

Federal Law No. 7 of 1975
CONCERNING THE PRACTICE OF HUMAN MEDICINE
PROFESSION

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan,
President of the United Arab Emirates State

After reviewing the temporary constitution, the federal law No. 1 of 1972 relative to the competences of the Ministries and the authorities of Ministers and the amended law, based on the Ministry of Health's review, on the approval of the Ministers Council and the Federal National Council and the Supreme Federal Council ratification, we issued the following law:

CHAPTER 1

PHYSICIANS LICENCE AND REGISTRATION

ARTICLE (1)

It is prohibited for any person to practice the profession of Human Medicine in Companies or Clinics or Private Hospitals in the State of United Arab Emirates, unless he has a licence to practice this profession from the Ministry of Health and is registered in accordance to the provision of this law.

ARTICLE (2)

The applicant for practicing the human medicine profession should be a physician holding a certificate of the Human Medicine (a Baccalaureate certificate) issued from one of the faculties of Medicine in Arab or Foreign country recognized by the state the faculty is belonging to. He should have also accomplished his training year or the corresponding period after holding this certificate.

If the applicant physician is not a U.A.E. citizen and he is applying for a general practitioner licence, he has to fulfill the mentioned condition in the previous paragraph as well as to have been practicing the profession of Human Medicine a period not less than two years after the training year or the corresponding period.

ARTICLE (3)

The application to the licence of practicing the Human Medicine should be submitted to the Ministry of health supported by the following documents:

1. The original of the scientific certificates obtained by the applicant an official documents proving that, legally translated and these certificates should be ratified by the Foreign Affair Ministry of the State where the applicant has obtained the certificates or issued the documents and by the Embassies or Consulates of this countries in U.A.E., if existing.
2. Official document ratified by the competent authorities stating the Applicant's date of birth and nationality.
3. A certificate from the authorities of the State the applicant was working in, before submitting his application testifying his good conduct and that he was not charged with a criminal judgment in a crime touching the honour or preventing him from the practice of this profession. This certificate should be ratified by the Ministry of Foreign Affair in the State in which the doctor has obtained this certificate and also by the Embassies and Consulates of UAE if existing.
4. A legal ratified document issued from the authorities proving that the applicant has practiced the profession of medicine for a period not less than two years after spending one training year or the corresponding year, if the applicant is not a U.A.E Citizen and applying for the licence of practicing the profession as a General Practitioner. If the applicant is registered as specialized in any medical branch, he has to fulfill the conditions as determined by the Ministry of Health.
5. A certificate proving the physical fitness of the applicant allowing him to practice the profession, issued by a commission composed of three Physicians, original U.A.E Citizen and formed on the Minister of Health decision.
6. Three photographs 4 x 6

ARTICLE (4) Amended

A commission called Commission of Medical Licences is created in the Ministry of Health presided by the Health delegate and with the Membership of:

1. The Manager of the treating Medicine in the Ministry of Health
2. The Manager of the preventive medicine in the Ministry of Health
3. President of the Medical Licence Dept. in the Ministry of Health
4. Creating the commission and determining the reward for its members from the Ministry of Health. This commission is responsible of examining the licence applications for practicing the profession

Therefore, it has to take the required measures to check the genuineness of the submitted documents enclosed with the application and to assess the certificate he obtained, assisted by the Ministry of Health.

The commission has to finalize and take decision regarding the licence application within 45 days from the application date and to forward its relative recommendations to the Minister of health in order to take the decision whether giving the licence or refusing it. The refusal decision of the licence should be argued.

ARTICLE (5)

The refused licence applicant has the right to present a claim regarding the licence refusal decision to the Minister of Health within thirty days from the date of acknowledging him with it. The decision of the Minister of Health will be final towards the claim.

ARTICLE (6)

A file for the registration of Physicians to whom the Ministry decided to give the licence of practicing the profession is created in the Ministry of Health.

This register consists of:

- I. The General Practitioner doctors' register
2. The Specialized doctors' register
3. The registration is complete after paying the decided fees
4. Organizing the register and deciding the data on the decision of the Minister of Health.

ARTICLE (7)

The decision of licencing the practicing of the profession is delivered to the registered physicians in the Ministry of Health. The Ministry will publish periodically a table register with the name of registered physicians and the changes that occur.

ARTICLE (8)

If the doctor accidentally becomes handicapped and consequently, lost totally or partially his physical fitness, his license is cancelled or changed following the case, as decided by the Minister of Health, on the recommendation of the commission mentioned in article No. 3, clause No. 5.

The Minister could amend his decision on the proposition of the commission according to the evolution of the health condition of the doctor.

CHAPTER 2

LABORATORIES - CLINICS - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

ARTICLE (9)

No person has the right to establish Medical Laboratories for bacterial, chemical, organic or food analysis or alike, as well as the X-Ray, ionized isotope, physiotherapy clinics or private hospitals unless having a licence from the Ministry of Health issued according to the conditions and provisions decided by the Ministry of Health and assisted by specialized person.

ARTICLE (10)

Hygienic and technical conditions of physicians clinics are decided by the Minister of Health. Doctor who holds the licence of practicing the profession in U.A.E. and wants to open a private clinic has to inform the Ministry of Health through a registered letter of the clinic address where he has chosen to work before starting to work in it.

The Ministry has the right to forbid him to practice his work in this clinic if not satisfying the hygienic technical conditions after inspection and it advises him to complete the missing specifications.

ARTICLE (11)

If the owner of the clinic is leaving U.A.E for any period, he has to close his clinic during his leave and inform the Ministry of Health in a writing form, unless he has submitted to it a licence application for another

physician satisfying the conditions to work in his clinic during his leave as approved by the medical commission.

CHAPTER 3

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHYSICIAN:

ARTICLE (12)

Each physician licenced for practicing the profession has to accomplish his work as scrupulous and conscious as demanded by the profession and he has to protect the dignity and honour of the profession.

ARTICLE (13)

Any Doctor has no right to divulge a private secret related to his profession, either if the patient has confided it to him or he has known it by himself. In spite of that this cannot be applicable in the following cases:

- 1 If divulging the secret was asked by the concerned person.
- 1 If divulging the secret is serving the interest of both the husband and wife and was divulged to them individually.
- 1 If the objective of divulging the secret is to avoid a crime to be committed. In this case, divulging the secret should be only to the concerned authority.
- 1 If the doctor belongs to one of the insurance company and has examined the patient (one of the Company customer) in this case, the secret should only divulged to the concerned insurance company.

