

**Legislative Decree No. (21) for the year 2015**

**On Private Health facilities**

***We, Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Deputy King of Bahrain,***

Upon reviewing the Constitution, particularly Article (87) thereof,

Law No. (3) for the year 1975 on public health, as amended,

Buildings' management law issued by Decree Law No. (13) for the year 1977, as amended,

Decree Law No. (23) for the year 1986 on private hospitals,

Decree-Law No. (2) for the year 1978 on non-practicing doctors and pharmacists of medical supportive professions,

Decree-Law No. (7) for the year 1989 on practicing medicine and dentistry,

Decree-Law No. (18) for the year 1997 on regulating the profession of pharmacy and pharmaceutical centers,

Law No. (38) for the year 2009 on establishing the National Health Regulatory Authority (the "Authority"), as well as

Based on the proposal of the Prime Minister and

The approval of the Council of Ministers,

***Decreed as follows:***

**Chapter One**  
**Preliminary Provisions**

**Article I**

**Definitions**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated for each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

**Kingdom:** The Kingdom of Bahrain.

**Minister:** The minister nominated by a decree.

**Authority:** The National Health Regulatory Authority.

**Board:** The Board of Directors of the Authority.

**Private health facility or facility:** All non-governmental facility in which health services are practiced and delivered, subject to the supervision and control of the Authority and licensed under the provisions of this Law.

**Health services:** Services provided by the private health facility, including, for example, health professionals associated services related to screening, diagnosis, patients' checkup, medical treatment, nursing, health care, diet, hospitalization, recovery or providing the patients with the necessary care; first aid, medicine, laboratory research and radiological tests, as well as performing any work related to medical professionals, treatment, rehabilitation or any other similar professions determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

**Responsible Director:** The person undertaking the management of the private health facility, to be responsible for all technical and administrative works therein.

**Accountability Committee:** The Accountability Committee established pursuant to the provisions of Article (22) of this Law.

**Article II**

**The Law's scope of application**

Provisions of this Law shall apply to the private health facilities, which include, for example, the hospitals, specialized hospitals, therapeutic medical centers, medical facilities, private clinics, alternative medical centers and the centers and units engaged in any of the allied health profession.

## **Article III**

### **Classification of private health facilities**

The Board shall issue the necessary resolutions to classify the private health facilities to types and categories, determining the requirements necessary for each of them.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Licensure procedures and requirements for private health facilities**

## **Article IV**

### **License to establish private health facilities**

- A) Licensing the establishment of any private health facility shall be in accordance with the provisions, requirements and procedures set forth in this Law, the regulations, and resolutions issued in implementation of its provisions.
- B) Any person licensed to establish a private health facility may be a natural person, a company, a body, an organization or a branch of a foreign health institution or an association established in the Kingdom, with the purpose of practicing and delivery of health services.
- C) The companies, bodies or facilities, whatever the purpose of their establishment may be, may establish a private health facility, including health clinics with the purpose of providing care, treatment or rehabilitation services for their associates and employees.
- D) The heirs of a licensee to establish a private health facility, especially if the deceased was a natural person, may continue to run the facility they inherited, provided being managed by a responsible director to be in charge of all technical and administrative works in the institution.  
The heirs may keep the name of the facility, if it carries the name of the deceased, and continue using that name.
- E) Each private health facility shall have a responsible director who fulfills all the requirements set forth in the provisions of Article (11) of this Law, till the institution is legally settled.
- F) The private health facility, in practicing its works, shall comply to the limits of the issued license and may not change its health services unless after obtaining a prior license from the Authority.

