

3



Procedures for assessing and accrediting prevocational training accreditation authorities

This section outlines the procedures the Australian Medical Council (AMC) has adopted for assessing and accrediting prevocational training accreditation authorities.

Where possible these procedures are aligned with procedures for accreditation of medical schools and specialty colleges. However, prevocational training accreditation authorities are not education providers, and so the AMC has set national standards and procedures that reflect this difference using criteria similar to those used to assess the AMC's own work as an accreditation authority under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law.

Figure 4 – Groups involved in managing the accreditation process

2. The conduct of the accreditation process

2.1 Legislative framework

AMC accreditation of authorities' PGY1 accreditation is conducted as a requirement of the Medical Board of Australia's Registration standard – Granting general registration as a medical practitioner to Australian and New Zealand medical graduates on completion of intern training. This registration standard requires that intern training terms be accredited against approved accreditation standards for intern training positions by a Board-approved authority.

AMC accreditation of authorities' PGY2 accreditation was a recommendation of the 2015 Council of Australian Governments Health Council National Review of Medical Intern Training⁶ accepted by health ministers in 2018.

The Medical Board of Australia has appointed the AMC to conduct accreditation functions for the medical profession under the National Law.

This set of procedures relates to the following AMC functions:

- to act as an external accreditation entity for the purposes of the National Law
- to advise and make recommendations to the Board in relation to:
 - › matters concerning accreditation or accreditation standards for the medical profession
 - › matters concerning the registration of medical practitioners.

When the AMC assesses a prevocational training accreditation authority against the approved domains and decides to grant accreditation, the AMC provides its accreditation report to the Board.

The approved accreditation standards for the accreditation assessments covered by these procedures are at <https://www.amc.org.au/accreditation-and-recognition/accreditation-standards-and-procedures/>.

2.2 Purpose of AMC accreditation

The purpose of AMC accreditation is to recognise prevocational training programs that promote and protect the quality and safety of patient care, and meet the needs of the prevocational doctors and the health service as a whole. This is achieved through setting standards for prevocational training programs and recognising prevocational training accreditation authorities that assess programs against these standards.

In Australia, accreditation based on a process of regular review by an independent authority has been chosen as the means of quality assurance for each phase of medical education.

A system of accreditation is seen to have the following advantages:

- i. Periodic external assessment provides a stimulus for the organisation being accredited to review and to assess its own programs. The collegiate nature of accreditation should facilitate discussion and interaction with colleagues from other disciplines to benefit from their experience.
- ii. The accreditation process respects the autonomy of the organisation being accredited, and acknowledges its expertise and achievements.
- iii. The accreditation process supports and fosters educational initiatives.
- iv. The accreditation report assists the organisation being accredited by drawing attention to both weaknesses and strengths.
- v. Accreditation as a quality assurance mechanism benefits prevocational doctors, employers of prevocational doctors and ultimately healthcare consumers.

Diversity of approach is one of the strengths of medical training and education in Australia. The AMC accreditation process supports diversity, innovation and evolution in approaches to medical education and in the ways that accreditation requirements are met.

6. Wilson W, Feyer AM 2015, Review of medical intern training national report, Council of Australian Governments Health Council.

2.3 Scope of AMC accreditations

The AMC accredits authorities to provide prevocational training accreditation services principally within a defined geographic region.

All AMC assessments are based on the prevocational training accreditation authority demonstrating that it meets or substantially meets the requirements specified in 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures).

2.4 Timing of accreditations

AMC accreditation entails a cyclical program of review and the AMC work program for any year is determined in part by needing to assess organisations whose accreditation expires in that year. AMC staff negotiate dates for these assessments first. The AMC fits assessments of new developments, such as new prevocational training accreditation authorities or material changes to established authorities, into this work program.

2.5 AMC conduct

The AMC will:

- i. recognise each prevocational training accreditation authority's autonomy to set its policies and processes
- ii. in making decisions, gather and analyse information and ideas from multiple sources and viewpoints
- iii. follow its documented procedures and implement its accreditation process in an open and objective manner
- iv. adopt mechanisms to ensure that members of assessment teams, committees and staff apply standards and procedures in a consistent and appropriate fashion
- v. apply a code of conduct for members of assessment teams, monitoring submission reviewers, committees and staff
- vi. regularly review its processes, and the requirements in 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures) and National standards and requirements for programs and terms
- vii. gather feedback on and evaluate its performance
- viii. work cooperatively with other accreditation authorities to avoid conflicting standards and to minimise duplication of effort.

