Which certificates and legal documents are needed to open up a new community pharmacy in North Cyprus, United Kingdom and Democratic Republic of Congo; Which equipment are needed according to each country and how to make North Cyprus regulations better compared to others countries? Those are questions I will try to answer in my essay.

* First of all, what is a community pharmacy? Why are certificates and legal documents so important? Why is the pharmacy location so important? Why does equipment important?

A community pharmacy is a type of pharmacy that provides services to the general public in a local area. Community pharmacies are usually located in convenient places, such as shopping centers, supermarkets, or near residential areas. Community pharmacies offer a range of services, such as dispensing prescription drugs, providing advice on health and wellness, selling over-the-counter products, and performing health screenings and vaccinations.

To open up a new community pharmacy, certificates and legal documents are very important. They ensure that the pharmacy meets the standards and regulations of the relevant authorities, such as the state board of pharmacy, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Certificates and legal documents also protect the pharmacy from legal liabilities and lawsuits, such as malpractice, negligence, or fraud.

The location of the pharmacy is also very important for its success. The location should be accessible, visible, and convenient for the target customers. The location should also have enough space, parking, and security. The location should also consider the competition and demand in the area. A good location can attract more customers and increase the revenue of the pharmacy.

Equipment is another important factor for opening a new community pharmacy. Equipment includes the furniture, fixtures, computers, software, security systems, and inventory management systems that are used in the pharmacy. Equipment should be reliable, efficient, and user-friendly. Equipment should also comply with the safety and quality standards of the industry. Equipment can affect the productivity, accuracy, and customer satisfaction of the pharmacy.

* Certificates, legal documents and equipment needed

Opening a new pharmacy in different countries requires different certificates and equipment depending on the local regulations and standards. I will compare the requirements for opening a new pharmacy in UK, NORTH CYPRUS and DRC.

In UK, before starting a new pharmacy, registration with the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC), which specifies rules for pharmacy locations, facilities, personnel, and owners, is required.

* To set up a new pharmacy in the UK, you would need the following equipment:
* Pharmacy supplies include an autoclave, mortar and pestle, a compounding hood, spatulas, vials, scales, flasks, needles and syringes, and IV equipment.
* Alarm System: This is required for pharmacy security.
* Phone lines: These are required for communication with customers and suppliers.
* Furniture comprises items such as chairs, tables, shelves, and counters.
* A POS system is required for managing sales and inventories.
* IT systems include PCs and Pharmacy Management System (PMR) software for handling prescriptions and patient records.
* In NORTH CYPRUS, in order to open a pharmacy in North Cyprus, several legislative conditions must be completed. However, the papers make no mention of any specific legislative requirements for establishing a pharmacy in North Cyprus. However, in general, a pharmacy diploma or alternative, registration with the Chamber of Pharmacists, and a license from the Ministry of Health are required for opening a new pharmacy.
* A computer system, a refrigerator, a balance, a blood pressure monitor, and basic laboratory materials are required. The pharmacy must also follow the Chamber of Pharmacists' norms and regulations, which include working hours, location, signs, and fees.

In DRC: There are various processes and prerequisites to opening a pharmacy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

* Pharmacy License: You must obtain a pharmacy license or approval from the government of your home state. This allows prescription drugs to be marketed to patients.
* Legal documents: Some of the legal documents required to run a pharmacy include:
* Health Plan Agreements: These allow you to accept employee health insurance payments.
* Insurance Contract: This allows you to collect payments from customers' insurance policies.
* Employment contracts establish standards for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.
* Liability Waiver: This shields you from customer product liability lawsuits.
* Commercial Lease: This sets the rules for renting a pharmacy location.
* Distribution Agreement: This creates relationships with manufacturers in order to obtain medications and medical devices.
* Import Requirements: If you intend to import pharmaceutical products, you must adhere to the DRC's import regulations and documentation. This procedure includes pre-customs clearances for products imports, exports, and transit.
* A refrigerator, a balance, a microscope, a sterilizer, and basic laboratory materials are required. The pharmacy must also adhere to sanitary and security standards, as well as show proper signs and prices.

