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**Law No. (34) of 2018 promulgating the Public Health Law**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution,

Legislative Decree No. (6) of 1970 regarding the Registration of Births and Deaths, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (2) of 1971 regarding the Surveillance and Regulation of Water Control;

Law No. (3) of 1975 regarding Public Health, as amended;

The Penal Code promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976 as amended;

Constructional Organisation of Buildings Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (13) of 1977, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1977 regarding Health Precautions to Prevent Infectious Diseases;

The Maritime Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (23) of 1982, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1985 regarding the Control of Imported Foodstuffs;

Legislative Decree No. (2) of 1987 regarding the Practice of Non-Doctors and Pharmacists for the Allied Health Professions;

Legislative Decree No. (7) of 1989 regarding the Practice of Human Medicine and Dentistry;

Legislative Decree No. (8) of 1993 regarding the Territorial Sea and Adjacent Area of the State of Bahrain;

Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1994 regarding the Division of Lands intended for Reconstruction and Development, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (2) of 1995 regarding Protection of Wildlife, as amended;

Legislative Decree No. (4) of 1995 regarding the Control on the Use, Marketing and Promotion of Breast Milk Substitutes;

Legislative Decree No.(21) of 1996 regarding Environment, as amended;

Legislative Decree No.(18) of 1997 regarding the Regulation of Pharmacy Profession and Pharmaceutical Centres, as amended;

Criminal Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, as amended;

Law No. (5) of 2003 approving the System (Law) of Agricultural Quarantine in the Gulf Cooperation Council States;

Law No. (8) of 2003 approving the Veterinary Quarantine System in the Gulf Cooperation Council States;

Law No. (33) of 2006 regarding Sewage Disposal and Surface Water Drainage;

Law No. (15) of 2007 regarding Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Law No. (8) of 2009 regarding the Combat Smoking and All Types of Tobacco;

Law No. (38) of 2009 establishing the National Health Regulatory Authority, as amended;

Law No. (35) of 2012 regarding Consumer Protection;

Labour Law for the Private Sector promulgated by Law No. (36) of 2012, as amended;

**Law No. (17) of 2014 approving the Practising Medical and Veterinary Professions Law (System) of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;**

Law No. (62) of 2014 regarding Anti-Commercial Fraud;

Legislative Decree No. (21) of 2015 regarding Private Health Institutions;

Law No. (9) of 2016 regarding Specifications and Measures;

The Shura Council and the Council of Representatives have approved the following law, which we have ratified and enacted:

**Article One**

The provisions of the attached Public Health Law shall come into force.

**Article Two**

,Law No. (3) of 1975 regarding Public Health, Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1977 regarding Health Precautions to Prevent Infectious Diseases and Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1985 regarding the Control of Imported Foodstuffs shall be repealed. Regulations and decisions currently in force shall continue to be in effect in a manner that does not contradict the attached Law until the issuance of the regulations and decisions referred to in Article Three of this Law.

**Article Three**

The Minister shall issue the necessary regulations for the implementation of this Law within one year from the date of its issuance, he shall also issue the administrative decisions necessary to implement its provisions.

**Article Four**

The Prime Minister and the ministers – each within his jurisdiction– shall implement this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued in Riffa Palace:

Issued on: 13 Dhi Al Qi’dah 1439 A.H. Corresponding to: 26 July 2018

**Public Health Law**

**Chapter one**

**Preliminary Provisions**

**Article (1)**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them,unless the context requires otherwise:

**Ministry:** The Ministry concerned with health affairs.

**Minister:** The Minister concerned with health affairs.

Concerned Ministries: Any other Ministry of relevance to the provisions of this Law.

**Competent Department:** The Department concerned with public health affairs.

**Concerned Administrative Authority:** Other government units in the Ministry and outside it which shall be referred to within the limits of their competences and responsibilities in accordance with the applicable laws.

**Health Institutions**: Every government or private Establishment authorized to practice and provide health services.

**Authorized Official:** The Official representing the Competent Department or the Concerned Administrative Authority, and shall be authorized by reason of his position or has the power of a Judicial officer by a decision of the Minister concerned with justice affairs in agreement with the Minister, to enter public places, shops or residential places for inspection, issuing notifications and controlling violations of the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.

**Health Worker**: Any person who has a direct relationship with patients and health service recipients, designated by a decision of the Minister.

Safe Water: Water in which the rates of infectious agents or harmful substances shall not exceed the permissible limit in accordance with the approved Technical Regulations.

Port: Any land, sea or air Port.

Ship: Any floating or immersed Establishment used in inland navigation or in the high seas.

Commercial and Industrial Shops: Shops and Establishments related to public health, such as hairdressing shops, cosmetics, fitness, massage, selling, handling, manufacturing and packing food, hotels, etc., designated by a decision of the Minister.

Food: Any substance used for human consumption, which includes foods, drinks, chewing gum, or any materials used in preparing, manufactured, or processing food.

Food Additive: Any substance that does not usually start as a stand-alone food, nor is it usually used as an essential element in the ingredients of food, whether or not it has nutritional value. Its deliberate addition to food is likely that it will add a category to food for health or technological purposes (including sensory properties such as colour, taste and smell) in the manufacturing, equipping, preparing, treating, filling, packaging or preserving of food, until this substance or its sub-products become, directly or indirectly, a component that affects the properties of this food. This term shall not include (Contaminants).

Quality: The degree of excellence of the food or its characteristics and features sufficient to meet the consumer's need for it and his desire or make it acceptable, or that meet the requirements of standard specifications or Technical Regulations for quality and in accordance with what is set by the Concerned Administrative Authority.

Pollution: Exposure of food or the environment in which it is found to any polluting substance, which results in a negative impact on food by being harmful to human health or unfit for human consumption.

**Contaminants**: Any substances that are not intentionally added to food and are present in it as a result of production processes (including crop care, animal welfare and veterinary medicine), manufacturing, processing, preparation, treatment, filling, packaging, transporting, preserving or as a result of Pollution of the environment, with a negative impact on food by being harmful to human health or unfit for human consumption.

Food Standard Specifications: A document issued by the Concerned Administrative Authority specifying the rules, guidelines or characteristics of food or methods and processes of production for general and repeated use, and it shall be permissible to also include terms, symbols, data, packaging, labelling and the requirements for Explanatory Notes Label that apply to the product or methods and processes of production, or are limited to any of them, and the conformity to them shall not be mandatory.

Food Safety: Ensure that food is not harmful to the consumer when prepared or eaten according to its intended use.

Explanatory Notes Label: Any statement, illustration, sign, trademark, image or any other descriptive data written, printed, stamped or affixed to the package or attached to it.

Nutrition Facts: An explanatory description for the consumer to benefit from the nutritional properties of food, consisting of explanations about the nutrient, whether with a standard text or a list of the nutrient content of food and additional nutritional information.

**Fraud**: Incompatibility of the content of the substance with the description on the Explanatory Notes Label and on the Nutrition Label or by comparing it with the results of laboratory tests.

**Work Environment**: The technical, material, environmental, biological and social content of all workplaces, that forms part of the general environment.

