programs of study against these standards. It also includes, for some professions, undertaking assessments of overseas-qualified health practitioners. The latter makes the Scheme different to other schemes internationally. In addition, Accreditation Authorities are often required to undertake projects specific to their profession, such as development or review of professional competencies.

Accreditation is integral to the Scheme.

Knowing and understanding the cost of accreditation in the Scheme is important. The guiding principles of the Scheme determine that all entities within the Scheme, including Accreditation Authorities, should operate in a transparent, accountable, efficient and fair way.

In April 2016, a Costing Working Group (CWG) was established by the Accreditation Liaison Group (ALG) to progress the work already started by Accreditation Authorities in determining the cost of accreditation in the Scheme.

The following document has been prepared by the CWG to provide a benchmark assessment of activities by the 14 health Accreditation Authorities over recent years.

As Chair of the CWG, I present this Executive Summary as a broader context to the information provided in the following document.

It is the intention of the CWG that further research and consultation will be undertaken to identify:

1. More detailed cost componentry to better understand the different sources of demand and their impact on the overall price of accreditation;
2. Prospects for reform of activities without any reduction in quality assurance, workforce guarantee or innovation capability; and,
3. Future demand projections, and their implication for the activities and costs of the Accreditation Authorities.

It is no mistake that the National Law's first objective is to provide for the protection of the public by ensuring that only health practitioners who are suitably trained and qualified to practise in a competent and ethical manner are registered¹. The accreditation of programs of study in 14 regulated health professions is placed in a legal framework that defines accreditation functions as well as the responsibilities of Accreditation Authorities and the National Boards for each profession because accreditation is so important for public safety.

Accreditation is a key quality assurance mechanism for programs of study leading to registration. It assures the National Boards that graduates completing approved programs of study in one of the regulated health professions have the knowledge, skills and professional attributes to practise the relevant profession in Australia.

But it's not just about public safety. The Scheme must have regard for innovation in education and workforce requirements. This is unlike most, if not all, health practitioner regulation around the world.

When we consider the 'cost' of accreditation in the Scheme, the need to consider the value of the role of accreditation in the Scheme in meeting the objectives of protection of the public, supporting and promoting the health workforce of the future, and innovation in education is paramount. It is also difficult to quantify and monetise.

In addition, Accreditation Authorities must model any unintended consequences as a result of change. Whether this be responding to emerging technology and disruptors, changing models of care or the application of risk based frameworks, the potential impact on protection of the public, innovation and the workforce must be considered.

¹ Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009

Accreditation responsive to emerging population health needs

In response to the increasing prevalence of eye diseases in the community, particularly glaucoma, and the maldistribution of the ophthalmologist workforce (Health Workforce Australia 2012), the education and training of optometrists in scheduled medicines for the management of eye conditions has been rolled out since the commencement of the Scheme, qualifying Australian graduates for registration endorsement for scheduled medicines. From 2014, the entry-level registration standard for all new registrants in Australia has required therapeutics training and the ability to prescribe Schedule 4 Medicines. In contrast, the UK has no such requirement, with only a very small minority of optometrists qualified through post entry-level training as independent prescribers (for example, in 2014-2015 the General Optical Council reported 11,305 optometrists registered in England but only 169 optometrist independent prescribers).

All entry-level optometry courses accredited by Optometry Council Australia and New Zealand (OCANZ) have been subject to a review process to ensure that they are able to produce therapeutically qualified optometrists. Some new post entry-level programs have been accredited to assist with upskilling the existing workforce, and changes made to the processes for assessing the competence of overseas trained optometrists against the new requirements. The funding from the Optometry Board of Australia to OCANZ in part reflects the costs associated with these changes.

Australian Health System - Influencers

Accreditation is just one part of the Scheme. It is crucial to understand the place of accreditation within a multifaceted and complex health system. A health system which involves state and federal government agendas, public funding, private health insurance and other profit driven factors. A health system with an ever increasingly informed and ageing population. A health system that can only be

as efficient and effective as all of the components allow it to be.

As represented in Figure 1 below, the public, as the consumer of health care, is at the centre of the Scheme. But there are significant other influencers of the direction of the Australian health system and health workforce that need to be considered when looking at any analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Scheme.

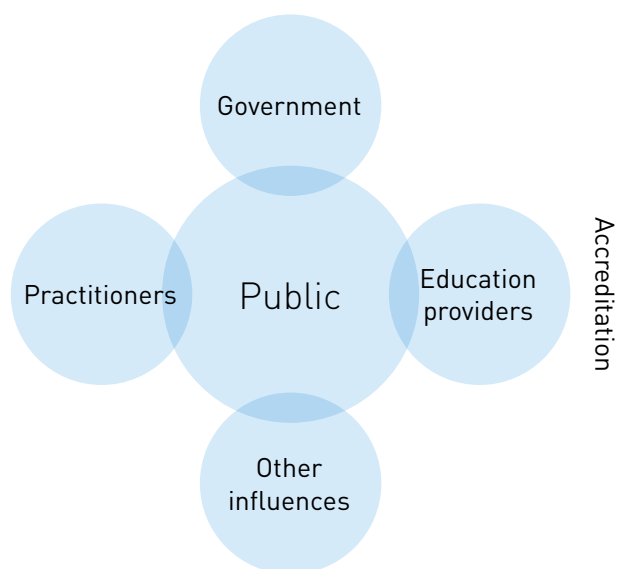


Figure 1: Influencers of the direction of the Australian Health System.

Public

At the centre of models of care, members of the community, patients, carers and consumers are increasingly health literate. This is driven by the availability of information as well as digital initiatives such as Whitecoat², a private health insurance 'coalition' website³ which enables patients to 'rate' their health practitioner, and the Personally Controlled Electronic Health Record project, rebranded as My Health Record⁴.

In addition, the Australian population is ageing, and has an increased prevalence of chronic conditions, diseases and risk factors. Personal incomes, broader economic trends and new technologies also affect spending on health.⁵

Government

Funding of the health system is provided by the Australian federal government, state and territory governments and patients⁶, but the Scheme itself was conceived as self-funding, with no direct funding by government in the longer term.

2 www.whitecoat.com.au

3 A joint venture of nib, Bupa and HBF private health insurance companies

4 myhealthrecord.gov.au/internet/mhr/publishing.nsf/Content/home

5 www.aihw.gov.au/australias-health/2014/health-system

6 *ibid*

The Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) Health Council acting in their capacity as the Australian Health Workforce Ministerial Council (AHWMC) has a function under the National Law to oversee the Scheme. Health Ministers from each state and territory as well as the Commonwealth are members of the AHWMC. Figure 2 below shows the relationship of the AHWMC within the Scheme⁷

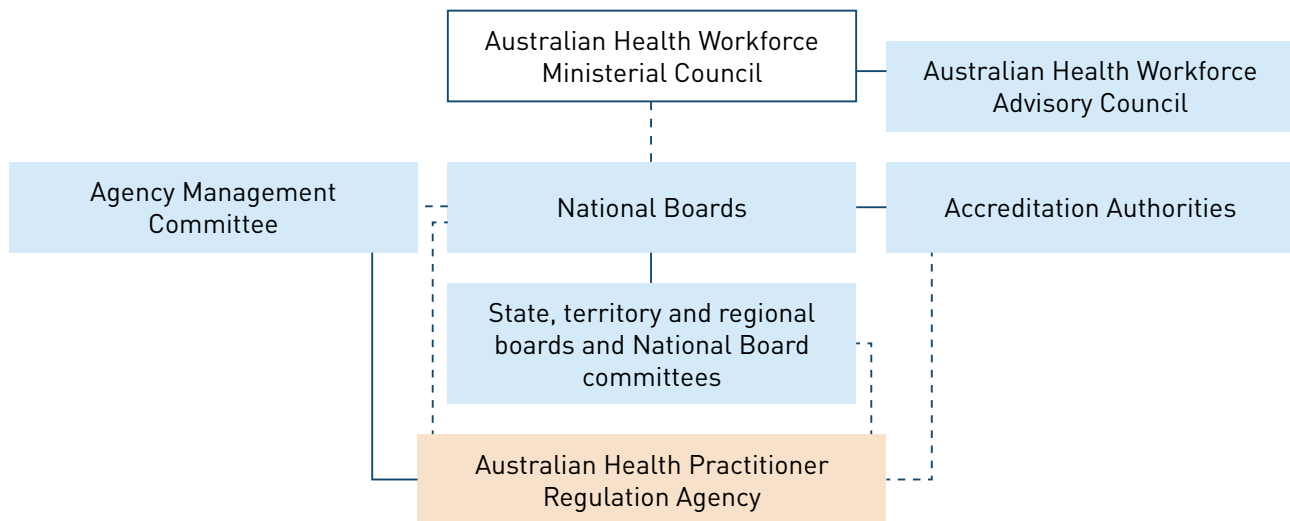


Figure 2: Relationship of Australian Health Workforce Ministerial Council within the Scheme

Provisions such as granting limited registration for 'area of need' that are used in medicine and the introduction of the Public Sector Dental Workforce Scheme⁸ (PSDWS) have enabled government to attempt to address maldistribution or workforce shortages in specific professions.

Accreditation plays a role in responding to these health workforce needs by providing processes for quality assurance.

The Department of Education and Training and the Department of Immigration and Border Control also influence the health workforce. The addition, or indeed the removal, of a profession from the skilled occupation list has a direct impact on the number of overseas-qualified practitioners seeking to register in Australia.

The Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement⁹, which came into force on 1 May 1988 determined that, with the exception of doctors:

"a person registered to practise an occupation in Australia is entitled to practise an equivalent occupation in New Zealand, and vice versa, without the need for further testing or examination¹⁰".

Accreditation plays an important part in the ongoing assurance that overseas-qualified practitioners wishing to practise in Australia are competent.

Practitioners

Health practitioners in Australia operate in varying clinical settings, research and academia. Many practitioners are members of their professional association and as such are involved in the advocacy and direction of their profession. Advocacy for the profession, which may be incongruent with external opinion or need, can influence health service provision. The success of the 'generalist' or models such as those used in the USA of nurse or physician assistants can be influenced by professional advocacy or opposition.

⁷ www.coaghealthcouncil.gov.au/NRAS

⁸ www.adc.org.au/index.php?id=22

⁹ www.coag.gov.au/the_trans-tasman_mutual_recognition_arrangement

¹⁰ *ibid*

Accreditation and simulation within occupational therapy clinical education

The Occupational Therapy Council (OTC) promotes a collaborative approach to application of education standards and is currently participating in the oversight of a national randomised controlled trial, managed by Australian Catholic University. Lead researchers recognise the value of proactive involvement of the Accreditation Authority in the design and implementation of the project, providing a direct link to consideration of simulation as part of the standards applied to clinical education.

The occupational therapy accreditation standards (including evidence guide and explanatory information developed for Education Providers) support innovation and provide scope for initiatives that explore credible and flexible approaches and in particular that seek evidence of effectiveness in developing practice readiness.

Current standards make specific reference to the use of simulation as clinical education to encourage education providers to look outside the traditional health based supervised practice education experiences

Simulation activities have been part of health professional education for some time, with varied approaches using both low and high-fidelity techniques. Seeking evidence about the effectiveness of these learning approaches is however a recent initiative within the profession.

Accreditation functions as defined in the National Law being addressed as part of this work:

- develop accreditation standards and recommend them to the relevant National Board for approval
- accredit and monitor education providers and programs of study to ensure that graduates are provided with the knowledge, skills and professional attributes to safely practise the profession in Australia.

Involvement of the Accreditation Authority will also assist in the translation of findings into the current review of accreditation standards.

The requirement for practitioners to maintain professional indemnity insurance as a component of registration is an attractive 'member service' for professional associations to retain, and indeed increase their membership. The profit driven market of insurance can influence innovation in models of care.

Telehealth is a good example of this. The provision of telehealth was a potential disruptor to traditional models of care. Practitioners wishing to employ telehealth as a service needed to negotiate the Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS) and insurance arrangements to ensure the patient and practitioner would not be adversely affected financially by this innovation. There are currently 23 MBS item numbers available to specific health practitioners and numerous qualifiers regarding the eligibility of patients/practitioners to engage telehealth such as the distance between the location of the patient and practitioner, Remoteness Area (RA) classification, residential aged care, Aboriginal Medical Services (AMS) and Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS)¹¹.

Education providers

Education is a business. There is increasing pressure on higher education institutions for international student intakes to sustain programs that balances the decrease in government funding.

Education provider is defined under the National Law as:

- (a) a university; or
- (b) a tertiary education institution, or another institution or organisation, that provides vocational training; or
- (c) a specialist medical college or other health profession college¹².

Accreditation of programs therefore occurs across the breadth of these education providers; with differing risk profiles at each educational level. Accreditation in the Scheme also intersects with other regulatory bodies such as the Tertiary Education and Quality Standards Agency (TEQSA) and the Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA).

¹¹ www.humanservices.gov.au/health-professionals/services/medicare/mbs-and-telehealth

¹² Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009

Accreditation partnering with other regulatory agencies

In November 2014, the Australian Dental Council (ADC) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)¹³ with TEQSA to enable greater collaboration between the National Regulator for tertiary education in Australia and the ADC as the Accreditation Authority for dentistry in Australia. This agreement was designed to facilitate the sharing of information and reduce regulatory burden on higher education providers. In 2015, the Australian Medical Council also signed an MOU with TEQSA and a number of other Accreditation Authorities are currently negotiating agreements.

Accreditation Authorities have a long history of relationships with education providers. The Australian Medical Council celebrated its 30-year anniversary in 2016 and a number of the other Accreditation Authorities existed prior to the introduction of the Scheme. When the Scheme was introduced, there was a huge amount of work to transition to new legislative requirements, and clarification of new standards and requirements for programs and practitioners. Costing any changes in accreditation should consider these sunk costs. The success of the implementation of the Scheme has been assisted by the mature relationships established well before the introduction of the Scheme. In an open market or alternate supply model, the value of these relationships would need to be considered. The relationships each Accreditation Authority maintains with the education sector fosters communication and in turn greater influence on the education of students to meet the future health workforce need.

Accreditation leading discussion for a responsive and innovative education model

In May 2016, the Australian Physiotherapy Council (the Council) demonstrated an example of working with stakeholders to respond to changing workforce needs through the joint hosting of a Prescribing Summit.

The Council worked with the Council of Physiotherapy Deans Australia & New Zealand, and the Australian Physiotherapy Association to co-host the National Physiotherapy Prescribing Summit. The Summit brought together consumers, physiotherapists, representatives of health practitioners in other regulated professions with prescribing recognition, representatives of state and territory health departments, researchers and academics, regulators and professional indemnity insurers with a view to testing the working hypothesis that, "in the future, physiotherapists would have the capacity to prescribe".

The event facilitated thought leadership on the future education requirements for physiotherapy.

Other Influencers

Standards expected for health profession education and accreditation can be influenced by factors such as media reporting and politics.

Media plays a huge role in the discourse regarding health service provision in Australia. A quick Google search of topical words turn out results such as 'Too many graduates, not enough jobs: universities, profits and clinical need', 'The oversupply of dentists: Why good clinical dentistry is no longer enough!' or 'Are too many pharmacy graduates diminishing the profession?'. However, you can also return results such as 'Not enough pharmacists in indigenous areas'. The media rhetoric leans towards reporting of an oversupply of health practitioners in the health workforce and the need to restrict universities places and limit overseas qualified practitioners registering in Australia.

In relation to politics, the announcement of new hospitals, clinics and treatment centres, and their status as centres for training and education of health professionals is often part of the election cycle.

¹³ www.teqsa.gov.au/sites/default/files/TEQSAADCMoUsigned.pdf

Snap shot of the cost of accreditation

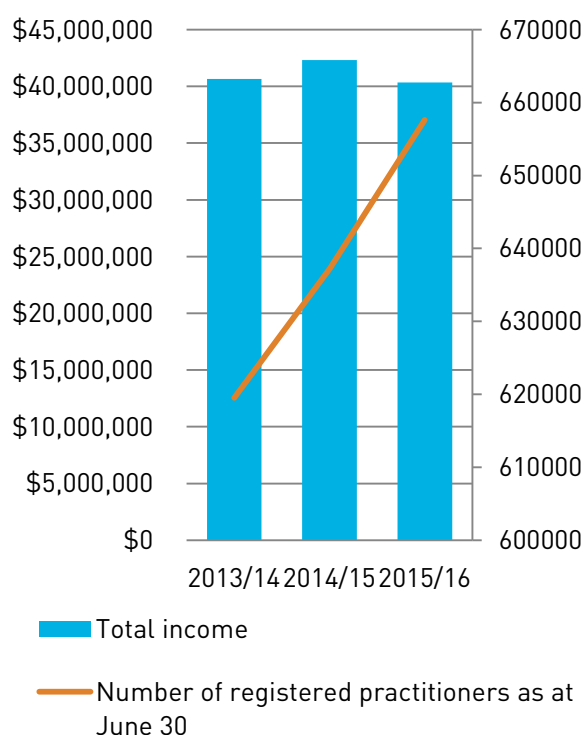
In the financial year ending 30 June 2014, the total income from transactions reported by the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) was \$167,859,000 and total expenses from transactions were \$151,887,000. In the financial year ending 30 June 2016, total income from transactions was \$170,929,000 and total expenses from transactions was \$169,077,000.

Graphs 1 to 6 provide comparisons to the total income for accreditation functions; including those functions that do not relate to the accreditation of programs of study and providers. The total income for accreditation functions that relate to the accreditation of programs and providers, and other accreditation functions (such as assessment of overseas-qualified practitioners or authorities), is shown in Tables 3 to 11. Further profession-specific information can be found in the *Profession profiles* section.

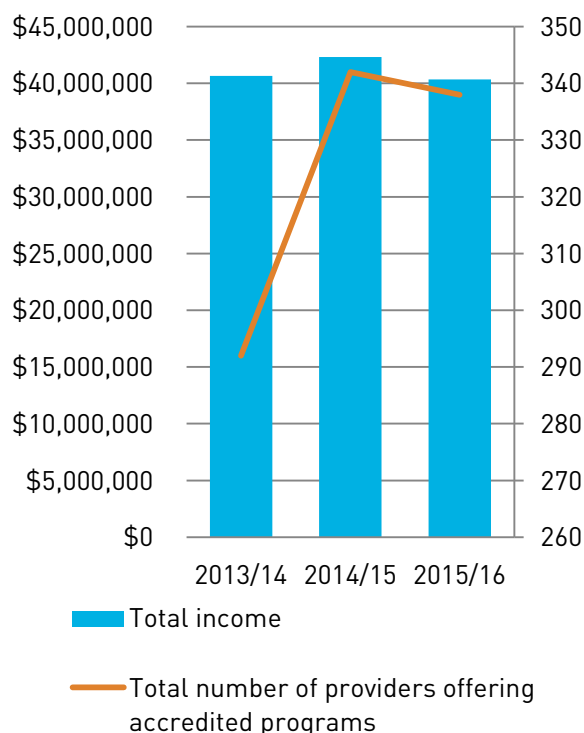
The AHPRA annual reports show that the total National Board funding contributions to Accreditation Authorities (external and committees) in the financial year ending 30 June 2014 was \$7,438,000 and in the financial year ending 30 June 2016 was \$9,754,000¹⁴. These amounts equate to 4.4% and 5.7% of the total income from transactions by AHPRA and 4.9% and 5.8% of the total expenses from transactions by AHPRA in the 2014 and 2016 financial years respectively.

In those same financial years, Accreditation Authorities collected fees from education providers in the amount of \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million.

Accreditation Authorities report that in 2014, 652 programs were accredited across 292 providers. This has now grown to 746 programs across 338 providers in 2015 - 2016¹⁵. What is compelling is that despite income from both National Boards and education providers remaining relatively even over the period, activity or outputs have significantly increased.