## **Article V**

### **License to establish private health clinics**

- A) License to establish a private health clinic is limited to the person licensed to practice the profession of medicine in the Kingdom, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (C) of Article (4) of this Law. A resolution shall be issued by the Board determining the requirements to be met by the applicant, according to his field of specialization, including the requirements relating to scientific qualifications and practical experience of the applicant.
- B) The person licensed to establish a private health clinic shall be the director responsible for all the technical and administrative works therein. A resolution shall be issued by the Board regulating the conditions, procedures and controls that must be considered when assigning a replacement to the licensee in his absence or inability to undertake his duties.
- C) The heirs of the person licensed to establish private health clinics may continue operating the deceased's clinic, provided being managed by a licensed physician, who shall be held responsible for all technical and administrative works in the clinic.

The heirs may keep the name of the clinic if it bears the name of the deceased and continue to use its till its legal status is adjusted.

## **Article VI**

### **Licensing procedures**

- A) No person shall establish, manage or operate any private health facility, unless after obtaining a prior authorization from the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this law.  
A Board resolution shall be issued to determine the conditions, regulations and procedures for licenses' issuance, renewal and validity term.
- B) An application for the license referred to in paragraph (A) of this Article shall be submitted to the Authority. In case the Authority deems it necessary to fulfill some of the data or documents, or make amendments therein, the applicant shall be notified with the same within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the application submission date. The Authority shall decide on the license application within sixty days from the date of submission.
- C) The decision of license rejection shall be in writing, justified sufficiently and supported with all the details, data and facts that led to rejecting the

license application, upon which the applicant may file a complaint on the decision to the Authority within thirty days from the date of notifying him with the same or within thirty days from the expiration of the sixty-days period mentioned in paragraph (B) of this Article without deciding on the license application.

- D) The Authority shall decide on the complaint within thirty days from its date of filing and shall notify the complainer of the decision issued on his complaint by a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. The expiration of this period without issuing a decision on the complaint shall be deemed a rejection.

The applicant whose above complaint is rejected explicitly or implicitly may appeal on the same before the competent court within sixty days from the date of notifying him with rejecting its complaint or within sixty days from the expiration of the thirty days mentioned in item (C) of this Article without deciding on the complaint.

- E) The Authority shall not provide the competent court resolving the appeal referred to in item (D) of this Article with any reasons, defenses, facts or documents not previously described in the rejection decision or when deciding on the appeal.

## **Article VII**

### **Preliminary approval and restrained licensing**

- A) The Board shall issue a resolution determining the conditions where preliminary approval can be granted for the establishment of a private health facility and regulating the conditions, regulations, procedures and duration of such approval.
- B) The Board shall issue a resolution determining the conditions under which a license may be granted, including restrictions or conditions on the private health facility or on its performance in the practice and delivery of health services.

## **Article VIII**

### **The establishment of medical branches or centers**

The private health facility shall establish affiliated branches or medical centers to contribute to achieving any of its objectives in accordance with the conditions, controls and procedures established by a resolution of the Board.

## **Article IX**

### **Transfer of the license**

Licenses for the establishment and management of private health facilities are personal and may not be transferred to third parties without the consent of the Authority and in accordance with the terms, conditions and procedures specified by a decision of the Board.

The person who acquired the ownership of the facility may apply to the Authority to have the license by his name, provided fulfilling all the conditions required by law.

## **Article X**

### **License expiration and termination**

- A) License granted to establish a private health facility expires with the elapse of its term unless it is renewed during the three months prior to expiration date, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the regulations and the decisions issued in implementation of its provisions.
- B) The Authority shall revoke the license of the establishment of private health facility in any of the following cases:
  - 1. If proven that licensee has acquired the license based on incorrect documents or information.
  - 2. If the licensee lost one or more of the conditions of granting the license.
  - 3. The loss of the necessary conditions and requirements in the licensed buildings or facilities.
  - 4. Issuance of final criminal judgment against the licensee for a felony or crime involving moral turpitude or dishonesty or the issuance of a final decision to close the facility.
  - 5. If the licensee has not started practicing and delivery of health services within six months from the date of granting the license.
  - 6. The private health facility has stopped practicing and delivering the health services for more than six months.
  - 7. The death of the licensee who acquired the license to establish a health facility, especially if he was a natural person, unless the heirs request to continue running the facility within three months from the date of death of the deceased.
  - 8. The expiration of the legal personality of the licensee.
  - 9. Issuing a final judgment to cancel the license.
- C) The Authority shall not cancel the license in the cases provided for in paragraph (B) of this Article without notifying the licensee with the same. Cancellation shall take effect only two weeks from notification date.

