



The Pharmacy
Guild of Australia

The Workforce Capability Project

Training and Qualifications Report

guild.org.au

Introduction

Pharmacy practice within Australia facilitates the development, storage, preparation, allocation and dispensing of medicines to individuals.

The pharmacy workforce ensures the safe and ethical use of medicines by consumers through the implementation and delivery of pharmaceutical knowledge and systems within their practice. Pharmacists and pharmacy staff improve the health outcomes of individuals within primary, secondary, and tertiary care settings, ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all patients. Community pharmacists are the most accessible healthcare professional in Australia. Their role primarily requires them to prepare, dispense and distribute medicines. However, they are also responsible for helping customers with disease prevention, the Quality Use of Medicine, supplying pharmacist-only medicines, and improving general well-being and health.

The importance of pharmacy workforce planning in Australia cannot be overstated. This report focuses on employment qualifications and training for the pharmacy workforce and their employment capability. Building on previous work undertaken in supply and demand modelling, Workplace Instrument (Awards) reviews (1983, 1996, 2008) and various Industrial Relations Commissions decisions, it provides an overview of the pharmacy workforce and the complexity of its professional and non-professional qualifications in both the community and hospital pharmacy sectors.

Key Findings

- There are currently 20 universities offering various pharmacy degree programs in Australia and 47 university courses in total, including both Bachelor's and Master's degrees, that lead to a pharmacist qualification.
- Despite the total number of students enrolling in all pharmacy degree programs steadily increasing since 2018, the number of students entering internships is significantly lower.
- There is a significant difference between the student numbers enrolled in a Pharmacy VET course and the completion rate. The highest completion rate was in 2021 at 39%. This was lower than the 2021 national average VET course completion rate of 46.1%.
- Students training to receive non-professional community and hospital pharmacy qualifications are not eligible to receive Commonwealth financial assistance to cover the cost of tuition fees, and instead must seek financial assistance from their State and Territory governments.

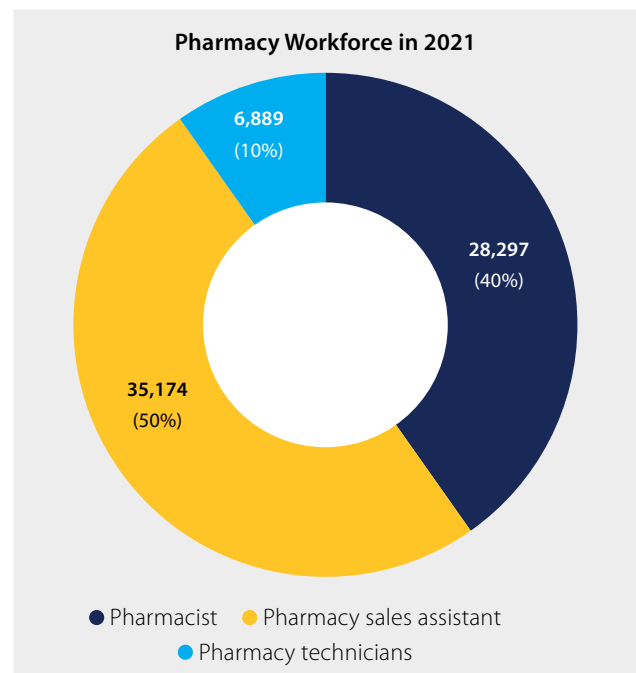


Pharmacy Overview

According to the Australian Census 2021, the approximate size of the employed pharmacy workforce, including pharmacists and non-professional pharmacy employees, is 70,360. This total comprises 28,297 pharmacists, 35,174 pharmacy sales assistants (working in the community setting) and 6,889 pharmacy technicians (working in the hospital setting¹). Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of these numbers.

This chapter outlines the training and qualifications required for the following Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) categories: hospital pharmacist (ANZSCO 2515-11), industrial pharmacist (ANZSCO 2515-12), retail pharmacist (ANZSCO 2515-13), pharmacy technician (ANZSCO 311215) and pharmacy sales assistant (ANZSCO 621411).

Figure 1: Pharmacy Workforce in 2021



Note: 'Pharmacists' comprises the ANZSCO categories of hospital pharmacist, industrial pharmacist and retail pharmacist.

Source: ABS Population Census data 2021

1. ABS Population Census 2021 data

Professional Qualifications in the Community Pharmacy Sector

In the past, the education of pharmacists in Australia relied primarily on an apprenticeship system. However, this approach has transformed over the years, with pharmacists having received formal education through structured courses for over 125 years.²

The current pharmacist workforce is required to complete an approved program of study and to satisfy all the requirements outlined by the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (Ahpra) to hold a general registration to practice.