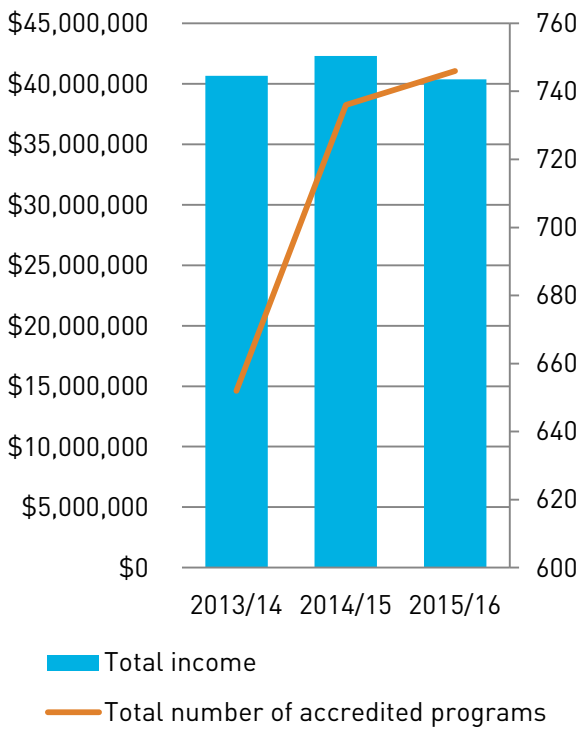
Graph 1: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to registrants



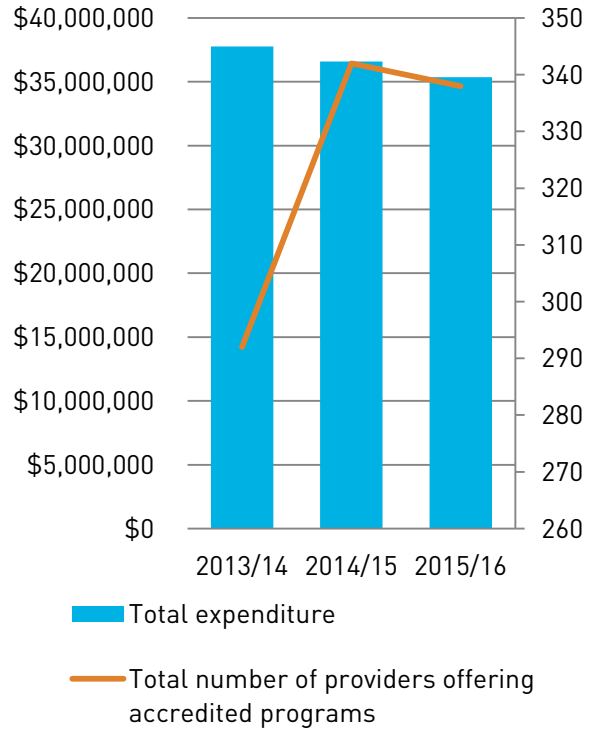
Graph 2: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to providers

¹⁴ Please note: the figure of \$9,754,000 for National Board contributions to accreditation as taken from the AHPRA Annual Report are actual amounts. Accounting standards have resulted in differences between these and the amounts stated in the AHPRA financial statements.

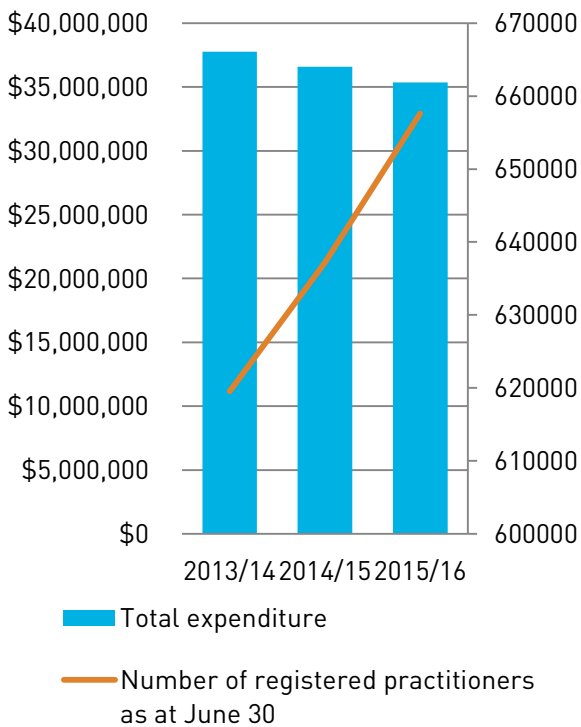
¹⁵ The figures for programs and providers presented in this paper are those reported by Accreditation Authorities. These may vary from that depicted in the AHPRA *Approved Programs Of Study* search function on the AHPRA website. This is due to a range of reasons, including Accreditation Authorities and AHPRA differing in the categorisation of education providers including multi-campus and multi-pathway programs.



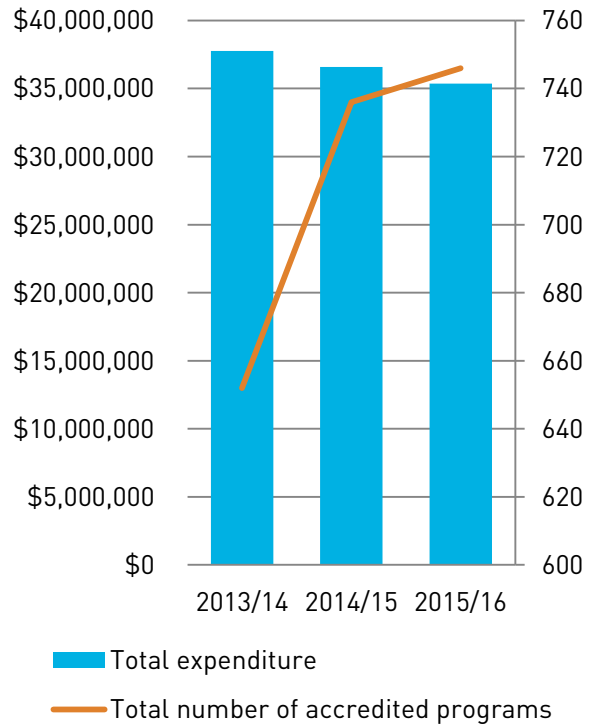
Graph 3: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to programs



Graph 5: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to providers



Graph 4: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to registrants



Graph 6: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to programs

Despite only three years of data being available, trends are able to be drawn from the high level figures depicted in graphs 1 to 6. Efficiencies are being achieved under the current governance arrangements, allowing for the relative infancy of the Scheme and the bedding down of processes. A greater understanding of the National Law and the respective roles of National Boards and Accreditation Authorities has been established in response to the deliberate arms length relationship of decision making whereby accreditation decisions are made by Accreditation Authorities and the approval of programs for registration is made by the National Boards. The use of the monitoring function under the National Law has been refined and there has been a marked increase in communication between all Accreditation Authorities, the National Boards and AHPRA.

Example of a monitoring framework

The Australian Dental Council (ADC) accredits dental programs pursuant to the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009 (the National Law).

In relation to monitoring, the National Law states at Section 50, Division 50 (1):

The Accreditation Authority that accredited an approved program of study must monitor the program and the education provider that provides the program to ensure the authority continues to be satisfied that program and provider meet an approved accreditation standard for the health profession.

To enable the ongoing monitoring of all accredited programs, the ADC will undertake a range of monitoring activities which may include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Compulsory notification of major changes
2. Annual reports
3. Education Data
4. Graduate outcomes
5. Website and publication monitoring
6. Monitoring examination
7. Stakeholder engagement
8. Monitoring review
9. Thematic reviews

The monitoring framework is published¹⁶ and outlines the frequency of the activities and their purpose relating to the role of the ADC as an accrediting authority.

Furthermore there is increased dialogue regarding the data available in the Scheme and its capacity to focus accreditation through risk-based accreditation that is proportionate but also maintains the requirement to have regard for, amongst other things, public safety, innovation and workforce.

Collaboration between professions existed before the introduction of the Scheme and there is a long history of cross profession sharing of standards, joint accreditation approaches and other collaborations. This has continued under the Scheme.

Interprofessional Education in action

In 2015, the Australian Medical Council, in collaboration with the Australian Pharmacy Council, the Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council, and the Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia, held a workshop titled "Collaborating for Patient Care - Interprofessional Learning for Interprofessional Practice".

The workshop brought together representatives of the regulated health professions' National Boards and Accreditation Authorities, AHPRA, self-regulating health professions, education providers, government health departments, health service executives, collaborative groups for interprofessional education, and academics working in the field.

The workshop looked at the health care changes driving the increasing need for team based care and then considered:

- Identifying the need for interprofessional practice and the patients' perspective
- Delivery of interprofessional education
- The role of accreditation

This workshop has resulted in an Accreditation Authorities agreeing to a common definition of interprofessional education, and common learning outcomes, together with agreement to investigate further opportunities for additional interprofessional accreditation practices.

¹⁶ www.adc.org.au/documents/ADC%20Monitoring%20framework%202016.pdf

But why does accreditation cost what it costs and how do we know this is efficient and fair?

It may appear to be sensible to compare the cost of accreditation in Australia to costs of accreditation internationally. But is this an accurate way to evaluate our Scheme given the explicit need to consider workforce and education innovation in Australia?¹⁷ This, coupled with the geographic challenges inherent in operating a national scheme in Australia, means any international comparisons must be undertaken cautiously. It may also be a common approach to compare the professions domestically; that is comparison of unit costs by common function. But is this a valid comparison given the complexities, scale and history of each profession?

And what about the costs of accreditation outside of health? Can we learn anything from costing the accreditation of the legal or accounting professions? Are they a reasonable comparator though when comparing risk profiles. The potential risk to the public of an incompetent lawyer isn't usually life threatening.

Learning from accreditation processes outside health

Professions Australia¹⁸ is an association representing the voice of over 20 profession associations in Australia and in turn over 420,000 professionals. Membership is broad and includes professions such as accounting, speech pathology, computer science and dentistry. Four Accreditation Authorities in the Scheme are current associate members of Professions Australia (Australian Medical Council, Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia, Australian Pharmacy Council and the Australian Dental Council). Participation in working groups and development of principles and other policy documents enables good practice in accreditation and assessment within and externally to health to be shared.

Comparison of accreditation functions internationally

There are currently over 28,800 physiotherapists registered in Australia. Physiotherapy is one of the 13 professions regulated by the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) in the United Kingdom (UK). The Australian Physiotherapy Council is the appointed Accreditation Authority for physiotherapy in Australia and as such must have regard for public safety, innovation in education and the workforce need in exercising its functions. The Australian Physiotherapy Council achieves this through the application of standards, expert panels, site visits and the monitoring of programs over time but also through discussion with the providers and profession, attendance at conferences, and reviewing its standards. This is required specifically by the objectives and guiding principles of the Scheme. In contrast, both HCPC and the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists (CSP) share the same functions in the UK. HCPC assumes responsibility for fitness to practise, whereas the CSP accreditation process, which remains voluntary but a process all providers choose to undertake, looks at programs of study for relevance, quality improvement and workforce need. Without the CSP process, there would be no specific focus on producing physiotherapists required to respond to the workforce of the future. While the arrangement may be overall acceptable from a quality improvement perspective, there is no direct link or obligation other than 'professional' compliance by education providers. From a cost comparison perspective, it is important that the costs of the CSP process are factored in to the cost of the overall cost of accreditation in the UK in a true like for like comparison. This is true for many of the professions when comparing our Scheme internationally. We must have regard for quality, innovation and workforce; in some international jurisdictions this is not formally legislated.

¹⁷ Unlike the USA or Canada, which have geographic challenges but regulate at a state or provincial level mostly

¹⁸ www.professions.com.au

Lastly, the market must value the process of accreditation. What is the cost point at which accreditation becomes a tick box compliance mechanism as opposed to a rigorous assessment of the outputs? And what would be the risk of a reduction in consumer confidence around service quality should the cost of accreditation drop markedly? A particular program could reduce in length from 5 years to 3 years, but at what overall cost to the quality of the health workforce and public safety. Health practitioners who are involved in accreditation, on the whole, generously contribute their time to the assurance of standards, whether partially or wholly in kind. Any new model needs to factor in the risk and costs of losing this support.

The questions that have been collectively raised by Accreditation Authorities through the contribution to this paper have been significant. A shared understanding of the role of accreditation in the Scheme has led to an approach to costing of accreditation retrospectively, but with a commitment to maintain a common approach to reporting cost data. It allows greater transparency about cost of accreditation within the Scheme, and which groups bear those costs.

Formation of the Costing Working Group (CWG)

The CWG was established to progress the work already started by Accrediting Authorities in determining the cost of accreditation in the Scheme. This work started from a premise of ensuring the, at the time impending, Accreditation Systems Review could draw upon costing data that identified accurately the accreditation costs within the Scheme, and make a like for like comparison with the UK. The UK was chosen because it had been the country of comparison in the 2014 Independent review of the NRAS. The Accreditation Authorities had earlier expressed their concern about flaws in the approach used in that paper. The CWG started with an 'issues paper' but has evolved that paper into an in depth analysis of the complexities associated with understanding costs in the Scheme and the opportunities, and limitations, in presenting the financial and activity data for analysis.

The CWG developed a data table to be populated by all Accreditation Authorities, which encompassed a collection of retrospective financial data for three financial years (2013/2014, 2014/2015 & 2015/2016). This data was further broken down into the functions of accreditation under the National Law and income and expenditure attributed to

these functions. Accreditation Authorities were also asked to record activity, such as number of providers and programs accredited and number of overseas qualified practitioner assessments, in each financial year in order to show the fluctuations of inputs and outputs from year to year due to the cyclical nature of accreditation activity. The approach was deliberate to show cost over time as opposed to a point in time. This information is provided in the individual profession profiles.

In addition to the financial tables, it was agreed that the common output or a unit for comparison for accreditation was registerable practitioners¹⁹. Accreditation Authorities also undertook to map the accreditation activities that lead to a program being accredited and therefore producing registrable practitioners. This served to demonstrate the complexity of accreditation in each profession. This mapping is at Appendix 1.

This was not an easy activity given the independence²⁰ and history of the Accreditation Authorities has largely determined that external 'companies' have been appointed as Accreditation Authorities for 11 of the 14 professions and therefore individual accounting systems and practices already exist. Three National Boards have each appointed a committee established by the National Board as the Accreditation Authority for their profession.

¹⁹ Although technically the output for program accreditation is an 'accredited program', the graduates are eligible for application for registration by virtue of the program being accredited.

²⁰ Quality Framework for the Accreditation Function, Domain 2

The shared services model for Accreditation Committees

The role, powers and functions of an Accreditation Committee established by a National Board are provided directly by the National Law. The Accreditation Committee's functions are outlined in the Terms of Reference set by the National Board, and they limit their work to those functions. AHPRA supports the administration of accreditation functions undertaken by Accreditation Committees, including decisions and financial arrangements.

Decisions of the Accreditation Committee and the National Board must be made without any influence or direction of the National Board on the Accreditation Committee or vice versa. Similarly, an Accreditation Committee must make decisions about accreditation of programs of study in accordance with the National Law and free of any guidance or direction by its respective National Board. The relationship between the Accreditation Committee and the National Board is part of the framework of checks and safeguards established by the National Law to ensure persons who complete accredited and approved programs of study have the knowledge, skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia.

The template tables requested data to be presented as a more activity based model as opposed to the traditional costing model and to be populated retrospectively. Despite this complexity, the challenge was accepted and reaffirmed the commitment by all Accreditation Authorities to better understand the collective cost of accreditation in the Scheme.

Part I of this work identifies the costs of accreditation in the Scheme and aims to ensure the value of accreditation is a consideration when drawing any conclusions. Part II has started as a result of what we have learned from this process. Accreditation Authorities are working together to determine principles for fee setting for education providers and National Boards are working to determine a framework for funding to Accreditation Authorities.

The CWG included representation from all groups involved in accreditation in the Scheme including:

Mrs Narelle Mills (Chair)	Chief Executive Officer, Australian Physiotherapy Council (until September 2016) and Chief Executive Officer, Australian Dental Council (current)
Ms Theanne Walters	Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Australian Medical Council
Professor Michael Morgan	President, Australian Dental Council (as alternative for Ms Walters as required)
Dr Joanna Flynn AM	Chair, Medical Board of Australia
Dr Meeuwis Boelen	Chair, Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee
Ms Helen Townley	National Director, Policy and Accreditation, Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency
Mr Andrew Donnison	Joint Project and Policy Officer, Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency and Health Practitioner Accreditation Councils' Forum

As Chair of the CWG, I am thankful for the contribution and direction that the CWG members have provided in development of the following paper but also to all Accreditation Authorities for their collaborative approach to sharing information and working with a consistent format for data. This work constitutes significant progress towards the understanding of costs of accreditation in the Scheme, and the commencement of valuable conversations about the efficiencies of accreditation and its value to the Scheme.

Narelle Mills

Chair, Costing Working Group

November 2016

Introduction

The Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (the National Law), as in force in each state and territory, establishes the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme). The Scheme is a multi-profession scheme to regulate health practitioners and register students in health profession programs in the public interest.

When first implemented in mid 2010, 10 health professions were included in the Scheme. Ministers assigned an external Accreditation Authority for each of these 10 professions. The Scheme has helped establish a common statutory framework for Accreditation Authorities that had previously operated within a diversity of profession-specific models.

Four additional professions joined the Scheme in 2012. The National Law allows for National Boards to decide whether their accreditation function is to be exercised by an external accreditation entity or a committee established by the National Board. For three of the 2012 professions, accreditation functions are exercised by a committee.

The current Accreditation Authorities in the Scheme are:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Accreditation Committee	ATSIHPAC
Australian Dental Council	ADC
Australian Medical Council	AMC
Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council	ANMAC
Australian Pharmacy Council	APC
Australian Physiotherapy Council	APhysioC
Australian Psychology Accreditation Council	APAC
Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council	AOAC
Australian and New Zealand Podiatry Accreditation Council	ANZPAC
Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee	CMAC
Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia	CCEA
Medical Radiation Practice Accreditation Committee	MRPAC
Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand	OCANZ
Occupational Therapy Council (Australia and New Zealand)	OTC

The Accreditation Authorities, National Boards and AHPRA all apply the objectives and guiding principles of the Scheme as outlined in the National Law in their work, with protection of the public as the core objective.

Objectives of the Scheme

The National Law states that the objectives of the Scheme are:

- to provide for the protection of the public by ensuring that only health practitioners who are suitably trained and qualified to practise in a competent and ethical manner are registered; and
- to facilitate workforce mobility across Australia by reducing the administrative burden for health practitioners wishing to move between participating jurisdictions or to practise in more than one participating jurisdiction; and
- to facilitate the provision of high quality education and training of health practitioners; and
- to facilitate the rigorous and responsive assessment of overseas-trained health practitioners; and
- to facilitate access to services provided by health practitioners in accordance with the public interest; and
- to enable the continuous development of a flexible, responsive and sustainable Australian health workforce and to enable innovation in the education of, and service delivery by, health practitioners.

Guiding Principles of the Scheme

The National Law states that the guiding principles of the Scheme are:

- the Scheme is to operate in a transparent, accountable, efficient, effective and fair way;
- fees required to be paid under the Scheme are to be reasonable having regard to the efficient and effective operation of the Scheme;
- restrictions on the practice of a health profession are to be imposed under the Scheme only if it is necessary to ensure health services are provided safely and are of an appropriate quality.

Accreditation functions as defined by the National Law

The National Law definition of accreditation functions includes setting standards for, and assessing, both programs of study and individuals against the standards. The inclusion of the assessment of overseas-qualified health practitioners and overseas assessing authorities in the definition of accreditation makes the Scheme different to other schemes internationally.