The AMC process involves both accreditation (validating that standards are met) and peer review to promote high standards of medical education, stimulate self-analysis and assist the prevocational training accreditation authority to achieve its objectives. Accreditation is conducted in a collegial manner that includes consultation, advice and feedback to the organisation under review.

In its accreditation function, the AMC:

- focuses on the achievement of objectives, maintenance of standards, public safety requirements, doctor-in-training wellbeing, and expected outputs and outcomes rather than on detailed process specifications
- as far as possible, meshes its requirements with internal work priorities
- following accreditation, monitors developments and the implementation of recommendations and conditions
- undertakes a cycle of assessments with a full assessment of each prevocational training accreditation authority at least every eight years.

2.6 Contribution of prevocational doctors to AMC accreditation processes

The AMC considers it important that the prevocational doctors have opportunities to contribute to these assessment processes.

Opportunities for prevocational doctors to contribute to AMC accreditation processes include:

- participating in AMC surveys and/or submissions
- during site visits, discussing with members of the AMC assessment team
- contributing as appropriate to the prevocational training accreditation authority's monitoring submissions to the AMC.

2.7 Conflict of interest

Members of AMC committees are expected to make decisions responsibly, and to apply standards consistently and impartially.

The AMC recognises there is extensive interaction between the organisations that set standards for and provide medical education and training in Australia, so that individuals are frequently involved in a number of programs and processes. The AMC does not regard this, in itself, to be a conflict. Where a member of an AMC accreditation committee or an assessment team has given recent informal advice to a prevocational training accreditation authority outside the AMC accreditation process, that member must declare this as an interest.

The AMC requires its directors and committee members to complete standing notices of interest on their appointment and to update these regularly. These declarations are available at each meeting of the committee. The agendas for AMC committee meetings begin with a 'declaration of interests' in which members are requested to declare any additional personal or professional interests which might in any way, or be perceived to in any way, affect their capacity to undertake their roles as members of the committee impartially.

The committee will decide how the member's interest in a particular item will be managed within guidelines the AMC provides. Members may be asked to absent themselves or abstain from discussion and will not vote on matters on which they have a declared personal or professional interest. All declared interests will be recorded in the committee minutes, as will the committee's decision in relation to the declared interest.

The AMC requires proposed members of assessment teams to declare to the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee any personal or professional interest that may be perceived to conflict with their ability to undertake their duties as an assessor impartially. The AMC will disclose all declared interests of the recommended team members to the prevocational training accreditation authority and seek the accreditation authority's comments on the team membership. Having considered the interests declared and the accreditation authority's comments, the Committee makes a decision on appointing the team.

Where the prevocational training accreditation authority's view on the suitability of an appointment conflicts with the view of the Committee, the Committee will refer the appointment of the team to the AMC directors for decision.

If a conflict of interest emerges for an assessor during an assessment, the team chair and executive officer will determine an appropriate course of action. This may entail changing the report writing responsibilities of the assessor, requiring the assessor to abstain from relevant discussion, or altering the assessment program. Any such conflicts and the course of action taken will be reported to the Committee.

2.8 Confidentiality

To discharge its accreditation function, the AMC requires organisations undergoing assessment and accreditation to provide detailed information in accreditation submissions and in subsequent monitoring submissions. This may include sensitive information, such as strategic plans, honest appraisal of strengths and weaknesses, and commercial-in-confidence material.

Prevocational training accreditation authorities are advised to prepare their accreditation submission as a public document. To facilitate stakeholder consultation (see Part 3.3.5), the AMC asks prevocational training accreditation authorities to place their accreditation submission on their website. Confidential information may be redacted or included in attachments not uploaded to the website.

The AMC requires the members of its committees and assessment teams to keep confidential the material that prevocational training accreditation authorities provide and, subject to the statements below on research, to use such information only for the AMC assessment process purpose for which it was obtained.

The AMC provides detailed guidance to its committees and teams on its confidentiality requirements and their responsibilities for secure destruction of information once an assessment is complete.

The AMC may conduct research based on information contained in accreditation submissions, monitoring submissions, surveys and stakeholder submissions. The results of this research may be published in AMC policy and discussion papers. Normally this material is de-identified. If the AMC wishes to publish material which identifies individual prevocational training accreditation authorities it will seek the accreditation authority's permission.

