

Law No. 3 of 1983 with regard to regulating the pharmacology professions, mediators and agents of the drugs factories 3 / 1983

Number of Articles: 66

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Table of Content

Part 1 (1-1)

Definitions (1-1)

Part 2 (2-8)

The Pharmaceutical Profession (2-8)

Part 3 (9-21)

General Provisions Regulating the Pharmaceutical Establishments (9-21)

Part 4 (22-35)

Public Pharmacies (22-35)

Part 5 (36-37)

Private Pharmacies (36-37)

Part 6 (38-45)

Drugstores (38-45)

Part 7 (46-52)

Intermediaries and agents of pharmaceutical factories and companies (46-52)

Part 8 (53-64)

Final Provisions (53-64)

We Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar;

Having perused the Amended Provisional Constitution, in particular Articles 23, 34, and 51 thereof;

Law No. 5 of 1961 on the practice of the pharmaceutical profession, the organization of pharmacies and drugstores, the profession of intermediaries and agents of the pharmaceutical factories and companies and amending laws thereof;

Law No. 11 of 1962 establishing a Commercial Register System and amending laws thereof;

Law No. 5 of 1970 determining the powers of the ministers, and the functions of the ministries and other governmental organs as amended;

Law No. 3 of 1975 on the commercial, industrial and similar public premises;

Decree –Law No. 24 of 1972 specifying the terms of reference of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs;

The Resolution of the Minister of Municipal Affairs No. 8 of 1979 specifying the types of shops subject to the provisions of

Law No. 3 of 1975 on the commercial, industrial and similar public premises;

The proposal of the Minister of Public Health;

The draft resolution submitted by the Council of Ministers; and

After consultation with the *Shura* Council;

Hereby promulgate the following:

Part 1

Definitions

Article 1 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

In the application of the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the following meaning *unless the context requires otherwise*:

“**The Council**”: means the Supreme Council of Health (SCH);

“**The Minister**”: means the Minister of Public Health, Secretary-General of the Council;

“**The Competent Authority**”: means the Permanent Licensing Committee PLC in the Council;

“**The Pharmaceutical Establishment**”: means public or private pharmacies, medicine -supply stores, pharmaceutical warehouses and stores of the intermediaries and agents of pharmaceutical factories and companies;

“**Public Pharmacy**”: means a pharmacy devoted to selling pharmaceutical products to the public;

“**Private Pharmacy**”: means a pharmacy devoted to a certain entity or category;

“**Medicine Store**”: means any premises involved in the wholesale trade of medicines and medical preparations.

Part 2

The Pharmaceutical Profession

Article 2 (Amended By Law 4/1993)

No person may be permitted to prepare, compound or sell any medicine, drug, medicinal plant or pharmaceutical material for internal or topical use or for prophylactic injection of humans or animal; treatment or diagnosis thereof or practice the pharmaceutical profession in general at whatsoever capacity unless such person is licensed thereto by the competent authority.

The competent authority may permit non- Pharmaceutical Establishments to sell certain medicinal preparations as determined by the minister of public health at the request of the *Pharmacy and Drug Control Department*, according to the controls and conditions set by such *Department* in this regard. In such case, it is not required for the aforementioned preparations to be sold by a pharmacist.

Article 3 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

The applicant for a licence to practice the pharmaceutical profession shall hold a bachelor's degree in Pharmacy or its equivalent from a university recognized by the Council.

The licence application shall be submitted to the competent authority, including the following data:

- 1 - Full name.
- 2 - Place and date of birth.
- 3 - Nationality.
- 4 - A record of pertinent academic qualifications, date and the issuing institution.
- 5 - A statement detailing previous relevant experience.
- 6 - Permanent Address.

The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- 1 - A birth certificate or an official copy thereof or the like.
- 2 - Nationality certificate or an official true copy thereof or its equivalent.
- 3 - The academic certificates ratified by the competent authorities.
- 4 - Criminal Background Check showing that the applicant has no criminal record for transgressions involving moral turpitude or dishonesty.
- 5 - Experience certificates ratified by the competent authorities.
- 6 - Four recently-taken photographs.
- 7 - Receipt for payment of the licence fee, which amounts to two hundred (200) Qatari Riyals, payable to the treasury of the Council.
- 8 - Any other documents required by the licensing division at the Council.