- D) The Authority shall not cancel license unless after investigating in the cases set forth in items 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of paragraph (B) of this Article.

### **Chapter Three**

#### **Obligations and duties of private health facilities**

##### **Article XI**

##### **Private Health facility Management**

- A) Each private health facility shall have a director responsible for all technical and administrative works therein according to the terms, conditions and procedures specified by a Board resolution that indicates the conditions, qualifications and experiences required, as well as the procedures to be taken in consideration when appointing the director in charge or appointing a replacement in case of his absence or inability to carry out his, as well as in case of losing any of the conditions required to be fulfilled, in addition to the circumstances, conditions and controls under which the director can be delegated to others some of his duties and functions.
- B) The director in charge shall handle the affairs of the private health facility and shall be responsible for conducting its technical and administrative affairs subject to the provisions of this Law and the regulations and resolutions issued in implementation thereof, specifically the following:
1. The governance and supervision of the health facility, carrying out its affairs to ensure achieving the purposes of its establishment with high efficiency and ensure the quality of the health services provided.
  2. Adopt the suitable measures to abide by the provisions of this Law and the regulations and decisions issued in implementation of its provisions.
  3. Represent the private health facility before the Authority and provide, upon request, the files, records, books, documents, data and health information, within the appropriate period specified by the Authority.
  4. Check the availability of the qualifications and requirements at all medical, technical and nursing staff of private health facility, as well as follow-up the provision and support of the plans and training programs provided to them.
  5. Enable specialized Authority staff or the authorized persons to carry out the examination, evaluation and inspection to verify the implementation of the provisions of this law.

6. Notify the Authority that the private health facility has stopped the practice and delivery of health services or of any change to any of the data provided to the Authority to obtain or renew the license, within thirty days from the date of stopping or occurrence of a change.
7. Assume the other tasks and powers provided for in the Law and the regulations and resolutions issued in implementation of its provisions.

## **Article XII**

### **Requirements for premises and buildings of the private health facility**

- A) The location of the premises and buildings of the private health facility shall be appropriate and easily accessible.
- B) The premises and buildings of private health facility shall meet the construction, health, technical, security and safety requirements, as well as all operational matters, including support services, as determined by a Board resolution.
- C) No construction, building works or additional parts shall be conducted to the premises and buildings of the private health facility or demolition and no parts thereof shall be removed or modified by expansion or ramp or in the internal arrangement or external shape, unless after obtaining the approval of the Authority.
- D) The private health facility shall not undertake any works or activities within its buildings or premises inconsistently with the purposes of its establishment.

## **Article XIII**

### **Availability of health arrangements, technical preparations, equipment and medical equipment**

Any private health facility shall have all health arrangements, technical preparations, equipment and medical devices needed to achieve the purposes of its establishment with high efficiency and to ensure the quality of health services and the safety of patients, the public and the employees of the facility, in line with its capacity to treat patients.

A Board resolution shall be issued to determine the health arrangements, technical preparations, equipment and medical devices to be available in the private health facilities, according to their types and categories, according to the best international standards and specifications approved.



## **Article XIV**

### **Medical, technical and nursing staff**

- A) Any private health facility shall have sufficient number of medical, technical and nursing staff, according to its classification and health services provided and in proportion to its capacities of patients' treatment.
- B) The private health facility shall maintain a register of its medical, technical and nursing staff, to record all data and information specified by a Board resolution.
- C) No private health facility shall treat patients or allow their admission at the same time in a manner that exceeds its capacity, except in cases of extreme necessity.
- D) Subject to the provisions of Decree Law No. (2) for the year 1987 on practicing non-physicians, pharmacists and auxiliary medical professions and Decree Law No. (7) for the year 1989 on practicing medicine and dentistry, the Board of Directors shall determine the requirements to be fulfilled by those who engage in any of the health professions.

