



Australian Government

Department of Health, Disability and Ageing

Pharmacy Location Rules

Applicant's Handbook

**For applications for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits to be considered by the
Australian Community Pharmacy Authority**

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DISCLAIMER

This Handbook is a general guide for pharmacists seeking to relocate an existing pharmacy or establish a new pharmacy approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits under section 90 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Act). It should not be used as a basis for legal interpretations or as a definitive reference on the roles and responsibilities of all parties.

For more precise information, please consult section 90 and Division 4B of the Act, the determinations made under section 99L of the Act and the explanatory statements to those determinations.

The Australian Community Pharmacy Authority and the Commonwealth Government accept no responsibility arising from the use of, or reliance on, this publication.

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Introduction

The purpose of this Handbook is to provide information and guidance to pharmacists who are considering or submitting an application to establish a new pharmacy or relocate an existing pharmacy approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits. The requirements for approval are outlined in the Pharmacy Location Rules (Rules), determined by the Minister for Health and Aged Care (Minister) on 18 September 2018.

The Handbook provides information about:

- the Rules and the Australian Community Pharmacy Authority (Authority)
- the application process, including the requirements that must be satisfied
- examples of the types of information and supporting documents that may be provided for an application
- contact details for further assistance.

The Handbook is divided into the following sections:

Background: general information about the Rules and the Authority.

Application and approval process: information about when it is necessary to seek approval, how to make an application and how an approval is granted.

The Pharmacy Location Rules: sets out the requirements of each of the items in the Rules and the types of evidence that might address the requirements.

Glossary: definitions for terminology used within the Rules.

The Handbook will be revised and updated as necessary. Please refer to the [Authority's webpage](#) for updates relating to the Handbook, the Authority and the Rules.

Contact Information

Department of Health, Disability and Ageing

For questions about section 90 approvals, contact the PBS Approved Suppliers Team:

Email: pbsapprovedsuppliers@health.gov.au

Phone: 1800 316 389 (PBS Approved Suppliers Information Line)

Please note, the PBS Approved Suppliers Information Line provides general advice only. If you have a question about an email sent to you by the Team or about your application to establish a new pharmacy or relocate an existing pharmacy approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits, please email pbsapprovedsuppliers@health.gov.au

For further information, forms and guides, visit www.health.gov.au/pbsapprovedsuppliers

Australian Community Pharmacy Authority

For questions about the Rules or applications for approval:

Email: acpamail@health.gov.au

Phone: 1800 316 389 (PBS Approved Suppliers Information Line)

For further information about the Authority, including its meeting schedule, visit the [Authority's webpage](#).

Important: The Department of Health, Disability and Ageing (department) can provide only general information regarding the Rules. It cannot advise applicants on specific details including, but not limited to, which item of the Rules to apply under, if a particular scenario is possible under the Rules, or if particular evidence would be accepted, as these factors are for the Authority to determine.

Background

Approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits

Pharmaceutical benefits are drugs or medicinal preparations for which benefits will be paid by the Australian Government. Under section 90 of the *National Health Act 1953* (Act), the Secretary of the department has the power to approve a pharmacist to supply pharmaceutical benefits at particular premises.

The Secretary's power is delegated to officers within the department. Any references in this Handbook to the Secretary mean the delegate in the department.

The Secretary can generally only approve a pharmacist if the Authority has recommended approval and the pharmacist is permitted under the relevant State or Territory law to carry on business as a pharmacist.

The Secretary does not require a recommendation from the Authority to make decisions on other matters relating to pharmacy approvals, including applications for a change of pharmacy ownership or to expand or contract the size of a pharmacy premises.

Note: Under section 94 of the Act, the Minister (or their delegate) has the power to approve a hospital authority to supply pharmaceutical benefits to patients receiving treatment in or at the hospital of which the hospital authority is the governing body or proprietor. Applications for a section 94 approval are not subject to the Rules and therefore are not considered by the Authority.

An approval granted under section 94 is identified by a 6 digit alphanumeric reference commencing with the letter 'H', while an approval under section 90 is identified by a 6 digit alphanumeric reference, with 5 numbers followed by a letter.

The Australian Community Pharmacy Authority

The Authority is established under the Act to consider applications for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits at particular premises, as referred by the Secretary, and to make recommendations to the Secretary as to whether a pharmacist should be approved. In making its recommendations, the Authority must comply with the Rules determined by the Minister under section 99L of the Act.

Membership

The Authority consists of the following part-time members:

- (a) a Chair
- (b) 2 pharmacists chosen from 4 pharmacists nominated by the Pharmacy Guild of Australia
- (c) one pharmacist chosen from 2 pharmacists nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia
- (d) an officer of the department
- (e) a person who, in the Minister's opinion, is an appropriate person to represent the interests of consumers.

All members, other than the officer of the department, are appointed by the Minister.

Meeting dates

The Authority usually meets 9 times a year to consider applications. The meeting schedule is available at the [Authority's webpage](#).

Secretariat support

The department provides secretariat services to the Authority. The Authority's Secretariat is the liaison between pharmacists and the Authority, and its duties include:

- checking applications are valid
- forwarding valid applications to the Authority for consideration
- seeking comments from pharmacists in the area of a proposed pharmacy, where relevant
- providing general information about the Rules and the application process to any interested persons
- communicating the Authority's recommendations to the Secretary and applicants.

The Pharmacy Location Rules

The Rules relate to establishing a new pharmacy or relocating an existing pharmacy approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits under section 90 of the Act. The Rules are agreed by the Australian Government and the Pharmacy Guild of Australia.

The Rules are legislated under the [National Health \(Australian Community Pharmacy Authority Rules\) Determination 2018 \(PB 46 of 2018\)](#) (Rules), made under section 99L of the Act.

The Rules set out location-based criteria which must be met for the Authority to recommend approval of a pharmacist. The Authority cannot override the requirements of the Rules. That is, it can only recommend an application be approved if it is satisfied all requirements of the item of the Rules, under which the application was made, have been met.

The Rules are consistent with the aim of the National Medicines Policy¹ to ensure equitable, timely, safe and affordable access to a high-quality and reliable supply of medicines and medicines related services for all Australians.

¹ [National Medicines Policy 2022](#), Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Department of Health and Aged Care 2022

The Application Process

1. When a pharmacist must apply for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits

Whether taking on a new partner for an existing pharmacy, looking to relocate an existing pharmacy or opening a new pharmacy approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits, a pharmacist must apply for approval under section 90 of the Act.

A pharmacist **MUST** apply for approval:

- to open a new pharmacy
- to relocate an existing pharmacy
- to expand or contract the size of an existing pharmacy
- to change the ownership of an existing pharmacy.

If a pharmacist does not obtain approval for any of the above, they may not be eligible for payments from the Australian Government for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits and any payments received may need to be returned.

A pharmacist **MUST** advise the department of changes that are relevant to the approval, including:

- a change to the pharmacist(s) registration as a pharmacist
- a change to the status of the approval issued by the relevant state or territory pharmacy approval authority
- a change to any of the directors of an approved company
- a change to trading name
- if the location of the approved premises has not changed but there is a change to the recognised address of the pharmacy, for example, as a result of the Council renumbering premises.

A pharmacist **DOES NOT** need to apply for approval:

- to make internal changes to an existing pharmacy
- to alter the public access points of an existing pharmacy, or
- if pharmaceutical benefits will not be supplied from the pharmacy.

2. When is an application referred to the Authority

This Handbook deals *only* with applications that are referred to the Authority, that is, applications seeking approval to establish a new pharmacy, to relocate an existing pharmacy or, in limited circumstances, to expand or contract the size of an existing pharmacy.

Applications seeking approval to expand or contract the size of a pharmacy are not referred to the Authority unless the Secretary considers it appropriate to do so. The application would then be considered by the Authority against the relevant requirements of the Rules.

All other applications for approval under section 90 of the Act are dealt with by the Secretary and are not considered against the requirements of the Rules.

Pharmacists should contact the department by emailing pbsapprovedsuppliers@health.gov.au if they are not sure whether they need approval for a change to their pharmacy.

3. Submitting an application

Under the [National Health \(Pharmaceutical Benefits\) Regulations 2017](#) an application for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits must be made using the **approved application form**.

The 'approved application form' for pharmacists seeking approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits at particular premises by establishing a new pharmacy or relocating an existing approved pharmacy is found in the PBS Approved Suppliers Portal (Portal) at www.pbsapprovedsuppliers.health.gov.au/ and by selecting the relevant application type.

All required information must be completed in the online form and all documents must be uploaded as attachments before submitting the application in the Portal.

Information on how to submit an application in the Portal is available on the PBS Approved Suppliers website at www.health.gov.au/pbsapprovedsuppliers

Full payment of the application fee is required to allow the application to be progressed.

NOTE: All required documents must be provided at the time of submitting the application in the Portal.

Information received after an application has been submitted will not be accepted and will not be considered by the Authority.

If, after submitting an application, an applicant would like the Authority to consider additional information, a new and complete application must be submitted through the Portal. The new application will not replace the original application and payment of the application fee is required. If the applicant does not want the Authority to consider the original application, a request to withdraw the original application must be made to the department in writing by emailing acpamail@health.gov.au. If payment for the original application has been made, and the application is withdrawn, no refund is payable. If the department does not receive a request to withdraw the original application, it will be considered by the Authority. The Authority will not consider the new application at the same meeting as the original application regardless of whether it was received by the cut-off date for that meeting.

Before submitting an application, applicants are encouraged to read this Handbook and the [guides](#) on using the Portal.

When submitting an application:

- make sure the correct item of the Rules has been selected
- upload the relevant documents and supporting evidence for each requirement
- ensure the declaration and, if applicable, authorisation forms, have been completed and signed by all relevant parties. If the application involves another pharmacist's existing pharmacy approval, that is, the application involves a relocation with a change of ownership, a Current Owner(s) Declaration, signed by each of the approved pharmacists, must also be provided.

Application fee

The current fee for applications assessed by the Authority is published on the PBS Approved Suppliers website.