Article 4 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

A permanent licensing committee shall be formed at the Council; the constitution, mandate and functions of which shall be determined by a resolution of the Minister. The committee shall include at least two pharmacists. The committee shall examine the applications of practicing pharmaceutical profession, and shall take all the necessary actions to verify the qualifications of the applicants and their adequacy, including conducting assessment examinations.

The Licence shall be valid for one year, and shall be renewed annually upon the payment of two hundred (200) Qatari Riyals to the Treasury of the Council and upon fulfilment of the conditions set forth herein. Unless the licensed pharmacist holds a PHD degree or its equivalent, the committee shall re-examine the fitness of the pharmacist to practice the profession every three years at least, as set out in the previous paragraph.

In all cases, the committee decision rejecting the application shall be justified. The applicant shall be notified of the rejection decision within two weeks from the date of issuance by registered letter.

An applicant aggrieved by the decision may appeal to the Minister within two months of the receipt of the original decision. The appeal must be soundly evidence-based and be accompanied by supporting documents.

The Minister may issue a decision either rejecting this appeal or return the application to the Committee. The Committee's decision in this concern shall not be final unless approved by the Minister.

A person whose application for a licence receives a final rejection may, after at least six months, submit a new application to the committee. Refusal of this application shall be deemed final, and the applicant may not submit any further application to the Committee.

Article 5 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Following the approval of the competent authority and the issuance of the licence, the licensee shall be registered in the schedule prepared for this purpose at the competent authority of the Council, provided that the register of pharmacists working in the government sector be separate from the register of pharmacists working in the public sector and in the private sector, and it shall be divided to:

1. A permanent schedule which shall include Qatari pharmacists.
2. A temporary schedule which shall include non-Qatari pharmacists.

Both the permanent and temporary schedules shall be divided into three sections, one for pharmacists working in the governmental sector, the second for pharmacists working in the public sector, the third for pharmacists working in the private sector.

This schedule shall include the number of the licence issued to practice the profession; its date of issuance, as well as the data from items 1 to 8 in the second paragraph of Article 3 herein.

A copy of this registration document shall be given to the licensee without consideration. Periodically, the competent authority shall publish names of the licensed pharmacists in the *Official Gazette*. Annually, the competent authority shall also publish any changes which occur in this schedule.

Article 6 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Each pharmacist granted a licence to practice the pharmaceutical profession shall furnish the Licensing Department at the Supreme Council of Health, within fifteen days of the commencement of their practice by a registered letter with the pharmacy address. Each pharmacist shall also notify this department of every change of this address, again within fifteen days.

Such notification must be approved by the employer, who must be licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law, unless the pharmacist is working in a Pharmaceutical Establishment owned by him.

Article 7

A pharmacist may not combine between the pharmaceutical profession and medicine, veterinary medicine, or dentistry, even if such pharmacist holds qualifications in these disciplines. Pharmacists are, however, permitted to undertake first aid in the event of emergencies.

Article 7 - BIS

Except for pharmacists of the Defense and Interior ministries, pharmacists working in other ministries and governmental organs and public authorities and corporations, may gather between their original profession and pharmacy profession in the private sector, if the following conditions are available:

1. They should be Qatari nationals
2. They have practiced in the pharmaceutical profession for a period of not less than ten years
3. They should practice their alternative profession outside of official office hours and official part time thereof.
4. The profession shall not be incompatible with, or detrimental to, the performance of duties required by his original work.

A person who fulfills the foregoing stipulated conditions shall obtain, before practicing the profession, permission from the relevant competent authority. The Labor conditions bonus shall be halted from the date of issuing the permission.

Such permission shall be valid for three renewable years. The competent authority may cancel the permission in case of any breach of any of the foregoing stipulated conditions, or if such a cancellation is in the public interest.

In case of the withdrawal of the permission, the concerned person shall be granted a grace period to be determined by the management to liquidate his work.

Article 8

A pharmacist shall observe the law, uphold the dignity and honor of the profession, and accept its ethical principles. The relationship between the pharmacist and his colleagues shall be based on mutual respect and close cooperation in the interests of their patients. A pharmacist shall not engage in any activity that will bring discredit to the profession, and shall expose, without fear or favor, illegal or unethical conduct in the profession.