Australian universities generally offer a 4-year Bachelor of Pharmacy degree as the principal route to becoming a pharmacist. In 2003, some universities introduced Graduate Master of Pharmacy degree programs, spanning 6 trimesters over 2 years. Graduate entry programs offer an accelerated route to a pharmacy degree for students who already hold at least a Bachelor's degree in a related field. These programs allow completion in 2 years instead of the standard 4 years.

After successfully completing either of these programs, graduates are required to complete a 12-month internship in a hospital or community pharmacy. This internship, comprising supervised practice coupled with coursework, is overseen by the Pharmacy Board of Australia (Pharmacy Board).

Currently, there are no universities in Australia offering a Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) degree. However, many universities provide postgraduate options, including Master of Clinical Pharmacy and Doctor of Clinical Pharmacy degrees, graduate diplomas and graduate certificate programs.

Accreditation of Programs

All programs of study must be accredited. This includes pharmacy degrees, intern training programs and continuing professional development. This ensures that the program of study offered by the education provider produces graduates with the skills, knowledge and professional attributes to safely and competently practise pharmacy in Australia.³

Pharmacy programs are accredited by the Australian Pharmacy Council (APC) for a maximum period of 6 years. The accreditation process involves applications, site evaluations, audit reports and ongoing monitoring to assess compliance. Any changes to programs must be notified to the APC prior to implementation so that the APC is able to determine the

impact of these changes on the accreditation status.⁴

The 2020 Pharmacy Accreditation Standards have been structured to assess 5 primary domains:

1. Safe and socially accountable practice
2. Governance and quality
3. Program
4. Student/intern experience
5. Outcomes and assessment

Each of the domains contains a standard that outlines the scope of the domain as well as criteria to be addressed by education providers to provide evidence of compliance.

Competency Standards

The curriculum of pharmacy programs in Australia is guided by a set of comprehensive competency standards, published by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (PSA) for pharmacists and endorsed by the profession.⁵ Universities use the competency standards framework as the basis for curriculum development and implementation and it is the underpinning resource for all pharmacy training courses.

Competency standards are comprehensive descriptions that outline the skills, attitudes and other qualities, including values and beliefs, that an individual acquires through their knowledge and experience. These collectively empower the individual to function effectively as a pharmacist in their practice.

Competency standards are categorised into domains that encompass specific aspects of professional work. Within each competency standard, there are several enabling competencies linked to multiple performance criteria. These performance criteria are linked to the observable behaviours expected of a competent practitioner at the designated performance level.

2. Pharmacy Education in the Context of Australian Practice – American Journal of Pharmaceutical Practice 2008

3. Accreditation in the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (NRAS) – a snapshot in 2021/22

4. APC Accreditation Standards for Pharmacy Programs 2020

5. [Competency Standards for Pharmacists in Australia - Pharmaceutical Society of Australia](#)



The domains are:

1. Professionalism and ethics
2. Communication and collaboration
3. Medicines management and patient care
4. Leadership and management
5. Education and research

Universities offering Pharmacy Programs

There are currently 20 universities offering various pharmacy degree programs in Australia.⁶ Both pharmacy programs (Bachelor's and Master's) admit full fee-paying international students. Table 1 provides a breakdown of pharmacy programs offered in each State or Territory.

Table 1: Number of pharmacy programs in Australia

Qualification	Bachelor of Pharmacy	Master of Pharmacy	Total
QLD	10	1	11
NSW	14	4	18
VIC	3	0	3
TAS	6	0	6
SA	1	0	1
WA	2	2	4
NT	0	1	1
ACT	2	1	3
Total	38	9	47

Note: 'Bachelor of Pharmacy' includes honours programs.

Source: Australian Pharmacy Council – Australian accredited pharmacy degree programs; Pharmacy Board of Australia – Approved Programs of Study List

6. [Australian Pharmacy Council Annual Report 2021/2022](#)

7. [Course Seeker – Course Comparison Tool](#)

8. [Accreditation Standards 2020 for Pharmacy Programs – Supporting Documents](#)

Entry Requirements

For entry into undergraduate pharmacy courses, an ATAR or equivalent in the 70s or 80s is required by most universities.⁷ Students must have undertaken English, Mathematics and Chemistry to be eligible to study the course. International students must pass the IELTS (International English Language Testing System) academic module or equivalent with an overall minimum score of 7.0–7.5, depending on the university.