The application fee is in accordance with the Australian Government Charging Framework and as outlined in the department's Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) for the pharmacy approvals process.

4. Representation and authorisation

The Secretariat or the department will only discuss an application with the authorised contact person.

If another person, other than the applicant(s), is authorised to represent the applicant(s), the relevant section of the application must be completed.

If an application is being submitted on behalf of the applicant(s) or multiple authorised persons, the 'Appointment of a representative to prepare and submit an application' form must be completed and uploaded with the application. The registered PBS Approved Suppliers Portal user must be an authorised person or representative.

5. Different types of applications

Each item of the Rules sets out different requirements that must be met for the Authority to recommend approval. It is the applicant's responsibility to select the item to apply under that best suits their situation. The application must also include evidence addressing the specific requirements of the selected item of the Rules.

Please refer to the [Pharmacy Location Rules section](#) for specific items of the Rules.

6. Quality of evidence

The Authority must be satisfied all requirements applicable to the selected item of the Rules are met. Applicants are advised to provide clear, current and relevant evidence for each requirement.

It is the applicant's responsibility to summarise and draw conclusions from the information provided and clearly identify how the relevant requirements of the Rules are met by the evidence. It is not the Authority's responsibility to examine large volumes of information and identify how it satisfies the requirements.

Including a covering letter or a summary of the application that describes and references the documents provided against each requirement is recommended. Any circumstances of the application that might be relevant should be outlined.

As a guide:

- check references to applicant/s' names, addresses etc., are consistent across documents and attachments
- check all documents are legible and of high resolution
- check supporting letters, statements etc., are signed and dated
- clearly label and date any attachments, maps or photographs
- maps should be clearly scaled and the source cited
- ensure any survey reports
 - have been undertaken by a licenced or registered surveyor
 - are on the surveyor's letterhead
 - are signed and dated by the surveyor
 - have been undertaken in accordance with the requirements.
- ensure any statutory declarations are on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template² and signed in the presence of an authorised witness.

² As an application for a pharmacy approval is made to a Commonwealth Department, statutory declarations should be made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template and signed in the presence of an authorised witness. Information on Commonwealth statutory declarations, including templates and information on authorised witnesses, is available from the Attorney-General's Department's website at www.ag.gov.au.

Important – Accuracy of information

Information provided in the application must be accurate and current. Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence under Division 137 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995*, the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for 12 months.

If the Authority or the department suspects evidence provided is misleading or may be fraudulent, the application will be referred for possible investigation.

7. Processing an application

After receiving an application through the Portal and payment in full has been confirmed, the Secretariat will check the application is [valid](#).

If the application is not valid, the application will be returned to the submitter via the PBS Approved Suppliers Portal. An email will be sent to the authorised contact person detailing the reasons why the application is invalid and has been returned for resubmission. Resubmitted applications will not incur another fee, and the submission date and time will be recorded as the date and time the application is resubmitted.

The department cannot advise an applicant as to whether all the required documents have been provided. This will be for the Authority to determine.

If the application is valid, the application will be issued with a registration number and referred to the Authority.

8. Opportunity for nearby pharmacists to provide comment

For applications to establish a new pharmacy, the Authority will generally seek written comments from pharmacists in the surrounding area of the proposed premises. This practice allows pharmacists to comment on whether, in their opinion, the proposed pharmacy would meet the requirements of the Rules. It is also valuable for the Authority to obtain comments from persons, other than the applicant, who are familiar with the area.

Where the applicant has clearly stated the application does not meet a particular requirement of the Rules, for example, the relevant distance requirement, comments will not be invited. This is not intended to pre-empt the Authority's decision; the application will still be considered by the Authority for a recommendation to be made.

The Authority does not write to surrounding pharmacists to provide comment on applications to relocate an existing pharmacy, as to do so would require identifying the pharmacy to be relocated. This would constitute a breach of the secrecy provisions of section 135A of the Act, under which it is a criminal offence for an officer of the department to disclose information that has been provided to the department under a provision of the Act.

As not all pharmacists in the area will be contacted, invited pharmacists are encouraged to inform other local pharmacists who may also submit comments. Nearby pharmacists will generally be given 2 weeks to respond.

Any comments must be made in writing to the Authority, should be substantiated with evidence, and should relate to the relevant criteria of the Rules. The Authority is unable to consider issues that are not within the Rules.

When providing comment, pharmacists should observe their obligations regarding the collection, use or disclosure of personal and/or health information of individuals. These include ethical and legal obligations to protect the privacy of customers who have a right to expect their information will be held in confidence unless information is required to be released by law. There is no requirement for such information to be released in relation to commenting on an application for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Personal details of patients and customers including names, addresses and Medicare numbers must not be provided or must be redacted, for example, if sending information relating to the supply of medicines includes a copy of the customer's prescription or dispensing label, all personal details must be redacted.

Pharmacists should note that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence under Division 137 of the *Criminal Code 1995*, the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for 12 months.

After making a recommendation, the Authority will write to any pharmacist that provided comments on an application to advise the outcome. If an Authority recommendation is subsequently the subject of an appeal to the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART) or a Federal Court, the Authority will advise pharmacists who provided comment on the application.

Details of comments, including the pharmacist that made the comments, will not be disclosed to the applicant or any other party. However, it is important to note that if the Authority's recommendation is the subject of a review by the ART or a Federal Court, the comments provided on that application will be released to the applicant and the ART or court.

Any comments provided on an application may be required to be released under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

9. Length of the application process

The Authority generally meets 9 times each year to consider applications. Meeting and lodgement dates for applications are on the [Authority's webpage](#). These dates are subject to change and applicants should consult the website for the most current meeting and application lodgement dates.

The cut-off date for lodgement of applications is approximately 5 weeks before the meeting. This allows time for the Secretariat to process the applications, invite nearby pharmacists to comment (where appropriate), and distribute the applications to Authority members for pre-meeting assessment. Each application is formally considered at the meeting before a recommendation to the delegate is made.

The Secretariat does not have discretion to accept a late application received after the cut-off date for a meeting or to accept additional information provided by or on behalf of an applicant after the application has been registered.

In considering an application, the Authority might find certain information needs to be clarified or additional information is necessary. In this case, the Authority may defer making a recommendation until a subsequent meeting and request, in writing, that the applicant or another party provide the requested information by a specified date.

If more than one application is received for a particular area, the Authority will generally consider applications in the order in which they have been received by the department, and not at the same meeting. Also, the Authority will only consider the next application for a particular area once it has made a recommendation on the first application for that area. This means there may be a delay before a second application for a particular area is considered.

It is recommended applicants allow sufficient time between submitting their application and their proposed commencement date in case of delays.

Applicants are cautioned against using a 'just in time' approach for applying for approval. As the Authority must be satisfied that all requirements applicable to the item of the Rules are met, it is not uncommon for the Authority to defer its decision to the next scheduled meeting to allow further evidence to be sought. Alternatively, the Authority may recommend the application not be approved.

10. Requests for additional information by the Authority

If the Authority defers making a recommendation, the Authority will email the applicant requesting additional information to be provided by a specified date. The applicant should only provide information that directly responds to the Authority's request. Applicants should also be aware that information provided after the specified date may result in the Authority further deferring its consideration of the application or recommending the application not be approved.

11. Notice of the Authority's meeting outcomes

Where the Authority has made a recommendation to approve or not approve an application, the delegate will be notified. The delegate is responsible for granting approvals and may reject an application even if the Authority has recommended it for approval.

The timeframes listed below are intended to ensure procedural fairness for all parties. They may vary depending on the number of applications considered at a meeting.

Meeting outcomes will be published on the PBS Approved Suppliers Portal within 5 working days, after which applicants will be notified as follows:

- **deferred applications:** the Secretariat will advise applicants of the Authority's reason for deferral, by email, generally within **5** working days after the meeting
- **recommended applications:** the department will advise applicants of the Authority's recommendation and the further requirements for obtaining approval from the delegate, by email, generally within **5** working days after the meeting
- **not recommended applications:** the Secretariat will advise applicants of the Authority's decision, reasons for that decision, and their rights of review, by email, generally within **10** working days after the meeting.

Pharmacists who provided comments to the Authority will be advised of the Authority's decision after all applicants have been notified. Please note:

- the Secretariat will not advise nearby pharmacists or their authorised representative of the Authority's decisions any earlier than 10 working days after a meeting
- due to the secrecy provisions of the Act the Secretariat is unable to provide information to a third party about the reasons for a decision, or any details relating to the applicant or the application
- the Secretariat does not advise nearby pharmacists if the Authority has deferred making a recommendation on an application.

12. Reasons for decisions

Where the Authority recommends an application not be approved, the applicant may request a statement of reasons outlining the reasons for the Authority's decision. However, in most instances, the letter provided to the Applicant to outline the reasons for the Authority's decision will be considered sufficient by the Authority.

Third parties who believe they are aggrieved by a decision of the Authority to recommend that an application be approved, may be entitled to request a statement of reasons outlining the reasons for the Authority's decision.

A request for a statement of reasons must be made, in writing, to the Authority within 28 days of receiving the notice of the Authority's recommendation. On receipt of a request, the Authority has 28 days to provide the statement of reasons to the applicant or third party.

13. Review of decisions

Administrative Review Tribunal

Applicants that were not recommended for approval by the Authority may be entitled to seek a review by the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART). They will have 28 days from the date they received notice of the Authority's recommendation to not approve the applicant, to seek a review of the decision. If the applicant requested and received a statement of reasons, they have 28 days, from the date they received the statement of reasons, to seek a review of the decision.

There are fees associated with seeking a review. For further information, contact the ART in your State or Territory. It is also recommended applicants seek independent legal advice before proceeding. Information about the ART is available on the [ART's website](#).

Third parties are generally not entitled to seek a review by the ART in relation to a recommendation by the Authority. If a third party believes they are aggrieved by a decision, it is recommended they seek independent legal advice to discuss their options.