ARTICLE (14)

If the doctor has suspected the patient of being infected by one of the contagious diseases he has to inform the Health Department within 24 hours maximum, in order to take the required measures. In case the patient is suspected to be infected by a disease requiring quarantine he has to check the patient address and inform of it just after discovering the case if he has not already kept in his room. The diseases requiring quarantine are Plague, Cholera, Small pox, Typhus fever and all other diseases requiring quarantine as decided by the Ministry of Health

ARTICLE (15)

Without contradicting the article (11) of this law it is not allowed to the licenced practitioner doctor in U.A.E. neither to have more than one clinic nor to have a clinic in a pharmacy or in a medicine store or in a medical office or in a shop connected to one of these places or related to them.

ARTICLE (16)

Doctor should not host his patient in his clinic except in emergency cases, in a city where no Governmental or Private hospital exist. In this case, his stay in his clinic should not exceed 48 hours until transporting him to a house or to the nearest hospital

ARTICLE (17)

It is prohibited to the physician to do any surgery that requires giving the patient any kind of anesthetic drug without obtaining the licence from the Ministry of Health which is given only if all the conditions are satisfied for these surgeries.

ARTICLE (18)

Doctor has no right to sell any medicine to the patient except in case of emergency. He has no right as well to be a partner of the owner of a medicine store or medical publicity co. for certain medicines, looking for special interest or to advise the patients to buy medicine from a specified pharmacy.

ARTICLE (19)

The doctor has no right to make direct publicity for himself by any publication or way of publicity, he has only the right to advertise in the newspapers about the location of his clinic, either when starting working or when changing it or in leave case or when returning back from a vacation exceeding one month and the advertisement duration should not exceed one week or insinuate any publicity.

ARTICLE (20)

It's prohibited to any physician to write a medical prescription in symbols or uncommun advices or issuing a report or certificate not matching the reality.

ARTICLE (21)

Any Doctor is not allowed to refuse treating a patient unless his case is not within his speciality. In this case he has to give him the required first aid until transferred to a Governmental Hospital if he wishes.

ARTICLE (22)

Any doctor is not allowed to do any abortion surgery or to prescribe anything that could abort any pregnant woman unless the continuity of the pregnancy is dangerous to her life. In this case, abortion is allowed on these following conditions:

1 If The abortion is done by a specialized physician in Gynaecology with the approval of another specialized physician in the cause of her abortion.

1 If he writes minutes enclosed with the report explaining the reason allowing the abortion approved by the concerned physicians and signed by her husband allowing the abortion operation. Both of concerned parties should dispose of a copy.

ARTICLE (23)

The physician is not allowed to do any act offending the mutual respect between the members of the profession. He is not allowed to hurt the dignity of one of his colleagues or to cause harm to his scientific or literary position or to try illegally to replace him in the treatment of a patient or in any other work related to the profession.

ARTICLE (24)

If the physician was obliged to stop treating patients because of any reason, he has to give the patient a report with all the important information to complete the treatment. In case of the death of one of his patients, doctor should immediately inform the medical specialized authorities of the death and its causes as soon as it happens and he gets informed of it and to give his heirs, on their request, a certificate of the causes of the death.

ARTICLE (25)

The doctor is not responsible of the patient bad health conditions if it is proved that he has accorded him the required care and has followed the normal procedures used by his colleagues in diagnosing the disease and prescribing the treatment.

ARTICLE (26)

The Physician is responsible in any of these cases:

1. If he has committed a mistake causing harm to the patient, due to his ignorance of some technical matters he should be aware of regarding diagnosing the patient disease or prescribing the suitable treatment.
2. If he has committed a mistake, causing harm to the patient, due to his negligence or refused to offer the required care.
3. If the doctor has proceeded to do unauthorized technical researches or experiments on his patient, causing him harm.

CHAPTER 4

PENALTIES

ARTICLE (27)

Unless charged by a more serious penalty. stipulated by the criminal law or any other law, is charged by a duration not less than one year in jail and not exceeding three years and a fine not less than DHS (1000) not exceeding DHS (10,000) or by both of them:

Any person not satisfying the juridic conditions allowing him to practice the profession and has practiced an act included in the Human Medicine profession, and any person who has submitted falsified documents or data or has proceeded illegally to obtain the licence of practicing the Human Medicine profession without having the right to. Any person not licenced to practice the Human Medicine profession, using brochures, signs or sign boards or any other publication mean insinuating to the public that he has the right to practice the Human Medicine profession .

Any person not licenced to practice the Human Medicine profession and having in his possession medical tools and instruments, unless he proves

another legal reason for that . In all these cases, the court judgment is to close the clinic and confiscate the existing tools and instruments and other material related to the practice of the profession. This will cancel the licence obtained by the doctor, his name will be cancelled as well from the doctor's register since the final judgment date.

ARTICLE (28)

A penalty of a financial fine not less than DHS (1000) and not exceeding DHS (5000) is imposed to any person fulfilling the legal conditions allowing him to obtain the licence of practicing the profession but has practiced it before obtaining it. In this case, the court judgment would be to close the doctor's clinic until he obtains the licence.

ARTICLE (29)

With the respect of what stipulated in the article (22) of this law, any physician has aborted intentionally a pregnant woman using harmful ways or by prescribing them to her, even if the abortion was proceeded to, on her approval or without, he is sanctioned by four years of jail.

In case the abortion leads to the victim's death, the penalty will not be less than five years and not exceeding ten years. In any case, the court judgment would include the confiscation of all the tools, instruments and materials related to the practice of the profession in the clinic and the clinic is closed same duration as the penalty .

The previously mentioned text, does not contradict the stipulated commission's right in article (4) of this law regarding the withdrawal of the licence of practicing the profession and the cancellation of the doctor's name from the doctors' register.

ARTICLE (30)

Any violation to these law provisions, is considered as an ethical violation to be examined by the stipulated commission in the article(4) of this law.

The following penalties might be imposed to the violating doctor:

1. Warning
2. Ultimatum
3. Stopped from work for a period not exceeding one year
- 4 Licence withdrawal and cancellation of his name from the

doctor's register.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE (31)

The Ministry of Health has the right to inspect the medical clinics, the private hospitals, the laboratories or any place the profession is practiced

in. The employees delegated by the Ministry of Health for the inspection, have the capacity of official inspectors to confirm the violations made against the provisions of this law or the decisions taken to implement them. They have also the right to ask the assistance of policemen, if needed, in order to accomplish their task.