The National Law defines accreditation functions as:

- (a) developing accreditation standards for approval by a National Board; or
- (b) assessing programs of study, and the education providers that provide the programs of study, to determine whether the programs meet approved accreditation standards; or
- (c) assessing authorities in other countries who conduct examinations for registration in a health profession, or accredit programs of study relevant to registration in a health profession, to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by the authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia; or
- (d) overseeing the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified health practitioners who are seeking registration in a health profession under this Law and whose qualifications are not approved qualifications for the health profession; or
- (e) making recommendations and giving advice to a National Board about a matter referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

This paper only focuses on the costs attributed by Accreditation Authorities to those accreditation functions defined in the National Law. As such, it does not include things such as assessment for skilled migration, intern training programs, development of professional competencies etc.

To distinguish between the two main areas of accreditation functions under the National Law, being accreditation of programs of study and assessment of overseas qualified practitioners, this paper refers to the former functions as “program accreditation”.

Funding of accreditation

The Intergovernmental Agreement²¹ that underpins the Scheme made clear that the Scheme was to be self-funding in the longer term.

Each of the Accreditation Authorities that existed prior to the introduction of the Scheme in 2010 had a different model of funding their accreditation activities, although there were some common features. These models included contributions from the relevant state and territory registration boards on whose behalf the authorities carried out accreditation activities.

As noted above, the guiding principles of the National Law require the Scheme to operate in a transparent, accountable, efficient and fair way. Fees paid under the Scheme must be reasonable having regard to the efficient and effective operation of the Scheme. The *Quality Framework for the Accreditation Function*²² (the Quality Framework) requires that, in setting its fee structures, each Accreditation Authority balances the principles of the National Law and efficient business processes.

Accreditation Authorities have two main sources of income for program accreditation functions under the National Law;

1. Income from National Boards (via practitioner registration fees); and
2. Income from fees charged to education providers.

In addition, nine of the 14 Accreditation Authorities also derive income from assessment of overseas-qualified practitioners, and a number also accredit offshore competent authorities. Notably, the government does not directly fund the Scheme but supports the Australian health system through public health funding and other initiatives.

Fees derived from education providers contribute to the cost of program accreditation, which includes: implementing accreditation processes in line with the requirements of the Quality Framework, assessing initial/new applications for new programs; reaccreditation of a program; monitoring; and other activities arising from accreditation such as advice to the National Board or review of an accreditation standard.

Accreditation Authorities submit their requests for funding to their respective National Board annually. AHPRA, in consultation with the relevant National Board, may approve an adjusted funding amount each year in response to the work plan and activity for that financial year. An Agreement for the Accreditation Function is entered into between

²¹ www.ahpra.gov.au/About-AHPRA/Ministerial-Directives-and-Communiqués

²² www.ahpra.gov.au/Publications/Accreditation-publications

AHPRA (on behalf of the National Board) and the Accreditation Authority.

The costs of accreditation necessarily vary between professions in response to complexity, volume and risk profile and this diversity cannot be overlooked in any cost analysis. Much can, and should, be said about the complexities associated with accreditation within each regulated health profession. The accreditation activities leading to a registerable practitioner have been mapped by the 14 Accreditation Authorities and show a wide variation of activities required by National Boards by their respective Accreditation Authority (see Appendix 1).

NRAS Review 2014

In June 2014, the Professional Standards Authority (PSA), working in collaboration with the Centre for Health Service Economics and Organisation (CHSEO), was contracted to review the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the Scheme by the Independent Reviewer appointed by COAG Health Council.

The PSA is an independent body, accountable to the UK Parliament, which oversees the work of nine statutory bodies that regulate health professionals in the UK and social workers in England. The CHSEO is a research unit with economists, statisticians and operational researchers based in the Departments of Primary Care Health Services and Economics at the University of Oxford. It focuses on whole system analysis of healthcare and local health economies.

In undertaking the review, PSA and CHSEO applied a methodology developed specifically for conducting a cost-effectiveness and efficiency review of the nine UK health and care regulators that was commissioned by the UK Department of Health in 2011. These findings were based on data collected before 2011.

An overall finding of this analysis within the NRAS Review 2014 is summarised here;

“The PSA found that accreditation is almost three times more expensive when compared on a per-registrant basis, than the quality assurance of higher education programs of study by regulators in the UK. While PSA recognised that there are different organisational arrangements, and that there may be differences in scope and approach, they recommended that this striking cost difference warranted further investigation.²³”

The PSA acknowledged and referenced complexity, but considered this as static for the purposes of cost analysis.

The significant differences between the UK and Australian approaches are a challenge to direct comparisons including:

1. Legislative frameworks and objectives, particularly as the Scheme has an additional focus on workforce and innovation;
2. Regulator/accreditation roles in the UK regulators compared to the independent accreditation roles in Australia;
3. The definition of “accreditation functions” in each of the countries and within each of the agencies;
4. Funding models between providers/registrants/governments or a mix;
5. Approaches to accreditation including those with more of an audit focus versus those with a more conversational/collegial approach;
6. Differences in bodies that use triangulated data from summative assessments (e.g registration exams) and those that don't;
7. Operational processes;
8. Professional risk profiles;
9. Multi-professional agencies and single-profession agencies;
10. Ability to delegate accreditation functions or use professional bodies;
11. Cycles of accreditation;
12. Geography; and
13. Population demographics.

Some of these differences will be further expanded and highlighted in the international comparisons work of the ALG, in a separate report.

Limitations

Accreditation Authorities are appointed by the National Boards for the respective professions. Eleven (11) Accreditation Authorities are externally appointed companies (usually incorporated as companies limited by guarantee) and most are registered charities with the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission²⁴. Regardless of the National Board decision to appoint an external entity or a committee of the National Board as the Accreditation Authority, there are inherent governance costs associated with managing these entities. In retrospectively collating this financial information, all Accreditation Authorities

²³ Snowball, K (2014) *Independent Review of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for health professions*, pg 46

²⁴ www.acnc.gov.au

necessarily made assumptions of percentage of fixed costs of running the business. These assumptions will vary between each entity and should be discussed if required with each Accreditation Authority.

When considering the costs data provided by Accreditation Authorities, it must be recognised that this retrospectively collated data represents three years worth of data in a scheme that has only been in place for six years. The cyclical nature of the accreditation process, with some accreditation cycles being up to 10 years, means that the data provided is a snap shot in time and may not be reflective of an average across the full accreditation cycle.

In addition, when there is variance between the amount of funding to Accreditation Authorities included in the AHPRA annual reports and the reported funding by the Accreditation Authorities, there will be a number of reasons for this including:

- cash or accrual accounting (as charities, companies are not obliged to use the accrual method);

- financial year or calendar year accounting;
- funding indicated in AHPRA agreements may be included in one financial year whereas this has been amortised over a number of years by the Accreditation Authority;
- some funding is not related specifically to an 'accreditation' function under the National Law for the purposes of this analysis and has therefore not been included by the Accreditation Authority; and
- other specific reasons determined by the Accreditation Authority.

Lastly, the definition of 'advice to Board' function under the National Law required an agreed approach. A definition was drafted and circulated to all Accreditation Authorities and was used as the basis for identifying these costs. Where possible this has been costed by Accreditation Authorities however this was the most difficult function to quantify retrospectively. The agreed definition is available in Appendix 2.

Accreditation income and expenditure in the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme

Overview

Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency

Table 1: Total Income and Expenses from transactions and total funding contributions to Accreditation Authorities reported by the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency 2014 – 2016

AHPRA total income and expenditure	Total income and expenditure		
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total income	\$167,859,000	\$170,463,000	\$170,929,000
Total expenditure	\$151,887,000	\$168,602,000	\$169,077,000
Total funding contributions to Accreditation Authorities (committees and external)	\$7,438,000	\$11,659,000	\$9,754,000
Funding of Accreditation Authorities for National Law accreditation functions as a % of AHPRA's total income	4.4%	6.8%	5.7%
% of AHPRA's expenditure as funding of Accreditation Authorities for National Law accreditation functions	4.9%	6.9%	5.8%

Table 1 shows that AHPRA's total income and costs increased from 2013/14 to 2014/15 but remained relatively stable between 2014/15 and 2015/16. There was a significant (57%) increase in funding contributions to accreditation between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and a 16% decrease between 2014/15 and 2015/16. A closer analysis of activities reported by Accreditation Authorities indicates several accreditation standards were reviewed in 2014/2015. This is likely due to the cyclical nature of review of standards that, unless there is a specific need, will be routinely reviewed every 5 years (2014/2015 being 5 years post commencement of the Scheme).

It is relevant to note that AHPRA's total income from transactions includes all income – registration fees, interest earned on term deposits

of reserve funds, accreditation income for the three accreditation committees, any government grants, legal fee recovery, Pharmacy Board examinations and a small amount of other income. Registration fees made up 88% of AHPRA's total income from transactions in 2015/16.

AHPRA's total expenses from transactions includes all expenses – Board and Committee sitting fees, legal and notifications costs, accreditation expenses (external and committees), staffing, travel and accommodation, systems and communication, property expenses, consultants, depreciation and amortisation and administration expenses.

In order to undertake further analysis of direct accreditation expenses, additional granularity would be required.

Accreditation Authorities

Table 2: Total Income and Expenditure on accreditation functions under the National Law reported by Accreditation Authorities 2014 – 2016

Accreditation Authorities total Income and Expenditure	Total income and expenditure		
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total income	\$40,656,419	\$42,307,717	\$40,353,706
Total expenditure	\$37,757,262	\$36,592,250	\$35,366,351
Total surplus/(deficit)	\$2,799,157	\$5,715,467	\$4,987,355

Table 2 shows an increase in the surplus to expenditure reported by Accreditation Authorities for 2014/15 and a slight decrease for 2015/16. Most of this surplus is attributable to the Australian Medical Council assessment of International Medical Graduate processes. A large majority of Accreditation Authorities reported net results that showed a break even, or in many cases, a deficit result (with the exception of the Australian Medical Council and Australian Dental Council).

The concept of an optimal surplus margin in the not for profit or 'for purpose' sector is topical.

A not for profit organisation must ensure its fees are reasonable while ensuring an appropriate surplus margin to reinvest in the services it provides. Proper governance of Accreditation Authorities requires that funding sources and expenditure be managed so as to provide appropriate reserves for future infrastructure and development, and security against funding shortfalls due to one-off and/or unforeseen circumstances. It is also necessary for the Accreditation Authorities to cost the quality improvement of their processes as a margin on fees. This quality improvement may include a change in the way processes are managed, or as demonstrated by the case study below, a change in the approach. Budgeting income for the accreditation of programs is more predictable than the prediction of the number of overseas-qualified practitioners seeking to register to practise in Australia. An Accreditation Authority may anticipate a certain number of candidates for budgeting purposes using historical data trends, including pass/failure rates, and subsequently be inundated with applications due to other factors such as migration trends. Likewise, a forward budget may assume a profession remains on the Skilled Occupation List but is subsequently removed, affecting the overall surplus to budget.

At its highest the surplus margin was 15.6% in 2014/2015. In April 2016, TEQSA released the paper 'Key financial metrics on Australia's higher education sector'²⁵ which published financial measures for the year 2013/2014 (either data for 31 December 2013 or 30 June 2014 depending on the financial year for organisations). Universities are technically not for profit organisations with the greatest source of funding provided from government grants and programs²⁶ (91%). The third quartile surplus margin for all Higher Education institutions is 12.1%; that is 75% of the profit figures reported was 12.1% or less with 8.8% and 1% results for universities and TAFE respectively. These figures suggest that the reported surplus margin reported by Accreditation Authorities is relatively consistent with 75% of the reported surplus margin percentage in the higher education sector as at 30 June 2014. A better understanding of the costs of accreditation will influence our ability to potentially refine, or explain, an optimal surplus margin.

²⁵ www.teqsa.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication-documents/KeyFinMetrics042016.pdf

²⁶ *ibid.* page 10

Reinvesting in quality improvement of accreditation processes

Since 2013, The Australian Pharmacy Council (APC) has hosted an annual Colloquium as part of an engagement strategy with stakeholders in order to facilitate high quality education and training, and to continue to develop the pharmacy workforce. The aims of the APC Colloquium series are to provide a forum for stakeholders within the sector to engage in constructive discourse on themes within pharmacy workforce development.

The first Colloquium was held in 2013, with the theme of **Accreditation; Drivers to Innovation and Change**. Guest speaker Professor David Wright, University of East Anglia, was invited to speak on the experience of using outcomes-based accreditation standards in pharmacy programs in the United Kingdom. This aligned with the APC implementation of outcomes-based accreditation standards in 2014.

In 2014, the Colloquium **'The Mysteries of Time and Space: Preparing future practitioners for patient-centred care'** attracted 144 delegates, along with 50 web-cast/online participants. To ensure students and interns were able to attend, a range of travel grants were available to nominated individuals.

'The Secret Ingredient: can we turn up the heat on experiential education', was the title of the 2015 Colloquium and put the APC on the front foot for ensuring the future generation of pharmacists can transition efficiently from their learning environment through to their professional career.

Income

Income generated by Accreditation Authorities is derived from a number of sources, however this paper references the costs of the accreditation functions as described by the National Law. Sources of income for these functions are provided through National Board funding, education providers through payment of accreditation fees, and income derived through other sources, such as the assessment of overseas-qualified practitioner fees. Many, if not all, Accreditation Authorities undertake additional functions not defined under the National Law (such as skills assessments on behalf of the Department of Education and Training and Department of Immigration and Border Protection or international accreditation activities including New Zealand). This income is not provided in the following data tables and has been excluded from all calculations.

Table 3: Total income related to National Law functions reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	Total income		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income	Total	\$40,656,419	\$42,307,717	\$40,353,706
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$155,000	\$235,000	\$185,000
	Chinese Medicine	\$184,000	\$171,000	\$282,000
	Chiropractic	\$375,907	\$481,912	\$463,586
	Dental	\$6,523,125	\$7,449,216	\$4,832,713
	Medical	\$21,331,960	\$21,076,593	\$21,585,709
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$276,000	\$386,500	\$361,000
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$4,186,397	\$4,741,934	\$4,172,938
	Occupational Therapy	\$462,896	\$471,832	\$417,350
	Optometry	\$866,331	\$650,568	\$657,358
	Osteopathy	\$254,788	\$257,486	\$271,772
	Pharmacy	\$2,655,065	\$2,643,437	\$3,272,183
	Physiotherapy	\$2,127,857	\$2,268,207	\$2,460,682
	Podiatry	\$261,093	\$347,031	\$302,415
	Psychology	\$996,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,089,000

Income is further broken down by income source; National Board funding, fees paid by education providers for program accreditation and other income sources (including fees paid by overseas qualified practitioners for assessments).

Table 4: Income received from National Boards for accreditation functions reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	Income from National Boards		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income	Total	\$7,771,625	\$10,231,921	\$9,872,160
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$149,000	\$214,000	\$158,000
	Chinese Medicine	\$131,000	\$63,000	\$218,000
	Chiropractic	\$160,000	\$184,994	\$205,865
	Dental	\$389,078	\$445,262	\$421,000
	Medical	\$2,226,239	\$3,066,956	\$2,871,411
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$114,000	\$319,000	\$307,000
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$2,738,296	\$3,649,027	\$3,378,903
	Occupational Therapy	\$180,861	\$192,450	\$6,600
	Optometry	\$290,000	\$290,000	\$297,000
	Osteopathy	\$185,888	\$218,320	\$198,507
	Pharmacy	\$300,000	\$330,000	\$530,000
	Physiotherapy	\$250,000	\$365,000	\$365,251
	Podiatry	\$122,263	\$206,913	\$174,623
	Psychology	\$535,000	\$687,000	\$740,000

In the 2013/14 financial year, National Boards provided \$7.7 million of funding through contractual arrangements between AHPRA and the Accreditation Authorities. This increased in 2015 and decreased again in 2016.

Table 5: Income received from education providers reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	Income from education providers		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income	Total	\$4,065,209	\$3,844,512	\$3,662,784
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$6,000	\$21,000	\$27,000
	Chinese Medicine	\$53,000	\$108,000	\$64,000
	Chiropractic	\$45,982	\$30,640	\$50,862
	Dental	\$482,500	\$384,523	\$452,500
	Medical	\$438,225	\$697,979	\$441,404
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$162,000	\$67,500	\$54,000
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$1,448,101	\$1,092,908	\$794,035
	Occupational Therapy	\$5,135	\$18,682	\$142,850
	Optometry	\$94,520	\$64,920	\$67,559
	Osteopathy	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$31,000
	Pharmacy	\$415,753	\$454,648	\$487,000
	Physiotherapy	\$361,559	\$378,750	\$634,595
	Podiatry	\$85,434	\$78,963	\$66,979
	Psychology	\$461,000	\$440,000	\$349,000

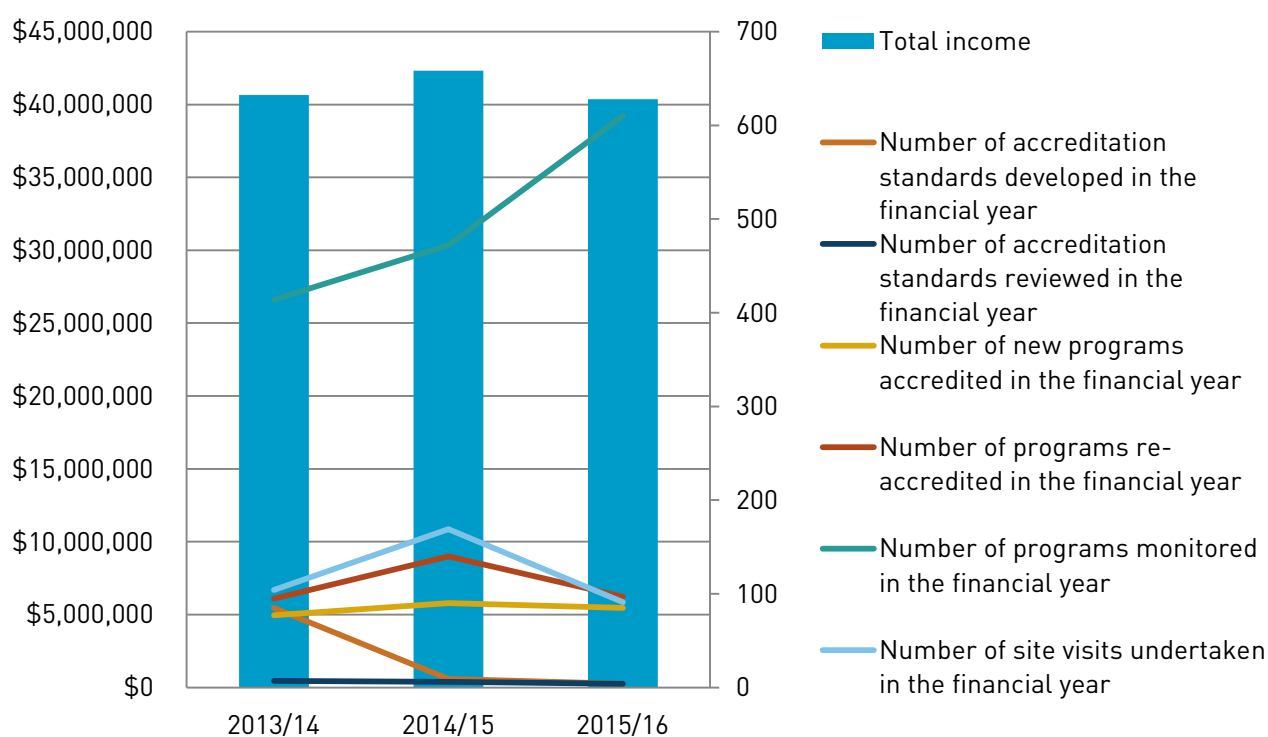
In contrast to Table 4, Table 5 shows a decrease over each of the three years in the income derived from fees paid to Accreditation Authorities by education providers. Fees charged to education providers vary across all Accreditation Authorities. The variation in fees will remain while there are different risk profiles and complexities of activity undertaken by the Accreditation Authorities. A table of fees has been provided in Appendix 3.