Federal Court

Third parties who believe they are aggrieved by a decision of the Authority to recommend an application be approved may be entitled to seek a review of the decision by the Federal Court. Timeframes for seeking a review and fees apply. For further information, contact the Federal Court in your State or Territory. It is also recommended independent legal advice is sought before proceeding.

Ministerial discretion to approve

Under subsection 90A(2) of the Act the Minister has a discretionary power to approve a pharmacist to supply pharmaceutical benefits at particular premises. This discretionary power is only available in certain circumstances.

This is not an alternative to applying for approval under section 90 of the Act and may only be sought after an application has been considered by the Authority and rejected by the delegate in the department. For information about this discretionary power, please refer to the guidelines on the [department's website](#).

14. Obtaining approval after a recommendation by the Authority

A recommendation from the Authority to approve an application **is not** an approval.

The applicant must obtain approval from the delegate who is responsible for issuing and cancelling approvals. The delegate may reject the application even if approval has been recommended by the Authority.

The Pharmacy Location Rules

The Rules are divided into 2 general types – relocating an existing pharmacy and establishing a new pharmacy.

Relocating an existing pharmacy

An existing pharmacy approval is required to relocate a pharmacy under these items of the Rules. A pharmacist will need to relocate either their own approval or, by agreement, another pharmacist's approval.

An existing pharmacy is 'relocated' by cancelling the approval at the existing premises for approval to be granted at another site. An application to relocate an existing pharmacy must, therefore, demonstrate that either the applicant or another pharmacist has requested their approval be cancelled before the approval under consideration is granted.

A pharmacist seeking to relocate an existing approved pharmacy must decide which item of the Rules, listed below, is most appropriate to their circumstances.

[Item 121: Expansion or contraction \(not usually referred to the Authority\)](#)

[Item 122: Relocation within a designated complex](#)

[Item 123: Relocation within the same town \(10 km\)](#)

[Item 124: Relocation up to 1 km](#)

[Item 125: Relocation of 1 to 1.5 km](#)

Establishing a new pharmacy

An existing pharmacy approval is not required when making an application to establish a new pharmacy.

A pharmacist seeking to establish a new approved pharmacy must decide which item of the Rules, listed below, is most appropriate to their circumstances.

[Item 130: New pharmacy \(at least 1.5 km\)](#)

[Item 131: New pharmacy \(at least 10 km\)](#)

[Item 132: New additional pharmacy \(at least 10 km\)](#)

[Item 133: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(small shopping centre\)](#)

[Item 134: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large shopping centre with no approved premises\)](#)

[Item 134A: New additional pharmacy in a designated complex \(large shopping centre with approved premises\)](#)

[Item 135: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large private hospital\)](#)

[Item 136: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large medical centre\)](#)

Lodging an application

The Authority must be satisfied that all criteria applicable to the selected item of the Rules are met. Applicants should provide evidence for each requirement and clearly identify how the evidence addresses the requirement.

Following these points will assist in having an application processed as promptly as possible:

- refer to the [guides](#) to assist with navigating the PBS Approved Suppliers Portal
- fully complete the online application and all required forms. For example, the declaration and appointment of a representative form (if required), must be signed by all relevant persons. If the application involves another pharmacist's existing pharmacy approval (for an application for relocation with change of ownership), each approved pharmacist must also sign the current owner form, which must be uploaded with your application
- do not include a reference to a trust in the applicant details. From 11 December 2020, trusts are no longer considered or referenced when assessing and approving applications. If the Authority recommends approval of an application, evidence of the relevant state or territory pharmacy board approval is still required prior to the delegate considering whether to grant approval. The delegate will confirm the details on the relevant pharmacy board approval match the details on the application, except for any reference to trusts on the pharmacy board approval
- select the correct item of the Rules and upload relevant documents for each requirement. Documents can be uploaded up until you have reached the Declarations page, as outlined in the online user guide. No further documents can be uploaded once you are on the Declarations page
- include a covering letter or a summary of the application to clearly describe the documents provided and any circumstances of the application that might be relevant
- label supporting documents including any attachments, maps, reports and/or photographs
 - maps must be clearly scaled and the source cited
 - survey reports must be undertaken by a licenced or registered surveyor, be on the surveyor's letterhead, signed and dated by the surveyor, and include a statement that the measurement has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements outlined in this Handbook
 - photographs must include the date the photograph was taken.
- provide statutory declarations on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template³ and ensure it has been signed in the presence of an authorised witness.

It is important to note that it is the applicant's responsibility to summarise and draw conclusions from the material provided, clearly identifying how the relevant requirements of the Rules are met by the evidence. It is not the Authority's responsibility to examine large volumes of information and identify how it satisfies the requirements.

³ As an application for a pharmacy approval is made to a Commonwealth Department, statutory declarations should be made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template and signed in the presence of an authorised witness. Information on Commonwealth statutory declarations, including templates and information on authorised witnesses, is available from the Attorney-General's Department's website at www.ag.gov.au.

General requirements for all applications

Part 2, Section 10 of the Rules sets out the circumstances when the Authority must recommend that an applicant be approved, including the general requirements that apply to every application, regardless of whether the application involves the cancellation of an existing approval or not. Every application for approval, whether it is for the establishment of a new pharmacy or the relocation of an existing pharmacy, must satisfy the Authority that each of the general requirements is met.

This section explains the general requirements which all applications must meet.

Identification of particular premises

The Authority is required to have a clear understanding of the location of the proposed premises. Therefore, it is important to ensure the proposed premises are clearly identified and accurately and consistently described, including full details of specific street names, numbers and suburbs as well as any relevant shop, floor, suite or lot numbers.

In addition, applicants should ensure the address details on any evidence provided corresponds to the address nominated as the proposed premises on the application for approval to supply pharmaceutical benefits. If the proposed premises are known as more than one address, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that this is the case.

A scaled, drafted (not hand drawn sketch) site and floor plan of the proposed premises should be provided, clearly identifying the required details. Any adjacent or adjoining premises should also be identified.

Evidence that the proposed premises are not approved premises

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(a) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied that at all relevant times the proposed premises are not approved premises.

The meaning of approved premises includes premises:

- (a) in relation to which an approval granted under section 90 of the Act is in force (this, in most cases, includes deactivated approvals), or
- (b) in relation to which the Authority has recommended an applicant be approved under section 90 of the Act and the Secretary has not yet made a decision on the application.

The Applicant should provide a statement as to whether the proposed premises are occupied, and if so, by what type of business. When referring an application to the Authority, the department will provide information to the Authority in relation to this requirement.

Evidence of legal right to occupy the proposed premises

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(b) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day).

To support this requirement, the application must include evidence demonstrating the applicant has a legal right to occupy the proposed premises on the date the application is lodged, and on the date on which the Authority makes a recommendation in respect of the application. Such evidence may include a lease or agreement to lease, or a licence agreement, which includes agreed terms, a commencement date, and which has been executed (signed) and dated by all relevant parties, for example, the lessor and lessee.

Please note, a copy of

- **an unsigned lease or agreement to lease, or**
 - **a lease or agreement to lease that indicates or states that it is non-binding**
- is not sufficient to demonstrate legal right and may result in the Authority recommending the application not be approved.**

If more than one pharmacist is making the application, evidence must be provided to demonstrate legal right is applicable to all applicants, that is, the lease or agreement to lease, or licence agreement includes all applicants named in the application.

Leasing premises

If the proposed premises are to be leased by the applicant, the application should include a complete copy of the fully executed lease. Alternatively, other evidence may be sufficient if it demonstrates an agreement has been reached between the lessee and lessor on the terms and conditions of the lease, and which has been signed by both parties to indicate offer and acceptance.

Sub-leasing premises

In the case of a sub-lease, evidence is also required to demonstrate the sub-lease is permitted under the terms of the head lease or the head lessor has consented to the sub-lease.

Purchasing premises

If the proposed premises are owned or are being purchased by the applicant, the application should include a copy of the title deed and/or relevant sales contract including any conditions to which it may be subject.

Leasing or purchasing premises in a company name

If the applicant is leasing or buying the proposed premises in the name of a company and that company is not the applicant, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that agreement has been reached between the directors of the company and the applicant on the terms and conditions for the use of the premises by the applicant, for example a sublease between the company and the applicant.

Similarly, if the applicant is a company, and the proposed premises are owned or leased by a director of the company in an individual capacity, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that agreement has been reached between the individual(s) and the applicant on the terms and conditions for the use of the premises by the applicant, for example, a sublease between the individual(s) and the applicant.

Leasing arrangements involving trusts

Where a trust is involved, evidence must be provided of the relationship between the trust and the applicant (such as the trust deed for the Trust).

Evidence of council approval to use the proposed premises for the purposes of operating a pharmacy

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(c) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied that at all relevant times the proposed premises could be used for the operation of a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development.

The application must include evidence to demonstrate the proposed premises could be used for the purposes of operating a pharmacy. That is, the relevant government authority, such as the local council, permits a pharmacy to operate at the proposed premises.

Please note:

- this is not the same as an approval to operate a pharmacy business at particular premises granted by the relevant pharmacy approval authority
- approval by the landlord within the lease to operate a pharmacy is not sufficient evidence to support this item.

This requirement would be satisfied if planning approval for the proposed pharmacy has been obtained or, if this is not necessary in the State or Territory where the pharmacy would be located, the proposed premises are on land that is zoned to enable the operation of a pharmacy. An application to obtain building works approval or a certificate of occupancy, or similar, is not required to satisfy this requirement. However, it may be needed for compliance with the requirement that the proposed premises will be ready to trade within 6 months depending on the operation of applicable State or Territory land development laws.

The type of evidence required will vary depending on the location of the proposed premises and the requirements of the relevant local council. Examples include:

- evidence that relevant government or local Council planning approval for a pharmacy to operate at the proposed premises has been obtained, such as a decision notice approving a development application to vary or change the use of the proposed premises for the purpose of operating a pharmacy. (Please note, the lodgement of a development application on which a decision has not yet been made is not sufficient evidence to satisfy this Item)
- evidence the land is suitably zoned to allow the operation of a pharmacy. This may include a letter from the local council confirming the proposed premises are able to be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy without the need for a development application, or print outs from the relevant council website of the Property Planning Report for the proposed premises including all relevant schedules to the Report
- evidence the relevant government authority has approved the site for a mix of retail shops and services that includes a pharmacy where the proposed premises are located within a shopping centre.