ARTICLE (32)

The physicians who obtained a licence to practice the Human Medicine profession, from the Medical Department or the Municipality of one of the United Emirates, before this law, will continue practicing the profession on the condition to submit to the Ministry of Health, within three months from the date of the application of this law, the required documents in order to register them and give them new licences. If these documents are not submitted within the signalled deadline, their licences are considered expired.

ARTICLE (33)

The Minister of Health has to put this law provisions in application and to issue statutes and decisions and to determine the fee value of each licence, not exceeding DHS (100).

ARTICLE (34)

Any provision contradicting these law provisions is cancelled

ARTICLE (35)

This law shall be published in the Gazette and is taking effect after 30 days from the publishing date.

ZAYKD BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN
President of United Arab Emirates

issued by us in the
Presidential Castle in Abu Dhabi
Dated: 16 Shawal 1395 H.
21/10/1975

Federal Law No. 2 of 1996
RELATIVE TO HEALTH PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates State,

After reviewing the temporary Constitution, the Federal Law No. 1 of 1972, on the Ministries competence and the Ministers authorities, laws amending it and the Federal Law No.7 of 1975 in respect of the Practicing of the profession of Human Medicine and the laws amending it, on the proposal of the Minister of Health, the Ministers Council Approval and the ratification of the Supreme Federal Council,

We have issued the following Law:

To put this Law Provisions in application, we should consider that the following words and sentences meanings are as follows, unless contradicted by the context.

State: The State of United Arab Emirates

The Ministry: The Ministry of Health

The Competent Authority: The concerned Department in the Ministry

The Medical Licences Commission: The Medical Licence stipulated in the law No. 7 Of 1975 on the Practicing the Human Medicine profession.

The Clinic: A place prepared and Licenced by the Competent authority in order to receive the patients and offer them the Health care and where one Physician or Human Medicine Practitioner or a dentist is licenced to practice the profession.

General Clinic: The Clinic where the patients are received and taken in charge by one or more General Practitioners.

Specialized Clinic: The Clinic where one or more Specialists doctors are working originally and permanently, in one medical Speciality.

The Polyclinic: The Clinic where many Specialists doctors work in different specialities.

The Hospital: Health Establishment prepared and licenced by the competent authority, in order to receive the patients and examine them medically and treat them, it is the place they stay in during the treatment.

Convalescence House: Health Establishment prepared and licenced by the concerned authority in order to receive the patients and where they stay for. post-treatment period.

Diagnostic Centers: The Laboratories and X-Ray Centers & others.

Rehabilitation Centers: Laboratories for manufacturing & fixing the teeth, auditive & communication centers, Physiotherapy Centers, Laboratories for manufacturing & fixing the compensational instruments and alike centers.

ARTICLE (2)

These Provisions are applicable on all the Health Establishments operating in the State. Health Private Establishment means: Any place prepared to examine medically the patients or to help them in the diagnosis of their diseases or to treat or nurse or host them for convalescence or to do any action related to treatment or rehabilitation after treatment whether its owner or Manager is an individual or an Organization.

ARTICLE (3)

It is prohibited that any individual or Organization to establish or operate or run any Private Health Establishment in the State unless he is holding a licence for that from the competent authority, in accordance to this law provisions.

ARTICLE (4)

It is prohibited to licence a non U.A.E. Citizen Doctors to establish or to operate Public Clinics, Polyclinics or Hospitals

ARTICLE (5)

It is allowed to licence a doctor who is not a U.A.E. citizen associated with a U.A.E. citizen, who has worked previously in the Health Services field in the state for a period of 5 years at least for specialized doctors and two years at least for Consultants to establish specialized clinics, and in this case, the person providing the licence, has to practice himself.

ARTICLE (6)

The person who is running a Private Health Establishment should be a doctor licenced to practice human medicine profession in the state. In spite of that, the Hospital, Polyclinic, Convalescence Center could be run by an experienced person in this field. Laboratories, X-Ray Scanning Centers, Dentistry Laboratories for manufacturing and fixing teeth,

Optical centers and Laboratories for fixing compensational tools and other Diagnostic and Technical Rehabilitation centers could be run by a specialized person in this branch and licenced by the competent authority to practice the profession.

ARTICLE (7)

If the private medical establishment manager has left his work there and was absent for a period exceeding two weeks, the establishment's owner has to appoint somebody to replace him and to inform the competent authority of the new manager's name within two weeks from the date of the absence of the previous manager or the establishment might be temporally closed until appointing a new manager. If the private medical establishment has not appointed a new manager or somebody to replace the absent manager during his absence for a period of two months, the minister might decide, on the proposal of the competent authority, the cancellation of the establishment licence.

ARTICLE(8)

The Hygienic & Technical Conditions and Licence Procedures for establishing or operating or running a private medical establishment are determined on the decision of the minister, on the proposal of the competent authority.

ARTICLE(9)

Medical Licences Commission has to finalize for the establishing, operating and running requests of the Private Medical Establishment and has to examine and the licence request within 60 days from the submitting day. If the commission decides to refuse the licence, the decision should be argued. The medical licences commission decisions are ratified by the Minister or by his delegate, and a ratified copy of the approved licence is delivered to the licence applicant or to whom representing him legally.

ARTICLE (10)

The interested part has the right to claim of the licence refusal decision regarding the establishing, operating or running a private medical establishment. This claim is submitted in a written form to the minister within 30 days from the date of receiving the licence refusal decision. The Minister decision regarding this claim is final.

ARTICLE (11)

Licence duration for establishing operating or running clinics, diagnostic and rehabilitation centers is one year, and it is possible to renew the licence on the request of the concerned part for similar durations. The renewal request should be submitted to the competent authority at least one month before the expiry date of the licence. The licence duration for the establishing, operating Hospitals and Convalescence houses is five years and it is possible, on the request of concerned part, the renew the licence for similar duration. In this case, the renewal request should be submitted to the competent authority before, six months at least from the expiry date of the licence.

ARTICLE (12)

A special file is prepared to register the private medical establishment where the licence applications are also registered in serial numbers ordered according to their submission date.

Private medical establishments licensed to operate in the state are also registered and all the changes occurring in these establishments as well. The organization of this file and determining its data are settled by the decision of the Minister on the proposal of the competent authority.

ARTICLE (13)

The licence of building medical establishments is considered cancelled by the force of law in any of the following cases:

1. Transferring the establishments possession to different person than the person to whom the licence was issued.
2. The closure of the establishments for six consequent months without presenting an excusable reason to the medical licence commission.
3. If the establishment did not practice the activity it was licenced for, for a period of six consequent months since the date of issuing the licence.
4. The cancelling, the solving of the association or the liquidation of the company for which the licence was issued .