For entry into postgraduate pharmacy courses, applicants must have completed a Bachelor's degree in any discipline with a minimum average grade of credit (65%). They must also have studied at least one unit in their previous degree from any of the 5 of the following areas – chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, anatomy, physiology and pharmacology. International students must meet the academic requirements above and additionally must pass the IELTS academic module (International English Language Testing System) or equivalent with an overall minimum score of 7.0–7.5, depending on the university.

Course Structure

The 2020 Accreditation Standards and Performance Outcomes Framework have provided universities more flexibility in the design and implementation of their programs.⁸ This means that pharmacy programs may vary between universities as long as they remain based on the Learning Domains outlined in the Accreditation Standards and the graduates meet the Performance Outcomes Framework set by the Australian Pharmacy Council.

The undergraduate pharmacy course is structured as a 4-year degree that includes core and elective units as well as work placements. The postgraduate course includes core units (theoretical and practical) along with work placements.

Graduate Numbers

According to the Australian Pharmacy Council, the total number of students enrolling in all pharmacy degree programs across Australia has been steadily increasing since 2018. Conversely, the number of students entering internships is significantly lower, at 78% of the total enrolment numbers.⁹ There has been no significant change in percentages in terms of course enrolments and internships per year which indicates that both enrolments into programs and enrolments into internships have been growing at proportionate rate each year. Figure 2 provides a more detailed analysis of the comparison between student and internships numbers.

Financial Assistance

Students studying to obtain professional Pharmacy qualifications at university or an Australian Government approved higher education provider may be eligible for financial assistance, including subsidies and loans, to pay for all or part of their studies. The Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) provides various means of financially supporting students depending on their individual circumstances.

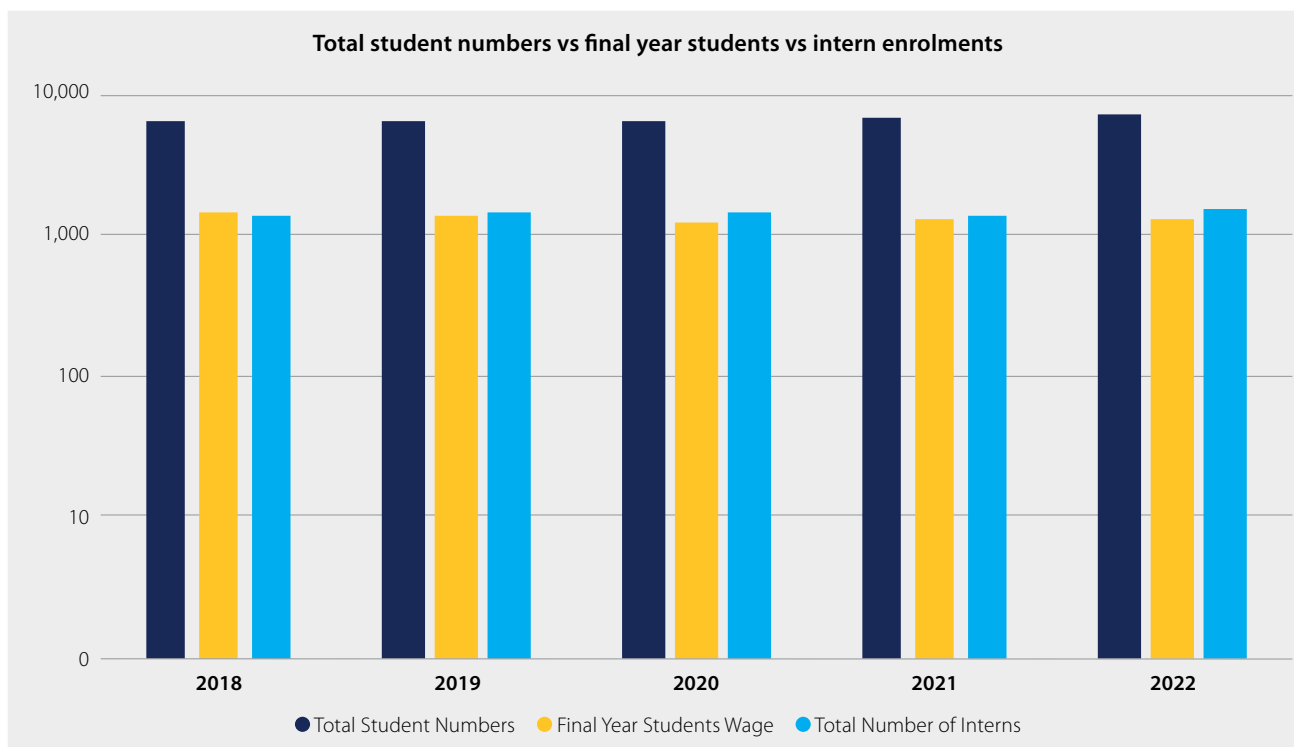
Commonwealth Supported Places (CSPs) allow for a part of an enrolled student's fees to be paid to their education provider by the Australian Government. The amount contributed is dependent on the student's university course and units of study completed. CSPs are available at all public universities and certain private institutions. To be eligible, students who are Australian citizens must complete some of their course of study in Australia and meet their education provider's entry requirements. New Zealand citizens, permanent residents and certain visa holders may also be eligible for a CSP. Students who are not eligible for a CSP are enrolled in fee-paying places and are required to pay their full tuition fees.