In particular the pharmacist shall be prohibited from the following:

1. Generating publicity or advertising for himself or for his business in a way do not conform to the dignity of the profession.
2. Divulge confidential information about his customers, save as in those cases authorized by law.
3. Discussing the prescribed treatment detailed in the medical prescription, or replaces it with another medication, except after obtaining permission from the doctor who wrote it.
4. Dispensing medicine while suspecting any error in the medical prescription. In such cases he shall seek clarification from the doctor who wrote it before dispensing it.
5. Seeking any means to attract workers from other Pharmaceutical Establishments to his Establishment
6. Making any illicit deals with doctors regarding the dispensation of particular medicines.

Part 3

General Provisions Regulating the Pharmaceutical Establishments

Article 9 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

A pharmaceutical establishment may only be established by a licence from the competent authority in the Council after the fulfilment of other conditions required by the competent official authorities.

The applicant shall be a Qatari national not less than 21-years-old if the pharmaceutical establishment is individual property. Where the applicant is a company, however, all partners shall be of Qatari nationality.

The licence shall not be given unless the public health requirements issued by the decision of the Minister are available in the Establishment. In addition, the special requirements relevant to the concerned party and imposed by the health authorities shall also be fulfilled.

Article 10 (Amended By Law 4/2011) (Amended By Law 4/2001)

The licence application for establishing a pharmaceutical Establishment shall be submitted to the competent authority and shall include the following information:

First: For individual property:

1. The applicant's full name.
2. Date of birth.
3. Profession.
4. Nationality.
5. Address.

Second: for the company:

1. The company's name and its commercial character and address.
2. The company's type and its capital.
3. The partners' names; their age, nationalities and their respective share in the company's capital;
4. The names of people authorized to manage or sign.
5. The duration of the company.

The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:

1. A birth certificate, true copy or an equivalent official document.
2. A nationality certificate, true copy or an equivalent official document.
3. Proof that the applicant does not have any criminal record for transgressions involving moral dishonesty.
4. An architectural plan of the Establishment, in triplicate, showing its location and its interior layout.
5. A receipt confirming payment of the licence fee, amounting to five hundred (500) Qatari Riyals payable to the Council treasury.

Where the licensee is a company, the application shall be accompanied by a copy of the company's Memorandum of Association and the documents set

forth in clauses 1-3 of this Article to each partner responsible for the management.

Where the submitted application fulfills these requirements, it shall be listed in the corresponding record in the competent authority. The applicant shall also be given a receipt confirming the entry of his application into the record, and the date of this entry.

The rejection decisions should be justified, and the applicant shall be notified of this decision within two weeks of the date of its issuance by registered letter.

The applicant may appeal against this rejection to the Minister within a period of two months from the date of his notification. The appeal must be evidence based, and must include supporting documentation.

The Minister may issue a decision either rejecting the complaint or else the Minister may request a review by the Committee. The Committee's decision in this regard shall not be final unless approved by the Minister.

Article 11

The duration of the licence is one renewable year, according to the licensee application and the approval of the competent authority. All the necessary conditions to obtain a licence shall be fulfilled for renewal, together with a fee of five hundred (500) Qatari Riyals. The licence shall be void with the lapse of one year without renewal, and it shall not be relinquished to any other unless it is approved by the competent authority.

Article 12

The licence shall be personal to the owner of the Establishment. If the ownership of the pharmacy changes, the incumbent shall request that the competent authority approves the licence transfer to him, provided that all the required conditions for obtaining the licence are readily submitted.

Where the licence is to be transferred to an incapacitated or incompetent person by any means, the competent authority shall approve the licence transfer to the incapacitated or incompetent person only if the application is accompanied by a named guardian or a competent trustee, who shall be liable for any violation to the provisions of this law.

Article 13

The licensee of a pharmaceutical Establishment shall obtain advance approval from the competent authority on each change he seeks to make to the Establishment. The licensee must submit an application accompanied by a precise description and an architectural plan of the planned amendments. The competent authority shall note these modifications in the record and in the previous licence.