ARTICLE (14)

It is prohibited to move the Private Medical establishment from one place to another or change the design and plans the licence was based on unless approved by the competent authority.

ARTICLE (15)

The Medical licence commission has the authority to examine the incident considered as violations against this law provisions and decisions

in order to implement them. The commission has to inform the violating part whether it was the private medical establishment's owner or manager in order to appear in front of the commission, at least three days before the fixed date. The warning and ultimatum should show details of the violations in question.

The violating part should come and stand in front of the commission in the fixed date. If he does not come, in spite of that ultimatum, the commission might issue its decision in respect of the violation by default.

ARTICLE (16)

In accordance to the penal responsibility of the violation, the Medical Licence; Commission might inflict the Manager ' or the Key Executive of the Establishment, one of the following penalties:

-) The Ultimatum
-) Stopping from work a period not exceeding one year.
-) The Cancellation of his licence

These stipulated penalties in this article take effect only after hearing the Jury "said" and its defense. Whether the violating person does not come or comes without defense, the penalties could be inflicted to him, based on the documents, then the commission has to submit its decisions in respect of the penalties to the Minister to ratify them.

ARTICLE (17)

The person who is subject of a penalty has the right to claim of the decision of the Medical Licence Commission within fifteen days from the date of receiving it. The claim is then submitted to the Minister who is settling the matter within thirty days for the date of presenting it. His decision is final and in any cases penalties of stopping the work or the closure of the establishment or the cancellation of the licence should not take effect before the fixed date of submitting the claim or settling the matter.

ARTICLE (18)

The Medical Licence commission can close a Medical Establishment potentially until deciding the responsibility of its owner if the practice of the activities of the Medical Establishment is harmful. The Minister should ratify himself the closure decision that should be executed just after his ratification. The owner of the establishment and all interested parts have the right to claim from this decision to the Minister who will finalize it urgently within a week at least from the submitting date.

ARTICLE (19)

The Ministry of Justice issues an agreement with the Ministry of Health. A decision to choose the employees of the Ministry who will have the quality of law officers, juridic controllers, responsible of the inspection of

the Private Medical Establishment to check the violations made against provisions of this law and the decision issued to implement them. The local authorities in the Emirates and the Medical Establishment owners or their delegates and this establishment's managers have to offer these inspectors all the facilities that could help them fulfilling their task including reading the documents. The Minister employees chosen as Juridic controllers, inspectors have the right to enter any private Medical Clinic or any place suspected of practicing a medical activity without obtaining licence and to detect any violation committed against the provisions of this law and to transfer the case of the violating establishment to the competent authorities in accordance to the procedures of the State.

Article (20)

Without contradicting more serious penalty imposed by another law, is sanctioned by 6 months in jail a duration not exceeding two years and by a fine not less than Dhs. (10,000) or by one of these penalties whoever:

1. Has established or run a Private Medical Establishment before obtaining the licence for that from the competent authority.,
2. Has been operating a Private Medical Establishment which was closed by the force of a judicial provision or a final administrative decision from the competent authorities before the putting term of the closure reasons.
3. Has submitted falsified documents or has made false declarations or used an illegal way enabling him to obtain a licence for building, operating or running a Private Medical Establishment.

ARTICLE (21)

Any person violating this law provisions or judgements or the decision issued to implement them and which are not classified under the provision of Article (20) of this law, is sanctioned by a penalty of a jail duration not less than one month and not exceeding one year and by a fine not less than Dhs. (5000) or by one of these two penalties without contradicting another more serious penalty imposed by another law. The court could charge him as well by closing the establishment or cancelling the licence, following the case.

ARTICLE (22)

It is prohibited to give a licence for establishing or opening a Private Medical Establishment or renew that licence or change it or register any changes in it or giving any certificate from the registers unless the decided fees have been paid. These fees are determined by a decision issued by the Ministers Council on the proposal of the Minister.

ARTICLE (23)

Each Private Medical Est. has to settle an internal working system and rules before starting its activities in accordance with the rules, conditions and data decided by the Minister, on the proposal of the competent authorities.

ARTICLE (24)

Each Private Medical Establishment has to keep in its head office, at least one copy of the following documents.

1. The Establishment Licence
2. The plans & constructive data of the establishment
3. The internal statute of the Establishment

ARTICLE (25)

Obtaining the licence in accordance to this law provisions does not contradict obtaining other licences required by the issued laws, Federal and local regulations and rules.

ARTICLE (26)

All the Private Medical Establishments in the State have to settle their matters with this law provision within a period not exceeding one year from the date of its application.

ARTICLE (27)

Competent authorities, each according to its competence, has to execute the final penalty decision issued in accordance to this law.

ARTICLE (28)

Any text that contradicts or is not in accordance with this law provision is cancelled.

ARTICLE (29)

This law shall be published in official Gazette and will take effect from the date of issue.

ZAYED BIN SULTHAN AL NAHYAN
President of United Arab Emirates

issued in the Presidential Castle in Abu Dhabi

issued on: 28 Shawal 1416

corresponding to: March 18th, 1996

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Minister Office

CONDITIONS TO BE SATISFIED IN PRIVATE CLINICS

Decision No 32 of 1977

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

After perusal of the law no 1 relative to the Ministries, Ministers authorities and the federal law no. 7 of 1975 relative to the profession of Human medicine and based on the public Interest we decided the following;

ARTICLE (1)

No licence is given to open a private clinic unless the following conditions are satisfied

1. LOCATION

The clinic should be located in the 1st or 2nd floor of the building, and may be located in the upper floors if operational lifts are available in the building.

2. SPACE AREA & HEALTH SERVICES

The clinic should consist of the following:

1. Two rooms and one hall the area of each should not be less than 12m².

2. The necessary windows covered with net shall be provided.
3. One room should be allocated as a waiting room.
4. The clinic should have a suitable bathroom with a washing basin and mirror.
5. The floor of the rooms should be covered with fixed vinyl tiles or clean and accepted rug.
6. All walls should be clean.
7. Lighting should be efficient.
8. Furniture should be made of washable material like leather or like for easy cleaning and disinfection.
9. The Doctor's room should consist of the following:
 - 1 Desk and chair for the doctor, and other two chairs for the patient and his companion or one chair as for the dentist clinic.
 - 1 Filing cabinet or card drawers.
 - 1 Cupboard for the samples and medical books.
 - 1 Checking medical table with continuous supply of clean sheets or medical paper rolls as an alternative for the sheets.
 - 1 Two steps ladder for the checking table.
 - 1 Coat hanger.
 - 1 Screen or partition.
-) White overcoat or jacket for the doctor.
-) Waste basket with automatic cover.