**Reverse** Leakage: Reflux of contaminated water to public water network pipes through joint cracks of pipes at low water pressure within the network.

**Work Environment Hazards**: The work conditions, circumstances or practices that may constitute hazards affecting the workers’ health or work environment components due to exposure to different working environments.

**Establishment:** Any site work or premises in which the work is undertaken whether such work is industrial, commercial, craft, agricultural, service or such other work.

**Branch**: Every separate location in which one of the Establishment’s activities is carried on.

Technical Regulations: Mandatory documents specifying the characteristics of the food, the processes associated with it, the methods of its production and the applicable administrative rules, and it shall be permissible to also include terms, symbols, packaging, labelling and the requirements for Explanatory Notes Label and Nutrition Facts that apply to the product or methods and processes of production, or are limited to any of them, and the conformity to them shall be mandatory.

Cosmetic: Any preparation used externally on the human body such as skin, eye, hair, nails, lips, teeth and mucous membranes in the mouth for a cosmetic purpose and not therapeutic, and is usually used to clean, fragrance or remove body odours, or to protect and maintain the shape of the body, provided that it shall not contain pharmaceutical or medicinal substances or any harmful substances that harm humans or pose a danger when used, and that it shall not contain any substance whose use is prohibited as approved by the Ministry.

Perfumery: It includes dry (raw) herbs and plants, or parts thereof, such as flowers, fruits, leaves, roots and stems, which are sold in their natural form without any manufacturing processes, extracts or preparations used as flavourings, provided that they shall be suitable for human consumption, provided that they shall not be sold or pharmaceutically packaged as pills, capsules or drinking solutions, and that they shall not include medical or therapeutic claims.

Detergents: All products used for cleaning purposes, not including detergents used for non-cleaning purposes in hospitals, laboratories, etc.

**Disinfectants**: All preparations that help kill microbes and micro-organisms for the purpose of disinfecting contaminated surfaces, not including disinfectants used for other purposes in hospitals, laboratories, etc.

Pandemic: The prevalence of a disease in a community or region within a limited period of time clearly higher than would normally be expected.

Infection: The transmission of an infectious agent in the body of a human or animal and its development or reproduction, and its result may be hidden or apparent.

**Communicable Disease**: Disease resulting from Infection with a causative agent that can be transmitted from human to another, from a human to an animal, from an animal to another or from the environment to humans or animals, directly or indirectly.

Productive Home: The Home of a licensed production activity related to public health.

**Productive Activity from Home**: The activity that is carried out from the Producer Home and is related to public health.

**Article (2):**

The Competent Department, in cooperation with the Concerned Administrative Authority, shall undertake the following:

a) Implementing, monitoring and evaluating preventive health policies and its measures with a view to preventing and controlling the spread of diseases.

b) Preparing and implementing health awareness and education programs and activities entrusted to the Competent Department in implementation of the provisions of this Law.

c) Proposing instructions, standards, health requirements and controls in respect of which circulars or Ministerial Decisions shall be issued.

d) Issuing work permits for shops and professions that are subject to the supervision of the Competent Department.

e) Conducting field studies and research periodically to monitor and respond to diseases.

f) Monitoring and implementing the health requirements related to public health issued by a decision of the Minister.

g) Any other functions provided for in this Law or its Implementing Regulation.

**Chapter Two**

**Water Monitoring**

**Article (3):**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Surveillance and Regulation of Water Law, the Ministry shall set the conditions for preparing or treating the water of any public resource to secure the provision of potable water, and the Competent Department and the Concerned Administrative Authority shall take the necessary steps to verify the adequacy and validity of water sources and the safety of water distribution networks, which include all constructions, installations and equipment used for the treatment or disinfection of water and its transportation, including the treatment plant, distribution tanks and water pumping stations.

**Article (4):**

Water shall not be distributed from any pipeline, main line, reservoir or desalination plant, which is newly prepared or repaired, unless the pipeline, line, reservoir or plant is sterilized in accordance with the Technical Regulations and approved health requirements, and laboratory analysis shall prove whether the running water is potable or usable water.

**Article (5):**

The Concerned Administrative Authority shall establish a system for pushing water within the parts of the distribution network in which the flow of water is weak, in order to prevent the deposition of impurities or Reverse Leakage in pipes or main lines. To the extent possible, the Competent Department, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authority, shall take into account that all water mains are connected to each other in a way that makes the flow of water continuous, in order to reduce water stops in those lines.

**Article (6):**

Water within the distribution network shall be free of harmful biological, chemical, physical and radiation materials. The Minister shall issue regulatory decisions setting out the sanitary requirements for water and the methods of examination to be followed.

**Article (7):**

The Competent Department shall, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authority, periodically take samples from all water sources and places of treatment and from industrial, commercial and other buildings and shops for the purposes of biological, chemical and physical examination.

**Article (8):**

The Competent Department shall, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authority, inspect the water distribution network in the buildings to ensure the safety of water, and notify the building owner or his manager to implement the health requirements that ensure the safety of water for the occupants of the building, so as not to be harmful to public health.

**Article (9):**

The Competent Department shall control the health of water in various places, real estate, buildings, ponds and swamps in agricultural and residential areas, for the following purposes:

a) Detecting the breeding places of insects and disease-carrying rodents and treating them with appropriate methods.

b) Inspect health facilities, swimming pools, fitness centres and buildings intended for public use, such as hotels, restaurants, entertainment stores, factories, shops and others; to ensure that they comply with the required health requirements and are clean.

**Chapter Three**

**Sewage**

**Article (10):**

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to sewage from public and private sewage systems.

**Article (11):**

Sewage shall not be used for any purpose except after treatment by methods and stages approved by the Ministry, so that the treated water conforms to the sanitary requirements.

**Article (12):**

The Ministry shall, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authorities, and in accordance with the regulatory legislations, monitor the quality of sewage, sewage networks, internal extensions and purification plants; to ensure that the sanitary conditions are met and that they are free from any causes of damage to public health.

**Article (13):**

The Ministry shall, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authorities, prevent the use of treated sewage, if it finds that the sewage, networks, extensions or treatment and purification plants do not comply with the health requirements or may pose a threat to public health.

**Article (14):**

The Minister shall issue, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authorities, the decisions regulating the purification and disinfection operations and the sanitary requirements that shall be met in the treated sewage.

**Chapter Four**

**Hotels, Restaurants and other Shops for the Sale, Circulation and Processing of Food**

**Article (15):**

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to shops selling, handling and manufacturing food in the following places:

1- Hotels, restaurants and other shops for the sale, circulation and processing of food.

2- Private clubs, cultural centres, sports clubs, gyms and the like.

3- Gardens, amusement parks, game venues and game cities frequented by the public.

4- Schools and public and private universities, kindergartens and nurseries.

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to shops and other public places for which a Decision of the Minister shall be issued.

**Article (16):**

The Competent Department shall maintain a register in which the shops referred to in the preceding Article shall be registered. The register shall include the data specified by the Ministry.