The portion of a student's tuition fees that is not subsidised by the government is required to be paid by the student and is referred to as a 'student contribution amount'. This amount can be paid in full by the student or through either a HECS-HELP or FEE-HELP loan.

For further information regarding CSPs and HELP eligibility and processes please refer to the Australian Government's StudyAssist website at studyassist.gov.au

Other possible options for financial assistance, including scholarships, are outlined in Appendix 1 of this report.

Figure 2: Total student numbers vs final year students vs intern enrolments



9. Australian Pharmacy Council – personalised report

Non-Professional Qualifications in the Community Pharmacy Sector

Training for non-professional qualifications is provided through Vocational Education and Training (VET) courses. The VET sector offers courses that range from single units of competencies through to certificate courses as well as diplomas and advanced diplomas. The courses offer training for many industries in areas such as trades, business, administration, health and more. VET courses are delivered by Registered Training Organisations (RTOs)

The training for non-professional roles within the community pharmacy sector vary depending on the role in which the individual is employed. It should be noted that although formal training is not mandatory for pharmacy and dispensary assistants, there are courses available to teach students the knowledge and practical skills required in the workplace.

Training for pharmacy and dispensary assistants in the community sector is part of the Retail Services Training Package (SIR). There are several certifications that can be undertaken depending on an individual's goals and requirements. Table 2 summarises the certifications available to the non-professional workforce, including the duration and number of subjects.

For individuals who do not wish to complete an entire certification, there are also skill set packages that provide the foundation to carry out their roles within the pharmacy, as listed in Table 3 (below). Units completed by an individual as a part of the skill set can be used as credit towards the various certification courses in Table 2.

Table 2: VET community pharmacy courses

Course name	Total number of units	Number of core units	Number of elective units	Entry requirements
Certificate II in Community Pharmacy (SIR20116)	12	4	8	None
Certificate III in Community Pharmacy (SIR30116)	19	11	8	None
Certificate IV in Community Pharmacy (SIR40116)	14	3	11	Must have completed a Certificate III in Community Pharmacy or have relevant industry employment experience as a community pharmacy assistant and has achieved the competencies of the core units of Certificate III in Community Pharmacy and has a statement of attainment in the unit SIRCIND002 Support the supply of Pharmacy Medicines and Pharmacist Only Medicines.
Certificate IV in Community Pharmacy Dispensary (SIR40216)	14	9	5	None

Source: Training.gov.au

Table 3: Skill Set training offered by RTOs

Name	Number of units	Purpose
Community Pharmacy Dispensary (SIRSS00012)	6	A set of skills in community pharmacy dispensary.
Community Pharmacy Delivery (SIRSS00031)	4	As set of skills for individuals to safely deliver dispensed medications and other products to the homes of community pharmacy customers.
Community Pharmacy Management (SIRSS0013)	4	A set of skills to manage the operations of a community pharmacy.
Community Pharmacy Quality Implementation (SIRSS00014)	2	A set of skills to implement a community pharmacy quality system.
Online Retail Coordination (SIRSS00015)	4	A set of skills in online retail coordination.
Ecommerce Management (SIRSS00016)	5	A set of skills in Ecommerce Management.
Merchandise Management (SIRSS00017)	5	A set of skills in retail merchandise management.
Understand the use of social media for business purposes (SIRSS00018)	2	A set of skills to identify the use of social media and other online platforms for business purposes, and to identify the ethical and professional standards required to use these platforms in an organisation or business.
Implement social media and online customer engagement (SIRSS00019)	4	A set of operational skills to implement the use of social media and other online platforms for business purposes, to maintain ethical and professional standards when using social media for an organisation or business, and to determine the effectiveness of tools in engaging customers.
Manage and implement social media and online customer engagement (SIRSS00020)	5	A set of combined operational and management skills to develop strategies for and implement the use of social media and other online platforms for business purposes. Skills include maintaining ethical and professional standards when using social media for an organisation or business, determining the effectiveness of tools in engaging customers, and managing risks to an organisation's reputation associated with social media and online engagement.
Develop and online presence for customer engagement (SIRSS0021)	5	A set of skills to develop, implement and evaluate an organisation's online presence and to use platforms professionally and ethically
Introduction to Community Pharmacy (SIRSS00030)	6	A set of skills for individuals to commence work as a pharmacy assistant engaging with customers and completing sales in a community pharmacy