3. FURNITURE

- a. The waiting room should be provided with a complete sofa set of good type or eight leather chairs with armrest, one centre table, two coffee tables and one waste basket with automatic cover.
- b. Good Curtains should be fixed at the windows which should be matching with the contents of the clinic.
- c. The clinic should be provided with a suitable refrigerator to provide cold drinking water.
- d. All rooms should be suitably air conditioned.

4. THE REGISTER, CARDS, MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION AND SIGN BOARD

a. The Register

Every clinic should keep a patient register with numbered pages and neatly binded. The number of pages of the register should not be less than one hundred fifty pages measuring 30 x 45 cm. and should include the following information :-

-) Serial Number

-) Date of Checking
-) Trisyllable patient's name
-) Address
-) Nationality
-) Card No.
-) Checking fees paid
-) General remarks

b. Cards

Each patient shall have a file or a card of hard paper in which the following information shall be entered:

-) Trisyllable patient's name k his registration number
-) Date of every visit whether it was for consultation or for injection.
-) Symptoms and clinical examination
-) Diagnosis
-) X-Ray and laboratory tests
-) Medicine given

c. Medical Prescription

No Doctor is allowed to use any medical prescription paper before submitting a sample thereof to the Medical Licencing Department, Ministry of Health for approval. This prescription sheet shall include the following information:

-) Name of the doctor and practice licence number.
-) Title and academic specialization as per the licence.
-) Date of the medical prescription
-) Name and age of the patient.
-) Name of medicine in separated letters in English language, as well as instruction of use clearly in Arabic language.
-) The prescription should be signed by the doctor's approved signature with the Ministry of Health

) No doctor is allowed to keep any medicines in the clinic for trading purpose.

d. The Sign Board

The following conditions should be complied with in the signboard of the doctor:-

) The length of the board shall not exceed 120 cm. and the width 80 cm.

) The doctor is allowed to fix one signboard only, but he may fix an additional one if his clinic is overlooking two streets or more.

) The doctor is allowed to fix two small signboard not exceeding 30cm length and 20cm width in which one shall be fixed at the entrance

of the building where the clinic is located, while the other is at the door of the clinic.

) In all cases, the signboard shall be identical to the information mentioned in the licence issued by the Ministry of Health, and should be horizontally in close contact with the wall and with white and black lettering.

) The signboard may not be illuminated with electric lamps or with any other lighting methods.

) The signboard shall show the doctor's name and his specialization data mentioned in the licence. The name of the doctor only shall not be enough on the signboard.

5. Employees and Labourers

) One labourer not less than 18 years old, good in reading and writing, and should wear white uniform during working hours.

) One female employee in every gynaecology and obstetrics clinic who should wear white uniform during working hours. It should be taken into consideration that the labourer or employee should have the qualifications required for these jobs.

) One male or female nurse or technical assistant licenced by the concerned health authorities in compliance with the rules and regulations followed in this behalf.

) In addition to the conditions of the above mentioned clinics all equipments, tools and records necessary for the nature of the work should be provided.

ARTICLE (2)

Private clinics doctors who got the Ministry of health's approval on practicing the profession in united Arab Emirates, should satisfy the conditions and follow the instructions mentioned in this decision and to execute them within a period of three months from the date of issuing it except satisfying the clinic space and the rooms design, the deadline for that will be beginning of 1978.

ARTICLE (3)

This decision is taking effect from the date of issuing it.

Figure (1)

1. Otoscope Set
2. Blood Pressure instrument

3. Mouth & Anus Thermometer
4. Weight – Height Balance
5. Percussion Hammer
6. Tool box set for the examination of nose, larynx and Ophthalmoscope.
7. Tongue Depressor
8. Disposable Syringes & Needles
9. Medical Oxygen Supplier (Oxygen Cylinder & Mask)
10. Autoclave (New)
11. Tourniquet
12. X-Ray viewer
13. Mobile spot light
14. Plastic gloves & Rubber fingers
15. Tools Table
16. Portable Resuscitation Equipment
17. Poisoning list and ways of treating it (Supplied by the Ministry)
18. Water basin with tap in each room
19. Fire Extinguisher

MEDICAL & TECHNICAL EQUIPMENTS TO BE PROVIDED TO DENTAL CLINIC

- 1 - ماكينة اسنان حديثة -
- 2 - كرسي أسنان كهربائي -
- 3 - جهاز أشعة للأسنان -
- 4 - جهاز تحميص افلام الاشعة الخاصة بالأسنان -
- 5 - جهاز ازالة الرواسب الجيرية -
- 6 - جهاز ضوئي حثوات الكمبيوتر -
- 7 - جهاز خلط ملغم الفضة -
- 8 - دواليب و أدراج خاصة لحفظ الادوات -
- 9 - مغسلة مع صنوبر ماء -
- 10 - جهاز تعقيم للأدوات حديث -
- (يعمل بيخار الماء المضغوط (اتوكلاف
- 11 - اكياس خاصة لحفظ و تعقيم -
- الأدوات الجراحية والآلات المستخدمة
في علاج الأسنان .
- 12 - قفازات مطاطية معقمة -
- 13 - كامات ورقية للوجه - للفم -
- 14 ((عدد ٢ مجموعة ((علي الأقل -
- من الأدوات الجراحية و الآلات المستخدمة
في جراحة الأسنان و كذلك
عمليات حشو و تنظيف الأسنان .

Recent Dental Unit

Electrical Dental Chair
Dental X-Ray Unit
X-Ray Films Processor
Cavitron
Light Care Apparatus
Amalgamizer
Cabinets
Basin
Auto Clave
(Hot Air Sterlizer not allowed)
Sterilizing Bags
Gloves
Face Masks
Sets of Surgical Tools
and Hand Instruments

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
ABU DHABI MINISTER'S (CABINET)

MINISTERIAL DECISION

NO. (516) OF 1980

The Minister of Health

After reviewing the Federal law No.1 of 1972 relative to the Ministries competence and Ministers authorities and its amendments, based on the authority accorded to us in the Article (9) of the law oi' practicing the profession of Human Medicine No. 7 of 1975.

ARTICLE 1

Conditions required to licence
Private Hospitals are as follows:

A. General Conditions:

1. The applicant of a licence has to submit his application in accordance to a form prepared by the Ministry, showing the location of the Hospital, its specifications, its interior and exterior design, number of beds and medical specialities practiced and the Manager or Key Executive Name.