**Article (17):**

a) The manner of keeping the register referred to in the preceding Article shall be regulated, and the conditions to be met for entry therein shall be determined by a decision of the Minister.

b) The Competent Department shall grant a Registration Certificate in the above mentioned register stating the name of the license owner, agent, manager or supervisor of the management or exploitation of the shop, as well as any other certificate to facilitate the task of monitoring these shops.

c) It shall not be permissible to manage or exploit these shops except after completing the registration in the register referred to in the preceding Article, and paying the fee determined by a decision of the Minister after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

**Article (18):**

The Competent Department shall not grant the certificate indicating the completion of the registration in the register except after verifying the availability of all health requirements issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (19):**

The Competent Department shall set the instructions and rules for regulating the following:

a) Cleanliness of shops subject to the control of the Competent Department, and their compliance with the health requirements.

b) Cleanliness of workers and personnel in the shop.

c) Cleanliness and safety of the tools and equipment used in the preparation of food.

d) Food and water safety, its ingredients and methods of preparation and storage.

e) Inspecting the workers in the shop to ensure that they are free from Communicable Diseases, and granting them health certificates.

f) Immediately report a case of a Communicable Disease.

g) How to present the registration certificates or any other certificates granted by the Competent Department to indicate the validity of the shop and according to the purpose for which it was prepared.

**Article (20):**

The person responsible for the violation shall dispose at his own expense all quantities of food and water that have been proven to violate the Technical Regulations and health requirements and the competent authority has decided that they are not suitable for human consumption, in the places specified by the Competent Department in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authority. Such substances shall be disposed of in a manner not detrimental to public health or the environment and under the supervision of the Competent Department, or re-exported to the country of origin.

**Chapter Five**

**Food**

**Article (21):**

1) The following shall be taken into account when importing or handling any foodstuff or additive:

a) Obtaining a licence of the Competent Department.

b) Its import shall be through the approved Ports in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

2) It shall be prohibited to import or trade any foodstuff or additive, whether for commercial or personal purposes, in the following cases:

a) If it does not comply with the approved Technical Regulations or as indicated on the Explanatory Notes Label or the Nutrition Facts.

b) If it is unfit for human consumption, fraudulent, harmful to health, damaged, corrupt or from endemic countries.

c) If it is imported from one of the countries from which the Ministry decides to prohibit the import of foodstuffs or additives.

**Article (22):**

Food shall be considered harmful to public health in the following cases:

a) If it is contaminated by harmful microbes or parasites.

b) If it contains toxic substances.

(c) If it is handled by a person infected with a Communicable Disease that is transmitted to humans through food or drink, or if he carries its microbes and these foods are susceptible to contamination.

d) If it is the result of a dead animal or infected with a disease that is transmitted to humans.

e) If they are mixed with dust or impurities in a proportion exceeding the prescribed proportions or it is impossible to purify them from them.

f) if it contains additives in excess of the prescribed proportions, pollutants or any other substances the use of which is prohibited.

g) If their packages or wraps contain substances harmful to human health.

h) if it contains radioactive material in excess of the permitted levels.

**Article (23):**

Food shall be considered spoiled or damaged in the following cases:

a) If their composition changes or their natural properties change in taste, smell or appearance as a result of chemical or microbial decomposition.

b) If the date of use indicated on the Explanatory Notes Label or the Nutrition Facts has expired.

c) If it contains larvae, worms, insects, animal waste or leftovers.

d) If the packagings are damaged.

**Article (24):**

Food shall be considered fraudulent in the following the cases:

a) If they do not comply with the approved Technical Regulations.

b) If it is mixed or blended with another substance that changes its nature or the quality of its manufacture.

c) If one of the substances in its content or composition is partially or completely replaced by another substance of inferior quality.

d) If one of its elements has been taken off, in part or in whole, by fraudulent means.

e) If it is intended to conceal its corruption, damage, or the lapse of its validity period.

f) If it contains any colourants, preservatives or additives that are not harmful to health that are not mentioned in the approved Technical Regulations.

g) If it contains, in part or in whole, plant or animal nutrients that are spoiled, whether manufactured or raw, or if it results from the products of a sick or dead animal.

h) If the data on its packaging contradicts the truth of its content or composition, which leads to deception or harm to the consumer.

i) Fraud shall be considered to be harmful to health if the fraudulent substances or the substances used in fraud are harmful to human health.

**Article (25):**

Foodstuffs imported from abroad shall comply with the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof, and they shall not be allowed to enter if they are not accompanied by the Explanatory Notes Label or the Nutrition Facts in accordance with the approved Technical Regulations, or if they are in violation thereof.

**Article (26):**

The Competent Department shall submit the results of the laboratory analysis of the samples taken to the importer with a written report within a period not exceeding seven days from the date of taking the sample unless the nature of the examination requires a longer period.

If the result of the virtual or laboratory disclosure shows that the imported foodstuffs are unfit for human consumption or are fraudulent, or that they do not conform to what is recorded in the Explanatory Notes Label or the Nutrition Facts, the Competent Department shall be permitted to prevent their entry to the Kingdom and decide to destroy them at the expense of the importer, or recommend their re-export to the country of origin.

In this case, the importer shall be given the choice between re-exporting them or requesting their destruction, and in the case of the destruction of these materials, they shall be carried out in a way that does not harm public health.

**Article (27):**

In the event that no shipment of foodstuffs is allowed to enter the Kingdom, the Competent Department shall notify the concerned parties in writing of the reason for preventing its entry and the procedures decided upon therein.

The concerned parties shall be permitted to appeal the decision issuing the ban before the competent court within twenty five days from the date of knowledge of such decision.

**Chapter Six**

**Productive Home**

**Article (28):**

Health requirements for productive activities associated with the Productive Home shall be determined by a decision issued by the Minister.

**Article (29):**

The owner of the production activity shall comply to send a sample of the food activity products to the laboratories approved by the Concerned Administrative Authority prior to licensing the activity of the Productive Home for the purpose of ensuring the health validity of the product.

**Article (30):**

The owner of the production activity shall destroy the foodstuffs produced by him and at his expense in the event that the product is not sanitary.

**Chapter Seven**

**Markets**

**Article (31):**

The Minister shall issue a decision on the health requirements that shall be met in the markets, based on a proposal of the Competent Department.

The Competent Department shall inspect the markets to prevent violations harmful to public health, detect such violations and take the measures and procedures stipulated in this Law.

**Chapter Eight**

**Slaughtering Livestock and Birds and Meat Transport**

**Article (32):**

It shall not be permissible to slaughter livestock or birds with the intention of trading in their meat for human consumption outside the approved places or slaughterhouses determined by a decision of the Minister concerned with livestock or the Concerned Administrative Authority, as the case may be.

The transport of meat and carcasses shall be prohibited except in means of transport intended for this purpose, which meet the health requirements issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (33):**

The Competent Department shall maintain a register in which the places of trade in meat used for human consumption shall be recorded. Registration to a register shall only be made after verifying that all health requirements specified by a decision of the Minister are met.