The AMC provides opportunities for prevocational training accreditation authorities to review drafts of the AMC accreditation report at two stages in the assessment process. At these points, the drafts are confidential between the AMC and the accreditation authority. The prevocational training accreditation authority should not discuss the draft report with third parties without the AMC's consent. If the AMC needs to confirm material in a draft report with a third party, it will advise the accreditation authority of these plans.

2.9 Public material

AMC accreditation reports are public documents. The AMC places the following material concerning the accreditation status of individual prevocational training accreditation authorities in the public domain:

- the current status and accreditation history of accredited organisations and the date of the next accreditation assessment (posted on the AMC website)
- an annual summary of its response to monitoring submissions submitted by accredited prevocational training accreditation authorities (posted on the AMC website)
- a statement issued after it has made an accreditation decision and the accreditation report (published and posted on the AMC website).

The AMC requires prevocational training accreditation authorities to communicate the status of programs and accreditation outcomes to stakeholders – see 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures, Attribute 4.12). The AMC expects that any public statement made by prevocational training accreditation authorities about their accreditation status will be complete and accurate, and that AMC contact details will be included in any such public statement. The AMC will correct publicly any incorrect or misleading statements about accreditation actions or accreditation status.

2.10 Complaints

The AMC does not have a role in investigating specific complaints made by individual prevocational doctors, supervisors or health services about the prevocational training accreditation authority. The 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures) requires these authorities to have processes for addressing grievances, complaints and appeals, and the AMC reviews these processes when assessing a prevocational training accreditation authority.

From time to time, the AMC receives questions or complaints about the organisations it has accredited or is assessing for accreditation. The AMC policy [Complaints about programs of study, education providers and organisations accredited by the Australian Medical Council](#)⁷ applies.

The AMC distinguishes between comments or complaints received during the process of conducting an assessment for accreditation, and complaints received outside a formal assessment process:

- During an assessment the AMC seeks comment and feedback from a range of people or organisations associated with the organisation being assessed. Matters which may be characterised as complaints received during an assessment process will be treated as a part of the assessment.
- Complaints received outside a formal assessment process may be relevant to the AMC's monitoring role (see Part 4).

In broad terms, complaints fall into one or two categories:

- a. A personal complaint which the complainant seeks to have investigated and rectified to change to their personal situation. This includes, for example, post-allocation or assessment outcome matters.
- b. A complaint which may evidence some systemic matter that could signify a failure of a program or provider to meet accreditation standards. The AMC complaints process relates to these systemic complaints.

7. Australian Medical Council (AMC), [Complaints about accredited programs or providers](#), AMC website, 2020, accessed 22 April 2022.

2.11 Fees and charges

The AMC undertakes assessments on a cost-recovery basis.

AMC policy is to charge individual providers the direct costs of assessing their program(s) including the monitoring of accredited programs. A charge applies to any AMC process which may result in a new decision on a program's accreditation. Costs are related to the work of any assessment team or advisory group (including direct AMC staff support for that work), and the work of the AMC accreditation committee.

Fees for accrediting prevocational training accreditation authorities undertaken from January 2016 are as follows:

Advisory group: AMC to advise case-by-case

AMC advisory groups work on a cost-recovery basis.

Assessment of new prevocational training accreditation authority: \$2500

The fee covers all associated work on the review of the Stage 1 application or application for initial accreditation.