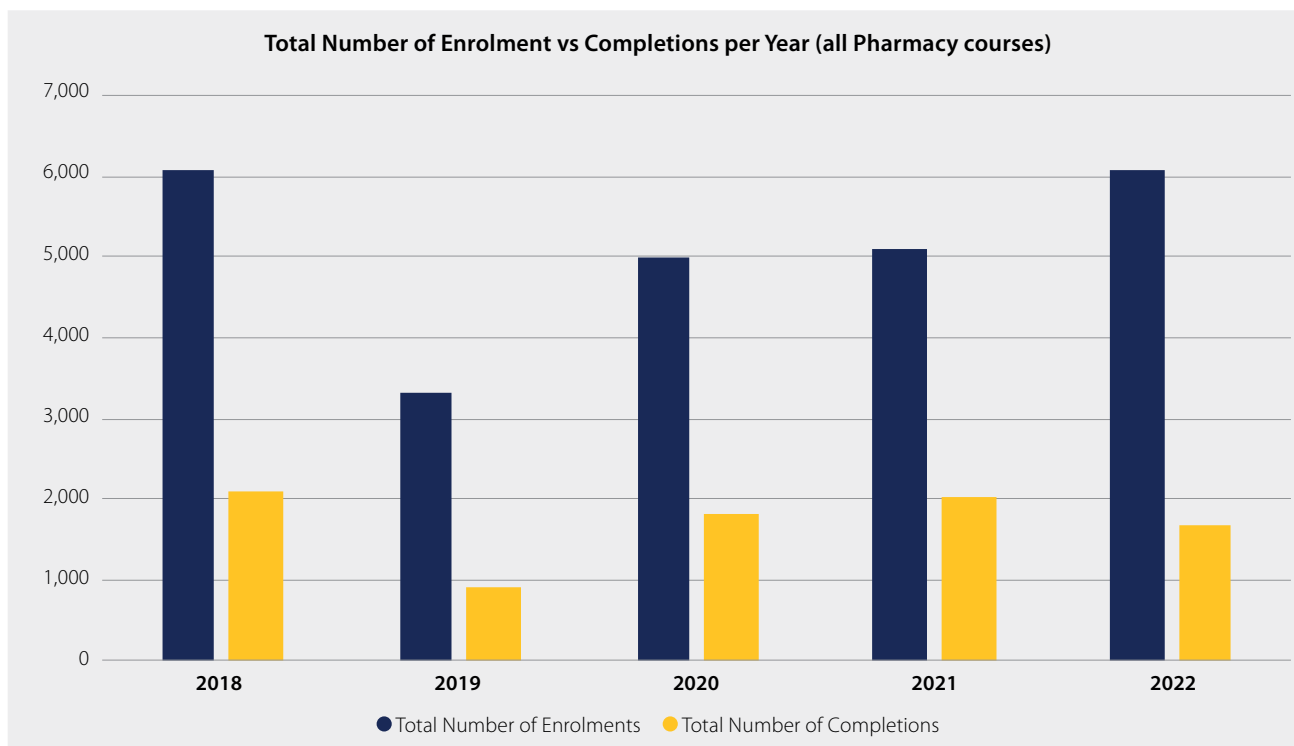
Source: Training.gov.au

According to the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER), the national average VET qualification completion rate for 2022 was 47.6%, a rise of 1.5% since 2021. The trend of low completion rates within the VET sector is also reflected within community pharmacy VET courses.

However, there is a significant difference in the number of students enrolled in a Pharmacy VET course compared to the number of students completing the course. The highest completion rate was in 2021 at 39%. Figure 3 demonstrates the number of students who have registered to under a VET qualification and the completion rate numbers.

Graduate Numbers

Figure 3: Total Number of Enrolment vs Completions per Year (all Pharmacy courses)



Source: NCVET

There is a lack of data on the reasons for the significant differences between commencement and completion rates in the community pharmacy VET courses; however it should be noted that the national completion rate was 46.1% in comparison to 39% for community pharmacy in 2021.