Applicants should provide succinct, clear information, rather than 'dumping' large volumes of Council zoning information in an application, as it can be difficult for members of the Authority to determine the relevant sections of the information and how it might relate to an application. Applicants should also not refer the Authority to other sources or websites to obtain Council documents.

Evidence the proposed premises would be accessible by the public

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(d) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied the proposed premises would be accessible by the public.

Evidence is required to demonstrate the proposed premises will be accessible by the public, not just certain classes of the public. For example, the local council may approve premises for the purpose of operating a medical centre and ancillary pharmacy or dispensary, with a restriction that the pharmacy or dispensary can only be used by patients of the medical centre. This would not satisfy the requirements of this item of the Rules as it does not support the purpose of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, which is to ensure that pharmaceutical benefits are available to the community and not restricted to certain members of the public. For this reason, where an 'ancillary' pharmacy or dispensary has been approved by the relevant council, applicants are required to provide evidence that the council allows the pharmacy or dispensary to service the public and not be limited to only patients of the medical centre or private hospital.

Accessible also means that the proposed premises will be physically accessible and that there are no restrictions that would prevent access to the pharmacy premises by any member of the public.

Proposed premises will be ready to trade within 6 months of a recommendation being made by the Authority

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(e) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied that within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises.

An applicant must demonstrate they will be ready to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises within 6 months of the date the Authority makes its recommendation. The intention of this provision is to improve timely access to the supply of pharmaceutical benefits by ensuring pharmaceutical benefits will be supplied to the relevant community within 6 months of the Authority recommending approval of an applicant. It is also intended to prevent applications being made prematurely.

It is not unreasonable for the Authority to expect that, at the least, quotes have been obtained that include anticipated timeframes for completion of works and any anticipated delays with sourcing building materials and/or tradespeople.

Evidence addressing this requirement should include:

- plans that have already been approved by the relevant local council
- a formal building or fit-out schedule that indicates works will be completed by a certain date and a quote and / or contract for the works to be undertaken
- dated photographs demonstrating the status of the proposed premises.

Proposed premises are not accessible from a supermarket

Part 2, Section 10, subsection 3(f) of the Rules requires that the Authority is satisfied that the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The Rules defines a supermarket as meaning a retail store the primary business of which is the sale of a range of food, beverages, groceries and other domestic goods.

It is intended to mean a retail store, usually self-service, the primary business of which is the retail sale of a range of food, beverages, groceries and other domestic goods which can be

purchased in a single transaction, and in which a person could do their weekly shopping for fresh food (e.g. dairy, meat, bread), pantry items, cleaning products, personal care items and other household staples (e.g. laundry pegs, plastic food wrap). Reference to the primary business means the definition would not expand to a department or variety store that has a deli or café section, nor does it include a petrol station or market (retail/wholesale) selling a range of produce.

Where the primary business of the retail store is the sale of liquor or petrol, that retail store is not a supermarket. A liquor store can be included as part of a supermarket where items from the liquor store can be purchased along with items from the supermarket in a single transaction, or where a liquor aisle is contained within the supermarket footprint.

Evidence to address this requirement may include a plan of the proposed premises and any adjacent or joining shops, which highlights the public access points to the proposed pharmacy and information about the type of adjacent or joining shops.

Applications involving the relocation of an existing pharmacy

This part of the Handbook sets out the requirements that must be met for all applications to relocate an existing pharmacy, including the types of evidence which might be provided to demonstrate the requirements are met, and any restrictions associated with an approval granted under each item of the Rules.

Schedule 1, Part 1 of the Rules sets out the requirements for applications involving the relocation of an existing pharmacy.

Below are the provisions in the Rules for relocating an existing pharmacy:

[Item 121: Expansion or contraction \(not usually referred to the Authority\)](#)

[Item 122: Relocation within a designated complex](#)

[Item 123: Relocation within the same town \(10 km\)](#)

[Item 124: Relocation up to 1 km](#)

[Item 125: Relocation of 1 to 1.5 km](#)

The Handbook outlines the requirements that apply to all applications to relocate an existing pharmacy. It provides that the Authority must be satisfied:

- an approved pharmacist has requested that their approval be cancelled immediately before approval in respect of the subject application is granted, and
- that, on the day the application is made, one or more approvals in respect of the existing premises, have been in force continuously for at least 5 years immediately before the day the application is made.

If one or more approvals in respect of the existing premises have been in force for a continuous period of **less than 5 years**, an applicant must provide evidence to demonstrate the circumstances meet one of the exceptions specified in the Rules.

The exceptions are described below

- the proposed premises are located within the same designated complex (as defined by the Rules) in which the existing premises are located, and the application is made under Item 122 Relocation within a designated complex, or
- the existing premises are the only approved premises in a particular town and the proposed premises are located within the same town as the existing premises and the application is made under Item 123 Relocation within the same town (10 km), or
- the purpose of the application is to allow the pharmacy operated by the applicant at the existing premises to move to the proposed premises while the existing premises are renovated or refurbished and the application is not made under Item 125, or
- the proposed premises are renovated or refurbished premises that are the same, or substantially the same, premises previously occupied by the pharmacy operated by the applicant or by the previous owner of the pharmacy and the application is not made under Item 125, or

- because of a disaster or exceptional circumstances pharmaceutical benefits are unable to be supplied at the existing premises, and will not be able to be supplied at the existing premises in the future, and the application is not made under Item 125, or
- the existing approval was granted following an application for an expansion or contraction of the premises and the existing and previous approvals at those premises have been in force continuously for a total of at least 5 years, or
- the application is for the expansion or contraction of approved premises, and the application has been referred to the Authority.

Schedule 2, Part 2 of the Rules specifies the restrictions that apply to certain applications to relocate an existing approval. It is important to note that some of the restrictions under previous Rules continue to apply for the period specified in the restriction.

When referring an application to the Authority, the department will provide information to the Authority in relation to any relevant restrictions.

Rule 121: Expansion or contraction

The delegate can approve or reject applications for an expansion or contraction in the size of a pharmacy without a recommendation by the Authority. However, the delegate has the discretion to refer such an application to the Authority if they consider it should be assessed against the Rules. For example, the delegate may refer an application to the Authority if they are not satisfied the expanded or contracted premises will not be directly accessible from within a supermarket.

Requirements

An application for an expansion or contraction must meet all requirements listed below.

(a) the application is for an expansion or contraction of pharmacy premises, in which the proposed premises will occupy any of the space occupied by the existing premises, and

(b) the application has been referred to the Authority.

Evidence required

A floor plan highlighting the existing premises and the premises to be occupied following the expansion or contraction of the pharmacy must be provided.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that is the subject of an application, as well as the existing premises. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises.
(Note: Where there is a physical difference between the proposed expanded or contracted premises and the existing approved premises, the proposed premises are not deemed to be the approved premises for the purpose of this Rule)
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Note: An expansion or contraction of pharmacy premises is described in subsection 90(3AE) of the Act. It applies where an existing pharmacy is expanding or contracting its premises, and the expanded or contracted premises occupy any of the space occupied by the existing pharmacy premises. This does not include proposed and existing premises that share only a common wall - this would constitute a relocation (see Items 122, 124 or 125).

Item 122: Relocation within a designated complex

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet all requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

The proposed premises are in the same designated complex* as the existing premises.

* Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'designated complex'.

Evidence required

A designated complex is defined in the Rules to include a 'small shopping centre', a 'large shopping centre', a 'large medical centre', or a 'large private hospital'. Each of these are also defined in the Rules.

Evidence is required to demonstrate that both the proposed premises and the existing (current) premises are located within the same designated complex.

Evidence could include a floor plan of the complex, clearly marking the location of the existing and the proposed premises, and a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the centre management of the shopping centre, the governing body of the large private hospital or large medical centre, confirming the designated complex meets the definition of a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre, a large medical centre, or a large private hospital, by providing relevant details, for example, information regarding the size of the shopping centre and the number of commercial establishments within the centre.

Single management, for a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre, or a large medical centre means:

- (a) an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, is responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- (b) does not include independent owners or tenants of premises in a building or centre that cooperate on particular occasions, or that cooperate in relation to some, but not all, of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) in relation to the building or the centre.

If the existing and proposed premises are located within a private hospital and an applicant is unsure as to whether the private hospital meets the required definition, they should contact the governing body of the hospital for advice.

A common reason for applications not meeting the requirements of Item 122 has been that the existing and the proposed premises have not been in a designated complex as defined by the Rules.

If the shopping centre, medical centre or private hospital in which the current approved premises and the proposed premises are located does not meet the definition in the Rules of either a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre, a large medical centre or a large private hospital, the Authority is unable to recommend approval under this item. In such cases, applicants may wish to consider applying under Item 124.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Item 123: Relocation within the same town (10 km)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet all requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are in the same town as the existing premises, and**
- (b) the proposed premises are at least 10 km, by the shortest lawful access route, from the nearest approved premises, other than the existing premises.**

Evidence required for item 123(a)

A map highlighting the location and addresses of the existing premises and the proposed premises is required to demonstrate that both premises are located within the same town.

'Same town' is intended to mean where 2 towns share the same name, as well as the same postcode. The name of a town, in respect of particular premises, means the physical locality of those premises assigned by the local planning authority/council. Two towns that are close to one another and share the same postcode but not the same name, are not considered to be in the 'same town'.

Evidence required for item 123(b)

The shortest lawful access route is one generally available to be taken between premises that could reasonably be used by average persons travelling that route. It can be by car, walking, or other legal means of travel, or a combination of these. The route can include walking through public land such as parks and reserves, however, the route must be one available to most members of the public rather than one catering to persons or groups with specialised needs.