## **Article XV**

### **Keeping patients' records**

Private health facilities shall keep a register of the data and information of the patients and visitors, accompanied by their medical reports.

A resolution shall be made by the Board of Directors to determine the data and information that should be available in paper or electronic records, as well as the guarantees provided in the record in order to ensure the protection of the data and information recorded therein, keeping their confidentiality and stating any of the changes made to such data or information, the party that carried out the change and the persons authorized persons access the record of the employees of the facility or those who provide services to them.

All data included in the record shall be confidential and shall not be accessible to third parties and cannot be stated except in accordance with laws, judicial permission, or by the competent court.

## **Article XVI**

### **Liability Insurance**

The Board of Directors shall determine which facility type or category that shall have a medical liability insurance policy to cover the all medical, staff, technical or nursing staff in the insurance, according to the terms and conditions specified by a Board resolution.

## **Article XVII**

### **Opening a pharmacy**

The license to open and run a pharmacy in the private health facility is subject to the law regulating the profession of pharmacy and pharmaceutical centers. A resolution shall be issued by the Board determining the private health facilities that must include a pharmacy.

## **Article XVIII**

### **Promotion and Advertising**

The private health facility shall not promote to itself through media in violation of laws and regulations or in a manner that degrades the dignity or the traditions of the health professions and services.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Control and supervision**

## **Article XIX**

### **Control and supervision**

- A) The Authority shall undertake the tasks of auditing and evaluation to ensure the quality of the health services provided by the private health facilities and the achievement of the highest levels of performance, in addition to ensure the facility's commitment to the conditions and terms of the license, verifying the continuous availability of the health requirements, standards and arrangements, technical preparations and safety requirements, as well as ensuring that the medical equipment and devices used in those facilities fulfill the international standards and specifications as applicable.
- B) The Board shall issue a resolution with the assessment standards of the health services' quality and models of indicators to measure the performance of the private health facilities, according to the

internationally accepted best practices. The said resolution shall also indicate the processes, mechanisms and controls to audit and evaluate the quality of health services and the levels of performance of private health facilities.

- C) The audit and evaluation undertaken by the Authority shall be comprehensive or selective, according to the rules established by the action plan formulated by the Board. The Authority shall notify the private health facility subject to the audit and evaluation process with the report on the outcomes of the audit and evaluation of the quality of health services and the level of performance, together with the observations and recommendations of the Authority. The facility shall then provide the Authority with its feedback on the observations and recommendations and the action taken in this regard.

The private health facilities shall comply to pay an annual fee for the audit and evaluation to ensure the quality of its health services and achieve highest levels of performance. The said fees proceeds shall go the Authority and shall be allocated for the purposes of auditing, evaluation and inspection and they shall be deposited in a specific account of the Authority, as well as the funds determined by the state for the auditing, evaluation and inspection processes and the surplus at the end of the fiscal year shall not be deposited to the public treasury and shall not be used or disposed of in purposes other than those allocated for.

- D) The Authority may assign some or all its tasks of review and evaluation to experts or bodies that have the technical capabilities needed to carry out these tasks.
- E) The Cabinet shall adopt the reports on the level of quality and performance of private health facilities and may agree to publish them in the appropriate manner that makes it accessible to all.
- F) The private health facilities shall enable the Authority's staff or the persons authorized to carry out its auditing and evaluation tasks, particularly accessing those facilities, their branches and medical centers, as well as the other relevant premises for inspection and reviewing their files, records, books, documents, data and information, getting copies thereof, in addition to inspecting and examining the medical equipment, technical supplies and safety requirements.