Table 6: Total income from National Boards and education providers as reported by Accreditation Authorities

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total reported income	\$11,836,834	\$14,076,433	\$13,534,944
Reported income from National Boards	\$7,771,625	\$10,231,921	\$9,872,160
Reported income from education providers	\$4,065,209	\$3,844,512	\$3,662,784
No. of programs	652	736	746

Table 6 shows total income from National Boards²⁷ and education providers as reported by accreditation Authorities, which has largely remained consistent over the three-year period, whilst the number of accredited programs has increased from 652 to 746.

²⁷ Funding received by Accreditation Authorities from National Boards may have been apportioned to accreditation of programs of study and education providers, assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners or any other accreditation function as noted in the data tables in the individual profession profiles.



Graph 7: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to accreditation of programs activity 2013/14 – 2015/16

Table 7: Income received from other sources for accreditation functions under the National Law as reported by Accreditation Authorities

Profession		Income received from other sources for accreditation functions (e.g. assessment of overseas qualified practitioners)		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income	Total	\$28,819,585	\$28,231,283	\$26,818,762
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Chinese Medicine	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Chiropractic	\$169,925	\$266,278	\$206,859
	Dental	\$5,651,548	\$6,619,431	\$3,959,213
	Medical	\$18,667,496	\$17,311,658	\$18,272,894
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Occupational Therapy	\$276,900	\$260,700	\$267,900
	Optometry	\$481,811	\$295,648	\$292,799
	Osteopathy	\$62,900	\$33,166	\$42,265
	Pharmacy	\$1,939,312	\$1,858,789	\$2,255,183
	Physiotherapy	\$1,516,298	\$1,524,457	\$1,460,836
	Podiatry	\$53,396	\$61,155	\$60,813
	Psychology	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 7 outlines the income received from sources other than National Boards and education providers. Nine Accreditation Authorities undertake assessment of overseas-qualified health practitioners which makes up a large component of these figures. In particular, it can be seen that almost 50% of the total income for 'accreditation' activities is attributable to the fees generated from the Australian Medical Council (AMC) assessments of International Medical Graduates (IMG's). Each year, the AMC support a multi-stage assessment of more than 5,000 IMGs.

It should also be noted that the tables above are limited to reporting income and expenditure by Accreditation Authorities only and that, in some instances, National Boards and AHPRA perform roles that some Accreditation Authorities undertake. For example, the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia is responsible for assessing overseas trained nurses who wish to practise in Australia.

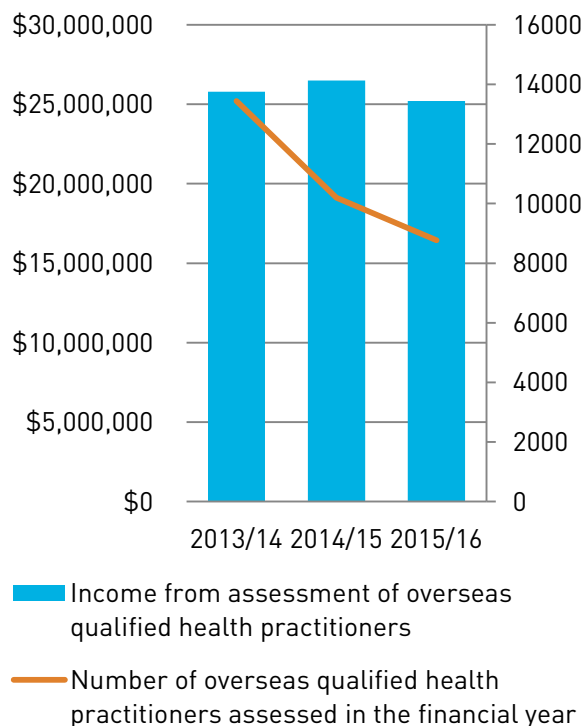
High quality overseas-qualified practitioner assessments is a function that directly benefits the public. The Scheme established registration standards nationally which directly link to national assessment standards/requirements for assessment of overseas qualified practitioners. These processes are effective when compared with the risk to public safety when competence and quality assurance processes are not employed.

An example of this is the deaths of a number of patients in Queensland and the subsequent deregistration of Dr Jayant Patel by the Medical Board of Queensland and a blanket ruling that bars Dr Patel from ever practising medicine in Australia again. These incidents, and the subsequent large scale Queensland enquiries, led to significant changes to the processes for assessment of international medical graduates. This doctor is reported to have submitted false credentials to the Medical Board which resulted in his appointment and a single point weakness in the Queensland registration process led to a failure to identify restrictions to registration in the United States.

Two of these significant changes were the introduction of verification of credentials via the Educational Commission of Foreign Medical Graduates International Credentials Service, which is managed via the AMC, and the AMC development of the Pre-employment Structured Clinical Interview (PESCI). PESCI is a structured scenario-based objective assessment of the clinical experience, knowledge, skills and attributes of an international medical graduate to determine whether they are suitable to practise in a specific position. This latter development was as part of a 2006 Council of Australian Governments' directive

to ensure nationally consistent assessment of international medical graduates.

The introduction of the Scheme has further strengthened this process through adherence and application of national standards and consistently applied assessment processes.



Graph 8: Total Accreditation Authority Income from assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners compared to Number of overseas-qualified practitioners assessed 2014-2016

Expenditure

Table 8: Total expenditure on accreditation functions reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Expenditure	Total	\$37,757,262	\$36,592,250	\$35,366,352
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$155,000	\$235,000	\$185,000
	Chinese Medicine	\$184,000	\$171,000	\$282,000
	Chiropractic	\$342,576	\$469,677	\$449,459
	Dental	\$5,453,012	\$5,051,792	\$4,265,867
	Medical	\$20,149,666	\$17,780,214	\$16,726,754
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$276,000	\$386,500	\$361,000
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$4,400,598	\$4,839,003	\$4,826,693
	Occupational Therapy	\$383,308	\$403,414	\$463,793
	Optometry	\$751,246	\$750,636	\$702,469
	Osteopathy	\$252,517	\$266,824	\$216,702
	Pharmacy	\$2,648,183	\$3,023,214	\$3,376,004
	Physiotherapy	\$1,586,414	\$1,995,821	\$2,217,911
	Podiatry	\$228,741	\$248,156	\$200,700
	Psychology	\$946,000	\$971,000	\$1,092,000

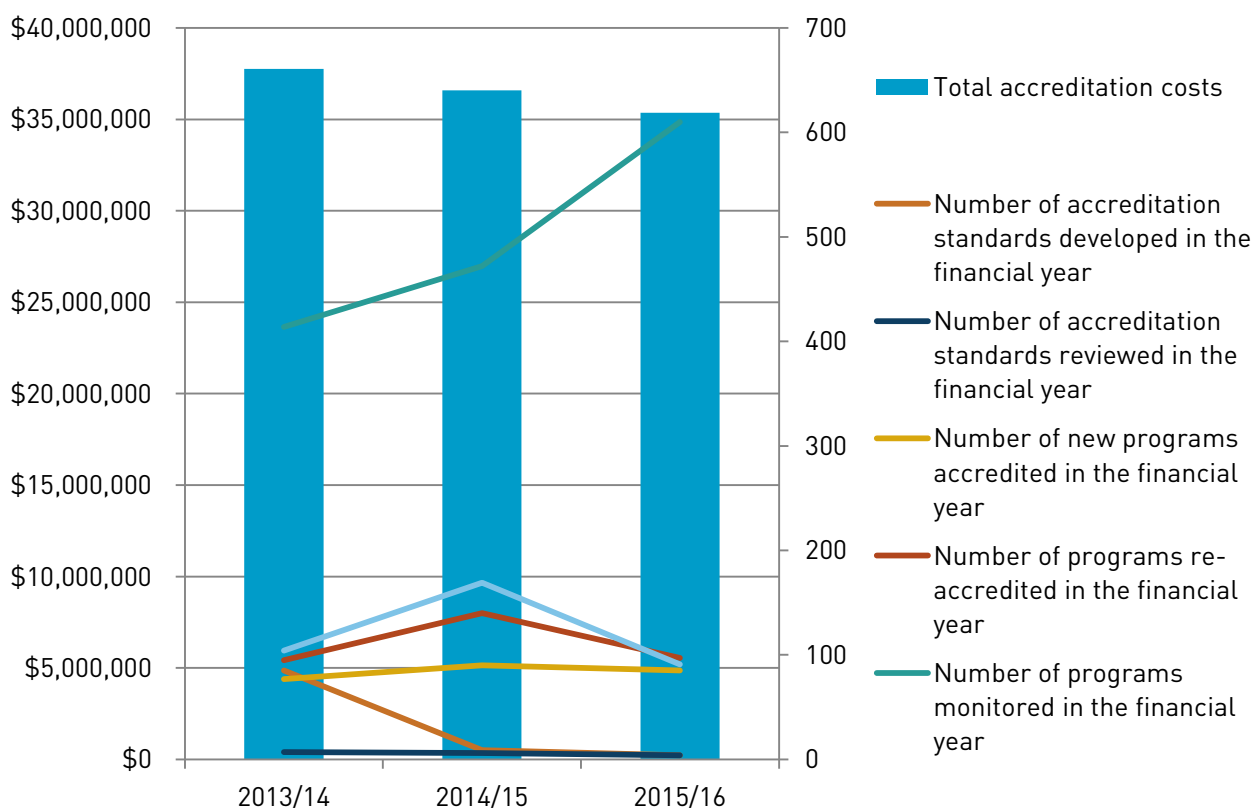
The total expenditure by Accreditation Authorities is decreasing, however outputs have increased over the same period. To provide further context to these figures, table 9 shows the total expenditure as reported by Accreditation Authorities broken down into the functions of accreditation as defined under the National Law and table 10 shows the activities undertaken by all Accreditation Authorities over the period 2013/14 to 2015/16.

Table 9: Total expenditure on accreditation functions reported by Accreditation Authorities, broken down into the functions of accreditation

	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total accreditation costs	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$1,517,702.29	\$1,610,483.33	\$1,255,717.61
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$9,963,458.10	\$11,073,152.15	\$10,871,469.87
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$1,223,898.84	\$293,568.09	\$288,488.79
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$22,981,921.27	\$20,663,421.36	\$19,262,143.17
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$634,007.67	\$756,552.81	\$905,053.16
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$1,287,525.24	\$1,436,178.91	\$1,611,277.37
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$114,693.23	\$758,893.77	\$1,172,201.89
	Governance Costs (Podiatry)	\$34,055.54	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Total	\$37,757,262.18	\$36,592,250.42	\$35,366,351.86

Table 10: Activities undertaken reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Development and review of accreditation standards	85	9	4
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	7	6	4
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	77	90	85
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	95	140	97
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	414	472	610
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	104	169	91
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	8	7	7
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	13,444	10202	8765
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	652	736	746
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	292	342	338



Graph 9: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to all program related accreditation activities

Table 11: Expenditure on accreditation of programs of study and education providers by Accreditation Authorities, as reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Expenditure	Total	\$9,963,458.10	\$11,073,152.15	\$10,871,469.87
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$6,000.00	\$188,000.00	\$140,400.00
	Chinese Medicine	\$42,400.00	\$143,700.00	\$233,000.00
	Chiropractic	\$187,932.00	\$218,185.00	\$194,463.00
	Dental	\$954,128	\$939,538	\$975,453
	Medical	\$2,820,264.00	\$3,023,312.00	\$2,676,493.00
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$47,000.00	\$302,500.00	\$282,400.00
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$3,584,429.77	\$3,701,309.02	\$3,368,244.86
	Occupational Therapy	\$185,996.00	\$211,132.00	\$256,287.00
	Optometry	\$190,791.00	\$217,972.00	\$220,245.00
	Osteopathy	\$179,628.00	\$167,506.00	\$176,770.00
	Pharmacy	\$603,898.02	\$855,790.08	\$998,873.73
	Physiotherapy	\$407,816.57	\$451,617.90	\$621,226.03
	Podiatry	\$121,174.63	\$112,590.48	\$78,613.82
	Psychology	\$632,000.00	\$540,000.00	\$649,000.00

Table 12: Expenditure on other accreditation functions by Accreditation Authorities, as reported by Accreditation Authorities

	Profession	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Expenditure	Total	\$27,793,803.90	\$25,519,097.85	\$24,494,882.13
	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$149,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$44,600.00
	Chinese Medicine	\$141,600.00	\$27,300.00	\$49,000.00
	Chiropractic	\$154,644.00	\$251,492.00	\$254,996.00
	Dental	\$4,498,884.00	\$4,112,254.00	\$3,290,414.00
	Medical	\$17,329,402.00	\$14,756,902.00	\$14,050,261.00
	Medical Radiation Practice	\$229,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$78,600.00
	Nursing and Midwifery	\$816,168.23	\$1,137,693.98	\$1,458,448.14
	Occupational Therapy	\$197,312.00	\$192,282.00	\$207,506.00
	Optometry	\$560,455.00	\$532,664.00	\$482,224.00
	Osteopathy	\$72,889.00	\$99,318.00	\$39,932.00
	Pharmacy	\$2,044,284.98	\$2,167,423.92	\$2,377,130.27
	Physiotherapy	\$1,178,597.43	\$1,544,203.10	\$1,596,684.97
	Podiatry	\$107,566.37	\$135,565.52	\$122,086.18
	Psychology	\$314,000.00	\$431,000.00	\$443,000.00

Table 13: Mean cost of accreditation under the National Scheme - 2013/14, as reported by Accreditation Authorities

Profession	Mean cost to registrant					Mean cost to education provider				
	Total funding from National Board to Accreditation Authority for accreditation functions under the National Law	Number of registrants as at 30 June 2014	Mean cost per registrant	Registration fee	Proportion of individual registration fee paid to Accreditation Authority	Total funding from education providers	Number of Providers	Number of Programs	Mean cost per provider per year	Mean cost per program per year
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$149,000	343	\$434	\$100	434.40%	\$6,000	1	1	\$6,000	\$6,000
Chinese Medicine	\$131,000	4,271	\$31	\$563	5.45%	\$53,000	6	14	\$8,833	\$3,786
Chiropractic	\$160,000	4,845	\$33	\$530	6.23%	\$45,982	3	3	\$15,327	\$15,327
Dental	\$389,078	20,707	\$19	\$586	3.21%	\$482,500	16	58	\$30,156	\$8,319
Medical	\$2,226,239	99,379	\$22	\$695	3.22%	\$438,225	37	119	\$11,844	\$3,683
Medical Radiation Practice	\$114,000	14,387	\$8	\$295	2.69%	\$162,000	7	21	\$23,143	\$7,714
Nursing and Midwifery	\$2,738,296	362,450	\$8	\$160	4.72%	\$1,448,101	100	170	\$14,481	\$8,518
Occupational Therapy	\$180,861	16,223	\$11	\$230	4.85%	\$5,135	23	34	\$223	\$151
Optometry	\$290,000	4,788	\$61	\$395	15.33%	\$94,520	7	11	\$13,503	\$8,593
Osteopathy	\$185,888	1,865	\$100	\$516	19.32%	\$6,000	3	3	\$2,000	\$2,000
Pharmacy	\$300,000	28,282	\$11	\$317	3.35%	\$415,753	20	39	\$20,788	\$10,660
Physiotherapy	\$250,000	26,123	\$10	\$179	5.35%	\$361,559	19	31	\$19,029	\$11,663
Podiatry	\$122,263	4,129	\$30	\$377	7.85%	\$85,434	10	16	\$8,543	\$5,340
Psychology	\$535,000	31,717	\$17	\$419	4.03%	\$461,000	40	132	\$11,525	\$3,492
Total	\$7,771,625	619,509	\$12.54			\$4,065,209	292	652	\$13,922	\$6,235

Table 14: Mean cost of accreditation under the National Scheme – 2014/15, as reported by Accreditation Authorities

Profession	Mean cost to registrant					Mean cost to education provider				
	Total funding from National Board to Accreditation Authority for accreditation functions under the National Law	Number of registrants as at 30 June 2015	Mean cost per registrant	Registration fee	Proportion of individual registration fee paid to Accreditation Authority	Total funding from education providers	Number of Providers	Number of Programs	Mean cost per provider per year	Mean cost per program per year
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$214,000	391	\$547	\$100	547.31%	\$21,000	4	6	\$5,250	\$3,500
Chinese Medicine	\$63,000	4,494	\$14	\$579	2.42%	\$108,000	6	14	\$18,000	\$7,714
Chiropractic	\$184,994	4,998	\$37	\$545	6.79%	\$30,640	3	3	\$10,213	\$10,213
Dental	\$445,262	21,209	\$21	\$603	3.48%	\$384,523	18	61	\$21,362	\$6,304
Medical	\$3,066,956	103,133	\$30	\$715	4.16%	\$697,979	37	120	\$18,864	\$5,816
Medical Radiation Practice	\$319,000	14,866	\$21	\$250	8.58%	\$67,500	8	23	\$8,438	\$2,935
Nursing and Midwifery	\$3,649,027	370,303	\$10	\$150	6.57%	\$1,092,908	142	241	\$7,697	\$4,535
Occupational Therapy	\$192,450	17,200	\$11	\$160	6.99%	\$18,682	23	36	\$812	\$519
Optometry	\$290,000	4,915	\$59	\$365	16.17%	\$64,920	7	9	\$9,274	\$7,213
Osteopathy	\$218,320	2,000	\$109	\$416	26.24%	\$6,000	3	3	\$2,000	\$2,000
Pharmacy	\$330,000	29,014	\$11	\$317	3.59%	\$454,648	20	42	\$22,732	\$10,825
Physiotherapy	\$365,000	27,543	\$13	\$159	8.33%	\$378,750	19	30	\$19,934	\$12,625
Podiatry	\$206,913	4,386	\$47	\$388	12.16%	\$78,963	11	16	\$7,178	\$4,935
Psychology	\$687,000	32,766	\$21	\$431	4.86%	\$440,000	41	132	\$10,732	\$3,333
Total	\$10,231,921	637,218	\$16.06			\$3,844,512	342	736	\$11,241	\$5,224

Table 15: Mean cost of accreditation under the National Scheme – 2015/16, as reported by Accreditation Authorities

Profession	Mean cost to registrant					Mean cost to education provider				
	Total funding from National Board to Accreditation Authority for accreditation functions under the National Law	Number of registrants as at 30 June 2016	Mean cost per registrant	Registration fee	Proportion of individual registration fee paid to Accreditation Authority	Total funding from education providers	Number of Providers	Number of Programs	Mean cost per provider per year	Mean cost per program per year
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	\$158,000	587	\$269	\$100	269.17%	\$27,000	5	9	\$5,400	\$3,000
Chinese Medicine	\$218,000	4,762	\$46	\$579	7.91%	\$64,000	6	14	\$10,667	\$4,571
Chiropractic	\$205,865	5,167	\$40	\$552	7.22%	\$50,862	3	3	\$16,954	\$16,954
Dental	\$421,000	21,741	\$19	\$610	3.17%	\$452,500	18	64	\$25,139	\$7,070
Medical	\$2,871,411	107,179	\$27	\$724	3.70%	\$441,404	37	126	\$11,930	\$3,503
Medical Radiation Practice	\$307,000	15,303	\$20	\$180	11.15%	\$54,000	8	20	\$6,750	\$2,700
Nursing and Midwifery	\$3,378,903	380,208	\$9	\$150	5.92%	\$794,035	135	229	\$5,882	\$3,467
Occupational Therapy	\$6,600	18,304	\$0	\$130	0.28%	\$142,850	24	38	\$5,952	\$3,759
Optometry	\$297,000	5,142	\$58	\$325	17.77%	\$67,559	7	9	\$9,651	\$7,507
Osteopathy	\$198,507	2,094	\$95	\$386	24.56%	\$31,000	3	3	\$10,333	\$10,333
Pharmacy	\$530,000	29,717	\$18	\$320	5.57%	\$487,000	20	47	\$24,350	\$10,362
Physiotherapy	\$365,251	28,855	\$13	\$120	10.55%	\$634,595	20	33	\$31,730	\$19,230
Podiatry	\$174,623	4,655	\$38	\$378	9.92%	\$66,979	11	19	\$6,089	\$3,525
Psychology	\$740,000	33,907	\$22	\$436	5.01%	\$349,000	41	132	\$8,512	\$2,644
Total	\$9,873,295	657,621	\$15.01			\$3,611,922	338	746	\$10,686	\$4,842

Mean cost of accreditation by stakeholder

The 2014 NRAS Review presented an economic analysis and comparison of the costs of accreditation to the Scheme based on figures submitted by all Accreditation Authorities, National Boards and AHPRA.