2. The Hospital Manager should be specialized in his branch.

3. A specialized engineer from the Ministry should inspect the location and present a report within a period not exceeding two weeks.

4. The licence application, enclosed with the engineer's report are transferred to the competent Commission to be studied in order to inspect the location and submit to us its recommendations within two weeks from the date of receiving the application and the report.

5. If the conditions and specifications are satisfied, the required licence is issued and valid for three years renewable one more time and fees are payable according to the new regulations.

Conditions required for establishing a Hospital:

a. It should be independent from any other building, far from the polluted environment.

b. Should be supplied with spare automatic electric generators.

c. Should be supplied with a water tank enough to cover, at least the Hospital consumption in a week.

d. The ventilation and lighting in the whole Hospital and installations in accordance to the hygienic conditions.

e- The kitchen size should be in accordance to the Hospital dimensions and to its specialities and should be in the ground floor as well.

f- should be provided with all the hygienic means to collect the garbage, the trash and to get rid of it.

g- every Private room should be provided with a bathroom and toilets, with a rate of one bathroom to every six beds and in the halls as well.

h- Should be provided with anti-fire system and emergency exits as specified by the competent authorities.

i-The residence of the resident doctor should be in the Hospital.

j- Operation Theatre and Labor room should be provided with hygienic Air Conditioning>

K-Entrances leading to the hospital should be wide enough to allow the ambulance to get in.

l- The Hospital should be provided with lifts if the height of the building is exceeding two stores.

m- The ground store should have a cafeteria where employees have their food.

2. Technical Specifications:

The Hospital should be provided with the following technical units:

An Ambulance and Emergency Unit.

An X-ray Unit (preventing from the radiation.

A laboratory and a Blood Bank Unit.

A surgery Unit including an Operation Theatre , a preparation Room. a sterilization Room changing and Intensive care.

A Delivery unit if the hospital is specialized in Obstetrics, that should include a labor Rooms and at least two supplementary rooms.

A Pharmacy.

A kitchen to Prepare the meals for patients and both technical & Administrative Staff which should be provided with good ventilation lightening. should always be tidy and provided with drainage.

It should also contain rooms for cutting meat and preparing the vegetables and noodles and washing the fruits separately and should be provided with fixed refrigerators deep freezes with external thermostat and a power- cut-Alarm, the refrigerated rooms and their doors should be built in an insulation material.

3) Administrative Specifications:

The Hospital should form an administrative Organization composed of the Hospital Manager or Key Executive , two of its Specialists Doctors and the Nursing Staff should be represented by one of its members.

The Administrative Organization task is to run properly the technical & medical work in the Hospital and to make sure that the patient is getting the best services.

Hospital Manager's duties are decided as follows :

1. To check that all the Hospital workers are free of any contagious disease by a routine medical check up.
2. To provide patients with healthy foods and store them in suitable places, away from corruption and pollution.
3. To keep the Hospital and its annexes always tidy.
4. To open a special file or register for the patients, where all the information about the patient is registered: name, sex, nationality, address, date of admission and discharge and the disease diagnostic and its evolution and the amounts the patient has paid.
5. To open a special file for the dangerous drugs in accordance to the law provisions.
6. To Supply the official authorities with the hygienic & vital statistics whenever required.
7. To Execute the decisions of the Hospital Administration.
- 8 To Inform about the contagious diseases determined by the competent Health authorities.

4) Technical Staff Specifications:

1. The Technical Staff of the Hospital is composed of:
 - a. The Technical Manager who might be the Hospital Manager
 - b. A Specialist Doctor for each speciality in the Hospital
 - c. A Resident Specialist Doctor for each 20 beds, at least three shifting doctors in any cases.
 - d. Head of Nurses should be a legal Nurse.
 - e. Nursing staff members should be minimum one nurse for each six beds, excepting the Operation Theatre Staff and one assistant nurse for each three beds.
 - f. Enough technical staff for Anesthesia, X-Ray and Pharmacy satisfying the Hospital capacity and needs.
 - g. The required certificates of the Technical Staff of the whole Hospital should be in accordance to the Hospital's capacity specialities and services as recommended by the competent commission.
 - h. The Hospital should be provided with the following Administrative Material:
 1. Registers for patients including admission & discharge reasons
 2. Registers for employees k workers' affairs
 3. Registers for Financial & Accounts' affairs
 4. Registers for Maintenance, accessories & equipments
 5. Technical tools and instruments

The Hospital should be provided with, at least, the following equipments and instruments:

a. Ambulance & Emergency Unit:

1. Suction tip
2. Stretcher
3. Oxygen Cylinder & Supplier
4. Anesthetic equipment for intravenous solution
5. Larynx endoscope
6. Emergency medicines & solutions

b. X-Ray Unit:

1. Equipment for normal & colorful X-Ray
2. Mobile X-Ray Equipment

c. Laboratory & Blood Bank:

All the equipments required for important tests as well as a refrigerator for the Blood Bank

d. Surgery Unit:

1. Special ceal lighting
2. Side Lighting
3. Surgery Table for multiple purposes
4. Anesthesia equipment
5. Suction tip
6. Gas Equipment required for Anesthesia & Intensive Care
7. Cauterization & Cutting Tool
8. Equipment for controlling Heart palpitations & ECG
9. Sterilization Equipment

ARTICLE (2)

This decision is taking effect since the date of issuing it.

Hamad Abd Al Rahman Al Madfaa
Minister of Health

Federal Law No. 5 of 1984
Concerning Practice of Non-Medical Professions
By persons other than physicians and Pharmacists

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates,
By virtue of the United Arab Emirates Temporary Institution,
Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 concerning Ministries Competences and
Ministers' Powers, as amended,
Federal Law No. 5 of 1974 concerning practice of Pharmacology and
Drugs Business,
Federal Law No. 7 of 1975 concerning practice of Medicine as amended
by Federal Law No. 4 of 1981, and
On proposal of the Minister of Health, the Cabinet and Federal National
Council approval and ratification of the Supreme Federal Council.

We have issued the following Law:

Article (1)

In this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the same meanings as follows:

The Ministry: Ministry of Health

The Minister: Minister of Health

Medical Profession(s) : Medical Profession(s) as prescribed in schedule attached to this Law.

The Committee: The Committee prescribed in Article No. (5) of this Law.

The License: The Medical Profession Practising License to be issued according to the provisions of this law.

Article (2)

Subject to the provisions of the Federal Law No. 7 of 1975 regarding the practice of medicine, and the Federal Law No. 5 of 1974 regarding the practice of pharmacology and drugs business, no person, other than physicians and pharmacists, shall practice any of the medical professions without an official license under the provisions of this law.