## **Article XX**

### **Inspection and judicial order**

- A) The Authority shall undertake the monitor and inspection of the private health facilities to verify the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the regulations and resolutions implementing its provisions.
- B) The inspectors delegated by the CEO from among the Authority staff or others to carry out the inspections to verify the implementation of the provisions of this Law shall have the following authorities:
  - 1. Accessing private health facilities, their branches, medical centers and the other relevant premises for preview and inspection.
  - 2. Request to access to the files, records, books, documents, data and information in the health facilities and get copies thereof.
  - 3. Hearing anyone suspected to be linked to the subject of the (administrative) investigation of the staff in the health facilities.
- C) The licensee to manage the private health facility, the director in charge, his deputy, the officials or the staff in the facility shall not hinder the inspectors of the Authority in performing their duties and shall provide them with the files, records, books, documents, data and correct information necessary to perform their duties, through the appropriate period of time they specify.
- D) The inspectors from the Authority staff, designated by a resolution of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister, shall have the capacity of judicial officers for the crimes stipulated in this Law, which are within their jurisdictions and related to their duties.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Investigation and accountability**

#### **Article XXI**

##### **Conducting investigation**

- A) The Authority may conduct an administrative investigation on its own, at the request of the Minister or the Accountability Committee, or based on the received serious complaints or reports, to verify that the private health facility has committed a breach of any of the provisions of this law or not. The Authority may also investigate in case of serious indications to believe that the offense is about to take place.
- B) The Authority may ask the private health facilities for all data, explanations and documents, including the confidential data, if it deems it necessary to complete the investigation. The Authority, in order to complete its work, may also assign any of the judicial officers referred to

in paragraph (D) of Article (20) of this Law, to undertake any of the authorized tasks.

- C) A Board resolution shall be issued to regulate the investigative procedures and the deadlines to be observed, as well as the rules of notifying the private health facilities with breaches attributed to them, accompanied by all relevant evidence and information and the rules of providing fair opportunity to all parties concerned in the investigation to defend their interests, including holding the hearings, discussing with the relevant parties and their witnesses and enabling them to present their arguments and their written or oral evidence and statements. The concerned parties shall have the right seek the assistance of their lawyers in all the meetings and proceedings of the investigation.

## **Article XXII**

### **Accountability Committee**

The "Accountability Committee" shall be established in the Authority, to consist of three members, to undertake disciplinary actions against private health facilities, according to the provisions of this law. The formation of that Committee shall be through a resolution to be issued by the Minister every three years. The members of the Committee shall include a judge of the Supreme Civil Appeals Court delegated by the Supreme Judicial Council to chair the Committee, a representative of the Authority and a representative of the Medical Society. Both members of the Committee shall swear before the Chairman of the Committee that they shall undertake their tasks honestly and truthfully.

The Committee shall have a reporter delegated by its Chairman from among the staff of the Authority, to record the minutes of the meetings and sign them along with the Chairman of the Committee. The minutes and the other documents of the Committee shall be kept by the reporter.

The Resolution for the formation of the Accountability Committee, to ensure its impartiality and independence, shall specify its system, work procedures, the deadlines to be observed and the cases in which the member cannot review the offense and the cases where the conditions or circumstances shall be disclosed, leading to doubts, as well as the rewards of its members and other issues.