Article 14

The name of the pharmaceutical Establishment, the name of its owner and its responsible manager shall be written in legible and large Arabic letters and another foreign language on signboards displayed outside the pharmacy, or pharmaceutical Establishment.

Article 15

The pharmaceutical Establishment may only be used for purposes elaborated in its licence. The pharmaceutical Establishment may not have direct or indirect contact with an apartment or commercial premises, or an entrance thereof. The pharmaceutical Establishment shall have direct access to the main road.

Article 16

A licensed pharmacist shall manage the pharmaceutical Establishment, and he is not allowed to operate more than one pharmacy.

The manager of the pharmaceutical Establishment may employ assistants in his work under his supervision and shall be responsible of their work and any errors they may make.

The Minister may issue a decision regulating the employment of assistant pharmacists and the conditions thereof.

Article 17

Where the manager of the pharmaceutical Establishment leaves the management, such manager shall notify the competent authority immediately by a registered letter.

The owner of the Establishment shall appoint a new manager immediately and shall notify the competent authority of his name and his agreement to accept the management role. Alternatively, the owner has to close the Establishment until a new manager can be appointed. The competent authority shall itself close the pharmaceutical Establishment if these conditions are not met.

The new manager may not start work before the approval of the competent authority of his appointment by an official registered letter.

The manager of the Establishment when leaving the business has to deliver the narcotic substances in his custody immediately to his successor and to make a record in triplicate, signed by both of them, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the competent authority, one copy shall be kept in the Establishment, and the third copy shall be retained by the outgoing manager of the Establishment.

The previous provisions shall also be followed when the manager of the Establishment is on vacation.

The manager shall notify the competent authority with the date of his vacation, and its duration at least two weeks before it commences. The manager shall also supply the name of his replacement for the duration of this vacation. The competent authority shall approve that replacement. The annual leaves of a manager may not exceed sixty days.

Article 18 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Employees in Pharmaceutical Establishment or those who deliver medicines shall have to get a licence from the Council after submitting identification documents, and documents showing they have no record of committing crimes impugning their honesty or honor. Employees in Pharmaceutical Establishment shall be literate, and they shall be subject to the health restrictions determined by the Minister.

Article 19

Everything sold or displayed in the licensed Establishment under this law from medicines to medical devices, Pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal plants or chemicals shall conform to the specifications outlined in registered formularies of the pharmaceutical constitution, and these shall be duly stored and in good condition.

The Establishment shall be equipped with the necessary facilities required for work and keeping the medicines according to the prescribed conditions. The Establishment shall also be equipped with the relevant reference works and formularies pertinent to the profession. The owner of the Establishment and his manager shall be deemed responsible for this.

Article 20 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Owners of Pharmaceutical Establishments shall notify the competent authority before starting liquidation their work with at least two weeks and shall attach this notification with revealed statement of the narcotic substances, provided that the purchaser is a Pharmaceutical Establishment. The licence for the Establishment that was liquidated shall be deemed void after the completion of the liquidation.

The owners of the Pharmaceutical Establishment shall immediately notify the Council at the inventory of the estate, the occurrence of theft or damage to the Establishment's assets whatever the causes.

The licence of the Pharmaceutical Establishment shall be deemed null and void in the following cases:

1. Failure to start work in the Pharmaceutical Establishment within six months of obtaining the licence. However, the competent authority may extend this period for another three months, if the licensee submitted an application before the end of the six-month period, and he has sound reasons for this delay.
2. The closure of the Pharmaceutical Establishment for a continuous period of more than one year.
3. The transfer of the pharmaceutical Establishment to another location without the approval of the competent authority.

However in cases of destruction or fire, it may be permitted to authorize to shift the Establishment with the same licence to another location if it matches the required conditions. And as the case it is signed with shifting or cancellation in the record and in the licence.

Part 4

Public Pharmacies

Article 22 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Subject to Article 10 herein, the licence of establishing a pharmacy shall be granted for:

1. The pharmacist licensed to practice the pharmaceutical profession.
2. The non-pharmacist provided that he appoints for the pharmacy management a licensed pharmacist and this licensed pharmacist accepts his appointment by affidavit.