Accreditation assessment costs: AMC to advise case-by-case

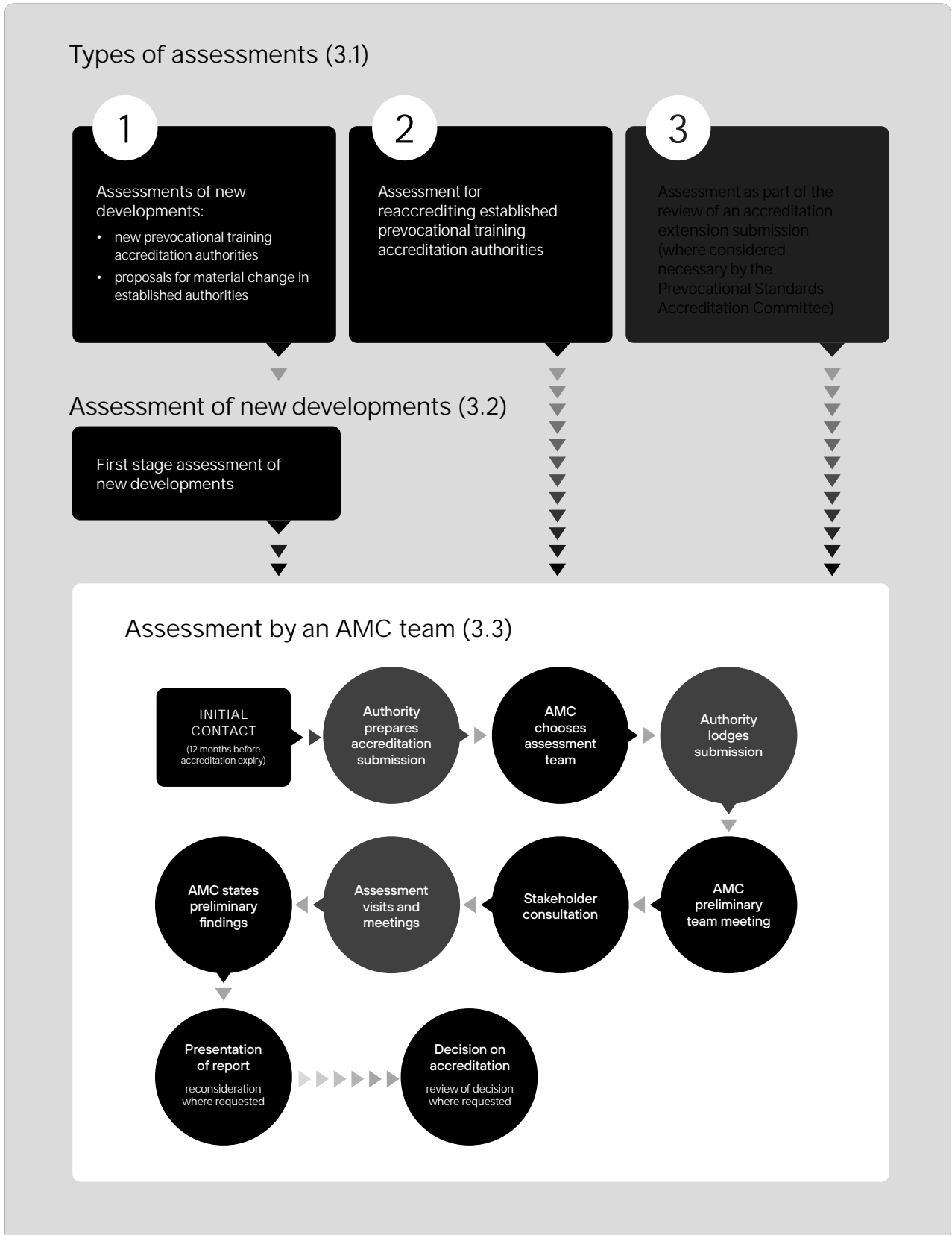
The AMC undertakes assessments on a cost-recovery basis. The Medical Board of Australia has agreed to fund the AMC for the direct cost of these assessments, such as the travel and accommodation of team members. The AMC provides cost estimates to the Medical Board as part of its annual budget processes.

All fees are GST exclusive.

3. The administration of the assessment process

The AMC has developed standard procedures for assessing and accrediting prevocational training accreditation authorities against the requirements in 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures).

Figure 5 – Types of assessment including assessment of new developments and the assessment process



3.1 Types of assessments

The AMC undertakes assessments in the following circumstances:

- assessment of new developments including:
 - › assessment of new prevocational training accreditation authorities
 - › assessment of proposals for material change in established prevocational training accreditation authorities.
- assessment for reaccrediting established prevocational training accreditation authorities
- where the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee considers it necessary, as part of the review of an accreditation extension submission (see Part 4.3).

In cases where conditions on accreditation or reaccreditation require it, the AMC also conducts follow-up accreditation assessments when it has granted a prevocational training accreditation authority a limited period of accreditation or placed conditions on accreditation.

For an accreditation assessment the AMC appoints a team that reviews the accreditation authority's documentation, undertakes a program of meetings (if required) and prepares a report.

For a new development, the accreditation authority seeking AMC accreditation must first demonstrate that it is ready for assessment. This involves additional steps before the AMC begins its standard process with an AMC team assessing the program. These steps are outlined in Part 3.2.

Part 3.3 describes the standard process for an AMC team assessment.

3.2 Assessment of new developments

The AMC supports innovation and evolution in medical education and training. The accreditation process is therefore open to new approaches in managing prevocational training accreditation functions. The applicant is responsible for demonstrating both how their plans will meet 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures) and how their experience is relevant to the proposal.

The procedures for this first stage assessment of each type of development listed in Part 3.1 are described below.