## **Article XXIII**

### **Measures that may be taken when the offense is proved**

- A) Without prejudice to the civil or criminal liability, in case an offense is proved, the Accountability Committee shall order the violator to stop the violation and remove its causes or effects immediately or within a period of time determined by the Committee. In case of non-compliance of the offender in the given period, the Committee shall issue a reasoned decision with the following:
1. Stopping the private health facility license.
  2. Withdrawal of the license issued by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of articles (4) and (5) of this law, in case the violation is relevant to the license.
  3. Imposing a threatening fine to be calculated on a daily basis to force the violator to stop the violation and remove its causes or effects, with the maximum of one thousand dinars per day, upon committing the offense for the first time and two thousand dinars per day in case of committing another offense during three years from the date of issuing the decision against him in the previous offense.
  4. Imposing a total fine not exceeding twenty thousand Bahraini Dinar.
- B) In both cases provided for in items (3) and (4) of paragraph (A) of this Article, upon estimating the fine to be imposed, the magnitude of the offense and the insistence of the offender, as well as the benefits he gained and the consequent damages he caused to third parties, all shall be taken into consideration. The fine shall be collected via the methods stipulated to collect the amounts owed to the state.
- C) The Authority, upon the decision of the Accountability, Committee may publish a statement of the proved violation by the private health facility by the means and the methods determined in the decision, in a manner commensurate with the magnitude of the offense. However, the publication shall take place only after the deadline to challenge the decision of the Committee with the proven offense or the issuance of a final judgment with the same, as the case shall be.
- D) In case the Accountability Committee deemed that the investigation has resulted in the existence of a criminal offense, the related documents shall be referred to the public prosecutor.

## **Article XIV**

### **Urgent Cases**

- A) In urgent cases, at the request of the CEO of the Authority and based upon strong signs that call to believe that continuation of provision of health services by the facility is a threat to the health and safety of the patients, the public or the employees of the facility, which cannot be remedied later, the Accountability Committee may issue a reasoned decision, including the following:
1. Imposing restrictions or conditions on the services provided by the private health facility to ensure the safety and privacy of patients.
  2. Temporary suspension of some of the health services provided by the facility for a period not exceeding three months.
- B) The Accountability Committee shall issue its decision in any of the cases provided for in paragraph (A) of this Article after reviewing the documents and hearing the statements of each of the concerned parties and the private health facility, granting them an opportunity to present their views, arguments, documents or papers and any evidence that supports their view; all in the specified deadlines and in accordance with the procedures determined by a decision of the Board.

## **Article XXV**

### **Sanctions**

- A) Shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and a fine not less than one thousand BD and not exceeding twenty thousand BD or either of them, any person who:
1. Established or managed a facility to practice and deliver health services without a license or after issuing a decision to suspend or withdraw the license.
  2. Provides unlicensed health services.
  3. Obtained a license from the Authority using fraudulent ways.
  4. Submitted to the Authority false and misleading statements or unlike the what is mentioned in the records, data or documents at his disposal.
  5. Withheld from the Authority any data, information, records or documents that should be submitted or made available to the Authority to carry out its functions as prescribed under this law.
  6. Hindered or disrupted the work of inspectors of the Authority or any investigation the Authority is about to conduct.
  7. Deliberately accessed the data or information contained in patients' records in order to disclose or uncover them unlawfully.

- B) Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of no less than five hundred dinars and not exceeding ten thousand dinars, any person who discloses any data or information available to him to access by virtue of his work, or who uses them for his own benefit or for third parties' benefit, unlawfully and in violation of the provisions of this is the law.
- C) Shall be punished by a fine of no less than one thousand dinars and not exceeding twenty thousand dinars any person who violates the provisions of item (6) of paragraph (B) of Article 11, paragraph (C) of Article (14) and Article 18 of this Law.

## **Article XXVI**

### **The responsibility of the legal person**

Without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural person, the legal person shall be punished by no more than twice the prescribed fine for the offense if committed in his name or for his own account or for benefit, for any of the offenses set forth in Article (25) of this law, as a result of any act, omission, approval, covering up or serious negligence of any member of the Board or any other authorized official – in the legal person - or who acts in this capacity.

## **Article XXVII**

### **Reconciliation**

Provided the non-occurrence, the crimes or offenses specified in clause (6) of paragraph (A) and paragraph (B) of Article (25) of this law, can be reconciled, as well as crimes punishable under paragraph (C) of the same Article, through the payment of the minimum imposed fine.

The investigation record editor, after confronting the offender with the committed offense, shall offer him the reconciliation, which shall be recorded, and the offender who agrees to the reconciliation shall pay to the Authority, within seven working days from the date of offering the reconciliation, the minimum imposed fine, all in accordance with the rules and procedures specified by a decision of the Board. The criminal proceedings for those facts and all its criminal effects shall be terminated upon the payment of the full reconciliation amount.