* How to enhance North Cyprus Pharmacy Regulations based on actual regulations: Learning from the US, UK, Turkey, DRC and Australia.

North Cyprus is a self-declared state that is only recognized by Turkey. It has its own laws and regulations regarding pharmacy practice, which are different from those of the Republic of Cyprus (South Cyprus). However, there is room for improvement and enhancement of the North Cyprus Pharmacy Regulations, based on the actual regulations and best practices of other countries, I choose the US, UK, Turkey, DRC and Australia.

One of the areas that could be improved is the registration and licensing of pharmacists and pharmacies in North Cyprus. According to the Pharmacy and Poisons Law (Cap. 254), which applies to the Republic of Cyprus( South Cyprus), any person who is a citizen of the European Union or his spouse or child is eligible to register as a pharmacist in Cyprus, provided that he or she holds a diploma, certificate or other university degree or equivalent title that is recognized by the Cyprus Council of Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications (KY.S.A.T.S.) and approved by the Pharmacy Board. Moreover, any person who wishes to operate a pharmacy or conduct any activity related to the supply of medicinal products to the public in Cyprus must obtain additional practical training in Cyprus, if required by the Pharmacy Board. The Pharmacy Board also has the authority to register and inspect pharmacies and hospital pharmacies in accordance with Articles 15 and 16A of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law.

In contrast, North Cyprus does not have a clear and comprehensive legal framework for the registration and licensing of pharmacists and pharmacies. According to a study by Kocak et al. (2019), there are no specific requirements for pharmacy education, training or continuing professional development for pharmacists in North Cyprus. The study also found that there are no official standards or guidelines for pharmacy practice, quality assurance or patient safety in North Cyprus. Furthermore, there is no independent regulatory body or professional association that oversees the pharmacy profession in North Cyprus.

Therefore, one of the possible ways to enhance the North Cyprus Pharmacy Regulations is to adopt or adapt some of the actual regulations and best practices from other countries that have more developed and established pharmacy systems. For example, North Cyprus could learn from:

- The US, which has a well-defined scope of practice for pharmacists, including prescribing authority, collaborative practice agreements, medication therapy management and immunization services. The US also has a national accreditation system for pharmacy education programs, administered by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and a national certification system for pharmacists, administered by the Board of Pharmacy Specialties (BPS).

- The UK, which has a robust regulatory framework for pharmacy practice, enforced by the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC), which sets standards for pharmacy professionals, education and training, premises and services. The UK also has a strong professional leadership and representation for pharmacists, provided by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society (RPS), which offers guidance, support and recognition for pharmacists.

- Turkey, which has a similar political and cultural context to North Cyprus, as well as a close economic and diplomatic relationship. Turkey has a comprehensive law on pharmacy practice, known as the Turkish Pharmacists' Law No. 6197, which regulates the education, registration, licensing, ethics and duties of pharmacists. Turkey also has a national professional organization for pharmacists, known as the Turkish Pharmacists' Association (TEB), which advocates for the rights and interests of pharmacists.

- DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo), which has a challenging environment for pharmacy practice due to political instability, poverty and lack of resources. However, DRC has made some progress in improving its pharmacy system with the help of international partners, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP). DRC has developed a national pharmaceutical policy and strategy, as well as a national essential medicines list, to ensure access to quality medicines and rational use of drugs.

- Australia, which has a high level of innovation and excellence in pharmacy practice. Australia has implemented advanced roles for pharmacists, such as prescribing rights under collaborative arrangements, home medicines reviews and pharmacist vaccination services. Australia also has a rigorous accreditation process for pharmacy education programs, overseen by the Australian Pharmacy Council (APC), and a competency-based assessment framework for pharmacists, administered by the Pharmacy Board of Australia (PBA).

In conclusion, North Cyprus could enhance its Pharmacy Regulations by learning from the actual regulations and best practices of other countries that have more developed and established pharmacy systems. This could help improve the quality of pharmacy education, training and practice, as well as the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical services, in North Cyprus.