Article (3)

The medical professions that could be practised by people other than physicians and pharmacists are what included in the schedule attached herein:

(The Medical Professions Schedule)

1. Nursing
2. Midwifery and Obstetrics
3. Laboratories
4. Radiology (Treatment and Diagnosis)
5. Physiotherapy
6. Dentistry (Treatment, Fitting and Making)
7. Optics (Fitting and Making)
8. Audiology & Communication
9. ECG
10. Anaesthetics
11. Nutrition
12. Respiratory Equipment
13. Nuclear Medicine
14. Artificial Limbs

Article (4)

The application to the licence of practicing the Medicine should be submitted to the Ministry of Health supported by the following documents:

1. The original of the qualifications obtained by the applicant or official document proving that, legal translation of the same into Arabic if it is not of Arabic Language. Such certificates should be attested by the Ministry of Foreign Affair of the State where the applicant has obtained or issued and by the United Arab Emirates Embassies or Consulates in such Countries, if existing.
2. Experience Certificates duly attested, for Non-UAE citizens.
3. Official document ratified by the competent authorities stating the Applicant's date of birth.
4. Criminal Clearance Certificate.

5. Certificate proving that the applicant was not convicted with final criminal judgment in a crime touching the honour unless he is rehabilitated or pardoned by the competent authorities.
6. Certificate issued by Medical Committee duly formed by Minister's Decision proving the Physical Fitness of the Applicant to practice medical profession he applied for.
7. Naturalization Certificate or Passport Copy along with Three photographs 4 x 6.
8. Any other certificates or documents prescribed in Minister's Decision.

Article (5)

The Minister shall, by a decision, form a committee to handle the applications for licensing and other duties provided herein. The Minister's decision shall specify the committee's terms of reference and procedures.

The committee shall take the necessary steps to check the authenticity of the documents submitted by applications, and shall evaluate the applicant's certificates and carry out the required equivalency assessment of the certificates. The committee shall also take steps to verify the capability of the applicants to practise the relevant medical profession in accordance with the rules, regulations and directives of the Minister.

Article (6)

The commission has to finalize and take decision regarding the licence application within 30 days from the application date and to forward its relative recommendations to the Minister of Health.

The Minister of Health has to take the decision whether giving the licence or refusing it. The refusal decision of the licence should be argued. The Committee have to notify the Applicant with such decision by registered mail.

Article (7)

The refused licence applicant has the right to present a claim regarding

the licence refusal decision to the Minister of Health within thirty days from the date of notification.

The decision of the Minister of Health will be final.

Article (8)

A register of medical profession licensees other than Physicians and Pharmacists shall be kept by the Ministry. Such register shall consist:

1. Entry Number.
2. Full name and nationality.
3. Profession licensed to practice.
4. Qualifications and date of issue.
5. Details of experience.
6. License number and date of issue, as per Minister's Decision.
7. Establishment Location.
8. Place of Residence.
9. Any other information required by Minister's Decision.

The entry in such register shall be made after payment of fees to be determined by Minister's Decision, but shall not exceed Dhs. 200/-.

Article (9)

The decision of licensing the practicing of the profession shall not be delivered to the licensee unless after finalizing of entry in said register. The Ministry shall periodically publish, as may deem necessary, list of registered licensees to practice medical professions and any changes thereof.

No body is allowed to practice any medical profession unless after entry in said register and delivery of license according to the provisions of this law.

Article (10)

Medical profession licensees shall notify the Ministry about any change in their place of residence or place of work. Such notification shall be made within a period not exceeding one month from the date of change, failing which the Ministry may cancel their names from the Medical Profession Register.

The Ministry may re-enter the cancelled names in the Register if it has been provided with the new address and a new registration fee is paid.

Article (11)

If a medical profession licensee feel sick or became incapacitated resulting in a complete or partial loss of medical fitness, he and his employer shall jointly notify the Ministry and suspend his practice until a decision has been taken by the Minister regarding their case upon recommendation by the committee.

The Minister shall then make a decision either cancelling his license and deleting his name from the Register, or specifying certain activities for him to carry out or temporarily prohibiting him from practising the profession, depending on his medical condition.

The Minister may, upon the recommendations of the committee, amend his decision depending on the progress of the medical condition of the licensee.

If a licensee has contracted a contagious disease, he and his employer shall jointly notify the Ministry and refrain from practising the profession. He shall never resume his practice without the Ministry's approval.

Article (12)

Medical profession license is for one year with an option for renewal at the end of the license period. On renewing the license, license holders will undergo medical check up to assess their health fitness for the job.

Article (13)

Each person licensed for practicing the profession has to accomplish his work as scrupulous and conscious as demanded by the profession and he has to protect the dignity and honour of the profession and comply with duties and responsibilities prescribed by Minister's Decision according to provisions of Article (3) of this law.

Article (14)

Unless charged by a more serious penalty. stipulated by the criminal law or any other law, is charged by a duration not less than one year in jail and not exceeding three years and a fine not less than Dhs. 5,000/- and not exceeding Dhs. 10,000/- or by both of them:

1. Any person not satisfying the required conditions allowing him to

practice the medical profession and has practiced an act included in such profession.

2. Any person who has submitted falsified documents or information or has proceeded illegally to obtain the licence of practicing the profession without having the right to.
3. Any person not licensed to practice any medical profession, using brochures, signs or sign boards or any other publication mean insinuating to the public that he is licensed to practice the profession.
4. Any person licensed to practice any medical profession and employing any unlicensed person to practise the profession or any of its activities.

In all these cases, the Minister has the right, according to the investigation, to close the institution temporarily until the final judgment to be issued.

If the offender is convicted the institute will be closed and confiscate the existing equipment, tools, instruments and other material related to the practice of the profession.

The license of convicted person will be cancelled and his name shall be deleted from the register from the date the judgment become final.

Article (15)

He who practices any of the medical professions without a license shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than three months and not exceeding one year, and with a fine not less than one thousand dirhams and not more than five thousands dirhams or with either of these two penalties, even if such a person has met the legal requirements for obtaining the license.

The Court may, in addition to the above mentioned penalties, order the closure of the place in which illegal activities were carried out.

Article (16)

Without prejudice to any criminal liability, the committee shall be empowered to handle any violations committed by license holders in contravention of the provisions of this law or its executive regulations.

The Committee shall summons the offenders to appear before it three days before the date of the session. The summons shall contain a brief description of the violations attributed to them. If the offender has failed to show up on the specified date, the Committee may consider the violations and pass it judgment in his absence.