The measurement of the shortest lawful access route must follow the shortest lawful access route between the 2 premises, from the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the first premises to the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the second premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 10 km, it may be sufficient to provide a clearly scaled map, highlighting the location and addresses of the 2 premises and the approximate shortest lawful access route distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor showing the measurement of the shortest lawful access route distance. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the shortest lawful access route distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Item 124: Relocation up to 1 km

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet all requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are no more than 1 km, in a straight line, from the existing premises, and**
- (b) one of the following applies:**
 - (i) the existing premises are not in a designated complex**
 - (ii) the existing premises are in a large shopping centre and the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from all approved premises not in the large shopping centre**
 - (iii) the existing premises are in a small shopping centre, a large medical centre or a large private hospital and the proposed premises are at least 500 m, in a straight line, from all approved premises not in the small shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital.**

Evidence required for item 124(a)

The Rules specify that the straight line distance must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the existing premises and the proposed premises is substantially less than 1 km, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the locations of the 2 premises, and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises. and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Evidence required for item 124(b)

- (i) **If the existing pharmacy premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are not in a designated complex (small shopping centre, large shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital) evidence must be provided to demonstrate that this is the case.**

This may include a photograph of the existing and adjoining premises, or a letter from the manager/owner of the building in which the premises are located, confirming the premises are not located within a designated complex (small shopping centre, large shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital).

- (ii) **If the existing pharmacy premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are within a large shopping centre, evidence to support that the centre meets the definition of a large shopping centre, and that the proposed premises are at least 300 m, by straight line, from all other approved pharmacies other than those located within that same large shopping centre, is required.**
- (iii) **If the existing premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are in a small shopping centre, a large medical centre or a large private hospital, evidence that the proposed premises are at least 500 m, in a straight line, from all approved premises not in the same small shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital, is required.**

Please refer to the evidence required for requirement item 124(a) (above). If the distance separating the approved premises not located within the same large shopping centre, small shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital in which the existing premises that are the subject of the relocation application, are located, and the proposed premises is substantially more than the minimum distance requirement, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the relevant premises (the existing premises, the proposed premises, and the nearest approved premises if relevant) and the approximate straight line distance between the relevant premises using the scale on the map as the basis. However, if the distance is near to the minimum distance requirement, a surveyor's report should be provided (see item 124(a) above).

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate an existing approval that was originally granted under an item associated with a new rural approval under the previous Rules or following an application under Item 131 or 132 (new pharmacy (at least 10 km) or a new additional pharmacy (at least 10 km), must demonstrate the proposed premises are within the same town in which the approval was originally granted.

Applicants wishing to relocate an existing approval that was originally granted under Item 133, 134, or 134A, and for which the application to relocate is made within 10 years after the day the approval was granted as a result of an application under Item 133, 134 or 134A, must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same facility in which the approval was originally granted.

Item 125: Relocation of 1 to 1.5 km

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet all requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are more than 1 km, but no more than 1.5 km, in a straight line, from the existing premises, and**
- (b) one of the following applies:**
 - (i) the existing premises are not in a designated complex and the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises**
 - (ii) the existing premises are in a large shopping centre and the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises**
 - (iii) the existing premises are in a small shopping centre, a large medical centre or a large private hospital and the proposed premises are at least 500 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises.**

Evidence required for item 125(a)

The Rules specify that the straight line distance must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the existing premises and the proposed premises is substantially more than 1 km or substantially less than 1.5 km, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the locations of the 2 premises, and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Evidence required for item 125(b)

- (i) **If the existing pharmacy premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are not in a designated complex (small shopping centre, large shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital) evidence must be provided to demonstrate that this is the case.**

This may include a photograph of the existing and adjoining premises, or a letter from the manager/owner of the building in which the premises are located, confirming the premises are not located within a designated complex (small shopping centre, large shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital).

- (ii) **If the existing pharmacy premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are within a large shopping centre, evidence to support that the centre meets the definition of a large shopping centre, and that the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, is required.**

- (iii) **If the existing premises, which are the subject of the relocation application, are in a small shopping centre, a large medical centre or a large private hospital, evidence that the proposed premises are at least 500 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, is required.**

Please refer to the evidence required for requirement (a) (above). If the distance separating the approved premises not located within the same large shopping centre, small shopping centre, large medical centre or large private hospital in which the existing premises which are the subject of the relocation application, are located, and the proposed premises is substantially more than the minimum distance requirement, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the 2 premises and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis. However, if the distance is near to the minimum distance requirement, a surveyor's report should be provided (see (a) above).

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate an existing approval originally granted under an item associated with a new rural approval under the previous Rules or following an application under Item 131 or 132 (new pharmacy at least 10 km) or a new additional pharmacy (at least 10 km), must demonstrate the proposed premises are within the same town in which the approval was originally granted.

Applicants wishing to relocate an existing approval originally granted under Item 133, 134, or 134A, and for which the application to relocate is made within 10 years after the day the approval was granted as a result of an application under Item 133, 134 or 134A, must satisfy the Authority there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same facility in which the approval was originally granted.

Applications to establish a new pharmacy

This part of the Handbook sets out the requirements that must be met for all applications to establish a new pharmacy, including the types of evidence that might be provided to demonstrate the requirements are met, and any restrictions associated with an approval granted under each item of the Rules.

Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Rules sets out the requirements that must be met for all applications to establish a new pharmacy.

Below are the provisions in the Rules for establishing a new approval:

[Item 130: New pharmacy \(at least 1.5 km\)](#)

[Item 131: New pharmacy \(at least 10 km\)](#)

[Item 132: New additional pharmacy \(at least 10 km\)](#)

[Item 133: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(small shopping centre\)](#)

[Item 134: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large shopping centre with no approved premises\)](#)

[Item 134A: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large shopping centre with approved premises\)](#)

[Item 135: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large private hospital\)](#)

[Item 136: New pharmacy in a designated complex \(large medical centre\)](#)

Item 130: New pharmacy (at least 1.5 km)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet all requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are at least 1.5 km, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, and**
- (b) the Authority is satisfied that, at all relevant times* there is, within 500 m, in a straight line from the proposed premises, either:**
 - (i) both the equivalent of at least one full time* prescribing medical practitioner; and a supermarket with a gross leasable area* of at least 1,000 m², or**
 - (ii) a supermarket that has a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m².**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'all relevant times', 'full-time', and 'gross leasable area'.

Evidence required for item 130(a)

The Rules specify that the straight line measurement must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 1.5 km, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the location of the 2 premises and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Evidence required for item 130(b)

- (i) both the equivalent of at least one full time prescribing medical practitioner; and a supermarket with a gross leasable area of at least 1,000 m², or
- (ii) a supermarket that has a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m².

When claiming that a full-time prescribing medical practitioner and a supermarket with a gross leasable area of at least 1,000 m² is within 500 m, in a straight line from the proposed premises, evidence must be provided, which could include:

- a statement or statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the relevant medical practitioner or practice manager stating the hours the medical practice operates, the hours the medical practitioner(s) is available for appointments and for the issuing of prescriptions for pharmaceutical benefits, in addition to a practice information sheet and provider number(s) for the medical practitioner(s), and
- a clearly scaled map highlighting and clearly identifying the locations of the proposed premises and the medical practitioner's premises and / or supermarket and a statement of the distance between the premises using the scale on the map as the basis, and
- evidence of the gross leasable area of the supermarket, sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority), or other public document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments, or from proprietary databases.

When claiming that a supermarket with a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m² is within 500 m, in a straight line from the proposed premises, evidence must be provided, which could include:

- a clearly scaled map highlighting and clearly identifying the locations of the proposed premises and the supermarket and a statement of the distance between the premises using the scale on the map as the basis, and
- evidence of the gross leasable area of the supermarket, sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority), or other public document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments, or from proprietary databases.

Note: *gross leasable area* of a supermarket is intended to mean the total floor area of the supermarket and includes space approved by council (or the relevant development authority) to conduct a supermarket business, including supermarket trading floor area and minimal back of house (typically no more than 25-30% of the total floor area). It does not include portable storage units, such as shipping containers, used for the purpose of storing supermarket items; or separate tenancies rented by the supermarket proprietors to store supermarket items, unless those tenancies are approved for the purpose of operating a supermarket business.

It is not sufficient to provide evidence stating the gross leasable area is greater than the required size of either 1,000 m² or 2,500 m². The actual gross leasable area, that is, the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks, should be stated, and supported by the evidence outlined above.

As outlined in requirement item 130(a) above, the Rules specify that the straight line measurement must be taken from the midpoint at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance between the proposed premises and the medical practitioner's premises and/or supermarket is near to the required distance, applicants should provide a surveyor's report of the measurement of the straight line distance as outlined in requirement item 130(a) above, to support that the distance requirement is met.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Item 131: New pharmacy (at least 10 km)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirement, including all the general requirements, listed below.

The proposed premises are at least 10 km, by the shortest lawful access route, from the nearest approved premises.

Evidence required

The shortest lawful access route is one generally available to be taken between premises that could reasonably be used by average persons travelling that route. It can be by car, walking, or other legal means of travel, or a combination of these. The route can include walking through public land such as parks and reserves; however, the route must be one available to most members of the public rather than one catering to persons or groups with specialised needs.

The measurement of the shortest lawful access route must follow the shortest lawful access route between the 2 premises, from the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the first premises to the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the second premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 10 km, it may be sufficient to provide a clearly scaled map, highlighting the location and addresses of the 2 premises and the approximate shortest lawful access route distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the shortest lawful access route distance between the 2 premises.

Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the shortest lawful access route distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Restrictions

A pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 131 cannot under any circumstances relocate from the town in which the approval was originally granted. The pharmacy may only be relocated within the same town.