The figures attempted to present accreditation²⁸ 'unit' costs in the following categories:

- Cost per registrant by profession²⁹;
- Cost per registrant as an average across the NRAS³⁰
- Cost per accredited program by profession³¹;
- Cost of accreditation as a whole number and percentage of total expenditure by profession³²;
- Cost of accreditation as a percentage of expenditure of the NRAS³³; and
- Comparison of cost of accreditation in Australia to the United Kingdom³⁴

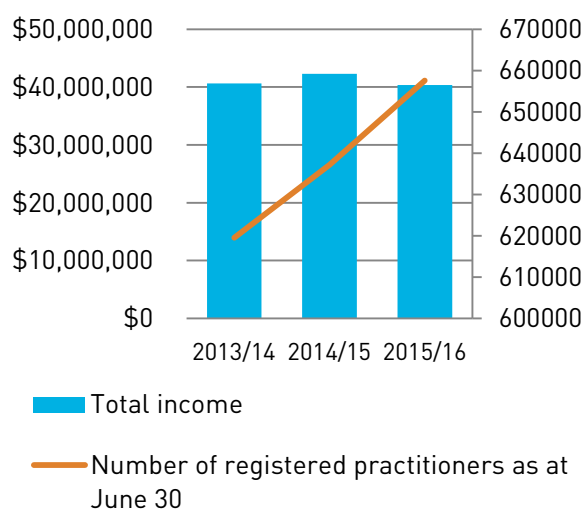
Tables 13, 14 & 15 above provide a mean figure for each of these 'unit' costs however the relevance and applicability of these figures when considering the efficiency and effectiveness of accreditation in the Scheme should be regarded.

Cost per registrant – by profession and as an average across all registrants

In order to assist in the explanation of complexity, all Accreditation Authorities have now undertaken a mapping of the activities undertaken to achieve general and where relevant specialist registrant types; using this as the main basis for comparison between professions but also internationally. It is difficult to break income and expenditure into these categories, as this does not reflect the accounting practices of the Accreditation Authorities, however this will assist in understanding the complexities of the Accreditation Authorities and their connection to their respective professions. It also provides a robust basis for future cost analysis if we accept the limitations. Registrants are technically not the output of the accreditation of programs, although registration fees contribute to accreditation of programs.

Accreditation costs incurred by an Accreditation Authority remain regardless of whether the provider intends to enrol 100 or 3 students in a program. This distorts the data when the unit is a division of cost divided by the number of registrants, especially in a profession with a large registrant pool. The sub categories of 'registration' should also be taken into account as illustrated in Table 16 below which shows the number of registrants by profession and by registrant type as at 30 June 2016³⁵.

The professions maps of activity leading to 'registerable practitioners' can be found at Appendix 1.



Graph 10: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to registrants

28 The review looked at costs of the entire Scheme; including the costs and income derived from the assessments of overseas qualified practitioners, currently undertaken by 9 of the 14 Accreditation Authorities

29 Snowball, op cit, pg 131, Table 8, 'Unit cost by function and profession at national level', Row 'accreditation', Column 'specific profession'

30 ibid, pg 131, Table 8 'Unit cost by function and profession at national level', Row 'accreditation', Column 'All'

31 ibid, pg 129, Table 5, 'Cost per accredited programme'

32 ibid, pg 130, Table 6, 'Total costs by function and profession at National Level' and Table 7, 'Proportionate cost of each function by profession'

33 ibid, pg 130, Table 7, 'Proportionate cost of each function by profession', Row "Accreditation", Column "All Professions"

34 ibid, pg 134, Table 15, 'Australia (2013/14) and UK (2010/11 adjusted) costs compared – unit costs per registrant and % of total expenditure by function'

35 'Statistics' section of National Board websites, e.g. www.chiropracticboard.gov.au/About-the-Board/Statistics

Table 16: Number of registered practitioners by profession and registration type as at 30 June 2016

Profession	Registration type											
	General	General and Specialist	Non-practising	Provisional	Specialist	Limited (postgraduate training or supervised practice)	Limited (area of need)	Limited (teaching or research)	General (teaching and assessing) (TA)	Limited (public interest)	General TA and specialist non-practising	General and specialist non-practising
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Practice	585		2									
Chinese Medicine	4,535		227									
Chiropractic	4,875		292									
Dental	19,457	1,632	546		30	28		45		1		1
Medical	36,953	50,622	2,655	5,408	8,798	1,651	1021	30	36	3	2	
Medical Radiation Practice	14,541		234	522		6						
Nursing and Midwifery	374,164		5,903									
Occupational Therapy	17,552		643	40		69						
Optometry	4,977		160			2		3				
Osteopathy	2,020		66	8								
Pharmacy	26,948		1,035	1,727		7						
Physiotherapy	27,667		842			330		16				
Podiatry	4,524	30	101									
Psychology	27,627		1,658	4,622								
Total	566,425	52,284	14,364	12,327	8,828	2,093	1,021	94	36	4	2	1

Cost and numbers of accredited programs and providers

Graphs 11 to 15 show the total income or expenditure accreditation authorities receive for all accreditation functions (including functions not directly related to the assessment and accreditation of programs and providers) as related to the numbers of programs and providers being accredited.

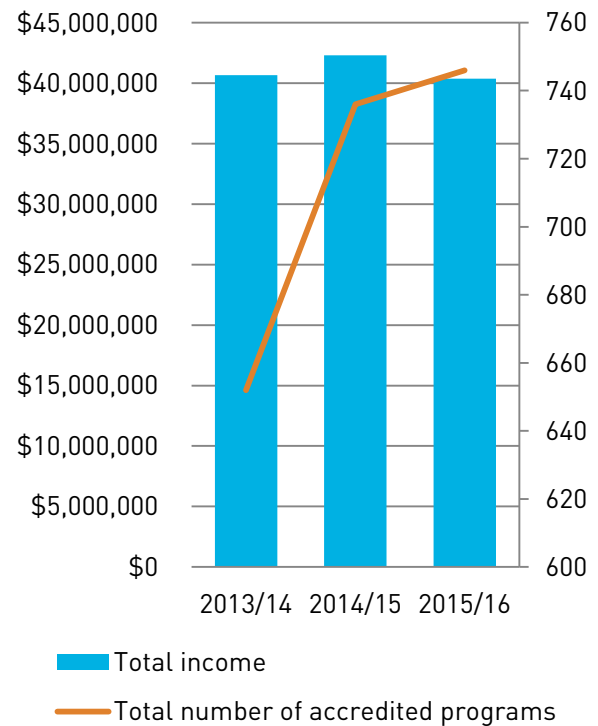
The definition of a 'program' may vary across professions depending on the requirement as defined by the National Law and the arrangements in place to manage multi-program providers and multi-campus programs for the respective profession. Accreditation services may include:

- accreditation of a sequence of qualifications/processes which lead to 'General Registration';
- accreditation of a program which provide qualifications which lead to Specialist Registration if recognised by that National Board (currently only Dental, Podiatry and Medicine);
- accreditation of an internship program and/or an authority to deliver internship programs; and
- accreditation of programs that provide qualifications that lead to endorsement (for example for prescribing scheduled medicines).

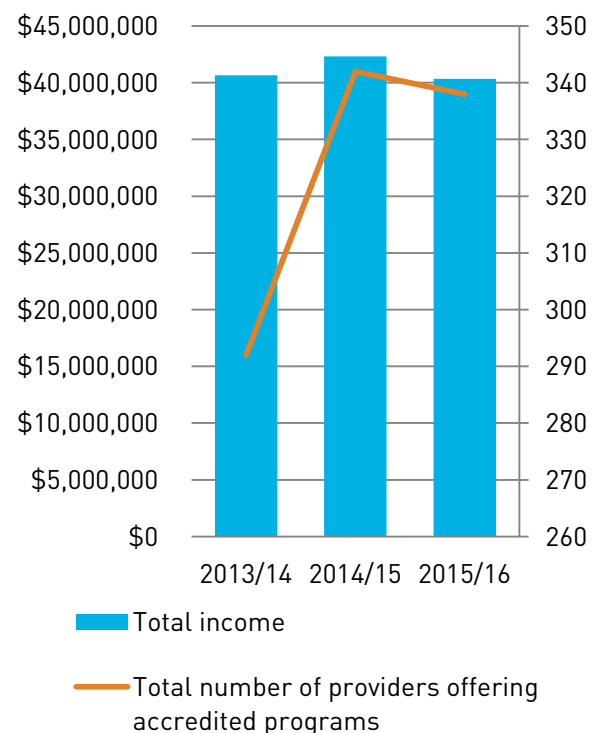
Where the profession has specialist registration, it may also have fields of specialty practice, and there may be discrete programs in these specialty fields such as paediatric surgeon in medicine or orthodontist in dentistry.

Factors which lead to the variability in functions undertaken by Accreditation Authorities on behalf of National Boards can be influenced by workforce need; an objective of the National Law. As an example, Health Ministers have indicated that there is little to no appetite or workforce requirement for specialist recognition for additional professions in the Scheme other than that already in place for medicine, podiatry and dentistry. In addition, some professions have special provisions for endorsement such as prescribing.

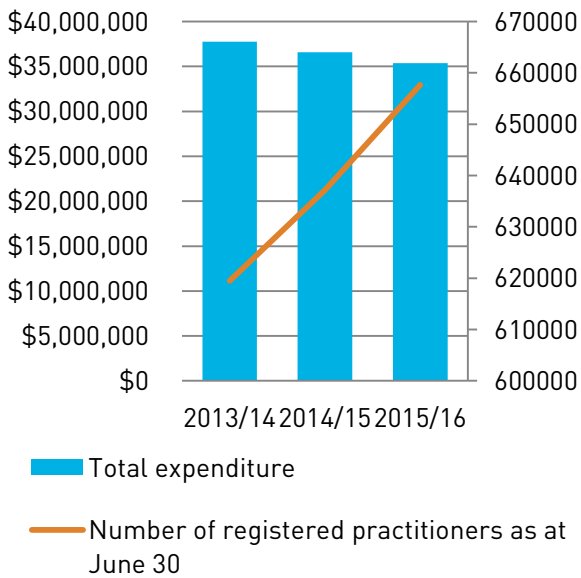
Complexity is therefore not static and will necessarily change over time with emerging need and trends.



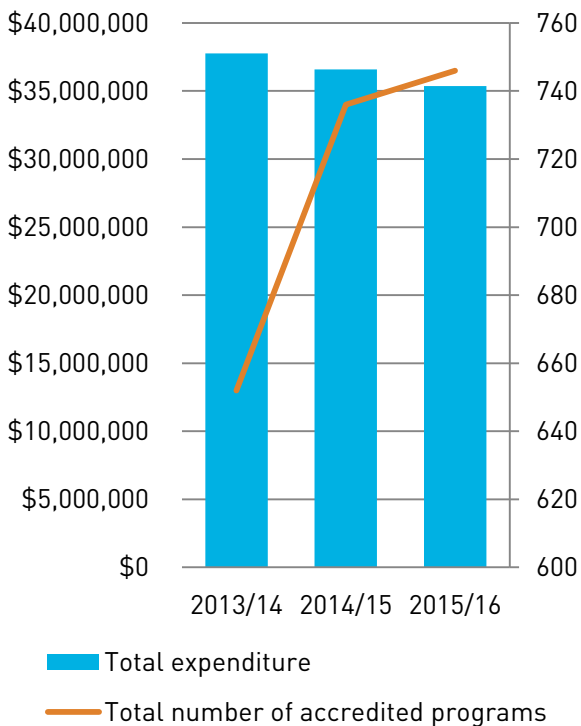
Graph 11: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to accredited programs



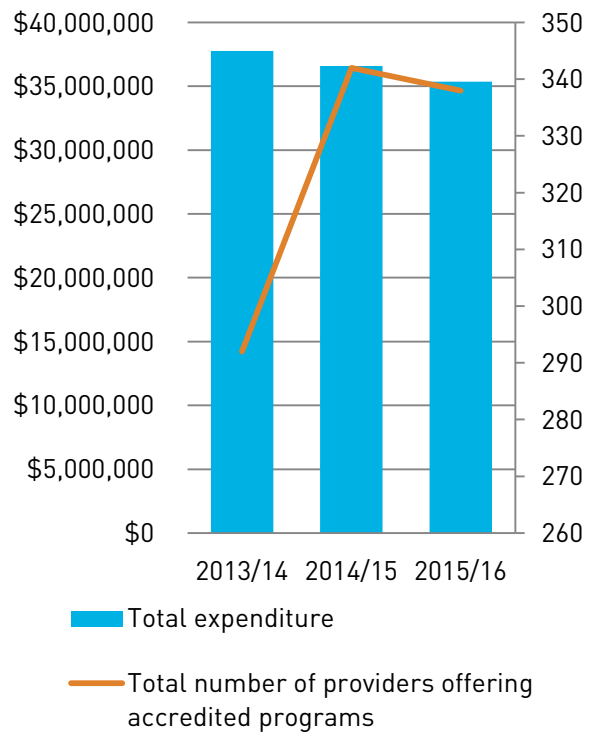
Graph 12: Total Accreditation Authority income compared to providers



Graph 13: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to registrants



Graph 14: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to accredited programs



Graph 15: Total Accreditation Authority expenditure compared to providers

Cost of accreditation as a whole number and percentage of total expenditure by profession

Calculating the cost of accreditation in the Scheme should attempt to distinguish the income derived from program accreditation and assessment of overseas-qualified practitioners separately, as well as overall. This is especially true if an Accreditation Authority does not undertake assessments of overseas-qualified practitioners (currently only undertaken by 9 Accreditation Authorities) and/or there are specific projects for which the National Board has provided funding in a given financial year.

A snap shot of income and expenditure for one financial year does not allow for explanation of activity fluctuations (i.e. a heavy re-accreditation year, a newly regulated profession still working through a high volume of accreditation activity, or a surplus being maintained to fund redevelopment of infrastructure) and aims only to compare the cost of accreditation at a point in time. Accreditation of programs for most professions is cyclical: with accreditation cycles being between five and ten years, and sometimes more frequently when major changes are occurring in the education programs for a profession. The cyclical nature of accreditation dictates that a more accurate way of examining cost is over time.

Other than the objectives and guiding principles of the National Law, there are not as yet more specific agreed funding principles for accreditation

in the Scheme. National Boards have commenced working on funding principles and will consult on these in the next few months. The overall amount to be provided to each Accreditation Authority is based on an agreed work plan included in the Profession specific schedule to the agreement between each Accreditation Authority and AHPRA (on behalf of the National Boards). The actual amount funded is reported in AHPRA's Annual Report, however these amounts may differ if activities in the work plan are not completed within the financial year.

All Accreditation Authorities have, where possible, provided financial information across financial years from 2013/2014 – 2015/2016. This provides an opportunity to examine the fluctuation of income versus expenditure over a three-year period. Furthermore, Accreditation Authorities have also broken down their income and expenditure into the functions described by the National Law in relation to Accreditation and in accordance with the definition of accreditation function outlined in Part 6, Section 42 of the National Law and Division 3 of Part 6.

These definitions include:

- Development and review of accreditation standards
- Accreditation of programs of study and education providers
- Assessment of overseas authorities
- Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners
- Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board
- Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding
- Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding

Accreditation Authorities have also developed a common definition of what constitutes 'Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board'. This definition can be found at Appendix 2. For some of these functions, estimates have been provided as it is unlikely that accounting practices for each Accreditation Authority has captured costs and income in alignment with these definitions.

Cost of accreditation as a percentage of expenditure of the NRAS

The costs analysis presented by the CHSEO counted the costs of co-regulatory arrangements in place (Queensland Ombudsman and NSW Health Care Complaints Commission and Councils) and how this affects the overall reporting of total expenditure of the Scheme. As outlined in Table 1, funding of accreditation by National Boards has averaged 5% of total income from transactions by AHPRA over the past 3 years.

Comparison of cost of accreditation in Australia to the United Kingdom

Comparing the regulation and accreditation system in the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia should be undertaken with caution. The Scheme objectives are broad, and include enabling health workforce innovation and reform, as well as enabling innovation in health practitioner education. These objectives are much less prevalent in accreditation and health profession regulation schemes internationally. The need to enable workforce and innovation means the focus of accreditation must have regard for these objectives.

The Accreditation Authorities have mapped the accreditation process against international processes by registration type in order to provide a basis for direct comparison in a separate paper.

Profession profiles

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice



Accreditation Authority

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Accreditation Committee

www.atsihealthpracticeboard.gov.au/Accreditation/ATSIHP-Accreditation-Committee

Description

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Accreditation Committee is the Accreditation Authority for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practice under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law as in force in each state and territory (the National Law).

It was established by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Board of Australia (the Board) under the National Law in 2012.

The Accreditation Committee:

- develops accreditation standards for approval by the Board
- assesses programs of study and education providers against the accreditation standards approved by the Board
- makes decisions about accreditation of programs of study
- monitors approved programs of study and education providers to ensure the Accreditation Committee continues to be satisfied those programs and providers meet the accreditation standards
- provides advice to the Board on the above, and
- provides advice to the Board on issues in education and practice which may impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practice and the conduct of study programs

Accreditation data

Registration data		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30		343	391	587
Registration fee		\$100	\$100	\$100

Income		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$108,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$167,000.00	\$113,400.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$40,500.00	\$47,000.00	\$44,600.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$149,000.00	\$214,000.00	\$158,000.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$6,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$27,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$6,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$27,000.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total income	\$155,000.00	\$235,000.00	\$185,000.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$108,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$6,000.00	\$188,000.00	\$140,400.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$40,500.00	\$47,000.00	\$44,600.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$155,000.00	\$235,000.00	\$185,000.00	
Net income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	28	0	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	0	0
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	6	3
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	1	0	6
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	0	6	2
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	1	6	9
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	1	4	5
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year			
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year			

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Programs transitioned as approved on 1 July 2012 were not accredited but the Committee was obliged to monitor them. Some were in teach out.
- Each accreditation standard within a document is counted
- Accreditation income is counted in the year it was invoiced and this may be different to the year of approval of accreditation
- Allocations: AHPRA support costs 70% to accreditation and 30% to advice to Board. Assessors 100% to accreditation. Committee 80% accreditation 20% advice to Board in BAU.
- A single site visit that is evaluating more than one program is counted as one site visit
- A site visit that is associated with accreditation of a program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses that the team visits
- A program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses

Chinese medicine



AHPRA | Chinese Medicine
Board of Australia
Accreditation Committee

Accreditation Authority

Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee

www.chinesemedicineboard.gov.au/Accreditation/Committee

Description

The Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee is the Accreditation Authority for Chinese medicine under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, as in force in each state and territory (the National Law).

It was established by the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia (the Board) under the National Law in 2012.