3.2.1 First stage assessment of a new prevocational training accreditation authority

In its accreditation role the AMC assures the quality of medical education and training programs and processes. The AMC does not comment on the desirability or otherwise of new medical education providers, or on new arrangements for overseeing standards of medical education and training. Where new arrangements are proposed, the organisation seeking AMC accreditation should conduct independent negotiations with the appropriate state/territory and national authorities concerning the role. The AMC would not proceed to an accreditation assessment of a prevocational training accreditation authority without evidence that the prevocational training accreditation authority is supported to undertake the role. Organisations require considerable time to implement new processes and to organise the necessary resources. By advising the AMC early of their intentions, organisations have access to general advice on the national standards for programs and the domains for assessing accreditation authorities, as well as greater flexibility in negotiating the timing of the AMC assessment. The AMC expects to receive notification of an organisation's intention when planning begins, and at least 8 months before an intended change.

authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures

3.2.2 First stage assessment of a material change in an established prevocational training accreditation authority

Material changes to the prevocational training accreditation authority and/or the scope of its activities may affect accreditation status. The AMC expects to be informed before such developments. For example, accredited prevocational training accreditation authorities can advise such changes through required regular monitoring submissions (see Part 4). While plans for material change are evolving, the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee is able to give general advice as to whether the proposed changes are likely to comply with the requirements in 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). As an assessment team will need to assess some changes before they are introduced, the AMC requests at least 8 months' notice of the intended change.

DEFINITION OF A MATERIAL CHANGE IN AN ESTABLISHED ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY

Any of the following might be a material change in an accredited prevocational training accreditation authority:

- a change in the scope of the accreditation authority's work, including a change to the geographic region covered
- significant change in the objectives, approach or emphasis of a prevocational training accreditation authority's existing work
- a significant change in the resources available to support the work, including a change in ownership or governance.

Gradual evolution of a prevocational training accreditation authority's activities or program in response to initiatives and review would not be considered a material change.

When it considers the initial advice from an accredited prevocational training accreditation authority about planned changes, either through a specific notice of intent or through monitoring submissions, the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee will decide if it is a material change. If it is, the Committee will also decide whether the material change can be approved for introduction within the current program accreditation or if the material change represents a comprehensive impact that requires reaccreditation.

The AMC will advise the accreditation authority of its decision, including whether the assessment will be a paper-based review or require discussions with the prevocational training accreditation authority.

In the event that the AMC decides to assess the change within the accreditation authority's current period of accreditation, the accreditation authority will be required to submit a broad outline of: its new functions and role; its governance arrangements; the resources available to deliver the functions; the impact on accreditation processes; transitional arrangements and management of risk during the transition; and evidence of engagement of stakeholders in the changes. The Committee will consider this submission and make a recommendation to AMC directors on accreditation, including any specific reporting requirements.

If the AMC decides that the change requires a separate accreditation before it is introduced, the AMC may also require the accreditation authority to demonstrate that the planned program is likely to comply with the national standards, and that the accreditation authority is able to implement the program. The Committee reviews the submission following the process described in Part 3.2.3.

3.2.3 AMC decision on first stage assessments of new developments

The Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee completes its assessments of new developments based on a review of the applicant's submission. A fee is charged for assessment of these submissions.

The AMC will generally assess new development submissions within two months, subject to the Committee meeting schedule. The dates of Committee meetings are available from AMC staff.

The AMC grants accreditation if the submission demonstrates that the prevocational training accreditation authority meets the domains, or that it substantially meets the domains and setting conditions will lead to all domains being met in a reasonable time.

The Committee may recommend one of the following to the AMC directors:

When it accredits a new accreditation authority or a material change in an established accreditation authority,

An experienced AMC assessor is appointed as team chair. One member of the team is an AMC staff member, who is the executive officer to the team. The chair has overall responsibility for the conduct of the assessment. The executive officer provides policy advice, organises the assessment with the prevocational training accreditation authority, supports and contributes to the team's assessment, collates and edits the team's report, and ensures the assessment process is evaluated.

3.3.6 The team's assessment

The AMC team will determine whether or not a program of visits and meetings is required to complete the assessment, taking into account the complexity and scope of prevocational training accreditation work.

Following the preliminary team meeting, AMC sta provide a guide to arranging site visits to assist the prevocational training accreditation authority to structure the agreed accreditation program. Organising the site visits is primarily a responsibility of the accreditation authority with assistance from AMC sta .