**Chapter Nine**

**Special Foods and the like**

**Article (34):**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. (4) of 1995 regarding the Control on the Use, Marketing and Promotion of Breast Milk Substitutes, it shall be prohibited to circulate or advertise special foods in any manner of advertisement, except after registering them and obtaining a license for their circulation and the way they are advertised by the Ministry, in accordance with the conditions and procedures designated by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (35):**

Special foods refers to the following non-pharmaceutical food preparations:

a) Infant foods. Any breast milk substitute that is artificially formulated and meets nutritional requirements up to the child's first year of life.

b) Complementary foods: Any food, whether manufactured or prepared, that is used as a supplement to breast milk or as food during the weaning period.

c) Preparations with a low price value to nourish diabetics or to lose body weight.

d) Preparations with a high price value intended for the purpose of increasing body weight.

e) Fortified foods: Foods fortified with elements and formulations such as salts, vitamins and others for the purpose of filling food shortages.

f) Energizing, stimulating and appetizing preparations.

g) Athlete food and muscle building.

The Minister shall be permitted to issue a decision to add other food preparations to those provided for in the preceding Clauses.

**Chapter Ten**

**Nutrition**

**Article (36):**

The Competent Department shall establish the health requirements and standards that shall be met in food according to the correct nutrition standards, and in particular the following:

a) Coordinating with the Concerned Administrative Authority on the controls and requirements that oblige food producing companies (whether local or international) to provide a statement of the nutritional value of the product to be placed on the Explanatory Notes Label or the external food label for each food item; with the aim of indicating the nutritional information and obliging these companies to provide the concerned parties in the Ministry with all the necessary information.

b) Monitoring and controlling the nutritional status of children and schoolchildren, providing health supervision at the places where meals are prepared for them, monitoring canteens in nurseries, kindergartens and schools, and ensuring that healthy meals are mandatory.

**Chapter Eleven**

**Communicable Diseases**

**Article (37):**

The Minister shall issue a decision to determine Communicable Diseases.

**Article (38):**

If a person is infected or suspected of being infected with a Communicable Disease, or if he is one of the carriers of the causes of such diseases, he shall be reported to the Competent Department in accordance with the procedures approved by the Ministry.

**Article (39):**

The responsibility for reporting the presence of a person infected or suspected of having a Communicable Disease shall be as follows:

a) The doctor or other Health Worker who has seen or been involved in the treatment of any person with a Communicable Disease.

b) The official responsible for the Health Institution where the infection with the disease was found.

c) The official of the laboratory where the samples were examined.

d) The patient’s relatives.

e) The person who lives with the patient in one residence.

f) The employer or official in the work in which the infected person works.

g) The official of the educational institution in which the infected person is studying.

h) The captain of the Ship, aircraft or other means of transport if the patient is travelling on board.

i) Those responsible for reform and rehabilitation institutions and detention centres.

j) The official of any other place designated by a decision of the Minister.

Those responsible for reporting -if they know- shall be obliged to report cases of injury or suspicion of injury or death from a Communicable Disease to the Competent Department in accordance with the procedures approved by the Ministry.

**Article (40):**

Communicable Diseases transmitted from animals to humans shall be reported and determined by a decision issued by the Minister. The responsibility for reporting these diseases shall be as follows:

a) Veterinarians or their assistants who diagnose the infected animal.

b) The official in charge of the farm, barn, or place where the infection of the disease occurred.

c) The owner of the farm, barn, or the place where the infection of the disease occurred.

d) The owner of the infected animal.

In such cases, notification shall be to the administrative authority concerned with veterinary affairs, which shall inform the Competent Department in accordance with the approved procedures.

**Article (41):**

In the event of an infection with a Communicable or suspected Disease, the Competent Department shall take the measures issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (42):**

Every person infected or suspected of having a Communicable Disease shall be isolated in the hospital or the place specified by the Ministry. Communicable Diseases requiring isolation and the method of isolation shall be determined by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (43):**

The Minister or his delegate shall be permitted to do any of the following:

a) Ask the person in charge of the Health Institution to provide him with the information he has about any Communicable Disease.

b) Decide to limit the treatment of certain diseases to the Ministry's treatment institutions and not to treat them in private Health Institutions.

c) Issuing a decision on compulsory vaccination for a specific category or for all categories; in order to prevent them from any Communicable Disease.

d) Issue a decision to destroy, disinfect all contaminated furniture, clothing, tools or others.

e) Preventing persons with certain Communicable Diseases from working in jobs that expose people to such diseases.

f) Prohibiting non-Bahrainis or materials from endemic countries from entering the Kingdom.

g) Take other measures the Minister or his delegate deems necessary to prevent the spread of Infection.

**Article (44):**

In the event of a Pandemic, the Ministry shall take the necessary measures to prevent its spread.

**Article (45):**

Ships arriving in the Kingdom shall submit a health declaration that they are free from the Communicable Diseases specified by the Ministry, and this procedure shall apply to aircraft and any other means of transport if necessary.

**Article (46):**

It shall be required to transport or bury the body of a person who has died of a Communicable Disease as follows:

a) Preserving the body and disinfecting it according to the procedures approved by the Ministry.

b) Not to open the box containing the body except in accordance with the Laws and decisions in force.

The Ministry shall have the right to bury the deceased with a Communicable Disease in a cemetery allocated for this purpose.

**Article (47):**

It shall be prohibited to store or import any samples contaminated with the prohibited microbes stipulated in the global health regulations.

**Article (48):**

Health Institutions shall comply to carry out the medical examinations required for any of the working groups to detect Communicable Diseases, in accordance with the decision issued by the Minister.

**Article (49):**

The Competent Department shall combat Communicable Diseases with the following:

a) Proposing regulations and procedures on how to report, prevent and deal with various Communicable Diseases.

b) Following up and evaluating the reporting by the authorities responsible for reporting, and issuing a periodic evaluation form to these authorities.

**Article (50):**

Health Institutions shall comply with the procedures and regulations for examination, treatment, prevention, handling and reporting of Communicable Diseases.

All Health and non-health Workers shall be required to be free of Communicable Diseases and their causes if the nature of the profession requires this in accordance with the regulations and decisions issued by the Ministry.

The Ministry shall be permitted, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, to close any Health Institution or part thereof if an exceptional health condition affecting public health arises.

The patient shall not be involuntarily admitted to a Health Institution unless his condition necessitates treatment within the Institution in order to protect others.

**Chapter Twelve**

**Non-communicable Diseases**

**Article (51):**

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to Non-communicable Diseases designated by a decision of the Minister.

The Ministry shall be committed to coordinating with the Concerned Administrative Authority with the development of systems, regulations and standards that limit the incidence of non-communicable diseases.

Other authorities identified by the Ministry shall be obliged to report all information on non-communicable diseases in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry.

Health indicators for non-communicable diseases shall be monitored and recorded by the Competent Department.