Financial Assistance

VET community pharmacy courses are not currently approved for VET Student Loans. Students training to receive these qualifications are therefore ineligible to receive Commonwealth financial assistance to cover the cost of tuition fees.

Students studying in certain States and Territories, however, may be eligible for State and Territory government-funded scholarships and loans. Examples of such loans and scholarships include the following.

Smart & Skilled Fee-Free Scholarships are available for students enrolling or enrolled in a Smart & Skilled qualification at Certificate I, Certificate II, Certificate III or Certificate IV level on the NSW Skills List. All VET community pharmacy courses meet this requirement. Students must also meet the Smart & Skilled eligibility criteria.

The **Certificate 3 Guarantee** supports eligible students studying in Queensland to complete their first post-school Certificate III qualification, including the Certificate III in Community Pharmacy (SIR30116). This guarantee subsidises a student's VET course fees. Students are required to meet all eligibility criteria to access the Certificate 3 Guarantee.

The **User Choice Program** supports students studying VET courses in Queensland, including for the Certificate II in Community Pharmacy (SIR20116) and Certificate III in Community Pharmacy (SIR30116), by providing a contribution towards the cost of training and assessment for eligible Queensland apprentices and trainees.

Skills First supports students studying VET courses in Victoria through government-subsidised training places within sectors primed for major job growth. This assistance is available for students studying all VET community pharmacy courses who meet all eligibility criteria.

Professional Qualifications in the Hospital Sector

The educational path for hospital pharmacists is identical to that for community pharmacists until the registration stage. Information about the registration process can be found on the [Pharmacy Board of Australia website](#). Pharmacy students who intend to work in the hospital sector can complete their internships in a hospital to gain experience.

The Society of Hospital Pharmacists in Australia (SHPA) reports that hospital pharmacy practice differs from community pharmacy practice in the following way:¹⁰

- Hospital pharmacy has a higher level of interaction between prescribers and other health professionals than community pharmacy.
- Pharmacists in the hospital setting can provide direct advice to prescribers and thus play a greater role in treatment and prescribing decisions.
- Pharmacists in the hospital setting obtain specialisations in specific areas of practice in line with medical specialisations such as oncology, respiratory and renal medicine.

SHPA Residencies

According to the SHPA, pharmacists in hospital settings are more likely to have postgraduate qualifications and certifications¹¹. In order to support pharmacists and equip them with the knowledge and skills required to succeed in their career, the SHPA has designed Residency Programs.

A residency is a 2-year formal, structured experiential learning program designed to consolidate initial education and training and enable pharmacists to apply the theoretical knowledge gained through their degrees.

Foundation Residency

The Foundation Residency is designed for early career pharmacists (with 1–3 years of experience after obtaining registration). However, pharmacists new to the hospital sector may also find the residencies beneficial.

The Foundation Residency program offers clinical and practical experience to residents via 6-month rotations in 4 areas of specialty: medical, surgical, operations/support and a breadth rotation. The SHPA has partnered with 44 accredited hospitals and currently has over 200 registered Foundation Residents in Australia.¹² To join a residency training program, one must first obtain a position in an accredited workplace.

Advanced Residency/Registrar Training Program

The Advanced Residency, recently retitled the Registrar Training

Program (RTP), offers an accredited pathway for specialty development, with Practice Area Pathways based on specialty areas within the SHPA's Specialty Practice program and generalist RTP Common Framework.

This 2-year training program is ideal for pharmacists with 3–7 years of hospital experience. Individuals must have either completed the Foundation Residency Training Program or have at least 2 years' post-registration experience in a hospital environment or in an environment that provides suitable broad foundation experience.

The Registrar Training Program is also suitable for pharmacists with more than 7 years' experience who would like to move to a defined or specialised area of practice.

After completing the program, individuals will have developed their skills in accordance with ANZCAP Registrar status under the 2016 National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia. The training program enables individuals to advance their practice in generalist or specialist practice areas. Practice areas include:

1. Oncology and Haematology
2. Geriatric Medicine
3. Medicines Information
4. Critical Care
5. Paediatrics
6. Mental Health
7. Surgery and Perioperative Medicine
8. Nephrology
9. Medication Safety
10. Emergency Medicine
11. Infectious Diseases

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance opportunities and options for professional pharmacy qualifications are outlined in the Professional Qualifications in the Community Pharmacy Sector section and Appendix 1 of this report.

10. [The Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia](#)

11. [Hospital Pharmacy at a Glance 2022 - The Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia](#)

12. [SHPA Residency and Residents](#)



Non-Professional Qualifications in the Hospital Pharmacy Sector

As with community pharmacy, training courses for non-professional qualifications are provided through VET courses. Within the hospital sector, specific qualifications are mandatory for advancing to higher levels within the profession.