Teams may undertake visits to:

- observe some of the standard accreditation activities of the accreditation authority, to judge the robustness of those processes and to assess their implementation
-

3.3.9 Presentation of the Committee's report to the prevocational training accreditation authority

AMCs must provide a copy of the final report and accreditation recommendations endorsed by the Committee to the prevocational training accreditation authority.

The accreditation authority may:

- i. ask that the accreditation authority write to the AMC chief executive officer within 14 days of receiving the Committee's report.

3.3.10 Formal reconsideration of the Committee's report

A prevocational training accreditation authority may seek formal reconsideration of the Committee's report and/or recommended decisions.

Reconsideration is undertaken by the Committee. The accreditation authority must lodge a request for reconsideration in writing with the executive officer of the Committee within 14 days of receiving the Committee's report.

In addition, within 30 days of receiving the Committee's report and recommended decision, the prevocational training accreditation authority must identify the areas of concern, and provide a full explanation of the grounds for reconsideration, and any additional material considered relevant to the reconsideration.

The Committee will discuss the request for reconsideration either at its next scheduled meeting or by special arrangement, and will determine the process necessary to undertake the reconsideration.

The Committee considers the accreditation report and recommendations, the material the accreditation authority supplies, and any additional material and documentation agreed by the Committee. The Committee finalises its report and accreditation recommendations. The Committee then advises the accreditation authority in writing of its response to the request for reconsideration and provides a copy of its final report and recommendations.

3.3.11 Decision on accreditation

Having considered the Committee's report and recommendations, the AMC makes its accreditation decision. The AMC will determine an accreditation outcome generally in accordance with the possible outcomes listed in Part 5.

The AMC notifies the prevocational training accreditation authority. If the decision is to refuse accreditation, the accreditation authority is advised of the reasons for the decision and that it may seek internal review (see Part 3.3.12).

The AMC notifies the Medical Board of Australia of its decision and provides the accreditation report to them.

The Committee's report is a public document. If the decision is to refuse accreditation, the decision and report will not be made public until after the time has passed for seeking internal review, or if internal review is sought, until it is completed.

3.3.12 Internal review of a decision to refuse accreditation

A prevocational training accreditation authority must make any request for an internal review of a decision to refuse accreditation in writing to the AMC chief executive officer within 30 days of receiving notice of this decision. A fee applies to the internal review process.

The request for internal review must provide a detailed explanation of each reason that the accreditation authority claims justifies a different decision, together with all supporting material that the accreditation authority relies on.

The reasons for seeking review would include (but are not limited to) matters such as:

- i. that relevant and significant information, whether available at the time of the original decision or which became available subsequently, was not considered or not properly considered in making the decision to refuse accreditation
- ii. that irrelevant information was considered in making the decision to refuse accreditation
- iii. that AMC procedures that relate to the making of the decision, as described in this document, were not observed
- iv. that the original decision was clearly inconsistent with the evidence and arguments put before the authority making the original decision
- v. that an error in law or in due process occurred in forming the original decision.

The AMC will establish a review committee with appropriately qualified and experienced members that will meet as required to consider a request for reviewing a decision to refuse accreditation. The review committee will not include any person on the original assessment team.

The review committee will determine the process for the review and will inform the prevocational training accreditation authority of that process and the timing.

The review committee considers the Committee's final report and recommendations, all submissions by the accreditation authority during the original process, and the accreditation authority's materials and submissions made as part of the request for internal review. The review committee may seek further information from the assessment team, the Committee, the accreditation authority or AMC staff.

The review committee may recommend that AMC directors:

- i. confirm the decision which is the subject of the review
- ii. revoke the decision and refer it to the Committee for further consideration (either in whole or in part), or
- iii. revoke the decision and replace it with another decision.

The review committee may also recommend that AMC directors waive part or all of the costs associated with the review.

The directors consider the review committee's recommendation and make a decision on the accreditation. The directors notify the accreditation authority and the Medical Board of Australia of the decision.

4.1 Purpose of AMC monitoring

Once a prevocational training accreditation authority has been accredited, it is monitored to ensure that it continues to meet the 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures).

The principal monitoring mechanisms are structured monitoring submissions, accreditation extension submissions, and a full accreditation assessment every eight years. In addition the AMC expects that accredited ake a decision, or

4.2 Monitoring submissions

The aim of the annual monitoring submissions is to enable the AMC to monitor accredited prevocational training accreditation authorities between formal accreditation assessments. The reporting requirement is not intended to inhibit new initiatives or the gradual evolution activities in response to the accreditation authority's ongoing review and evaluation.