**Article (52):**

The Ministry shall work in cooperation with the relevant authorities and civil society institutions in order to reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases and disabilities resulting from them, to achieve the following:

a) Develop national policies and plans for the prevention and reduction of non-communicable diseases and their resulting disabilities.

b) Promote healthy behaviours by spreading health and environmental awareness by all available means to reduce the incidence of these diseases.

c) Conduct medical studies and scientific research to determine the incidence of non-communicable diseases and ways to prevent and treat them.

d) Establish a system for recording and monitoring non-communicable diseases under procedures and controls that ensure the accuracy, confidentiality and handling conditions of the information recorded.

e) Establish the foundations and standards for the provision of periodic screening services for the early detection of non-communicable diseases.

**Chapter Thirteen**

**Vaccination (Immunization)**

**Article (53):**

The Ministry shall comply to provide and document the necessary immunizations for the target groups in accordance with the procedures specified by a decision of the Minister.

No fees or charges shall be collected for preventive immunizations provided by the Ministry to citizens through its health centres or government hospitals.

The child's guardian or legal representative shall be obliged to visit the Ministry's health centre or any accredited health institution to vaccinate the child with the vaccines included in the national vaccination program.

The Competent Department shall determine the procedures and standards that shall be met in the vaccination units, and adhere to them by the providers of vaccination services in Health Institutions.

**Article (54):**

The following shall be prohibited:

a) Giving vaccination prior to obtaining a no-objection certificate stating that the conditions for vaccination have been met by the Competent Department.

b) Manufacturing, importing or introducing any vaccine into the Kingdom without a license from the Concerned Administrative Authority, or giving any vaccines brought by individuals.

c) Offering or storing the vaccine in violation of health conditions.

d) Changing the immunization schedules issued by the Ministry.

**Article (55):**

The Competent Department shall regulate the process of preserving vaccines, determine the conditions that shall be met in Health Institutions where vaccination is available, and periodically evaluate them, in accordance with the rules and regulations it issues in this regard.

**Article (56):**

The Competent Department shall notify the Health Institutions if it finds that it does not provide the vaccination service in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the legislation regulating its work, in order to remove the causes of the violation, and it shall have the right to withdraw immunizations and vaccines that do not comply with the Technical Regulations.

The Competent Department shall destroy at the expense of the violator vaccines that have been proven to be harmful to public health.

The Minister shall be permitted, on the basis of conclusive evidence, to issue a reasoned decision prohibiting the health institution from administering the vaccination if this causes danger or harm to public health.

**Article (57):**

Subject to the provisions of the preceding Article, the Administrative Authority Concerned with licensing private Health Institutions shall ensure that it complies with the requirements for authorized vaccines, their preservation methods, the mechanism of periodic reporting and evaluation. If it is violated, the Health institution shall stop providing this activity.

**Article (58):**

The Minister shall, based on a recommendation of the Competent Department, issue a decision to prevent the circulation of any vaccine and to reserve it if it is proven that the it is harmful to health, is likely to be harmful to it, does not conform to the required specifications or has undergone any change that has reduced its therapeutic value, and shall decide to destroy or re-export it.

The Minister may request any manufacturer or importer of any vaccine within the period specified by him to submit a statement containing clarifications on the content, composition, methods of use and use of the vaccine and any other information related to public health.

**Chapter Fourteen**

**Maternal and Childcare**

**Article (59):**

The Ministry shall work with relevant public and non-public authorities to achieve maternal and childcare through the following:

a) Monitoring the health of women during pregnancy and puerperium by conducting periodic examinations and raising their awareness of how to take care of their health and the health of their fetus or newborn.

b) Providing services and means of family planning and care, and facilitating the access of spouses to reproductive health information.

c) Conducting periodic examinations from birth to monitor the child's growth and development, early detection of problems and diseases, and raising families' awareness of how to care for and protect the child during the stages of his development and the development of his skills and abilities.

d) Raising the family's awareness of the importance of healthy nutrition for children at different stages of their lives, encouraging and promoting breastfeeding, and supporting the breastfeeding mother and raising her awareness of the proper methods of breastfeeding and weaning.

e) Providing the necessary immunizations for the mother and child and urging the family and following them up to work on vaccinating the child in accordance with the immunization programs prepared by the Ministry.

f) Providing diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic services related to maternal and child health, developing programs aiming at reducing the incidence of Communicable, non-communicable and psychiatric Diseases and disability, reducing mortality rates and taking effective measures to prevent them.

g) Collect and disseminate information and data related to maternal and child health, and conduct periodic studies and research for evaluation and continuous development.

h) Provide training programs for providers of maternal and childcare and family planning services; to raise their competencies and skills in accordance with recent scientific developments, and study the needs for the provision of these services.

i) Oblige health service providers to report cases of violence against mother and child, abuse and neglect.

**Chapter Fifteen**

**Elderly Health**

**Article (60):**

The Ministry, in cooperation with the relevant public and non-public authorities, shall aim at achieving the health and well-being of the elderly in accordance with the international standards adopted by the World Health Organization.

The Minister shall issue a decision determining the health services provided to the elderly.

**Chapter Sixteen**

**Oral and Dental Health**

**Article (61):**

The Ministry shall cooperate with the relevant public and non-public authorities to achieve oral and dental health in accordance with the requirements issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Chapter Seventeen**

**School Health**

**Article (62):**

The Ministry, in coordination with the Concerned Ministries, shall ensure school healthcare, and in particular it shall do the following:

a) Providing services and healthcare for students in public schools.

b) Supervising the services and healthcare provided in private schools, kindergartens and nurseries.

c) Supervision of services and healthcare provided in public and private higher education institutions.

d) Identifying and diagnosing persons with disabilities, and work to assess them from the health, psychological and educational points of view.

**Article (63):**

‎The public and private educational institutions shall comply to the following:‎

a) Ensure that students complete the immunizations approved by the Ministry.

b) Comply with the health procedures and measures recommended by the Ministry of Health.

**Article (64):**

The Competent Department shall, in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authorities, monitor the implementation of the health requirements issued by a decision of the Minister; to ensure the safety and health of students and workers in public and private educational institutions.

**Chapter Eighteen**

**Swimming Pools**

**Article (65):**

The provisions of this Chapter shall be applicable to all swimming pools and their facilities, whether belonging to Establishments such as hotels, buildings, tourist resorts, hotel apartments and clubs, or as independent commercial Establishments. Household and family swimming pools of limited use shall be excluded.

**Article (66):**

The Competent Department shall license the swimming pools referred to in the preceding Article and monitor the implementation of their health requirements and specifications issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Chapter Nineteen**

**Hairdressing, Beauty, Fitness and Massage Shops**

**Article (67):**

The Minister, based on a proposal of the Competent Department, shall issue a decision on the health requirements that shall be met in hairdressing, beauty, fitness and massage shops.

The Competent Department shall maintain a special register in which all hairdressing, beauty, fitness and massage shops shall be registered. The provisions stipulated in Articles (16) to (20) of this Law shall apply to this register, as far as their provisions relate to this Chapter.