## **Chapter Six**

### **Miscellaneous Provisions**

#### **Article XXVIII**

##### **Fees**

- A) A resolution shall be issued by the Minister, based on the proposal of the Board and after approval of the Cabinet, to determine the categories of fees due for following services and requests:
1. Licenses' applications.
  2. Granting and renewal of licenses for the establishment and management of private health facilities.
  3. Preliminary approval of the establishment of private health institution.
  4. Assign or transfer the license to a third party.
  5. Amendment to the authorized health services.
  6. Modifying the classification of private health facility.
  7. Issue a copy of the license.
  8. Review and evaluation to ensure the quality of the health services and performance levels.
- In determining the fees' categories for the services set forth in this paragraph, the classification of the private health facilities, the health services provided and their capacity patients' treatment, all shall be taken into consideration.
- B) The Authority shall impose a fine double the due fee upon renewing the license or upon review and evaluation in case of late payment of the prescribed fee, within three months from the date of maturity.

#### **Article XIX**

##### **Authority replacing the Technical Committees**

Subject to the provisions of Article (22) of this Law, the Authority shall replace the technical committees set forth in the provisions of Article (5) of Decree Law No. (2) for the year 1987 on non-physicians and pharmacists practicing allied medical professions and Article (5) of Decree Law (7) for the year 1989 on practicing medicine and dentistry, and in accordance with the systems, procedures and requirements specified by a decision of the Board

## **Article XXX**

### **Appeal against the decisions of the Authority**

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (C) of Article (6) of this law, each concerned party may appeal to the High Civil Court against any decision issued by the Authority pursuant to the provisions of this law within sixty days from the date of being notified of that decision, or within sixty days from the elapse of the duration specified for the Authority's issuing its decision.

## **Article XXXI**

### **Issuance of Decisions**

- A) In case the Authority is determined to issue any regulations or decisions or take any measures of tangible impact, it shall consult with the concerned parties to solicit their views before issuing any of those regulations or decisions or taking any of these measures. The Board shall issue a resolution on the organization of these consultations to ensure that all parties shall access to the details of the ongoing consultations and the expressed views, through a single point of information.
- B) In issuing its resolutions in implementation of the provisions of this law, the Authority shall take into consideration the principles of integrity, transparency and equal opportunities.
- C) The Minister and the Board, as the case may be, shall issue the resolutions referred to in this law and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

## **Article XXXII**

### **List of the allied medical professions**

The Cabinet, on the proposal of the Minister and in coordination with the Authority, shall issue a resolution to include a list of the allied medical professions, which license and regulative provisions are subject to Decree Law No. (2) for the year 1987 on non-physicians and pharmacists practicing allied medical professions, consistently with the provisions of this law.

## **Article XXXIII**

### **Transitional Provisions**

- A) The resolutions issued on regulating the private health facilities, which are in effect at the time of issuing this law and not inconsistently with its provisions, shall remain valid till the Authority issues its implementing regulations and resolutions within one year from the date of its enforcement.
- B) The valid licenses of the private health facilities shall be adopted at the time of following the provisions of this law until they are expired, stopped or withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- C) The private health facilities shall reconcile their status in accordance with the provisions of this law within six months from the effective date of these provisions.

## **Article XXXIV**

### **Cancellation**

Law Decree No. 23 of 1986 on private hospitals shall be cancelled, as well as any provision inconsistent with the provisions of this law.

## **Article XXXV**

### **Enforcement of the provisions of the law**

The Prime Minister and the Minister, each in his jurisdiction, shall implement this law, to be adopted as of the first day of the month following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Deputy King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa**

**Prime Minister**

**Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa**

Issued in 1st Dhu'l-Qi'dah 1436  
Corresponding to: 16<sup>th</sup> August 2015