The Accreditation Committee:

- develops accreditation standards for approval by the Board
- assesses programs of study and education providers against the accreditation standards approved by the Board
- makes decisions about accreditation of programs of study
- monitors approved programs of study and education providers to ensure the Committee continues to be satisfied those programs and providers meet the accreditation standards
- advises the Board on issues in education and clinical training which may impact on Chinese medicine practice and the conduct of study programs
- oversees the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified Chinese medicine practitioners seeking registration in Australia, and
- considers other matters as requested by the Board.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	4,271	4,494	4,762
Registration fee	\$563	\$579	\$579

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$104,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$35,700.00	\$169,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$26,200.00	\$27,300.00	\$49,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$131,000.00	\$63,000.00	\$218,000.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$42,400.00	\$108,000.00	\$64,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$10,600.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$53,000.00	\$108,000.00	\$64,000.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total income	\$184,000.00	\$171,000.00	\$282,000.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$104,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$42,400.00	\$143,700.00	\$233,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$36,800.00	\$27,300.00	\$49,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$184,000.00	\$171,000.00	\$282,000.00	
Net income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	27	0	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	0	0
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	0	11
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	14	4	3
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	0	7	2
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	14	14	14
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	6	6	6
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	0	0	0

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Programs transitioned as approved on 1 July 2012 were not accredited but the Committee was obliged to monitor them. Some were in teach out.
- Each accreditation standard within a document is counted
- Accreditation income is counted in the year it was invoiced and this may be different to the year of approval of accreditation
- Allocations: AHPRA support 70% to accreditation and 30% to advice to Board. Assessors 100% to accreditation. Committee 80% accreditation 20% advice to Board in BAU.
- A single site visit that is evaluating more than one program is counted as one site visit
- A site visit that is associated with accreditation of a program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses that the team visits
- A program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses
- The Committee is establishing processes for the assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners

Chiropractic



Accreditation Authority

Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia

www.ccea.com.au

Description

The Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia (CCEA) Ltd is an independent and nationally recognised body responsible for ensuring competency and high education standards in chiropractic for the Australasian community.

CCEA assists with the provision of safe and competent chiropractic for the Australasian community by:

- inspecting, accrediting and continually monitoring entry level chiropractic programs in Australasia;
- a skills assessment process for chiropractors trained outside of Australia and New Zealand for

migration and work visa eligibility. Successful completion of this process allows eligibility to apply to the relevant independent regulatory authority for registration in Australia.

The main functions of CCEA are to:

- assess and accredit all higher education programs in chiropractic conducted in Australasia;
- develop and maintain internationally recognised accreditation standards and processes for application in the conduct of program assessments;
- develop and conduct evaluation processes to ascertain the suitability of overseas trained chiropractors to migrate to and practise in Australia, and by virtue of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Assessment legislation, to practise in New Zealand;
- monitor and review chiropractic education and the standards of chiropractic practice in Australasia and make any recommendations to the relevant authorities;
- establish and maintain relationships with overseas agencies and organisations having similar responsibilities for the assessment and accreditation of chiropractic education programs.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	4,845	4,998	5,167
Registration fee	\$530	\$545	\$552

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$16,000.00	\$31,175.00	\$32,465.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$128,000.00	\$136,727.00	\$153,170.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$8,000.00	\$8,546.00	\$10,115.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$8,000.00	\$8,546.00	\$10,115.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total		\$160,000.00	\$184,994.00	\$205,865.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$45,982.00	\$30,640.00	\$50,862.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$45,982.00	\$30,640.00	\$50,862.00	
Income - other (QAP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$7,108.00	\$8,374.00	\$8,960.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 1)	\$45,982.00	\$41,885.00	\$46,265.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$14,216.00	\$16,063.00	\$17,387.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$102,619.00	\$128,802.00	\$134,247.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding		\$71,154.00	
Total	\$169,925.00	\$266,278.00	\$206,859.00	
Total income	\$375,907.00	\$481,912.00	\$463,586.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$30,259.00	\$101,195.00	\$105,916.11
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 1)	\$187,932.00	\$218,185.00	\$194,463.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$13,653.00	\$15,074.00	\$13,505.97
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$110,732.00	\$99,601.00	\$135,574.34
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding		\$35,622.00	
Total	\$342,576.00	\$469,677.00	\$449,459.42	
Net income	\$33,331.00	\$12,235.00	\$14,126.58	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	0	1
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	2	0	1
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	1	4	4
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	2	1	1
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	3	3	3
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	3	3	3
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year (see Note 2)	4	3	3
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	40	39	49

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Note 1. CCEA also accredits programs in NZ and Asia. The income and expenditure associated with accreditation of these programs have not been included.
- Note 2. CCEA's assessment of overseas authorities occurs through membership of the Councils on Chiropractic Education International, rather than individual assessments of each authority. The costs associated with membership are reflected here.
- Note 3. The proportion of indirect/overhead costs that are allocated to each accreditation function can only be estimated, and should not be considered an accurate figure.
- Note 4. CCEA works on cash accounting. Income and expenditure associated with accreditation of specific programs and assessments of individual overseas trained practitioners may not be reflected in the same financial year.

Dental



**Australian
Dental
Council**

Accreditation Authority

Australian Dental Council

www.adc.org.au

Description

The Australian Dental Council (ADC) has been appointed by the Dental Board of Australia (DBA) as the designated independent Accreditation Authority for the Australian dental professions.

The main functions of the ADC are to:

- act as an external accreditation entity under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law;
- develop accreditation standards, policies and procedures for dental practitioner programs of study;
- develop standards, policies and procedures for the assessment of overseas trained dental practitioners for registration in Australia;
- assess programs of study that lead to general or specialist registration in Australia;
- assess authorities in other countries which conduct examinations for registration to practise as dental practitioners, or accredit programs of study relevant to registration as a dental practitioner, to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by those authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise as dental practitioners in Australia;
- oversee the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas trained dental practitioners who are seeking registration to practise in Australia.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	20,707	21,209	21,741
Registration fee (dentists and specialists)	\$586	\$603	\$610
Registration fee (dental prosthetist)	\$521	\$536	\$542
Registration fee (dental hygienist & therapist)	\$290	\$298	\$301

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$45,455	\$45,455	
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$343,623	\$374,294	\$421,000
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding		\$25,514	
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total		\$389,078	\$445,262	\$421,000

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$482,500	\$384,523	\$452,500
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$482,500	\$384,523	\$452,500	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers			
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$5,651,548	\$6,619,431	\$3,959,213
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$5,651,548	\$6,619,431	\$3,959,213	
Total income	\$6,523,125	\$7,449,216	\$4,832,713	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$78,593	\$42,137	\$0
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$954,128	\$939,538	\$975,453
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$4,384,099	\$4,042,896	\$3,225,300
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$13,580	\$12,823	\$11,365
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$10,427	\$5,359	\$0
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$12,186	\$9,040	\$53,749
Total	\$5,453,012	\$5,051,792	\$4,265,867	
Net income	\$1,070,113	\$2,397,424	\$566,846	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year		1	
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year			
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	2	0	1
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	7	19	16
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	2	2	3
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	10	9	9
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	58	61	64
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	16	18	18
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year			
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	2,227	3,301	2,340

Assumptions for completing this table

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Registration- no data has been entered for 2016/17 FY as statistics are unknown as at September 2016.
- Income and Expense- Figures for 2013/14, 2014/15 & 2015/16 are based on actual figures. Figures for 2016/17 are based on the budget submitted to the DBA in Feb 2016 with adjustments to income and removal of capital items.
- Income for Accreditation of programs of study and education providers includes \$100K supplementary grant from the DBA to subsidise the program provider fees.
- Expenses allocated to Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board is calculated based on a % of total costs.
- Expenses allocated to Specific projects relating to the Accreditation Functions - additional funding includes projects self funded by the ADC.
- Activity data for Accreditation standards number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year relates to the Review of Accreditation Standards Project completed in 2014/15.
- Activity data for Accreditation programs of study and education providers and Accreditation programs and providers is based on data at 30 June each financial year.
- No data for the Assessment of overseas authorities has been entered as the ADC does not perform this function.
- Re: assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners, this figure includes Initial Assessments, Written Assessments and Practical Assessments

Medical Radiation Practice



AHPRA | Medical Radiation Practice
Board of Australia
Accreditation Committee

Accreditation Authority

Medical Radiation Practice Accreditation Committee

www.medicalradiationpracticeboard.gov.au/Accreditation/Accreditation-Committee

Description

The Medical Radiation Practice Accreditation Committee is the Accreditation Authority for medical radiation practice under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, as in force in each state and territory (the National Law).

It was established by the Medical Radiation Practice Board of Australia (the Board) under the National Law in 2012.

The Accreditation Committee:

- develops accreditation standards for approval by the Board
- assesses programs of study and education providers against the accreditation standards approved by the Board
- makes decisions about accreditation of programs of study
- monitors approved programs of study and education providers to ensure the Accreditation Committee continues to be satisfied those programs and providers meet the accreditation standards
- makes recommendations and gives advice to the Board about accreditation functions and associated issues, and
- gives advice to the Board on issues in education and practice which may impact on medical radiation practice and the conduct of study programs.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	14,387	14,866	15,303
Registration fee	\$295	\$250	\$180

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$114,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$235,000.00	\$228,400.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$84,000.00	\$78,600.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$114,000.00	\$319,000.00	\$307,000.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$47,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$54,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$65,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$162,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$54,000.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total income	\$276,000.00	\$386,500.00	\$361,000.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$164,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$47,000.00	\$302,500.00	\$282,400.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$65,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$78,600.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$276,000.00	\$386,500.00	\$361,000.00	
Net income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	27	0	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	0	0
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	8	8
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	21	15	12
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	0	8	1
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	21	23	20
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	7	8	8
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	0	0	0

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Programs transitioned as approved on 1 July 2012 were not accredited but the Committee was obliged to monitor them. Some were in teach out.
- Each accreditation standard within a document is counted
- Accreditation income is counted in the year it was invoiced and this may be different to the year of approval of accreditation
- Allocations: AHPRA support 70% to accreditation and 30% to advice to Board. Assessors 100% to accreditation. Committee 80% accreditation 20% advice to Board in BAU.
- A single site visit that is evaluating more than one program is counted as one site visit
- A site visit that is associated with accreditation of a program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses that the team visits
- A program where students are enrolled at different campuses is counted by the number of campuses

Medical



Accreditation Authority

Australian Medical Council

www.amc.org.au

Description

The Australian Medical Council (AMC) is an independent national standards body for medical education and training.

The AMC:

- acts as an external accreditation entity for the purposes of the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law
- develops accreditation standards, policies and procedures for medical programs of study based predominantly in Australia and New Zealand

and for assessment of international medical graduates for registration in Australia

- assesses, using the approved accreditation standards, medical programs and the institutions that provide them – both those leading to general registration and those leading to specialist registration of the graduates to practise medicine in Australia
- assesses other countries' examining and accrediting authorities to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by those authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise medicine in Australia
- assesses the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified medical practitioners seeking registration to practise medicine in Australia
- assesses the case for recognition of medical specialties.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	99,379	103,133	107,179
Registration fee	\$695	\$715	\$724

Income		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards (see Note 1)	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 2)	\$2,069,818.00	\$2,714,839.00	\$2,536,281.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners (PESCI) (see Note 3)	\$44,421.00	\$192,123.50	\$182,577.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board (see Note 4)	\$87,000.00	\$114,993.00	\$107,553.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding (see Note 5)	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$2,226,239.00	\$3,066,955.50	\$2,871,411.00	

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$438,225.00	\$697,979.00	\$441,404.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$438,225.00	\$697,979.00	\$441,404.00	
Income – other (OQP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards (see Note 1)	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 6)	\$315,409.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities (see Note 7)	\$885,535.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$17,258,282.00	\$17,113,791.50	\$18,065,415.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board on assessment of overseas authorities or OQHP (see Note 4)	\$183,270.00	\$172,866.50	\$182,479.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$18,667,496.00	\$17,311,658.00	\$18,272,894.00	
Total income	\$21,331,960.00	\$21,076,592.50	\$21,585,709.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$2,820,264.00	\$3,023,312.00	\$2,676,493.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$907,611.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$16,098,026.25	\$14,399,042.00	\$13,690,229.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$273,765.00	\$287,859.50	\$290,032.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$20,149,666.25	\$17,780,213.50	\$16,726,754.00	
Net income	\$1,182,293.75	\$3,296,379.00	\$4,858,955.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year (see Note 8)	0	0	1
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	1	1	1
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	2	1	5
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	17	60	9
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	100	59	112
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	5	8	7
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	119	120	126
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	37	37	37
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year (see Note 10)	9,417	5197	4489

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Note 1 The AMC completes a major review of its two sets of accreditation standards covered under the National Law every five years. Reviews take 18 months to 36 months. The AMC has averaged the cost of the review of standards over a five year period, to \$50,000 per year.
- Note 2 Of the accreditation processes managed by the AMC, only two, accreditation of primary medical programs and accreditation of specialist medical programs, are program accreditation functions as defined under the National Law. Other accreditation processes managed by the AMC for the Medical Board of Australia relate to international medical graduate assessment (accreditation of PESCI providers) or registration functions (accreditation of intern training Accreditation Authorities). The figures for accreditation processes that link to registration functions are not included in this table.
- Note 3 Under its funding agreement with the Medical Board of Australia, the AMC accredit providers of pre-employment structured clinical interviews (PESCI) for international medical graduates. This is the only overseas trained practitioner assessment process funded by AHPRA/the National Board.
- Note 4 The AMC has calculated staff, committee and office bearer hours on this function, and converted this to a % of overall funding for the relevant functions. It has applied the same % for each year.
- Note 5 The AMC has averaged the cost of its professionalism working party over three years. The work is being completed within the funding by the National Board.
- Note 6 In 2013/14 The National Board's funding did not cover the full cost of AMC management of accreditation processes and the shortfall was funded from other income.
- Note 7 The AMC ceased managing applications from international medical graduates from competent authority countries from July 2014. AHPRA now manages these applications.

- Note 8 The AMC develops and reviews two sets of accreditation standards in its program accreditation functions: standards for primary medical programs and for specialist medical programs. It is finalising a third set, standards for endorsement for acupuncture. It has counted each set as 1, i.e. the specialist medical program standards (1 set) were reviewed from 2013/14 to 2015/16. In number of accreditation standards reviewed, the AMC has listed every year in which it has worked on the review of a set of standards. In number developed, it has counted the year in which the standards were finalised.
- Note 9 The AMC's count of total number of programs matches the number on the AHPRA list of approved programs for primary medical programs. For each provider of specialist medical programs, the AMC has counted a separate specialist medical program for each specialty and field of specialty practice. Some colleges offer additional programs (such as a program for training in two specialties). The AMC has not included these in its count. Eg the Royal Aust College of Physicians says it has 61 trainign programs, the AMC has counted 43.
- Note 10 AMC ceased conducting two overseas trained practitioner assessment processes from July 2014: specialist international medical graduate assessments and competent authority pathway candidate assessments

Nursing and Midwifery



Accreditation Authority

Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council

www.anmac.org.au

Description

The Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council are the independent accrediting authority for nursing and midwifery education under Australia's National Registration and Accreditation Scheme and the skills assessing authority for nurses and midwives wishing to migrate under the Australian Government's General Skilled Migration program.

The Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council:

- develops and reviews accreditation standards for nursing and midwifery programs of study in Australia
- determines whether programs of study for nurses and midwives seeking to practice in Australia meet the required education standards
- assesses international qualified nurses and midwives seeking to work in Australia under the General Skilled Migration program
- develops, reviews and provides policy advice on accreditation and skilled migration of nurses and midwives to relevant organisations
- liaises with national and international professional bodies, regulators and educators on matters related to standards of education and practice

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	362,450	370,303	380,208
Registration fee	\$160	\$150	\$150

Income – National Board	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$92,727.27	\$871,084.67	\$260,279.96
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$2,645,568.85	\$2,575,585.04	\$2,619,370.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding		\$202,357.00	\$499,253.00
Total		\$2,738,296.12	\$3,649,026.71	\$3,378,902.96

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$1,448,101.32	\$1,092,907.66	\$794,034.97
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$1,448,101.32	\$1,092,907.66	\$794,034.97	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers			
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total income	\$4,186,397.44	\$4,741,934.37	\$4,172,937.93	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$816,168.25	\$935,337.40	\$815,365.09
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$3,584,429.77	\$3,701,309.02	\$3,368,244.86
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding		\$202,357.06	\$643,082.94
Total	\$4,400,598.02	\$4,839,003.48	\$4,826,692.89	
Net income	-\$214,200.58	-\$97,069.11	-\$653,754.96	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	1	4	2
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	4	2	1
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	43	44	21
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year			
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	59	170	241
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	63	92	37
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	170	241	229
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	100	142	135
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year			
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year			

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- ANMAC do not 're-accredit' programs all programs are considered new
- Monitoring consists of: 13/14 Mandatory Interim reports (MIR)/Special reports (SR), 14/15 MIR/SR/Annual Declarations (AD), 15/16 AD/SR
- Education providers based on the inactivated date in system not the date they stopped running Nursing & Midwifery programs
- Total no of accredited programs as at 21 October 2016 was 229. This is the figure used for the 2015/16 figure.
- Total no of accredited programs for previous years were based on no of programs monitored in the following year
- Total no of providers offering approved programs of study was 135 at 21 October 2016
- Total no of providers offering approved programs of study for previous years was calculated during the same ratio as for 2015/16

Occupational Therapy



Accreditation Authority

Occupational Therapy Council (Australia & New Zealand)

otcouncil.com.au

Description

The Occupational Therapy Council (Australia & New Zealand) Ltd (OTC) is an independent not-for-profit organisation whose purpose is to ensure that standards of education, training and assessment of occupational therapists are maintained and developed so the Australian public is assured of safe and proper practice.

The OTC has been appointed by the Occupational Therapy Board of Australia (OTBA) to be the independent organisation to provide:

- accreditation of occupational therapy programs offered by Australian universities;
- assessment of qualifications and skills of internationally-qualified occupational therapists wishing to practise in Australia.

The OTC has also been appointed by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship as the relevant assessing authority for the purposes skilled migration in the category of Occupational Therapist (ANZSCO 252411)

Other functions of the OTC include the provision of advice to the OTBA and other Government agencies on matters relevant to occupational therapy standards for accreditation and assessment, and the suitability of internationally-qualified occupational therapists wanting to practise the profession in Australia.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	16,223	17,200	18,304
Registration fee	\$230	\$160	\$130

Income – National Board	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$180,861.00	\$192,450.00	
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			\$6,600.00
Total		\$180,861.00	\$192,450.00	\$6,600.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$5,135.00	\$18,682.00	\$142,850.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$5,135.00	\$18,682.00	\$142,850.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers			
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$276,900.00	\$260,700.00	\$267,900.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$276,900.00	\$260,700.00	\$267,900.00	
Total income	\$462,896.00	\$471,832.00	\$417,350.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$185,996.00	\$211,132.00	\$256,287.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$197,312.00	\$192,282.00	\$207,506.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$383,308.00	\$403,414.00	\$463,793.00	
Net income	\$79,588.00	\$68,418.00	-\$46,443.00	

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- OTC commenced the actual accreditation and re-accreditation of programs from 1 July 2015. Prior to that date, the professional association undertook the actual accreditation on behalf of OTC. In 2014 and 2015, OTC was getting organised to take over the doing aspect.
- As part of that transition process, a phase in period was negotiated with education providers. In 2018/19, all EP's will be paying the full fee each year.
- Advice to the national board regarding accreditation outcomes are included in the operating costs and cannot be identified separately.