It is worth noting that the educational prerequisites for the non-professional pharmacy workforce differ based on their jurisdiction of employment and the specific award/ workforce instrument applicable to their place of employment. Further information regarding the requirements for New South Wales and Victoria can be found in the Pharmacy Guild's Career Paths Report.

Training for pharmacy and dispensary assistants in the hospital pharmacy sector is part of the Health Training Package (HLT). There are several certifications that can be undertaken depending on an individual's current position, goals, and requirements. Table 4 (over page) shows a summary of the certifications available to the non-professional workforce, including the duration and number of subjects.

Figure 4 (over page) compares the number of students commencing a VET hospital pharmacy course and the completion numbers.

The total number of students enrolled in Hospital Pharmacy VET courses has increased since 2019 but remains low. The total number of completions is significantly lower than the number of enrolments for each year, with a maximum of 30% in 2019.

Financial Assistance

VET hospital pharmacy courses are not currently approved for VET Student Loans. Students training to receive these qualifications are therefore ineligible to receive Commonwealth financial assistance to cover the cost of tuition fees.

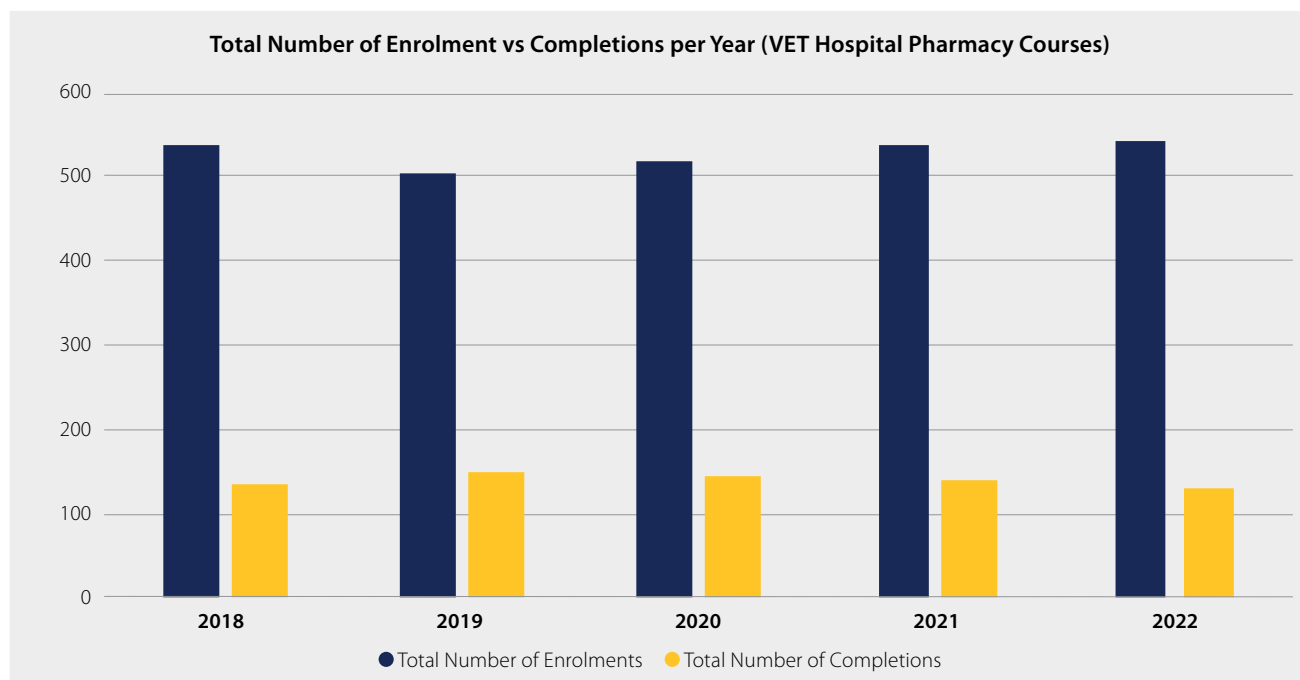
Possible financial assistance opportunities and options are outlined in the Non-Professional Qualifications in the Community Pharmacy Sector Section and Appendix 1 of this report.