The AMC may require additional reports from an accreditation authority granted a shorter period of accreditation or which has conditions on its accreditation.

In their monitoring submissions, accreditation authorities:

- inform the AMC of significant changes, made or planned, in any area covered by 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures)
- respond to any AMC recommendations for improvement or monitoring items
- respond to AMC conditions on their accreditation, recommendations for improvement, and AMC questions concerning information in earlier monitoring submissions
- provide data concerning the work program for the next 12 months.

AMC sta provide each accreditation authority with an outline of the monitoring submission requirements at least four months before the submission is due.

4.2.1 Consideration of monitoring submissions

The submission is considered by the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee.

4.2.2 Decision on monitoring submissions

The Committee will determine whether:

- i. the submission indicates that the program and accreditation authority continue to meet the domains for assessing accreditation authorities
- ii. further information is necessary to make a decision, or
- iii. the accreditation authority may be at risk of not satisfying the domains for assessing accreditation authorities.

If the submission is considered satisfactory, the accreditation authority is advised. The AMC provides details of any matters to be addressed in the next monitoring submission or in supplementary information, and any conditions or recommendations which have been satisfied and do not need to be addressed again.

If the Committee needs more information to make a decision on the monitoring submission, it advises the prevocational training accreditation authority of the relevant domains or national standards, the information required and a date for submission. The Committee may decide that a meeting with representatives of the prevocational training accreditation authority is necessary to discuss the AMC's requirements.

If the Committee considers that the accreditation authority may be at risk of not satisfying the national standards, it invokes the AMC's unsatisfactory progress procedures (see Part 4.4).

If the Committee considers a monitoring submission requires a recommendation to change the accreditation authority's accreditation status, or identifies material changes to the accredited authority, the Committee will advise the accreditation authority and outline the procedures the AMC will follow. All such actions will be reported to the AMC directors.

The AMC directors will report any changes to accreditation status to the Medical Board of Australia.

4.3 Accreditation extension submission

5. Accreditation outcomes

The range of options available to the AMC in granting accreditation are set out in this part, with different options for the accreditation of an established prevocational training accreditation authority, accreditation of a new authority or prevocational training accreditation process, and where material changes occur in established authorities or their processes.

The AMC may grant accreditation with or without conditions. Where it imposes conditions, continuing accreditation is subject to satisfying these conditions.

The AMC may grant accreditation if it is reasonably satisfied that the prevocational training accreditation authority meets 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). The AMC may also grant accreditation if the authority substantially meets the domains, and imposing accreditation conditions will lead to the domains being met within a reasonable time.

Each accreditation authority undergoes an AMC team accreditation assessment at least every eight years. Following an AMC team assessment, the AMC grants accreditation for a maximum of five years. Accreditation can then be extended to up to eight years (an additional three years) on the basis of a written accreditation extension submission in the year the accreditation expires. At the end of the eight-year period, the accreditation authority undergoes a reaccreditation assessment.

5.1 Accreditation of a new prevocational training accreditation authority

The accreditation options are:

- i. Accreditation for a period of five years, subject to satisfactory monitoring submissions. Accreditation may also be subject to certain conditions being addressed within a specified period and to satisfactory monitoring submissions (see Part 4). In the year the accreditation expires, the accreditation authority will submit an accreditation extension submission. Subject to a satisfactory submission, the AMC may grant a further period of accreditation, of no more than three years, before a new accreditation assessment.
- ii. Accreditation for a shorter period. If significant deficiencies are identified or there is insufficient information to determine that the accreditation authority satisfies the 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures), the AMC may grant accreditation with conditions and for a period of less than five years. At the end of this period, or sooner if the accreditation authority requests, the AMC will conduct a follow-up review.

Should the accreditation be extended to five years, in the year the accreditation ends the prevocational training accreditation authority will submit an accreditation extension submission. Subject to a satisfactory submission, the AMC may grant a further period of accreditation, of no more than three years, before a new accreditation assessment.

- iii. Accreditation refused or revoked where the prevocational training accreditation authority has not satisfied the AMC that it can meet 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). The AMC would take such action after considering in depth the impact on the healthcare system and on individuals of withdrawing accreditation, and of other avenues for correcting deficiencies.

If the AMC withdraws accreditation, it will give written notice of the decision, its reasons and the procedures available for reviewing the decision within the AMC (see Part 3.3.12).

An accreditation authority that has its accreditation refused or revoked may re-apply for accreditation. The organisation must first satisfy the AMC that it has the capacity to deliver prevocational training accreditation services that meet the 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures).