In all cases, the pharmacy manager must be licensed to practice the pharmaceutical profession in Qatar and has practiced the profession for at least three years in governmental or private Establishments, either inside the country or abroad. Such experience shall be demonstrated by a certificate from the competent authorities approved by the Permanent Licensing Committee at the Council.

Article 23 (Amended By Law 4/2001)

The pharmacy premises must be deemed fit for its purpose.

Article 24 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

If the pharmacy licensee dies, the competent authority at the Council may approve the continuation of the licence for the interested heirs, provided that an application is submitted within 30 days of the date of death, a representative is appointed by such heirs to continue management and the mentioned competent authority is notified with the details of this representative.

Article 25 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

The working hours in the pharmacies, dates of annual holidays, weekends and public holidays, and the night opening-hours shall be in accordance with the system established by the Supreme Council of Health and this should be written in large, clearly-legible Arabic letters on a board at the front of the pharmacy.

Article 26

Every pharmacy must contain the latest edition of the Pharmaceutical constitution pharmacopoeia, and up-to-date reference work and codes of conduct pertinent to the profession. It must also contain the requisite facilities to properly and safely run and store the medicines it supplies. The owner of the pharmacy and its manager are responsible for ensuring this.

Article 27

A pharmacy shall be prohibited from **trading**, selling, or bartering of free *samples* of medicines and pharmaceutical products intended solely for advertising purposes.

Likewise, a pharmacy shall not refrain from selling any amount of medicines and medical products prescribed for a patient by a medical prescription if such products are available in the pharmacy. Equally, No expired drugs shall be acquired or dispensed by the pharmacy

Article 28 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

Whenever necessary the Competent Authority, in conjunction and in consultation with other parties, may set the maximum prices of medicines and medical products, and their corresponding profit ratios.

The price shall be clearly labeled on each medical or pharmaceutical preparation stocked in the pharmacy, and the pharmacist is prohibited to sell these items for more than this price.

Article 29

Medicines supplied to the pharmacy must be registered in a special record indicating the date of their receipt, types, amounts and their source. A record of dispensed medications shall also be maintained, alongside a copy of the original medical prescription after stamping with the pharmacy's seal.

The pages of such records must be numbered and stamped by the competent authority seal. Entry in such records shall be by serial numbers in clear, legible script that has not been altered or partially erased. The dispensing pharmacist must sign in the record in front of the registered prescription, and must write the price of medicine and the name of the physician who issued the prescription.

Article 30

Medicines listed in the attached schedule herein may only be dispensed by a prescription from a duly licensed physician. It is not permitted to repeat the supply of a medicine except by a new prescription or except by explicit written instructions from the doctor on the first prescription. It must be verified that the doctor who issued the prescription is licensed to practice the profession.

Article 31

Each drug prepared in the pharmacy according to a prescription shall match the mentioned specifications in the medicine Constitution approved by the competent authority, unless different instructions are specified in the medical prescription. In such case, the preparation shall be compounded according to these different instructions. It is not allowed to prepare any written prescription in terms or signs of its non pharmacist writer.

No changes shall be made in the medicines mentioned in the prescription as regards quantity or quality without the prior approval of the doctor who wrote the original prescription. The manager pharmacist of the pharmacy shall be responsible for all the prepared medications therein. He may, as a protection from liability, keep the medical prescription in the pharmacy and give the holder a true copy stamped with the seal of the pharmacy with the date of dispensation.

Article 32

Each drug dispensed from the pharmacy must be in paper bags or carton boxes or clean, new bottles. Drugs and medicines shall be clearly labeled with the pharmacy name; owner, responsible manager, and address thereof. The label shall also contain the registration number in the medical prescriptions record, the preparation, date and how to use the drug according to the directions contained in the medical prescription, and whether the medicine is for *inter alia* topical, oral use, or by inhalation. Where toxic substances are included in the composition of the medicine, it must be printed on the card (poisonous material not exceeding the dose) in Arabic and a foreign language. The name of the medicine shall be written on the card if it is dispensed without a prescription.

Article 33

The narcotic substances in the attached schedules of this law shall be kept in special cupboards closed tightly and securely locked. The word "narcotics" shall be written thereon, and the toxic substances shall be kept in isolated and closed places marked "toxic substances,". This shall be written in Arabic and a foreign language. The pharmacist himself shall keep the keys and is not permitted to give any of these keys to any other member of staff at the pharmacy.