Item 132: New additional pharmacy (at least 10 km)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) **the proposed premises are:**
- (i) **in the same town as an approved premises, and**
 - (ii) **at least 200 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, and**
 - (iii) **at least 10 km, by the shortest lawful access route, from any approved premises other than the approved premises mentioned at (ii) above, and**
- (b) **the Authority is satisfied that, at all relevant times*, in the same town as the proposed premises are:**
- (i) **the equivalent of at least 4 full-time* prescribing medical practitioners* practising, and**
 - (ii) **one or 2 supermarkets that have a combined total gross leasable area* of at least 2,500 m².**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'all relevant times', 'full-time', 'prescribing medical practitioner' and 'gross leasable area'.

Evidence required for item 132(a)

The proposed premises are:

- (i) **in the same town as an approved premises, and**
- (ii) **at least 200 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises**

A map highlighting and clearly identifying the location and addresses of the existing approved premises within the town, and the proposed premises is required to demonstrate that both premises are located within the same town.

The Rules specify that the straight line measurement must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 200 m, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the location and addresses of the 2 premises and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement

- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Note: when counting the number of approved premises in the town (item 132(a)(i)), if approved premises have been recommended to be relocated to new premises, but have not yet been approved, the new premises are not counted as approved premises, but are included for distance measurements.

(iii) at least 10 km, by the shortest lawful access route, from any approved premises other than the approved premises mentioned at (ii) above

A map highlighting and clearly identifying the location and addresses of the proposed premises and the next nearest approved premises is required.

The shortest lawful access route is one generally available to be taken between premises that could reasonably be used by average persons travelling that route. It can be by car, walking, or other legal means of travel, or a combination of these. The route can include walking through public land such as parks and reserves, however, the route must be one available to most members of the public rather than one catering to persons or groups with specialised needs. The measurement of the shortest lawful access route must follow the shortest lawful access route between the 2 premises, from the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the first premises to the centre, at ground level, of the public entrance of the second premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the next nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 10 km, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting and clearly identifying the location of the 2 premises and the approximate shortest lawful access route distance using the scale on the map as the basis

However, if the distance between the next nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the shortest lawful access route distance between the 2 premises.

Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the shortest lawful access route distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Evidence required for item 132(b)

The Authority is satisfied that, at all relevant times*, in the same town as the proposed premises are:

- (i) the equivalent of at least 4 full-time prescribing medical practitioners practising, and**
- (ii) one or 2 supermarkets that have a combined total gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m².**

When claiming that, on the day the application was made, and the day the Authority considers the application, in the same town as the proposed premises are at least the equivalent of four full-time prescribing medical practitioners practising, and one or 2 supermarkets with a combined total gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², evidence must be provided, which could include:

- a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the relevant medical practitioners or practice manager stating the hours the medical practice operates, the hours the medical practitioner(s) are available for appointments and for the issuing of prescriptions for pharmaceutical benefits, in addition to a practice information sheet and provider number(s) for the medical practitioner(s). The statutory declaration should also state whether or not the time includes times spent consulting at other medical centres not within the same town, working at a hospital on rostered duties, attending nursing homes and undertaking administration work for the medical centre or practice, and
- a clearly scaled map highlighting and clearly identifying the locations of the proposed premises and the medical practitioner's premises and the supermarket(s) and a statement of the distance between the premises using the scale on the map as the basis, and
- evidence sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority), or other public document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments, or from proprietary databases, to demonstrate the gross leasable area of the supermarket or of the combined total gross leasable area of the 2 supermarkets in the same town as the proposed premises.

It is not sufficient to provide evidence stating the gross leasable area is greater than 2,500 m². The actual gross leasable area, that is, the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks, should be stated, and supported by the evidence outlined above.

The gross leasable area of a supermarket is intended to mean the total floor area of the supermarket, and includes space approved by council (or the relevant development authority) to conduct a supermarket business, including supermarket trading floor area and minimal back of house (typically no more than 25-30% of the total floor area). It does not include portable storage units, such as shipping containers, used for the purpose of storing supermarket items; or separate tenancies rented by the supermarket proprietors to store supermarket items, unless those tenancies are approved for the purpose of operating a supermarket business.

The Authority will not be satisfied if a medical practitioner lives in the relevant town but operates their medical practice outside that town. The medical practitioner must be practising in the same town as the proposed premises.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Restrictions

A pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 132 cannot under any circumstances relocate from the town in which the approval was originally granted. The pharmacy may only be relocated within the same town.

Item 133: New pharmacy in a designated complex (small shopping centre)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

The proposed premises:

- (a) are in a small shopping centre*, and
- (b) are at least 500 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, other than approved premises in a large shopping centre or private hospital, and
- (c) there are no approved premises in the small shopping centre.

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'small shopping centre'.

Evidence required for item 133(a)

A floor plan of the shopping centre should be provided in addition to a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the shopping centre manager to confirm the shopping centre:

- is under single management*. That is, one or more managers working cooperatively under an agreement are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- has a gross leasable area*, meaning the total floor area of the shopping centre excluding loading docks and car parks, of at least 5,000 m², and
- contains a supermarket that has a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², and
- contains at least 15 other commercial establishments* (note that a current tenancy schedule listing the name and type of each tenancy, and its leasing and trading status should be provided), and
- has customer parking facilities.

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'single management', 'gross leasable area', and 'commercial establishment'.

Single management, for a small shopping centre, means:

- an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- does not include independent owners or tenants of premises in a building or centre that cooperate on particular occasions, or that cooperate in relation to some, but not all, of the matters mentioned above in relation to the building or the centre.

The gross leasable area of a supermarket is intended to mean the total floor area of the supermarket and includes space approved by council (or the relevant development authority) to conduct a supermarket business, including supermarket trading floor area and minimal back of house (typically no more than 25-30% of the total floor area). It does not include portable storage units, such as shipping containers, used for the purpose of storing supermarket items; or separate tenancies rented by the supermarket proprietors to store supermarket items, unless those tenancies are approved for the purpose of operating a supermarket business.

It is not sufficient to provide evidence stating the gross leasable area is greater than 2,500 m². The actual gross leasable area, that is the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks, should be stated and supported by evidence sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority) or other public document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments or from proprietary databases, to demonstrate the gross leasable area of the supermarket.

In considering an application to establish a pharmacy in a small shopping centre, the Authority need not be satisfied the requisite number of commercial establishments are operating within that centre. Rather, the Authority must be satisfied the centre is, or is likely to be, occupied by the requisite number of commercial establishments. The term *likely to be occupied by* is intended to include premises in a shopping centre where a lease has been entered into to operate such a business and that business has not yet commenced operating at those premises. A vacant tenancy at premises in a shopping centre that is not occupied and/or leased is not considered a 'commercial establishment'.

Evidence required for item 133(b)

The Rules specify that the straight line measurement must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 500 m, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting the location and addresses of the 2 premises and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

If any approved premises are within 500 m by straight line of the proposed premises and the applicant is claiming that they are in a large shopping centre or private hospital, the applicant must provide supporting evidence to demonstrate that this is the case.

Evidence required for item 133(c)

The statutory declaration from the shopping centre manager should include information to confirm whether there are any other pharmacies within the centre.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below.

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate a pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 133 and for which the application to relocate is made within 10 years after the day the approval was granted as a result of an application under Item 133, must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same shopping centre in which the approval was originally granted.

While the pharmacy may move within the same shopping centre, it must not do so unless an application has been made against the relevant requirements of the Rules and is subsequently approved.

Item 134: New pharmacy in a designated complex (large shopping centre with no approved premises)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are in a large shopping centre*, and**
- (b) there are no approved premises in the large shopping centre.**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'large shopping centre'.

Evidence required for items 134(a) and (b)

A floor plan of the shopping centre should be provided in addition to a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the shopping centre manager to confirm the shopping centre:

- is under single management*. That is, one or more managers working cooperatively under an agreement are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- has a gross leasable area*, meaning the total floor area of the shopping centre excluding loading docks and car parks, of at least 5,000 m², and
- contains a supermarket that has a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², and
- contains at least 50 other commercial establishments* (note that a current tenancy schedule listing the name and type of each tenancy and its leasing and trading status should be provided), and
- has customer parking facilities.

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'single management', 'gross leasable area', and 'commercial establishment'.

Single management, for a large shopping centre, means:

- an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- does not include independent owners or tenants of premises in a building or centre that cooperate on particular occasions, or that cooperate in relation to some, but not all, of the matters mentioned above in relation to the building or the centre.

The gross leasable area of a supermarket is intended to mean the total floor area of the supermarket and includes space approved by council (or the relevant development authority) to conduct a supermarket business, including supermarket trading floor area and minimal back of house (typically no more than 25-30% of the total floor area). It does not include portable storage units, such as shipping containers, used for the purpose of storing supermarket items; or separate tenancies rented by the supermarket proprietors to store supermarket items, unless those tenancies are approved for the purpose of operating a supermarket business.

It is not sufficient to provide evidence stating the gross leasable area is greater than 2,500 m². The actual gross leasable area, that is the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks, should be stated, and supported by evidence sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority), or other public

document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments, or from proprietary databases, to demonstrate the gross leasable area of the supermarket.

In considering an application to establish a pharmacy in a large shopping centre, the Authority need not be satisfied that the requisite number of commercial establishments are operating within that centre. Rather, the Authority must be satisfied that the centre is, or is likely to be, occupied by the requisite number of commercial establishments. The term *likely to be occupied by* is intended to include premises in a shopping centre where a lease has been entered into to operate such a business and that business has not yet commenced operating at those premises. A vacant tenancy at premises in a shopping centre that is not occupied and/or leased is not considered a 'commercial establishment'.

Evidence required for item 134(b)

The statutory declaration from the shopping centre manager should include information to confirm whether there are any other pharmacies within the centre.

Note: When counting the number of approved premises, if approved premises in the large shopping centre have been recommended to be relocated to new premises in the large shopping centre but have not yet been approved, the new premises are not counted as approved premises.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate a pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 134 and for which the application to relocate is made within 10 years after the day the approval was granted as a result of an application under Item 134, must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same shopping centre in which the approval was originally granted.

While the pharmacy may move within the same shopping centre, it must not do so unless an application has been made against the relevant requirements of the Rules and is subsequently approved.