**Chapter Twenty**

**Cosmetics, Perfumery, Detergents and Disinfectants**

**Article (68):**

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the import, manufacture, packaging, sale and export of Cosmetics of all kinds, Perfumery, Detergents, Disinfectants and other similar materials and preparations issued by decisions of the Minister. The Competent Department shall keep a record of the registration of the substances and preparations referred to in this Article, taking into account the provisions of articles (16) to (20) of this Law.

The Implementing Regulation of this Law shall specify, in coordination with the competent authority, the controls and requirements for the import, manufacture, packaging, export or sale of these materials or preparations.

**Article (69):**

The Competent Department shall not grant licenses for the import, manufacture, packaging, export, or sale of any of the materials or preparations referred to in the preceding Article, except after verifying the availability of all health requirements, approved requirements, and other controls specified by a decision issued by the Minister. The Competent Department shall be permitted to request the following documents and certificates from the concerned parties:

a) A certificate attesting to the manufacturing company’s practice of approved manufacturing methods for the preparation.

b) A certificate approved by the competent authority in the country of origin stating the freedom to sell the product or a certificate of transaction in terms of how it is manufactured or a certificate of circulation in the country of origin.

c) An approved certificate of chemical, physical, bacteriological and fungal analysis of the preparation from an accredited laboratory or the responsible entity in that facility.

d) A certificate approved by the manufacturing company indicating the substances included in the composition of the preparation in percentages, and these substances shall be mentioned on the technical data sheet for the external and internal packages of the preparation.

e) If the preparation contains a substance of animal origin, an approved certificate shall be submitted indicating the type of animal from which the substance was taken, provided that it shall not be prohibited in the Islamic Shari’a, its origin (from any country), and documents confirming that this substance is free of mad cow disease and other diseases specified by the Competent Department.

f) If the preparation contains herbal substances or plant extracts, scientific references shall be required to confirm the safety and effectiveness of their use.

g) The technical data sheet for imported or locally manufactured products, whether for commercial purposes or for personal use. It shall meet the basic information of the components, the purpose and method of use, the expected side effects, the warnings if any, the batch number, the dates of production and expiry, the name of the preparation, the country of origin in Arabic and the English languages according to the specifications approved by the Ministry and other official authorities.

h) Any other documents that the Ministry deems necessary.

**Article (70):**

The Competent Department shall monitor the implementation of the requirements and controls for the import, manufacture, export, packaging or sale of materials and preparations, and any preparation that is changed in its composition shall be considered a new preparation to which the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof shall apply. The Competent Department shall issue a validity certificate for exportation or a certificate of free sale for locally produced preparations, or a re-export certificate after virtual inspection and laboratory examination if the need arises within a period not exceeding ten days from the date of taking the sample, unless the nature of the examination requires a longer period and according to the instructions issued in this regard to ensure its suitability for human use.

**Article (71):**

The Minister shall issue a decision determining the cases of preventing the entry of materials and preparations into the country or preventing their production, packaging or sale.

The Minister shall be permitted to withdraw such substances or preparations from the market and destroy them at the expense of the owner or the importer.

**Chapter Twenty One**

**Health Promotion**

**Article (72):**

The Concerned Administrative Authority shall promote health, maintaining public health, healthy behaviours and raise the health cultural level of the community. The Ministry shall work in cooperation with public authorities and relevant civil society institutions to raise the health cultural level of community members by preparing and implementing educational programs that achieve this. The Minister shall issue the decisions regulating this.

**Chapter Twenty Two**

**Occupational Health**

**Article (73):**

The Ministry shall comply to coordinate with the Concerned Administrative Authorities to set the necessary conditions related to the means of safety and occupational health services for workers in Establishments and workplaces, and the mechanism of inspection thereof.

**Article (74):**

It shall not be permissible to authorize the commencement of work in any Establishment without obtaining the approval of the Concerned Administrative Authorities with regard to the health and occupational safety requirements that shall be met and that will protect the workers of this Establishment, and in coordination with the Competent Department.

**Article (75):**

Primary and preventive medical examinations shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the approved health regulations issued by a decision of the Minister for workers exposed to occupational diseases.

It shall be prohibited for any person to work in any Establishment except after passing these examinations.

**Article (76):**

The Health Institutions determined by the Concerned Administrative Authority shall be permitted to carry out the initial and periodic medical examination in accordance with the health requirements issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (77):**

The Concerned Administrative Authority shall comply to periodically inspecting the Health Institutions that carry out the initial and periodic medical examination.

**Article (78):**

The Ministry shall establish a list of occupational diseases and issue regulations for determining disability rates resulting from these diseases. The Concerned Administrative Authority shall be responsible for monitoring health indicators for occupational diseases.

**Article (79):**

Every Establishment shall comply to providing the necessary health and occupational safety requirements, including the following:

a) Safety measures to reduce the Work Environment Hazards.

b) Adequate, clean, well-lit and well-ventilated sanitary facilities.

c) Drinking water for human use.

d) The necessary first aid means provided for by a decision of the Minister.

e) Provide a contingency plan for the protection of the Establishment and its workers.

**Article (80):**

No worker shall be assigned with any occupational activity that poses an obvious threat or risk forming a threat to his health, life, or others’ safety, unless the following health and security conditions are fulfilled:

**Article (81):**

Every Establishment shall comply to report to the Ministry of the occurrence of the following cases and conditions:

a) Any hazardous conditions, practices or sources in the work environment reasonably believed to constitute a threat to the safety of workers in the workplace.

b) Any complaints, symptoms or diseases that can be associated with exposure to health hazardous occupational factors or practices.

c) Any injury to workers in an accident at work within twenty four hours from the date of its occurrence to the Ministry and the Concerned Administrative Authority.

**Article (82):**

The Concerned Administrative Authorities shall comply to develop a plan to ensure that the housing of workers conforms to the health requirements and specifications issued by a decision of the Minister, in coordination with the Minister concerned with labour affairs.

**Chapter Twenty Three**

**Health Requirements for the Port**

**Article (83):**

No Port shall be used unless it meets the health requirements established by a decision of the Minister in accordance with the international health regulations of the World Health Organization.

**Article (84):**

The Council of Ministers shall be permitted, based on a recommendation of the Minister, to suspend activity in any Port or part thereof if there is a serious danger to public health. The decision shall be repealed if the reasons for that risk are removed.

**Article (85):**

It shall be prohibited to pollute the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Bahrain, including any sea Port, by emptying or leaking oil or any other substances harmful to public health or marine organisms from any Ship or from any place on land or from any device intended for preserving oil or transporting it from one place to another on the Ship or on land.

The polluter shall be responsible for it.

**Article (86):**

It shall be prohibited for any person, natural or legal, to dump in any sea Port or territorial waters of the Kingdom of Bahrain any grease, silt, garbage, sewage, factory waste or any other material causing Pollution of water or shore, or is harmful to navigation, or creates conditions that are not suitable for the marine industry or the life of marine organisms or that cause harm to the health of the public.

**Article (87):**

It shall be prohibited for any person, natural or legal, to bury any solid or liquid waste or any other material that may cause Pollution within the Port area and territorial sea.