Table 4: VET Hospital Pharmacy Courses

Course name	Total number of units	Number of core units	Number of elective units	Entry requirements	Description
Certificate III in Hospital or Health Services Pharmacy Support (HLT37121)	13	13	0	Must have completed at least 240 hours of work in a hospital or health services pharmacy setting in Australia.	Reflects the role of entry-level pharmacy technicians who work under the supervision of a pharmacist in a hospital or community setting. This may include pharmacies located outside health services but which supply medicines and products to hospitals and other health services.
Certificate IV in Hospital or Health Services Pharmacy Support (HLT47121)	21	13	8	Must have completed the Certificate III in Hospital or Health Services Pharmacy Support Or Have a minimum of 2 years of industry employment experience as a hospital or health services pharmacy assistant/ technician, in a role that has involved the application of skills and knowledge described within the Certificate III in Hospital or Health Services Pharmacy Support Or Have a minimum of 1 year of industry employment experience as a community pharmacy assistant/technician, in a role that has involved the application of skills and knowledge described within Certificate III in Community Pharmacy qualification	Reflects the role of pharmacy technicians who work under the supervision of a pharmacist in a hospital or community setting. This may include pharmacies located outside of health services but which supply medicines and products to hospitals and other health services.

Source: Training.gov.au

Figure 4: Total number of enrolments vs completions per year (VET hospital pharmacy courses)



Source: NCVET DataBuilder 2023



Future of Pharmacy Training and Qualifications

In this chapter of the Workforce Capability Project, the Guild aims to outline how current pharmaceutical training and qualifications will influence the present and future capacity and capability of the pharmacy workforce. This requires the Guild to examine how Australia's pharmacy training programs and qualifications equip pharmacy staff with the skills to increase productivity and meet the needs of their patients.

Despite high numbers of students entering higher education pharmaceutical programs, the decrease in applications for pharmacy internships indicates that a significant proportion of pharmacy students will not become registered pharmacists. Through future editions of both this report and the Career Paths report, the Guild will seek to understand why students are not following pharmaceutical career trajectory. This will allow the Guild and its stakeholders to better understand how to attract students to internships and support them in completing internships and pursuing a career in pharmacy to further improve the capacity and capability of the workforce.

Factors that influence attrition and retention of pharmacy students in both VET and higher education programs will be analysed to further understand how to better meet the needs of students during their studies. This will enable the Guild to work with stakeholders to better equip students and training providers to improve retention and completion rates in both the VET and university sectors.

Appendix 1: Pharmacy Student Scholarships and Grants

Program	Profession	Granted by/ Coordinating Body	Eligibility Criteria	Value	Duration	Other/Notes
<p>Rural Pharmacy Scholarship Scheme (RPSS)</p> <p>Link</p> <p>Intent: provides financial support to students from rural and remote communities to undertake undergraduate or postgraduate studies in pharmacy at university</p>	Pharmacist	<p>Australian Department of Health and Aged Care</p> <p>Pharmacy Programs Administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be an Australian citizen or permanent resident. • Be enrolled as a FTE student at an Australian university in an undergraduate or graduate that leads to a registrable qualification as a pharmacist. • Have resided in a Modified Monash Model Category 3 to 7 location for a minimum of 5 consecutive years, or 8 cumulative years from the age of 5 years old. • Be a member of, or intending to join, their university's student Rural Health Club or their university's affiliated Rural Health Club. 	<p>\$10,000 per annum.</p> <p>Scholarship holders are paid in monthly instalments of \$1,000 for 10 months of each funded year.</p>	<p>Duration of degree in which an applicant is enrolled.</p> <p>The RPSS does not cover study at an honours level that extends the time of study beyond the standard degree. Therefore, funding is only available for a maximum of 2 years for postgraduate studies.</p>	<p>At least 30 scholarships are offered each year.</p> <p>RPSS applicants must not currently be in receipt of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Pharmacy Scholarship at the time of application.</p> <p>All eligible applicants are ranked according to the following 3 criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural experience • Attendance at a rural primary school • Financial need.
<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Pharmacy Scholarship Scheme</p> <p>Link</p> <p>Intent: supports students who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in their decision to undertake tertiary study in the field of pharmacy</p>	Pharmacist	<p>Australian Department of Health and Aged Care</p> <p>Pharmacy Programs Administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Australian citizen or permanent resident. • Of Aboriginal/and or Torres Strait Islander descent. • Enrolled as a FTE student at an Australian university in an undergraduate or graduate degree that leads to a registrable qualification as a pharmacist. • A member of their university's student Rural Health Club or the university's affiliated Rural Health Club. • Not currently in receipt of a scholarship under the Rural Pharmacy Scholarship Scheme. 	<p>\$15,000 per annum.</p> <p>Maximum of \$60,000 over a 4-year period.</p>	4 years maximum.	At least 3 scholarships offered per annum.

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