Optometry



OPTOMETRY COUNCIL
OF AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND
ACN 074 875 111
ABN 38 074 875 111
PO Box 185
Carlton South VIC 3053
Australia
Telephone +61 3 9663 2733
Web: www.ocanz.org

Description

The Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand (OCANZ) was established in 1996 with support of the optometrists registration boards in Australia and New Zealand, the Heads of the Optometry Schools, Optometry Australia and the New Zealand Association of Optometrists.

OCANZ assesses overseas optometry qualifications and conducts a competency-based examination for international optometrists. It also assesses, for the purposes of accreditation, the Australian and New Zealand optometry courses.

Accreditation Authority

Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand

www.ocanz.org

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	4,788	4,915	5,142
Registration fee	\$395	\$365	\$325.00

Income		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 2)	\$290,000.00	\$290,000.00	\$297,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$290,000.00	\$290,000.00	\$297,000.00	

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 2)	\$94,520.00	\$64,920.00	\$67,559.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$94,520.00	\$64,920.00	\$67,559.00	

Income - other (OQP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers			
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$429,842.00	\$241,070.00	\$237,355.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding (see Note 3)	\$51,969.00	\$54,578.00	\$55,444.00
Total	\$481,811.00	\$295,648.00	\$292,799.00	

Total income	\$866,331.00	\$650,568.00	\$657,358.00
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Expenses		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total accreditation costs	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$22,837.00	\$98,938.00	\$36,023.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$190,791.00	\$217,972.00	\$220,245.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$492,342.00	\$383,320.00	\$391,861.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$13,376.00	\$18,506.00	\$21,640.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional costs	\$31,900.00	\$31,900.00	\$32,700.00
Total	\$751,246.00	\$750,636.00	\$702,469.00	

Net income (see Note 4)	\$115,085.00	-\$100,068.00	-\$45,111.00
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Activity		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	0	2	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	1	0	1

Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	1	0	0
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	1	2	4
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	11	9	9
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	2	2	2

Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	11	9	9
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	7	7	7
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	73	45	39

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Note 1: For income from National Board, it is assumed that this is all attributed to "Accreditation of programs of study and education providers"
- Note 2: For 2013/14, this includes all other OCANZ funds sources, including interest
- Note 3: This is atypical - it includes costs for new program assessment and 2 programs discontinued in subsequent years
- Note 4: The deficits in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were planned deficits

Osteopathy



Accreditation Authority

Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council

www.osteopathiccouncil.org.au

Description

The Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council (AOAC) is an independent organisation to assess and accredit osteopathic education programs leading to eligibility for registration as an osteopath in Australia, and to assess the suitability of overseas qualified osteopaths to practice in Australia.

The aims of AOAC are to:

- Create a policy framework that helps ensure that 'equivalency', as encompassed in the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement, is maintained.

- Assess for the purpose of granting accreditation to programs leading to the eligibility of people for registration as an osteopath in Australia.
- Advise and make recommendations to the osteopathic regulatory authorities relating to the accredited status to be granted to an osteopathic program.
- Advise and make recommendations to the osteopathic regulatory authorities (or successor body(s)) and other relevant interest groups on matters concerning the registration of osteopaths.
- Develop, review and maintain accreditation standards and processes to assess osteopathic programs.
- Assess the suitability of overseas-trained osteopaths to practise in Australia.
- Provide information and advice to government bodies concerning the adequacy of a person's skills in the field of Osteopathy for the purposes of migration to Australia.
- Provide information and advice to government bodies relating to law and policy concerning the registration of osteopaths in Australia.
- Establish and maintain relationships with bodies or organisations having objects and functions in whole or in part similar to the objects and functions of AOAC.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	1,865	2,000	2,094
Registration fee	\$516	\$416	\$386

Income – National Board	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$26,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$149,888.00	\$161,332.00	\$181,757.28
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$30,988.00	\$6,750.00
Total	\$185,888.00	\$218,320.00	\$198,507.28	

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$31,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$31,000.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$62,900.00	\$33,166.00	\$42,265.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$62,900.00	\$33,166.00	\$42,265.00	
Total income	\$254,788.00	\$257,486.00	\$271,772.28	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$34,259.00	\$9,097.00	\$1,170.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$179,628.00	\$167,506.00	\$176,770.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$31,580.00	\$35,431.00	\$10,301.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$7,050.00	\$16,339.00	\$19,358.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$38,451.00	\$9,103.00
Total	\$252,517.00	\$266,824.00	\$216,702.00	
Net income	\$2,271.00	-\$9,338.00	\$55,070.28	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year			
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year			
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year			1
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year			
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	3	3	3
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year			1
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	3	3	3
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	3	3	3
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year			
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	22	16	24

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation



Accreditation Authority

Australian Pharmacy Council

www.pharmacycouncil.org.au

Description

The Australian Pharmacy Council Ltd (APC) is the independent accrediting authority for pharmacy education and training.

APC undertakes the following activities:

- Accredite and evaluate pharmacy degree programs, intern training programs in Australia, New Zealand and internationally
- Accredite organisations who accredit continuing professional development (CPD) activities in Australia
- Conduct written examinations for pharmacists and interns wishing to register in Australia and New Zealand
- Assess overseas trained retail and hospital pharmacists wishing to migrate and practise in Australia

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	28,282	29,014	29,717
Registration fee	\$317	\$317	\$320

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$3,000.00	\$3,300.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$78,000.00	\$99,000.00	\$201,400.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$33,000.00	\$29,700.00	\$21,200.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$63,000.00	\$75,900.00	\$116,600.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$3,000.00	\$6,600.00	\$21,200.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$120,000.00	\$115,500.00	\$169,600.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$300,000.00	\$330,000.00	\$530,000.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$415,753.00	\$454,648.00	\$487,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$415,753.00	\$454,648.00	\$487,000.00

Income - other (OQP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$35,311.00	\$35,000.00	\$58,133.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$116,290.47	\$88,331.32	\$70,979.81
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$449,020.23	\$529,363.16	\$996,257.99
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$1,338,690.00	\$1,206,095.00	\$1,129,812.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$1,939,311.70	\$1,858,789.48	\$2,255,182.80	
Total income	\$2,655,064.70	\$2,643,437.48	\$3,272,182.80	

Expenses		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total accreditation costs	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$21,286.42	\$26,151.78	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$603,898.02	\$855,790.08	\$998,873.73
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$234,634.84	\$232,494.09	\$234,982.82
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$498,130.62	\$513,765.60	\$478,551.59
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$21,286.42	\$34,465.31	\$96,903.57
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$1,268,947.06	\$1,360,546.66	\$1,566,692.37
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$2,648,183.38	\$3,023,213.52	\$3,376,004.08	
Net income	\$6,881.32	-\$379,776.04	-\$103,821.28	

Activity		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	1	2	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	0	0
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	1	3	5
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	7	8	13
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	39	42	47
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	3	3	6
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	39	42	47
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	20	20	20

Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	4	4	4
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	294	239	494
Specific projects - intern training programs - accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	6	0	0
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	8	7	7
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	0	6	1
Specific projects - CPD accrediting organisations - accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	4	0	0
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	4	4	4
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	3	0	0
Specific projects within agreed funding - intern written exam	Number of interns examined in the financial year	2,102	1891	1699

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- The Specific Projects undertaken within funding from the Pharmacy Board of Australia are the following:
 1. Accreditation of Intern Training Programs
 2. Accreditation of CPD Accrediting Organisations
 3. Delivery of the Intern Written Exam (a computer-based National Examination for all provisionally - registered pharmacists)
- The APC also delivers services for the Pharmacy Council of New Zealand (PCNZ) and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIPB). As these are not NRAS functions, they are not included in this table

Physiotherapy



AUSTRALIAN PHYSIOTHERAPY COUNCIL

Accreditation Authority

Australian Physiotherapy Council

www.physiocouncil.com.au

Description

The Australian Physiotherapy Council Limited is an independent national body. The object of the Council is to advance physiotherapy education and provide assurance of standards for the benefit of the public.

The activities of the Council include:

- Accreditation of entry-level physiotherapy education programs offered by higher education providers
- Assessment of qualifications and skills of overseas-qualified physiotherapists for registration and migration purposes
- Provision of advice, recommendations and consulting services to the Physiotherapy Board of Australia and other relevant organisations, in relation to accreditation and assessment
- National and international liaison with other professional bodies, regulators and educators on matters related to standards of education and practice and global recognition of physiotherapy qualifications
- Maintenance and regular review of the Accreditation Standard.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	26,123	27,543	28,855
Registration fee	\$179	\$159	\$120.00

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$112,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$253,250.92
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00
Total		\$250,000.00	\$365,000.00	\$365,250.92

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers (see Note 1)	\$361,559.00	\$378,750.00	\$634,595.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$361,559.00	\$378,750.00	\$634,595.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$1,516,297.81	\$1,524,457.23	\$1,460,836.32
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$1,516,297.81	\$1,524,457.23	\$1,460,836.32	
Total income	\$2,127,856.81	\$2,268,207.23	\$2,460,682.24	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$166,755.38	\$107,243.41
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$407,816.57	\$451,617.90	\$621,226.03
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$1,149,684.28	\$969,076.41	\$1,090,085.35
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$18,305.66	\$26,847.27	\$28,788.48
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$10,607.64	\$381,523.98	\$370,567.43
Total	\$1,586,414.15	\$1,995,820.94	\$2,217,910.70	
Net income (see Note 2)	\$541,442.66	\$272,386.29	\$242,771.54	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year			
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year			
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	1	0	3
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	9	11	7
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	21	19	23
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	6	13	8
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	31	30	33
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	19	19	20
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	1,177	1161	1118

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Re: assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners, this figure includes Eligibility Assessment, Equivalence Assessment, Written Assessment and Clinical Assessment
- Note 1: 2014/15 income does not include funding from site visits. 2015/16 income includes funding from site visits conducted in 2015 and 2016 financial years
- Note 2: Audited Financial Statements show different surplus figures to that shown here. This variance is due to the following factors not being included here:
 - Interest
 - Income from Skill Assessment
 - Provision for Doubtful Debts
 - Capitalised Project Costs

Podiatry



Accreditation Authority

Australian and New Zealand Podiatry Accreditation Council

www.anzpac.org.au

Description

The Australian and New Zealand Podiatry Accreditation Council (ANZPAC) is an independent organisation to assess and accredit podiatry education programs that aim to graduate persons who are eligible for registration as a podiatrist and to assess the qualification and skills of overseas trained podiatrists for skilled migration to Australia or suitability to practice in Australia and New Zealand.

The aims of ANZPAC are to:

- Assess for the purposes of granting accreditation to programs leading to eligibility for registration as a podiatrist
- Advise and make recommendations to the Member Organisations relating to the accreditation status to be granted to a podiatric program
- Advise and make recommendations to the Member Organisations and other relevant interest groups on matters concerning the registration of podiatrists
- Develop, review and maintain accreditation standards and processes to assess podiatric programs
- Develop and implement an overseas skills assessment process to ensure the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas trained podiatrists is of a comparable standard to registered podiatrists for skilled migration to Australia or practise as a podiatrist in Australia and New Zealand
- Provide information and advice to Government relating to law and policy concerning the accreditation and competency requirements for the registration of podiatrists
- Establish and maintain relationships with bodies or organisations having objects and functions in whole or in part similar to the objects and functions of ANZPAC.

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	4,129	4,386	4,655
Registration fee	\$377	\$388	\$378

	Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$77,389.74	\$102,000.96	\$98,792.86
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$43,338.26	\$52,855.04	\$39,517.14
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$1,535.00	\$52,057.00	\$36,313.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total		\$122,263.00	\$206,913.00	\$174,623.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$85,434.00	\$78,963.00	\$66,979.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$85,434.00	\$78,963.00	\$66,979.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$13,286.00	\$15,450.00	\$13,065.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$40,110.00	\$45,705.00	\$47,748.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$53,396.00	\$61,155.00	\$60,813.00	
Total income	\$261,093.00	\$347,031.00	\$302,415.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$0.00	\$10,872.00	\$0.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$121,174.63	\$112,590.48	\$78,613.82
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$20,015.62	\$28,007.68	\$32,735.37
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$52,394.21	\$62,751.44	\$84,123.81
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$1,101.00	\$33,934.00	\$5,227.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Governance costs	\$228,741.00	\$248,155.60	\$200,700.00	
Net income	\$32,352.00	\$98,875.40	\$101,715.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year	0	0	0
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	0	2	0
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	2	3	0
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	1	3	1
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	7	6	10
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	3	6	1
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	16	16	19
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	10	11	11
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	56	57	52

Notes

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Number of accredited programs in 2015/16 includes those programs currently being taught out

Psychology

Australian Psychology Accreditation Council



Accreditation Authority

Australian Psychology Accreditation Council

www.psychologycouncil.org.au

Description

The Australian Psychology Accreditation Council Limited (APAC) is an independent not-for-profit quality and standards organisation.

APAC's activities include:

- Developing standards for the education and training of psychologists for approval by the Psychology Board of Australia

- Assessing higher education providers and the programs of study they offer to determine whether they meet the approved accreditation standards
- Monitoring accredited education providers and their Programs of Study to ensure they continue to meet the Approved Accreditation Standards
- Assessing accrediting and examining authorities in other countries to determine if graduates of the authorities' examinations or accredited programs of study have the knowledge, skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia
- Supporting higher education providers in developing and maintaining high quality programs of education and training in psychology
- Advising and consulting to a range of stakeholders including the Psychology Board of Australia, governments, education providers and professional bodies on matters of education and training relevant to the psychology profession and discipline

Accreditation data

Registration data	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of registered practitioners as at June 30	31,717	32,766	33,907
Registration fee	\$419	\$431	\$436

Income		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Income – National Board	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$87,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$140,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$271,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$300,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$68,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$40,000.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$99,000.00	\$155,000.00	\$200,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$10,000.00	\$66,000.00	\$0.00
Total		\$535,000.00	\$687,000.00	\$740,000.00

Income – education providers	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$461,000.00	\$440,000.00	\$349,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$461,000.00	\$440,000.00	\$349,000.00	
Income - other (OOP, other)	Development and review of accreditation standards			
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers			
	Assessment of overseas authorities			
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners			
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding			
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding			
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total income	\$996,000.00	\$1,127,000.00	\$1,089,000.00	
Total accreditation costs	Expenses	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Development and review of accreditation standards	\$87,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$140,000.00
	Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	\$632,000.00	\$540,000.00	\$649,000.00
	Assessment of overseas authorities	\$68,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$40,000.00
	Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Making recommendations and giving advice to the National Board	\$99,000.00	\$155,000.00	\$200,000.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - within agreed funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$63,000.00
Total	\$946,000.00	\$971,000.00	\$1,092,000.00	
Net income	\$50,000.00	\$156,000.00	-\$3,000.00	

	Activity	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Accreditation standards	Number of accreditation standards developed in the financial year			1
	Number of accreditation standards reviewed in the financial year	1	1	
Accreditation of programs of study and education providers	Number of new programs accredited in the financial year	25	25	25
	Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year	50	35	38
	Number of programs monitored in the financial year	132	132	132
	Number of site visits undertaken in the financial year	9	9	8
Accredited programs and providers	Total number of accredited programs	132	132	132
	Total number of providers offering accredited programs	40	41	41
Assessment of overseas authorities	Number of overseas authorities assessed in the financial year	0	0	0
Assessment of overseas qualified health practitioners	Number of overseas qualified health practitioners assessed in the financial year	0	0	0

Assumptions for completing this table

- Under 'Activity', when considering the review or development of accreditation standards, these are counted in the year they are finalised
- Under 'Activity', when considering a new or re-accredited program, these are counted in the year of approval of accreditation
- Re Income from National Boards, giving advice is an estimate of proportion of staff time spent on this activity, and includes giving advice to AHPRA staff and members of the public
- Income excludes interest and sundry
- Re expenses, Specific projects relating to the accreditation functions - additional funding includes software development, capitalised
- Net Income is EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization)
- RE: Number of new programs accredited in the financial year - this is an estimate based on the best available information (of 20-30 new programs accredited per year)
- RE: Number of programs re-accredited in the financial year - this is an estimate based on the best available information (numbers provided by APAC divided by 3 to reflect 132 programs of study rather than 400+)
- RE: Number of programs monitored in the financial year - this is an estimate based on the best available information (all programs being monitored each year)

Glossary

Term	Definition
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Accreditation Committee (ATSIHPAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS)	A primary health care service initiated and operated by the local Aboriginal community to deliver holistic, comprehensive, and culturally appropriate health care to the community which controls it (through a locally elected Board of Management)
Aboriginal Medical Services (AMS)	A health service funded principally to provide services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals
Accreditation	Accreditation of courses ensures that the education and training leading to registration as a health practitioner is rigorous and prepares the graduates to practise a health profession safely
Accreditation Liaison Group (ALG)	A group formed by AHPRA, the National Boards and the Health Professions Accreditation Councils' Forum which meets regularly to ensure that matters related to the accreditation functions under the National Law are discussed and considered by all parties
Accreditation Standard	Accreditation standards are used to assess whether a program of study, and the education provider that provides the program of study, provides graduates of the program with the knowledge, skills and professional attributes to practise the profession
Accreditation Systems Review	A review aimed at providing advice to the Australian Health Workforce Ministerial Council on the governance, structure and cost-effectiveness of accreditation systems in the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme
Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council (AOAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Osteopathy Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian and New Zealand Podiatry Accreditation Council (ANZPAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Podiatry Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission (ACNC)	The independent national regulator of charities in Australia
Australian Dental Council (ADC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Dental Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA)	The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, established by section 23(1) of the National Law. AHPRA supports the 14 National Boards that are responsible for regulating the health professions
Australian Health Workforce Ministerial Council (AHWMC)	The body which which oversees the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme. Comprises Commonwealth, state and territory health ministers
Australian Medical Council (AMC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Medical Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council (ANMAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Pharmacy Council (APC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Pharmacy Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Physiotherapy Council (APhysioC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Physiotherapy Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession

Term	Definition
Australian Psychology Accreditation Council Limited (APAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Psychology Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA)	The Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) is the national regulator for Australia's vocational education and training sector
Centre for Health Service Economics and Organisation (CHSEO)	A research unit focused on whole-system analysis of the English health and social care sector and selected local health economies
Chartered Society of Physiotherapists (CSP)	A UK based member-led organisation that provides a wide range of member services and campaigns on behalf of all physiotherapy staff and the physiotherapy profession in the UK
Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee (CMAC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Costing Working Group (CWG)	A Working Group established by the Accreditation Liaison Group to progress the work already started by accrediting authorities in determining the cost of accreditation in the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme
Council Of Australian Government (COAG)	The peak intergovernmental forum in Australia. The members of the Council Of Australian Government are the Prime Minister, State and Territory Premiers and Chief Ministers and the President of the Australian Local Government Association
COAG Health Council	The COAG Health Council is a mechanism for the Australian Government, the New Zealand Government, and state and territory governments to discuss matters of mutual interest concerning health policy, services and programs.
Council of Physiotherapy Deans Australia & New Zealand (CPDANZ)	An organisation which represents the academic profession of physiotherapy in universities in Australia and New Zealand.
Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia (CCEA)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Chiropractic Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Education provider	A university, tertiary education institution, other institution or organisation that provides vocational training, specialist medical college or other health profession college
Educational Commission of Foreign Medical Graduates International Credentials Service	An entity that serves international organisations and authorities involved in medical registration, licensing, and assessment. For these clients, they obtain primary-source verification of the credentials of physician applicants who completed their medical education outside the authorities' jurisdiction
General Optical Council (GOC)	An organisation in the UK which maintains a register of opticians and regulates the services provided by dispensing opticians and optometrists
General Skilled Migration program	An Australian work visa program for skilled migrants
Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC)	An independent, UK-wide regulatory body responsible for setting and maintaining standards of professional training, performance and conduct of the 16 healthcare professions in the UK that it regulates
Health practitioner	An individual who practices a health profession
Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (National Law)	The Act, adopted in each state and territory, setting out the provisions of the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law. The National Law establishes a national registration and accreditation scheme for health practitioners in 14 professions.
Intergovernmental Agreement	The agreement which identifies the objectives, scope and governance, legislative, administrative and financial arrangements for the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme
International Medical Graduates (IMG's)	A medical practitioner who has graduated from a medical school outside of the country where they intend to practice
Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS)	A listing of the Medicare services subsidised by the Australian government