**Article (88):**

Ship captains shall take all internationally recognized measures to prevent the movement of any rodents or insects from their Ships to the port.

**Article (89):**

All maritime, land and air transport companies and their agents in the Kingdom of Bahrain and the captains and pilots of the means of transport coming to any Port in the Kingdom from an international trip, shall cooperate with the Ministry and comply with the approved international health regulations, and provide all information and assistance in their inspection and in taking any health action determined by Law.

**Article (90):**

The relevant authorities with the operation of Ports shall cooperate with the Ministry in the event of accidents and combating epidemic causes, and these authorities shall provide the Ministry with any data it requests, and shall help the inspectors during the performance of their job duties.

**Chapter Twenty Four**

**Public Health Laboratories**

**Article (91):**

The Ministry's laboratories shall be considered reference laboratories accredited by all authorities, and their organization shall be issued by a decision of the Minister.

**Chapter Twenty Five**

**Burial of the Dead**

**Article (92):**

The Concerned Administrative Authority, in coordination with the Ministry, shall establish the appropriate rules for the burial of the dead and determine the appropriate depth of burial, taking into account the teachings of religion and the nature of the cemetery land, and taking into account the special provisions on Communicable Diseases contained in this Law.

**Article (93):**

The Ministry shall be competent to determine the procedures that shall be taken to allow the burial of the body, taking into account the circumstances in which the death is suspected to be abnormal.

**Article (94):**

Subject to religious teachings and health conditions, a body shall not be exhumed without the permission of the competent judicial authority and under the supervision of the Competent Department.

**Article (95):**

The relatives of the deceased shall make the necessary arrangements for the burial of his body, and the Ministry shall do so in the event of necessity, in particular in the event of the death of a person as a result of a Communicable Disease, while adhering to the teachings of religion and under the supervision of the relatives of the deceased, if any.

A decision shall be issued by the Minister in coordination with the Concerned Administrative Authority regulating the transfer of bodies outside the Kingdom of Bahrain and the burial of unidentified bodies.

**Article (96):**

In the event that it is found that there is health damage from the continued use of any cemetery, the Ministry shall notify the Concerned Administrative Authority to stop the burial or close it.

**Article (97):**

It shall not be permissible to perform burial in other than public cemeteries in which burial is permitted.

Without prejudice to the penalty in this Law, the Competent Department shall be permitted to obtain a decision from the competent judicial authority to exhume the body and re-bury it in the authorized public cemeteries.

**Chapter Twenty Six**

**General provisions**

**Article (98)**

The Competent Department shall set standards aimed at preventing the transmission of Infection to patients and workers in hospitals, laboratories, public and private medical clinics and the like, and shall not pollute the environment. It shall also ensure that it applies these standards. The Minister shall issue a decision determining the conditions governing them.

**Article (99):**

a) The Minister in charge of justice affairs, in agreement with the Minister, shall issue a decision granting Authorized Officials the status of judicial police to verify the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the decisions implementing it. In order to achieve this purpose, they shall have the right to enter places and shops subject to the provisions of this Law to inspect them and ensure that there is no harm to public health therein. They shall have the right to inspect the entry points, to withdraw samples, to examine all certificates and any other relevant documents, and shall have the violation control authority and draw up the necessary records.

b) Authorized Officials to inspect other than those mentioned in Paragraph (a) shall have the right to enter and inspect any facility to ensure that it complies with the provisions of this Law, its internal regulations and health conditions and specifications.

**Article (100):**

The Official authorized as a judicial officer shall be permitted, if he finds that there is a violation of the provisions of this Law, to seize the suspected materials, confiscate them and temporarily prevent their disposal, and withdraw samples from them in the presence of the concerned person or his representative for the purpose of analysing them and determining their conformity with the elements and specifications that shall be available, in accordance with the rules and procedures determined by a decision by the Minister.

**Article (101):**

The Minister shall issue a reasoned decision to withdraw any of the products subject to the provisions of this Law, if they represent a danger or harm to public health.

**Article (102):**

It shall not be permitted to manage or exploit any of the places to which the provisions of this Law apply except after registering in the register designated for this purpose, and obtaining the certificates stipulated in accordance with its provisions. In case of violation, the Minister shall issue a reasoned decision to close the place until the registration in the register is made in the legally prescribed ways.

**Article (103):**

In case of committing any of the violations provided for in this Law, the following procedures shall be followed:

a) The Official authorized in his jurisdiction shall control the violations stipulated in this Law, and in the event of a violation, a written notice shall be issued to the person who caused it or his representative to remove the subject of the violation and its causes within a period of time specified by the Competent Department from the date of notification, and in the event that the violation is not removed, after the expiry of the period specified in the first notification, the Authorized Official shall be permitted to issue a second notification with another period of time according to the importance of the violation. The Competent Department shall be permitted to also remove the violation immediately at the expense of the person who caused it if it poses a serious danger to public health or the environment, or if he refuses to remove the violation himself or his representative.

b) The Competent Department shall be permitted to issue a decision to close any of the places to which the provisions of this Law apply if the official in charge of the shop or his representative refuses to remove it, and the closure shall be for a specified period or until the causes or subject of the violation are removed.

c) The Minister shall, based on a recommendation of the Competent Department, refer the offender to the Public Prosecution if it is established that the violation constitutes a crime in accordance with this Law.

**Article (104):**

The Minister shall be permitted to delegate the Undersecretary, Assistant Undersecretary or Directors of Administrations in some of his competences stipulated in this Law.

**Chapter Twenty Seven**

**Penalties**

**Article (105)**

Whoever manages a shop for which a decision has been issued to close it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

**Article (106):**

Whoever imports, fills, sells, circulates, or possesses any material harmful to public health that a decision of the Minister is issued on shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of no less than fifty Dinars and not exceeding the value of the confiscated materials or with one of these two penalties, in addition to the confiscation of the seized materials.

**Article (107):**

Whoever commits any of the following acts, if they cause damage to safety, public health or the environment, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not exceeding three hundred Dinars or with one of these two penalties. The court shall be permitted to order the removal of the causes or the subject matter of the violation at the expense of the violator within a period specified in the judgement:

a) Keeping any kind of animal or bird in a house, barn, cage or other condition.

b) Leaving or collecting any kind of solid or liquid residues or sediments in any house or public or private place.

c) Causing the emission of dust, smokes, fumes, unpleasant odours, liquid and non-liquid residues, or noise resulting from the practice of a handicraft, trade or industry.

d) Drilling a well or installing a reservoir for the purpose of providing water for domestic use or for any other purposes.

e) Leaving any pond, swamp, canal, waterway or reservoir.

f) Leaving any part of a waterway choked or clogged to an extent as to prevent or impede the required flow of water.

g) Placing any tent, umbrella, cart or any kind of temporary accommodation that does not have proper sanitary toilets.

h) Leaving any type of toilet, drain, sink, septic tank, leaky pit or any other means of disposal of toilet waste or liquid waste.

i) Abandoning any endemic buildings or land with rodents or insects, including submerged land.

j) Leaving any property that is harmful to the health of its residents or to the health of other persons within or near the property.

k) Leaving any factory, workshop or workplace without adequate means of lighting or ventilation, or the means of lighting and ventilation are not maintained or unusable, or if it is crowded in a way that makes it harmful to the health of its workers.

l) Leaving any building without sufficient and suitable sanitary toilets.

m) Leaving any pipeline, main line or distribution network for potable water that does not meet the necessary sanitary conditions.

n) If it violates the necessary health requirements for hotels, restaurants, factories or other shops specified by a decision of the Minister.