In so doing, the Committee shall have the right to impose any of the following penalties:

1. Warning.
2. Suspension from the practice for a period not exceeding six months.
3. Withdrawal of the license and deletion of the licensee's name from the Register.

No one of the above mentioned penalties shall be inflicted until the offender has been given the opportunity to present his case and raise his defence. If the offender has failed to appear before the Committee without a legitimate excuse, then a penalty can be inflicted on him by the Committee provided that the decision of the Committee in this respect is ratified by the Minister.

Article (17)

Offenders against whom penalties have been imposed may appeal to the Minister within 30 days from the date of the penalty decision or from the date of his notification if the penalty decision was made in his absence.

The Minister shall make a decision within 30 days from the date of the appeal. The Minister's decision in this respect shall be final.

No practice suspension, license withdrawal or deletion of name shall be carried out before the expiry of the appeal period or the expiry of the period set for considering the appeal.

Article (18)

The Ministry of Health has the right to inspect any place the profession is

practiced in. The employees delegated by the Minister of Justice, according to Minister of Health proposal, for the inspection, have the capacity of official inspectors to confirm the violations made against the provisions of this law or its executive regulations.

Article (19)

Any person who have a licence to practice any medical profession issued by any Medical Department or the Municipality in the United Arab Emirates, before this law, will continue practicing the profession, provided that he has to submit to the Ministry of Health, within three months from the date of the application of this law, the required documents in order to register him and give him new licence according to the conditions prescribed in this law.

If these documents are not submitted within the signalled deadline, their licences are considered expired.

Article (20)

The Minister of Health has to issue necessary rules and regulations to implement this law.

Article (21)

Any provision contradicting the provisions of this law shall be cancelled.

Article (22)

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette and is taking effect after 30 days from the publishing date.

Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

Issued by us in Presidency Court in Abu Dhabi
On 16 Jumada Al Akhira 1404 A.H.
Corresponding to 17 March 1984 A.D.

Ministerial Decision No. 12 of 1990
Concerning Health & Medical Conditions
Required for Private Clinics

Having reviewed the Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 concerning Ministries Competences and Ministers' Powers, as amended,
Federal Law No. 7 of 1975 concerning practicing of medical treatment and laws amending thereto.

Federal Law No. 5 of 1984 concerning practice of non-Medical and pharmacologists of some medical professions.

Ministerial decree no. 10 of 1988, on prices of medical services and licensing fees for practising medicine profession.

Considering public interest, we resolve the following:

Article 1

Private Medical Clinic may not be licensed unless it satisfies all sanitary and medical requirements as mentioned herein.

Article 2

The one who desires to obtain license for opening private clinic, shall apply to the ministry of health on the prescribed form and to attach the following documents.

1. Passport copy
2. Copy of academic certificates and experience – for the last three years- of doctors proposed to work in the clinic.
3. Copy of academic and experience certificates of technicians to be working in the clinic.
4. 2 photographs.

More applications shall be submitted to the competent committees for examination and interview as the case may be. Upon successful completion of the test, the license may not be given unless after inspection of the premises and make sure that it complies with the required conditions.

Article 3

The conditions to obtain a license for opening private clinic are as follows:

First: Special Conditions:

1. The basic requirements from medical furniture and equipments for any medical clinic shall be available.
2. Waiting space for men and other for women shall be available in the clinic.
3. A patient record with numbered pages and stamped by the Ministry of Health shall be initiated in the clinic. This record shall include all the necessary data about the patient. and this is according to the format prepared by the Ministry.
4. A health file shall be initiated for each patient that the Ministry competent parties may refer to it. This file should include:
 - a) Information and address of the patient.
 - b) Health history information about inspection, diagnosis, treatment and the required check up upon with any other information made by the doctor.
5. Medical prescriptions shall be printed according to the format approved by the Ministry.
6. As to sign board the following requirements shall apply:
 - a) For the clinic.

Only single sign board shall be allowed, dimension of each 120c/ length and 80c/ width. In addition to indicative sign boards size 20 x 40c or 20 x 30c. in all cases increase of the sign boards should coincide with the information in the license.
 - b) For the medical centre
Only three sign boards shall be allowed, size 120 x 80c and indicative sign 20 x 40c. in all events only the name and specialization of doctor shall be mentioned.
7. Licensed doctor may not advertise for himself or the medical institution, except, in the following situations:
 - a) When joining work.
 - b) When performing the annual leave and resuming work.
 - c) When receiving visiting doctors.

In all cases the advertisement shall not be made in commercial or advertising manner. The advertisement shall only mention doctors' name and specialization according to the license.

Second: Miscellaneous Conditions:

1. The clinic premises may not be utilized as housing for the doctor or any of the staff.
2. The clinic may not be opened or connected with pharmacy, drug store, or medical advertising office.
3. The doctor may not sell medicines to the patients inside the clinic, save critical emergency situations. He may not involve with pharmacy, drugstore or promotion office to promote medications for special payments, nor to direct patients to purchase medicine from specific pharmacy.
4. The doctor may not accommodate patients at the clinics, in emergencies, he shall transfer patients to the nearest hospital.
5. The doctor is not authorized to perform any surgical operation that entails patient sedation of whatever nature (hemi or fully).
6. The doctor shall not write prescriptions in codes or not recognized signs or give certificates in contrary to the actual situation.
7. The doctor may not refuse or abstain to treat any patient or aid an injured person, unless, a case falls outside the scope of his specialization. In such case, he shall perform the first aid and transfer the patient to the nearest hospital.
8. The doctor is required to report epidemic diseases as prescribed by Federal Law N0. 27 of 1981 regarding epidemic diseases, as per the format prepared by preventive medicine dept.
9. No radiology units shall be used in the clinic, unless they are licensed according to the law.
10. In disbursing medications, the doctor shall abide by provisions of ministerial decree No. 334 of 1989 regulating disbursement of controlled medications. In recommended sick leaves, the doctor shall comply with the ministerial decree No. 358 of 1989.

11. The doctor shall have no more than one clinic or to open branch for his clinic.
12. No technicians shall be employed at the clinic unless after obtaining approval from the ministry.
13. The licensee shall apply to medical licensee committee requesting renewal of the license, at least 2 months prior expiry date and after payment of prescribed fees.
14. Should the licensee desire to introduce visiting doctors, to apply on the approved format, and to abide by the applicable terms and conditions.

Article 4

This resolution shall apply and be effective as from date of issue.

Mohamed Aburrahman Al Mudfaa
Minister of Health