Term	Definition
Medical Radiation Practice Accreditation Committee	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Medical Radiation Practice Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
National Boards	Each of the 14 health professions that are part of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme is represented by a National Board. National Boards are appointed by Ministerial Council to regulate the profession in the public interest and meet the responsibilities set down in the National Law
National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme)	The National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for registered health practitioners, established by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). In 2010, under the National Law, 14 professions became nationally regulated by a corresponding National Board. In 2012, four additional professions joined the National Scheme.
Occupational Therapy Council (Australia & New Zealand) (OTC)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Occupational Therapy Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand (OCANZ)	The Accreditation Authority appointed by the Optometry Board of Australia to exercise accreditation functions for the profession
Pre-employment Structured Clinical Interview (PESCI)	A nationally consistent standardised process to establish whether an international medical graduate has the knowledge, skills and experience to practise safely and effectively in the position for which registration is being sought
Professional Standards Authority (PSA)	An organisation in the UK which helps to protect the public by improving the regulation and registration of people who work in health and care
Professions Australia (PA)	A representative body for associations representing the professions
Public Sector Dental Workforce Scheme (PSDWS)	A scheme that has been introduced to help alleviate dentist workforce shortages in the public sector, particularly in rural and remote areas
Quality Framework for the Accreditation Function	The principal reference document for National Boards and AHPRA to assess the work of Accreditation Authorities
Skilled Occupations List (SOL)	Identifies occupations that would benefit from skilled migration for the purpose of meeting the medium to long-term skill needs of the Australian economy. The Department of Education and Training is responsible for providing advice to the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection on the composition of the Skilled Occupations List
Telehealth	The use of telecommunication techniques for the purpose of providing telemedicine, medical education, and health education over a distance
Tertiary Education and Quality Standards Agency (TEQSA)	Australia's independent national regulator of the higher education sector
Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (TTMRA)	The Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement was agreed in 1996 and came into force on 1 May 1998. Under the TTMRA, with some exceptions, a person registered to practise an occupation in Australia is entitled to practise an equivalent occupation in New Zealand, and vice versa, without the need for further testing or examination

Appendices

Appendix 1: Accreditation Activity leading to registerable practitioner

National Board	Profession	Pathway to general registration
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Board	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner	Accredited Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Program
Chinese Medicine Board	Chinese medicine practitioner	Accredited Chinese Medicine Program
Chinese Medicine Board	Acupuncturist	Accredited Chinese Medicine Program
Chiropractic Board	Chiropractor	Accredited Chiropractic Program
Dental Board	Dentist	Accredited General Dentist Program
Dental Board	Dental hygienist	Accredited program leading to relevant registerable outcome
Dental Board	Dental therapist	Accredited program leading to relevant registerable outcome
Dental Board	Oral health therapist	Accredited program leading to relevant registerable outcome
Dental Board	Dental prosthetist	Accredited program leading to relevant registerable outcome
Medical Board	Medical practitioner	AMC-accredited primary medical program (may be under- or postgraduate)  1 year internship in accredited posts

National Board	Profession	Pathway to general registration				
Medical Radiation Practice Board	Medical radiation practitioner - diagnostic radiography	Approved entry-level Program (3 year)	+	Period of supervised practice	+	Assessment
		OR	Approved entry-level Program (4 year)			
Medical Radiation Practice Board	Medical radiation practitioner - radiation therapy	Approved entry-level Program (3 year)	+	Period of supervised practice	+	Assessment
		OR	Approved entry-level Program (4 year)			
Medical Radiation Practice Board	Medical radiation practitioner - nuclear medicine technology	Approved entry-level Program (3 year)	+	Period of supervised practice	+	Assessment
		OR	Approved entry-level Program (4 year)			
Nursing and Midwifery Board	Registered nurse	ANMAC Accredited nursing program				
Nursing and Midwifery Board	Registered midwife	ANMAC Accredited midwifery program				
Nursing and Midwifery Board	Enrolled nurse	Diploma of Nursing program	OR	Re-entry to the Register program	OR	Entry Programs for Internationally Qualified Enrolled Nurses
Occupational Therapy Board	Occupational Therapist	Approved Occupational Therapy Program				
Osteopathy Board	Osteopath	Osteopathy programs accredited by the Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council				

National Board	Profession	Pathway to general registration								
Optometry Board	Optometrist	OCANZ accredited entry-level program								
Pharmacy Board	Pharmacist	Accredited Pharmacy Degree	+	1 yr supervised practice (Internship)	+	Intern Written (MCQ) Exam	+	Intern Oral Exam (AHPRA)		
Physiotherapy Board	Physiotherapist	Physiotherapy Program								
Podiatry Board	Podiatrist	Primary podiatry qualification								
Psychology Board	Psychologist	Primary psychology qualification			+	2 year Internship	OR	1 yr study and 1 yr internship	OR	2 year study
National Board	Profession	Pathway to specialist registration								
Dental Board	Dental specialist	General Dentist Program	+	Minimum two years general dental practice	+	Specialist Dentist Program (13 categories)				
Medical Board	Medical specialist	Primary medical program	+	Accredited internship	+	Specialist Program (23 recognised specialties and 63 fields of specialty practice)				
Podiatry Board	Podiatric surgeon	Primary podiatry qualification			+	Practice as a general podiatrist for 2 years	+	Fellowship Training Program	OR	Doctor of Clinical Podiatry

Appendix 2: Definition of Advice to Board

Definition of accreditation functions for costing purposes

To achieve an accurate and consistent accounting of costs of accreditation under the National Law, some agreement about the processes and activities which have accreditation related costs is required. Draft definitions of the regulated functions are provided below.

S 42 of the National law lists five accreditation functions

Accreditation function means:

- (a) developing accreditation standards for approval by a National Board; or
- (b) assessing programs of study, and the education providers that provide the programs of study, to determine whether the programs meet approved accreditation standards; or
- (c) assessing authorities in other countries who conduct examinations for registration in a health profession, or accredit programs of study relevant to registration in a health profession, to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by the authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia; or
- (d) overseeing the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified health practitioners who are seeking registration in a health profession under this Law and whose qualifications are not approved qualifications for the health profession; or
- (e) making recommendations and giving advice to a National Board about a matter referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

Subsequent sections of the National Law define some of the elements of these functions in greater details and describe the separate but related roles of the Accreditation Authority and the National Board.

In relation to accreditation, the tasks of the National Boards include:

- approval of accreditation standards developed by an Accreditation Authority;
- approval of accredited programs of study as providing qualifications for registration or endorsement in the health profession.

The tasks of the Accreditation Authorities are to assess and accredit and refuse accreditation to programs of study; to monitor accredited programs of study; to notify/report to the National Board on accreditation decisions taken and to develop accreditation standards.

What follows is an attempt to define the processes and activities of Accreditation Authorities for each of the five points under section 42.

In relation to point (e), this paper attempts to define these 'advising and making recommendations' roles on the basis of what is required to make the accreditation element of NRAS function either by reference to section 43 to 51 of the National Law and/or requirements of the Quality Framework for Accreditation.

(a) developing accreditation standards for approval by a National Board

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to produce accreditation standards for its profession. The work processes include comparing/benchmarking against other standards, review of evidence/literature, drafting new standards/revising existing standards, consulting, seeking approval of the standards through the Accreditation Authority's governance processes, submitting the standards to the National Board for approval together with an assessment against AHPRA's Procedures for Developing Accreditation Standards. The individuals and groups contributing to the work include: staff and any expert groups set up for the standards review, and any decision making committees of the accreditation entity.

(e) Making recommendations and giving advice to a National Board on: (a) developing accreditation standards for approval by a National Board

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to recommend to a National Board that standards be reviewed and the scope of the review. It is also the work of the accreditation entity in giving advice to a National Board on the content of standards – e.g. how is or could be domestic violence or Indigenous health addressed in the accreditation standards. This may also include responding to a National Board consultation on registration standards or professional guidance documents.

The individuals and groups contributing to the work include: the Accreditation Authority's governing body in making decisions about the standards and requirements, any relevant committee and staff.

Examples of work-

- Letters to the National Board, attendance at Board meeting, teleconference with Board.
- Submissions in response to National Board consultation documents
- Regular meetings – National Board Executive Officer/CEO, regular meetings Board and Accreditation Authority
- Six monthly reports to National Board

(b) assessing programs of study, and the education providers that provide the programs of study, to determine whether the programs meet approved accreditation standards

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to assess, accredit and monitor programs of study and their providers in their profession against the standards. The work processes include: developing, reviewing, and implementing procedures for accreditation, considering applications for accreditation of programs of study (including changes to programs) and conducting accreditation assessments (including giving advice to applicants), making accreditation (including monitoring) decisions, informing the applicant body of the decision, and providing a mechanism for review of the decision. It includes placing procedures in the public domain (a national law requirement), and any system to manage the accreditation processes. Under the Quality Framework it includes evaluation of the accreditation process, recruitment, appointment, training and performance review of assessors, managing conflicts of interest, facilitating quality improvement in programs of study, and managing complaints, appeals and reviews.

The individuals and groups contributing to the work include: the Accreditation Authority's governing body in making accreditation decisions, any accreditation committees, staff, accreditation teams/panels, and reviewers.

It is not advising the Board on the accreditation decision, that is placed under (e)(b)

(e) Recommendations and advice to the National Board on: (b) assessing programs of study, and the education providers that provide the programs of study, to determine whether the programs meet approved accreditation standards

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to make recommendations to a National Board after the Accreditation Authority has made an accreditation decision about a program or a provider or to give advice to a National Board about a program or provider. It also includes advice to support updating the AHPRA list of approved programs of study. This may also include responding to National Board consultation on registration standards or professional guidance documents.

Examples of work-

- Letters and reports to the Board after the Accreditation Authority has made an accreditation decision, so that the National Board can make an approval decision. Attending Board meetings if required.
- Letters and/or reports to the Board after the Accreditation Authority has made a monitoring decision. Attending Board meetings if required.
- Answering questions from the National Board about the status on any program(s) and provider(s). Responding to enquires about the AHPRA approved programs of study list.
- Submissions in response to National Board consultation documents
- Providing any training/induction or support for Board members to assist them to understand accreditation processes.
- Regular meetings – National Board Executive Officer/CEO, regular meetings Board and Accreditation Authority
- Six monthly reports to National Board

(c) assessing authorities in other countries who conduct examinations for registration in a health profession, or accredit programs of study relevant to registration in a health profession, to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by the authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to assess, accredit and monitor overseas authorities for their profession. The work processes include developing standards/criteria for assessment with stakeholder input, considering applications (including giving advice to applicants) and making decisions on the applications. It includes placing procedures in the public domain (a national law requirement), and the system/database management tool, managing complaints, reviews and appeals.

The individuals and groups contributing to the work include: the accreditation entity's governing body in making accreditation decisions, any accreditation committees, staff, accreditation teams/panels, and reviewers.

(e) Recommendations and advice to the National Board on: (c) assessing authorities in other countries who conduct examinations for registration in a health profession, or accredit programs of study relevant to registration in a health profession, to decide whether persons who successfully complete the examinations or programs of study conducted or accredited by the

authorities have the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes necessary to practise the profession in Australia

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to give advice to a National Board about standards/criteria for assessment, the status of applications for a “comparable authority” determination, and answering enquires/providing data about applications from individual overseas trained practitioners who satisfy the competent authority requirements. This may also include responding to National Board consultation on registration standards or professional guidance documents.

Examples of work-

- Letters or briefing papers to the Board about changes to standards and proposing changes to processes.
- Letters or emails or meetings with the National Board about individual applicants or data about applications.
- Regular data or information exchanges
- Submissions in response to National Board consultation documents
- Regular meetings – National Board Executive Officer/CEO, regular meetings Board and Accreditation Authority
- Six monthly reports to National Board.

(d) overseeing the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified health practitioners who are seeking registration in a health profession under this Law and whose qualifications are not approved qualifications for the health profession

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to assess the knowledge, skills and professional attributes of individual overseas-trained health practitioners in their profession. The work processes include developing standards/criteria for assessment (including educational experts), considering applications for assessment and conducting assessments (including giving advice to applicants) and making decisions on individual applications/assessments. It includes placing procedures in the public domain (a national law requirement), and the assessment management tool, selection. Appointment and training of assessors, and managing complaints reviews and appeals.

The individuals and groups contributing to the work include: the accreditation entity’s governing body in making decisions about standards and requirements, any relevant committee, staff, assessment teams/panels, and reviewers.

(e) Recommendations and advice to the National Board on: (d) overseeing the assessment of the knowledge, clinical skills and professional attributes of overseas qualified health practitioners who are seeking registration in a health profession under this Law and whose qualifications are not approved qualifications for the health profession

This is the work undertaken by the Accreditation Authority to give advice to a National Board about standards/criteria for assessment, structure of the assessment, the numbers of applications, questions from applicants that require National Board input, pass rates, source countries, processing for streamlining assessment, processes for sharing information with the National Board so they can register successful candidates. This may also include responding to National Board consultation on registration standards or professional guidance documents.

- Letters or briefing papers to the Board about changes to standards and proposing changes to processes.
- Letters or emails or meetings with the National Board about individual applicants or data about applications.
- Regular data or information exchanges
- Submissions in response to National Board consultation documents
- Regular meetings – National Board Executive Officer/CEO, regular meetings Board and Accreditation Authority
- Six monthly reports to National Board

(e) Making recommendations and giving advice to a National Board about a matter referred to in paragraphs a to d.

As previously stated under (a) to (d).

How to cost this.

The amount of work is likely to be different across the accreditation entities depending on the number of programs accredited, individual applicants for assessment and range of accreditation functions undertaken.

This should relate to direct work of staff. There should be tangible evidence of the work: letters, emails etc.

Prepared by Theanne Walters on behalf of the CWG

3 August 2016

Appendix 3: Table of Accreditation Authority published accreditation fees

Table of Accreditation Authority published accreditation fees (as at 16 March 2016)

Accreditation Authority	Accreditation period	Initial accreditation assessment (per program, per accreditation period; plus GST, if applicable)	Annual accreditation fee (plus GST, if applicable)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Accreditation Council	The Accreditation Committee does not accredit programs for a set period. Instead, a program only continues to be accredited if the Accreditation Committee continues to be satisfied that the program and provider continue to meet the accreditation standards.	\$3,000 Additional \$3,000 fee if delivery of the qualification requires a site visit to more than one campus or location	\$3,000 for each RTO on the Board's list of approved programs Additional fees will apply if the Accreditation Committee decides that, in light of the circumstances of a particular RTO, it requires a site visit or detailed accreditation assessment.
Chinese Medicine Accreditation Committee	The Accreditation Committee does not accredit programs for a set period. Instead, a program only continues to be accredited if the Accreditation Committee continues to be satisfied that the program and provider continue to meet the accreditation standards.	\$12,000 for accreditation assessment of a program in one division at one site \$16,000 for accreditation assessment of a program in two divisions at one site \$20,000 for accreditation assessment of a program in three divisions at one site \$6,000 per site additional fee for accreditation assessment of a program delivered at more than one site	\$4,000 for a program in one division at one site \$6,000 for a program in two divisions at one site \$8,000 for a program in three divisions at one site Fees for a program delivered at more than one site are available on request
Council on Chiropractic Education Australasia	Usually 5 years	Cost recovery basis - direct costs of evaluation team.	Nil
Australian Dental Council	Up to 7 years	A range of fees are applicable depending upon circumstance. These are available at: www.adc.org.au/index.php?id=34	

Accreditation Authority	Accreditation period	Initial accreditation assessment (per program, per accreditation period; plus GST, if applicable)	Annual accreditation fee (plus GST, if applicable)
Australian Medical Council	Up to 10 years – granted as a maximum of six years, followed by a four year extension	<p>Providers pay direct costs of program assessment, including monitoring.</p> <p>A charge applies to any AMC process which may result in a new decision on a program's accreditation.</p> <p>Fees from January 2016 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of submissions new programs and providers and major changes to programs and providers - \$10,000 • Comprehensive report for extension of accreditation - \$7,500 • Accreditation assessment visit costs: Most costs relate to the work of AMC accreditation team including AMC staff. A fee of 15% of the total assessment visit cost is added to offset AMC costs in making the accreditation decision and ongoing monitoring. 	
Medical Radiation Practice Accreditation Committee	The Accreditation Committee does not accredit programs for a set period. Instead, a program only continues to be accredited if the Accreditation Committee continues to be satisfied that the program and provider continue to meet the accreditation standards.	<p>\$20,000 for accreditation assessment of one program at one site</p> <p>\$25,000 for accreditation assessment of two programs at one site at the same time</p> <p>\$30,000 for accreditation assessment of three programs at one site at the same time</p> <p>Accreditation assessment of four or more programs at one site at the same time is available on request</p> <p>Accreditation assessment of one or more programs delivered at more than one site is available on request</p>	\$4,000 for each program
Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council	Up to 5 years (conditional accreditation a maximum of 3 years)	\$38,100 (for programs 12 months or greater)	<p>None identified. However, any monitoring requiring a site visit may incur an additional fee</p> <p>+ \$10,600 major change fee</p>

Accreditation Authority	Accreditation period	Initial accreditation assessment (per program, per accreditation period; plus GST, if applicable)	Annual accreditation fee (plus GST, if applicable)
Occupational Therapy Council (Australia and New Zealand)	Usually 5 years	\$6,000 initial desktop assessment Plus \$6,000 per site visit (increasing annually to \$7,300 in 2019-2020 year) An additional fee of \$2,000 per day for site visits when concurrent review of programs or more than one campus.	\$7,900 (2015-2016 financial year) (phased in from \$2,000, increasing annually up to \$9,100 in the 2018- 2019 year) (applies to new programs from date of application)
Optometry Council of Australia and New Zealand	Up to 8 years	\$89,450 (plus 9,680 for post grad program)	\$12,300 (plus 1,330 for post grad program)
Australasian Osteopathic Accreditation Council	Usually 5 years	\$5,000 application fee \$15,000 new program fee \$10,000 existing program fee	\$2,000 annual fee + \$5,000 major change fee
Australian Pharmacy Council	Up to 5 years	\$30,000 (\$7,000 if there is a major change proposal)	\$18,000 (+ \$13,000 annually if there is an extended, alternative or additional program proposal)
Australian Physiotherapy Council	Usually 5 years	\$1,000 EOI fee \$24,000 initial application fee Plus cost recovery of costs associated with site visit, specified as 3 panel members, wages, travel and accommodation costs for 3 days	\$15,800 (fee is charged per program per site, with a 30% discount for programs offered on multiple campuses or providers offering multiple programs)
Australian and New Zealand Podiatry Accreditation Council	Usually 5 years	\$30,000 (+ \$5,000 for each additional site if >1 site)	None (+ \$10,000 for a major change, + additional \$5,000 if >1 site) (\$10,000 for follow up on conditions)
Australian Psychology Accreditation Council	Usually 5 years	\$3,203 application submission + \$5,699 for onshore provider assessment (per campus) + \$5,699 - \$9,495 per program sequence Off shore programs pay \$7,207 for provider assessment (per campus) plus direct costs of assessment team travel, accommodation, document translation)	Annual fee not charged, but follow up assessment to assess progress towards conditions charged at \$1,638 Compliance audits (at any time during accreditation period) are conducted at cost recovery Offer provided of accreditation fee being annualised to assist with payment