5.2 Accreditation of a new prevocational training accreditation authority

The accreditation options are:

- i. Accreditation for a period up to three years, subject to conditions being addressed within a specific period and depending on satisfactory annual monitoring submissions. Conditions may include a requirement for follow-up assessments to review progress in implementation. In the year the accreditation ends the accreditation authority will submit an accreditation extension submission. Subject to a satisfactory submission, the AMC may grant a further period of accreditation, up to the maximum possible period, before a new accreditation assessment.
- ii. Accreditation refused. This occurs where the organisation has not satisfied the AMC that it can meet 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). The AMC will give the organisation written notice of the decision and its reasons, and the procedures available for reviewing the decision within the AMC (see Part 3.3.12).

Where the AMC refuses accreditation, the organisation may re-apply for accreditation. It must first satisfy the AMC that it has the capacity to address the AMC's concerns by completing a Stage 1 accreditation submission.

5.3 Accreditation of a material change to an established prevocational training accreditation authority

The accreditation options are:

- i. Accreditation for a period up to three years, subject to conditions being addressed within a specific period and depending on satisfactory annual monitoring submissions. Conditions may include a requirement for follow-up assessments to review progress in implementing the material change. In the year the accreditation ends, the accreditation authority will submit an accreditation extension submission. Subject to a satisfactory report, the AMC may grant a further period of accreditation, up to the maximum possible period, before a new accreditation assessment.
- ii. Accreditation refused. This occurs where the accreditation authority has not satisfied the AMC that it can implement the material change at a level consistent with 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). The AMC will give the accreditation authority written notice of the decision and its reasons, and the procedures available for reviewing the decision within the AMC (see Part 3.3.12).

Where the AMC refuses accreditation, the organisation may re-apply for accreditation. It must first satisfy the AMC that it has the capacity to address the AMC's concerns by completing a Stage 1 accreditation submission.

5.4 Procedures following the accreditation decision

After it has made its accreditation decision, the AMC provides a report to the Medical Board of Australia.

Having made a decision on accrediting a prevocational training accreditation authority, the AMC monitors developments in the accredited authority through regular monitoring submissions.

The AMC has a separate series of procedures that relate to where the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee considers that the accreditation authority's progress against its accreditation conditions is unsatisfactory and/or that the prevocational training accreditation authority may be at risk of not satisfying 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' (Section 2 of AMC domains and procedures). This may be on the basis of monitoring submissions or other material available to the Committee.

6. Review of domains and procedures for assessing accreditation authorities

The process for reviewing the AMC domains and procedures provides opportunities both for stakeholders to contribute, and for the AMC to build on the experience of its accreditation teams and committees.

The AMC gathers feedback after each accreditation assessment. AMC staff collate feedback from the AMC team and from the prevocational training accreditation authority.

Following each assessment, the Prevocational Standards Accreditation Committee receives a report from AMC staff on any questions concerning the interpretation of 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' and 'Procedures for assessing authorities' (Sections 2 and 3 of AMC domains and procedures) and/or the National standards and requirements for programs and terms. The Committee also reviews feedback from the assessment team chair on the assessment process.

AMC staff make minor procedural changes agreed as part of this review process and report to the Committee on their implementation.

The Committee may recommend to the AMC directors changes to the explanatory notes accompanying these documents.

Should the Committee decide that one or more of the domains or standards requires clarification, it recommends a review to the directors, following the process described in this part.

Should the Committee identify the need for a change to the procedures, it may recommend a review to directors, following the process described below. The AMC reviews both the 'Domains for assessing and accrediting authorities' and 'Procedures for assessing and accrediting authorities' at least every five years.

A review of domains, procedures and/or national standards is completed by an AMC working party established for the process as follows:

- The Committee discusses the domains, procedures and/or national standards, and presents a plan for the review to the directors, outlining the proposed scope and timing of the review.
- If AMC directors make a decision to review the domains, procedures and/or national standards, the AMC advises the Medical Board of Australia and places information about the review and consultation processes on its website.
- The AMC establishes a working party with an experienced AMC accreditation assessor as chair. The working party includes nominees of key stakeholder bodies. The working party:
 - › consults stakeholders
 - › reviews relevant AMC, national, and international reports and policies
 - › drafts proposals for change to the domains, procedures and/or national standards
 - › prepares a summary of stakeholder responses to these proposals.
- The Committee considers the changes and submits them to AMC directors. The AMC directors submit proposed changes and/or national standards to the Board for approval.