Item 134A: New additional pharmacy in a designated complex (large shopping centre with approved premises)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are in a large shopping centre*, and**
- (b) if the large shopping centre contains:**
 - (i) at least 100, but fewer than 200, commercial establishments* – there is only one approved premises in the large shopping centre, or**
 - (ii) at least 200 commercial establishments – there are at least one but no more than 2 approved premises in the large shopping centre, and**
- (c) no approved premises have relocated out of the large shopping centre in the 12 months immediately before the day the application was made.**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'large shopping centre' and 'commercial establishment'.

Evidence required

A floor plan of the shopping centre should be provided in addition to a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the shopping centre manager to confirm the shopping centre:

- is under single management*. That is, one or more managers working cooperatively under an agreement are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- has a gross leasable area*, meaning the total floor area of the shopping centre excluding loading docks and car parks, of at least 5,000 m², and
- contains a supermarket that has a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², and
- contains at least 50 other commercial establishments (note that a current tenancy schedule listing the name and type of each tenancy, and its leasing and trading status should be provided), and
- has customer parking facilities.

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'single management' and 'gross leasable area'.

Single management, for a large shopping centre, means:

- an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- does not include independent owners or tenants of premises in a building or centre that cooperate on particular occasions, or that cooperate in relation to some, but not all, of the matters mentioned above in relation to the building or the centre.

The gross leasable area of a supermarket means the total floor area of the supermarket, and includes space approved by council (or the relevant development authority) to conduct a supermarket business, including supermarket trading floor area and minimal back of house (typically no more than 25-30% of the total floor area). It does not include portable storage units, such as shipping containers, used for the purpose of storing supermarket items; or

separate tenancies rented by the supermarket proprietors to store supermarket items, unless those tenancies are approved for the purpose of operating a supermarket business.

It is not sufficient to provide evidence stating the gross leasable area is greater than 2,500 m². The actual gross leasable area, that is the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks, should be stated, and supported by evidence sourced from the relevant local Council (or relevant approval authority), or other public document such as retail strategies, activity centre strategies prepared by local governments or state government departments, or from proprietary databases, to demonstrate the gross leasable area of the supermarket

In considering an application to establish a pharmacy in a large shopping centre, the Authority need not be satisfied the requisite number of commercial establishments are operating within that centre. Rather, the Authority must be satisfied the centre is, or is likely to be, occupied by the requisite number of commercial establishments. The term *likely to be occupied by* is intended to include premises in a shopping centre where a lease has been entered into to operate such a business and that business has not yet commenced operating at those premises. A vacant tenancy at premises in a shopping centre that is not occupied and/or leased is not considered a 'commercial establishment'.

The statutory declaration from the shopping centre manager should include information to the number of pharmacies currently within the centre, and if known, whether any pharmacies have relocated out of the large shopping centre in the previous 12 months.

The Authority's Secretariat will also provide the Authority with information on this item.

Note: When counting the number of approved premises, if approved premises in the large shopping centre have been recommended to be relocated to new premises in the large shopping centre but have not yet been approved, the new premises are not counted as approved premises.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate a pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 134A and for which the application to relocate is made within 10 years after the day the approval was granted as a result of an application under Item 134A, must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same shopping centre in which the approval was originally granted.

While the pharmacy may move within the same shopping centre, it must not do so unless an application has been made against the relevant requirements of the Rules and is subsequently approved.

Item 135: New pharmacy in a designated complex (large private hospital)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) the proposed premises are in a large private hospital*, and**
- (b) there are no approved pharmacies in the large private hospital.**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'large private hospital'.

Evidence required

Applicants should provide:

- a floor plan of the private hospital clearly identifying the location of the proposed premises and highlighting the public access route to the proposed premises from the hospital's public entrance
- a letter or, preferably, a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the management of the private hospital to confirm it meets the definition of 'large private hospital' as defined in the glossary to mean a private hospital that can admit at least 150 patients at any one time in accordance with the private hospital's licence or registration under the law of the State or Territory in which the private hospital is located. This letter or statutory declaration should also confirm whether there is currently a pharmacy located within the private hospital
- a copy of the private hospital's license or registration certificate to confirm the number of patients that can be admitted at any one time under State/Territory law
- photographs of the proposed premises

'Admit' is intended to mean where a patient is admitted to hospital for treatment as a private patient and includes same day admitted patients, as well as overnight admitted patients. That is, not patients attending the hospital for general treatment as outpatients.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under [‘General Requirements for all applications’](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate a pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 135 must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same private hospital in which the approval was originally granted.

While the pharmacy may move within the same private hospital, it must not do so unless an application has been made against the relevant requirements of the Rules and is subsequently approved.

Item 136: New pharmacy in a designated complex (large medical centre)

Requirements

An application made under this item of the Rules must meet the requirements, including all the general requirements, listed below.

- (a) **the proposed premises are in a large medical centre***, and
- (b) **there are no approved premises in the large medical centre, and**
- (c) **if the large medical centre is:**
 - (i) **in a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre or a private hospital – the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from any approved premises, other than approved premises in a different large shopping centre or private hospital, or**
 - (ii) **not in a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre or a private hospital – the proposed premises are at least 300 m, in a straight line, from the nearest approved premises, other than an approved premises in a large shopping centre or private hospital, and**
- (d) **the Authority is satisfied that, during the 2 months before the day on which the application is made and until the day the application is considered by the Authority, the number of PBS prescribers* at the medical centre is equivalent to at least 8 full-time* PBS prescribers, of which at least 7 PBS prescribers must be prescribing medical practitioners*, and**
- (e) **the Authority is satisfied that the applicant will make all reasonable attempts to ensure that the operating hours of the proposed premises will meet the needs of the patients of the medical centre.**

*Please refer to the [Glossary](#) for the definition of 'large medical centre', 'full-time', 'PBS prescriber', and 'prescribing medical practitioner'.

Evidence required for items 136(a) and (b)

Applicants should provide a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the manager or owner of the medical centre to confirm:

- the centre is under single management, that is, one or more managers working cooperatively under an agreement are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole
- the opening hours of the centre on each of the days the centre is open, and
- the hours during which an appointment with a prescribing medical practitioner, for a general practice consultation, may be made on each of the days that the centre is open.

Single management for a large medical centre means:

- an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and
- does not include independent owners or tenants of premises in a building or centre that cooperate on particular occasions, or that cooperate in relation to some, but not all, of the matters mentioned above in relation to the building or the centre.

A floor plan of the medical centre clearly identifying the location of the proposed premises should be provided.

Having a pharmacy in a large medical centre is primarily intended to meet the needs of medical centre patients. A large medical centre must open for at least 70 hours each week, and irrespective of the hours the medical centre operates, or the number of medical practitioners rostered on during those hours, general practice services must be provided at the medical centre for at least 70 hours each week. If the medical centre closes for an hour over lunch time, then that hour is not counted towards the time the medical centre is providing general practice services, as patients are unable to obtain a consultation with a medical practitioner during that hour. Where more than one medical practitioner's hours overlap, the total hours the medical centre is open and providing general practice services is not the combined hours of the medical practitioners, it is instead the total hours the centre is providing general practice services.

The statutory declaration (as referred to above) should also confirm whether there is an approved pharmacy currently located within the medical centre.

Evidence required for item 136(c)

The Rules specify that the straight line measurement must be taken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises. If there is more than one public access door for either or both of the premises, the measurement must be taken from the public access door nearest to the other premises, that is, the shortest measurement that can be taken.

If the distance separating the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is substantially greater than 300 m, it may be sufficient to provide a scaled map, highlighting the location and addresses of the 2 premises and the approximate straight line distance using the scale on the map as the basis.

However, if the distance between the nearest approved pharmacy and the proposed premises is near to the required distance, more accurate evidence is required to demonstrate that the distance requirement is met, in the form of a report from a licenced or registered surveyor, of the measurement of the straight line distance between the 2 premises. Any surveyor's report should include:

- the surveyor's licence or registration number
- a clearly scaled map
- a description of the methodology and equipment used in the measurement
- the straight line distance measured
- the margin for error in the measurement
- detailed information about the public access doors to each of the premises, and
- confirmation that the measurement has been undertaken from the mid-point at ground level of the public access door of each of the premises.

Often applicants do not provide evidence to allow the Authority to determine whether there are any pharmacies within 300 m, by straight line, of the proposed premises, and if so, whether any such pharmacies are in a large shopping centre, or a private hospital. In circumstances where there is an existing approved pharmacy within 300 m, by straight line, of the proposed premises, applicants should provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate the existing approved pharmacy is in a large shopping centre, or a private hospital. It is not sufficient to simply make a statement that this is the case.

Evidence required for item 136(d)

Evidence could include a statutory declaration (made on a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration template) from the owner or manager of the medical centre confirming the hours the medical centre operates and the hours that each PBS prescriber practises, copies of any advertisements regarding the hours the medical centre operates, and a practice information sheet. In addition, copies of rosters or timesheets of the actual times and total number of hours worked by each PBS prescriber for every week of the 2 months before the day on which the application was made should be provided. A summary of the information on the rosters or timesheets should also be provided. The start and finish times for each prescriber should be included on the roster or timesheets, including the times of any breaks, and should be of the actual times the prescribers were available at that medical centre rather than anticipated roster times.

The statutory declaration should also confirm whether any of the rostered time includes time spent consulting at other medical centres, working at a hospital (rostered duties), attending nursing homes and undertaking administration work for the medical centre/practice, such as staff rosters, which is not counted towards the time spent practising at the medical centre/practice.

The minimum number of hours required to meet the equivalent of at least 8 full-time PBS prescribers, of which at least 7 PBS prescribers must be prescribing medical practitioners, is 304 hours a week, of which a maximum of 38 hours a week can be attributed for the provision of services at the medical centre by a PBS prescriber, as defined in section 84(1) of the Act, other than a prescribing medical practitioner. That is, services provided by a medical practitioner (other than a prescribing medical practitioner), a participating dental practitioner, an authorised optometrist, a midwife or a nurse practitioner.