**Article (108):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (4), (11), and Clause (c) of Article (17) of this Law shall be ‎punished by imprisonment of a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (109):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (20) of this Law shall be ‎punished by imprisonment of a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (110):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (21), (25), (29), (30), (34), (47) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding five thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

**Article (111):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (46), (94), (97) of this Law shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars.

**Article (112):**

a) Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (85), (86), (87) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and to a fine of no less than five thousand Dinars and not exceeding fifty thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

b) Any person who violates the provisions of Article (88) of the Law shall be subjected to a fine of no less than three hundred Dinars and not exceeding three thousand Dinars.

**Article (113):**

a) The Minister shall be permitted to issue an order for the seizure of any Ship from which the Pollution provided for in Article (85) of this Law has occurred until the completion of the trial of the person responsible for it. In this case, the seizure order shall be presented to the execution judge within twenty four hours of its issuance. The person responsible for Pollution shall be permitted to request the person in charge of implementing the seizure order on the Ship to stop the implementation of this order for the payment of a cash guarantee not less than one hundred thousand Dinars.

b) Pollution shall not be considered an offence if it is found to have occurred as a result of the discharge of oil or liquid containing oil in order to avert a threat to the Ship or lives at sea, or to prevent serious damage to the Ship's cargo, or if it is found that the leakage of oil or liquid containing oil was the result of an accident affecting the ship or the apparatus, or that it occurred and continued despite taking all feasible precautions to prevent, stop or mitigate the leakage. For the Pollution not to be considered a crime, the person responsible for the Pollution shall have informed the Port administration of the accident and its causes immediately after its occurrence or discovery, without prejudice to the right of the Concerned Administrative Authority to process and remove the causes of Pollution.

**Article (114):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (32) of this Law shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding five hundred Dinars, with the confiscation of the carcasses that were slaughtered outside the specified authorized places and slaughterhouses. If the violation is repeated, it shall be permissible – in addition to the fine – to order the closure of the shop where it was slaughtered for a period of not less than a week and not more than a month.

**Article (115):**

A fine not exceeding three hundred Dinars shall be issued to any person who refuses to write the registration certificate or other certificates issued or requested by the Concerned Administrative Authority and the Competent Department upon request from him by the Authorized Official.

**Article (116):**

Any person who imports, manufactures, exports, offers for sale, or uses unlicensed materials or preparations in the shop shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding five hundred Dinars, with the confiscation of the violating preparations.

**Article (117):**

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months and a fine of no less than one thousand Dinars and not exceeding ten thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties shall be imposed on any person who:

a) Adds to the produced foodstuffs colourants, preservatives or any other additives in excess of the permissible limit issued by the Concerned Administrative Authority.

b) Adds to the produced foodstuffs colourants, preservatives or any other additives or raw materials unfit for human consumption.

In addition to the penalty, the confiscation of foodstuffs or materials used for this purpose shall be ordered.

It shall be permissible to order the closure of the shop for a period not exceeding one month if the violation is repeated.

**Article (118):**

Any person who prevents Authorized Officials from performing their job in any way, whether by preventing them from entering factories, warehouses, shops, or other shops subject to health control or preventing them from obtaining samples, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

**Article (119):**

Taking into account the provisions of Article (103) of this Law, a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars shall be issued to any person who:

a) Cancels any of the facilities of the shops or changes their locations on the basis of which the registration was made without prior permission from the Competent Department.

b) Develops chimneys, suction fans, windows or openings that are not included in the general plan of the shop without the approval of the Competent Department.

c) Neglects the cleanliness and maintenance of the shop, exterior façade or sewage network.

d) Sells or offers for sale foodstuffs of unknown origin or unlicensed.

e) Keeps or displays cooked or chilled foodstuffs at room temperature.

f) Imports foodstuffs without approved validity certificates.

g) Packs foodstuffs without obtaining a license for it.

h) Uses the shop as a residence for his workers.

i) Allows the presence of non-workers in the food preparation and processing area.

j) Neglects to maintain, clean or disinfect the tools and appliances used in the shop.

k) Disposes of foodstuffs, whether imported or locally manufactured, for which a decision for their confiscation was issued.

l) Keeps hazardous or toxic substances such as Disinfectants, pesticides, Detergents, etc. in places other than those designated for them.

m) Engages in an activity not mentioned in the health registration certificate, or changed the activity without obtaining a license.

The court shall be permitted to order the reinstatement of the status in Clauses (a, b, c) of this Article.

**Article (120):**

The Competent Department shall be permitted to reconcile with the concerned person in the violation in which the fine does not exceed five hundred Dinars, prior to referring the record of the violation to the Public Prosecution.

**Article (121):**

Any person who intentionally conceals a person infected with a Communicable Disease or exposes others to Infection, or intentionally causes the transmission of Infection to others, or refrains from implementing any measure to prevent the spread of the disease shall be punished by imprisonment for a period no less than three months and a fine of no less than one thousand Dinars and not exceeding ten thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

**Article (122):**

Any person who did not report a Communicable Disease in accordance with the provisions of Articles (38, 39, 40), of this Law shall be ‎punished by imprisonment of a period no less than three months and a fine of no less than five hundred Dinars and not exceeding five thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (123):**

Any person who prevents the Competent Department from performing its duties stipulated in this Law or the decisions issued in implementation thereof shall be punished by imprisonment of a period no less than three months and a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (124):**

Any person who prevents the implementation of the procedures provided for in Article (42) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not exceeding one thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.

**Article (125):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (75, 81) of this Law shall be subjected to a fine of no less than five hundred Dinars and not exceeding five thousand Dinars.

**Article (126):**

Any person who violates the provision of the third paragraph of Article (53) of this Law shall be subjected to a fine of no less than two hundred and fifty Dinars and not exceeding one thousand Dinars.

**Article (127):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (54) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment of a period no less than three months and not exceeding two years and a fine of no less than five hundred Dinars and not exceeding three thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (128):**

Any person who illegally uses patient information shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand Dinars or with one of these two penalties.‎

**Article (129):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (79) of this Law shall be subjected to a fine of no less than three hundred Dinars not exceeding three thousand Dinars.‎

**Article (130):**

Without prejudice to the criminal responsibility of the natural person, the private legal person shall be punished by double the prescribed fine, if any of the crimes stipulated in this Law are committed in his name on his account or for his benefit, as a result of the act or gross negligence, approval or concealment of any worker working for the legal person.

**Article (131):**

The penalties referred to in the preceding Articles shall not prejudice any more severe penalty provided for in the Penal Code or any other law.