The Authority does consider public holidays and leave arrangements for PBS prescribers, for example, sick leave, annual leave. For public holidays, the rosters should reflect only the actual hours worked rather than the usual hours, noting the Authority will accept reduced hours due to public holidays.

It is recommended applicants provide information on the arrangements the medical centre has in place to cover the planned and unplanned leave of its prescribing medical practitioners, for example, whether locum prescribing medical practitioners are arranged. Please note, while the Authority will allow some leave when considering whether the requirements of item 136(d) have been met, advice on the level of leave that would be accepted by the Authority is unable to be provided.

With regards to the use of telehealth, time spent conducting telehealth consultations can only be claimed for times that the general practitioner was physically at the medical centre when conducting the telehealth consultation and the telehealth consultation was provided to a patient of the medical centre who would ordinarily attend the medical centre. Any telehealth consultations that do not meet these requirements must not be included in the totalling of fulltime equivalent hours for the purposes of item 136(d).

Please note, the Secretariat, on behalf of the Authority, will contact the medical centre directly in the lead up to the meeting to request further information in relation to the actual and rostered hours worked from the day the application was made and up until the day the Authority considers the application. If the application is deferred to allow further evidence to be sought, this process will be repeated.

Full-time PBS prescriber (including medical practitioner) means providing the services of a PBS prescriber for 38 hours in a week. For example, for a medical practitioner, time spent consulting with patients at their home or in hospital is included when calculating the hours that a medical practitioner practises at a medical centre. Time spent consulting at other medical centres, working at a hospital (rostered duties), attending nursing homes and

undertaking administration work for the medical centre/practice, such as staff rosters, is not counted towards the time spent practising at the medical centre/practice.

The equivalent of a full-time PBS prescriber means any number of PBS prescribers who provide the equivalent services of one full-time PBS prescriber. For example, if one part-time PBS prescriber practises 20 hours each week and another practises 18 hours each week, then they will be considered the equivalent of one full-time PBS prescriber (i.e. their combined practice hours equal 38 hours). Similarly, if one PBS prescriber practises 57 hours each week then they are considered the equivalent of one and half full-time PBS prescribers.

Evidence required for item 136(e)

The intention of having a pharmacy in a large medical centre is primarily to meet the needs of medical centre patients outside normal business hours, when nearby pharmacies have closed. This provision requires that the applicant will make all reasonable attempts to ensure that the proposed premises' hours of operation will meet the needs of the patients of the medical centre, with the intention of ensuring that, as far as practicable, a majority of patients can access the pharmacy following a consultation by a doctor in that medical centre. Evidence addressing this requirement might include evidence of an agreement between the applicant and the management of the medical centre which indicates that the proposed pharmacy's hours will largely reflect those of the medical centre, or that the applicant will endeavour to open the pharmacy outside of normal hours if there is sufficient need.

General requirements

Please note, it is important to clearly identify the proposed premises that are the subject of an application. Evidence must also be provided in support of each of the requirements below:

- at all relevant times, the proposed premises are not approved premises
- the applicant has, at all relevant times, a legal right to occupy the proposed premises (whether the right is to occupy the premises on the day the application is made or after that day)
- at all relevant times, the proposed premises could be used for the purpose of operating a pharmacy under applicable local government and State or Territory laws relating to land development
- the proposed premises would be accessible by the public
- within 6 months after the day on which the Authority makes a recommendation in relation to the application, the applicant will be able to begin operating a pharmacy at the proposed premises
- the proposed premises will not be directly accessible by the public from within a supermarket.

The evidence required for the above is outlined under ['General Requirements for all applications'](#) section.

Restrictions

Applicants wishing to relocate a pharmacy that was originally approved as the result of an application made under Item 136 must satisfy the Authority that there are exceptional circumstances if the proposed premises are not located within the same medical centre in which the approval was originally granted.

While the pharmacy may move within the same medical centre, it must not do so unless an application has been made against the relevant requirements of the Rules and is subsequently approved.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Act	<i>National Health Act 1953</i>
all relevant times	(a) on the day on which the application was made, and (b) the day on which the application is considered by the Authority.
Application	An application under section 90 of the Act that is referred to the Authority
approved premises	(a) premises in relation to which an approval granted under section 90 of the Act is in force, and which are not redundant (see redundant premises), or (b) premises in relation to which the Authority has recommended an applicant be approved under section 90 of the Act
Authority	Australian Community Pharmacy Authority
commercial establishment	<p>Premises in a small shopping centre or a large shopping centre occupied or likely to be occupied by a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shop where goods, food or beverages are sold retail, or (b) bar, café, restaurant or takeaway, or (c) business that provides services to customers <p>Commercial establishment does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) commercial office space, or (b) premises occupied by an accountant, analyst, architect, engineer, lawyer, planner, stockbroker or surveyor, unless the premises are occupied by a shopfront, or (c) premises occupied by a real estate agent or an insurance company, agent or broker, unless the premises are occupied as a shopfront for the real estate agent or insurance company, or (d) a council office or government or statutory corporation office or shopfront, other than an Australia Post shopfront, an Australian Broadcasting Corporation shop or a Medicare or Centrelink shopfront, or (e) a car wash or car parking facilities, or (f) a library, or (g) a kindergarten or preschool, or (h) a child care centre or child minding facility, unless the centre or facility is available exclusively for use by customers of the small shopping centre or the large shopping centre while the customers are shopping at the small shopping centre or the large shopping centre, or (i) a storeroom or storage area, or (j) a temporary selling point, or (k) an automatic teller machine or automatic dispensing machine

Term	Definition
	<p>In working out the number of commercial establishments in a shopping centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 2 or more commercial establishments occupied by, or likely to be occupied by, one business, are counted as one commercial establishment, and (b) the maximum number of shopfronts for accountants, analysts, architects, engineers, lawyers, planners, stockbrokers or surveyors that can be counted towards the total number of commercial establishments in a shopping centre is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. for a small shopping centre – one, or ii. for a large shopping centre – 2
designated complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a small shopping centre, or (b) a large shopping centre, or (c) a large medical centre, or (d) a large private hospital
full-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a prescribing medical practitioner - providing the services of a prescribing medical practitioner for 38 hours in a week, or (b) for a PBS prescriber - providing the services of a PBS prescriber for 38 hours in a week
gross leasable area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a group of shops and associated facilities – the total floor area of the small shopping centre or the large shopping centre excluding loading docks and car parks, and (b) for a supermarket – the total floor area of the supermarket, excluding loading docks and car parks
large medical centre	<p>A medical centre that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is under single management, and (b) operates for at least 70 hours each week, and (c) has one or more prescribing medical practitioners at the centre for at least 70 of the hours each week that the medical centre operates
large private hospital	<p>A private hospital that can admit at least 150 patients at any one time in accordance with the private hospital's license or registration under the law of the State or Territory in which the private hospital is located</p>
large shopping centre	<p>A group of shops and associated facilities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is under single management, and (b) has a gross leasable area of at least 5,000 m², and (c) contains a supermarket that occupies a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², and (d) contains at least 50 other commercial establishments, and (e) has customer parking facilities

Term	Definition
PBS prescriber	Has the same meaning as in Part VII of the Act: a medical practitioner, or a participating dental practitioner, or an authorised optometrist, or an authorised midwife, or an authorised nurse practitioner
pharmaceutical benefit	Has the same meaning as in Part VII of the Act
pharmacy	Has the meaning given by subsection 90 (3AB) of the Act: a business in the course of the carrying on of which pharmaceutical benefits are supplied
Pharmacy Location Rules	National Health (Australian Community Pharmacy Authority Rules) Determination 2018
prescribing medical practitioner	A medical practitioner who provides general practice services to the community in which he or she practises, including the issuing of prescriptions for pharmaceutical benefits
private hospital	Is defined in subsection 3(1) of the <i>Health Insurance Act 1973</i> and means a hospital in respect of which there is in force a statement under subsection 121-5(8) of the <i>Private Health Insurance Act 2007</i> that the hospital is a private hospital
proposed premises	The premises at which an applicant proposes to supply pharmaceutical benefits
redundant premises	<p>Premises to which all the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the premises are existing premises in relation to an application (b) the Authority has recommended that the applicant who made the application be approved under section 90 of the Act in relation to the proposed premises (c) the pharmacist approved in relation to the existing premises has requested, in writing, that if the applicant is to be approved in relation to the proposed premises, the existing approval will be cancelled immediately before the approval in relation to the proposed premises is granted (d) the pharmacist approved in relation to the existing premises has ceased to carry on business as a pharmacist at the approved premises (e) the Secretary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is aware of the cessation and of the reason for it; (ii) has agreed to cancel the existing approval only in accordance with a request of the kind mentioned in paragraph (c)

Term	Definition
same town	<p>(a) in relation to approved premises – proposed premises are in the same town as approved premises if the proposed premises are in the same town and postcode as the approved premises, and</p> <p>(b) in relation to existing premises – proposed premises are in the same town as existing premises if the proposed premises are in the same town and postcode as the existing premises</p>
single management	<p>For a small shopping centre, a large shopping centre or a large medical centre:</p> <p>(a) means an arrangement in which a single entity, or 2 or more entities working cooperatively under an agreement, are responsible for marketing, maintenance and administration for the centre as a whole, and</p> <p>(b) does not include independent owners or tenants of premises of a building or centre that cooperate:</p> <p>(i) on particular occasions, or</p> <p>(ii) in relation to some but not all of the matters mentioned in subparagraph (a) in relation to the building or centre</p>
small shopping centre	<p>A group of shops and associated facilities that:</p> <p>(a) is under single management, and</p> <p>(b) has a gross leasable area of at least 5,000 m², and</p> <p>(c) contains a supermarket that occupies a gross leasable area of at least 2,500 m², and</p> <p>(d) contains at least 15 other commercial establishments, and</p> <p>(e) has customer parking facilities</p>
supermarket	<p>A retail store the primary business of which is the sale of a range of food, beverages, groceries and other domestic goods</p>