The pharmacist shall be cognizant of the supply and dispensation of narcotic substances, and shall keep a meticulous record of the quantities received, the date they are received and the quantities dispensed, the date of dispensing, the name of the patient, his address and the name of the doctor who wrote the prescription, in keeping with established international laws. This practice shall also take into account the provisions set forth in the second paragraph of Article 29 of this law.

Flammable materials or hazardous or dangerous materials shall be kept in a secure and safe place under the direct supervision of the pharmacist.

Article 34

The owner of the pharmacy may not possess a medical clinic, nor is he allowed to practice the medical profession in the pharmacy or adjoin a clinic thereto.

Article 35

The Minister shall determine the number of pharmacies required in towns and villages depending on their population and their medical need. Also, the Minister may decide to stop issuing new licences.

Part 5

Private Pharmacies

Article 36

Therapeutic Establishments and private hospitals may create private pharmacies attached thereto. In this case, a duly-licensed pharmacist shall manage such private pharmacies. Such pharmacies may sell medicines for other patients or for other private hospitals attached to it, if the distance between it and the nearest other private pharmacy exceeds five kilometers.

Provisions applied to public pharmacies shall apply to private pharmacies.

Part 6

Drugstores

Article 38 (Amended By Law 4/2011) (Amended By Law 4/2001)

A drugstore may only be opened after obtaining a licence from the competent authority in the Council according to the provisions of Article 9 of this law.

Article 39

A special record shall be kept at the competent authority to include the names of the owners of licensed stores, the registration number and the name of the owner of the store, their nationality, age, place of residence and address of the store and any other data required by the competent authority. Any change made to the information supplied with the licence renewal, alteration or cancelation shall also be accurately recorded.

Article 40

A signboard shall be placed at the front of the store marked "drugstore". The word pharmacy or the like may not be written. The name of the licence holder shall be inscribed on the board.

Article 41 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

It is not permitted in the drugstore to prepare or compound any medicine, drug or therapeutic substance to be used topically or internally for the treatment or prophylaxis in humans or animals. Medicines or medical preparations listed in the table enclosed with this law may only be kept in the drugstore after obtaining written permission from the competent authority at the Council. Such permission shall be kept in independent folder in the store. Medicines and pharmaceutical products shall be kept in separate place from the other sections in the store.

Article 42

The owner of the drugstore shall register in a special record the quantity of medicines and medical preparations supplied to the store, the date of their supply, their ingredients and their sources. The outgoing of these products, their quantities and the date that they were dispensed shall be kept in another record.

The two record pages shall be numbered and stamped with the seal of the competent authority. Entry therein shall be in clearly legible serial numbers without leaving spaces for the text to be altered, erased or amended. Also margins shall be free of writings.

Article 43

The selling from the store shall be restricted to pharmacies and hospitals. Direct selling to the public may not be permitted. The medicines and pharmaceuticals products must be sold in their original packages. Where medicines and pharmaceutical products are delivered to pharmacies or hospitals in retail, they must be in tight, clean containers which are clearly labeled with the owner name of the drugstore, its address, and all medication data, in particular its source and date of expiry. It is not permitted to sell or possess any expired medicine according to what is recorded. a set of standard scales that weigh from 1 g to 5000 g shall be kept in the store.

Article 44

Owners of drugstores who have licences for its management from the competent authority at the time this law has come into force shall continue their management according to the provisions of this law. Such owners shall submit applications for registering in the records of the competent authority and obtaining new licences within sixty days of the date of issue of this law. The documents stated in Articles 9 and 10 shall be attached with the application. Not submitting such application within this period will result in the cancellation of prior licences. The provisions of Article 4 herein shall apply on the submission of the application and the decision thereon.

Article 45

The minister shall have the right to stop issuing new licences for drugstores when a sufficient number of stores are licensed.

Part 7

Intermediaries and agents of pharmaceutical factories and companies

Article 46 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

No foreign Pharmaceutical Factory or company may be permitted to sale medicines and medical preparations unless by a person who have a licence for import of the said items according to the provisions of the law.

Article 47 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

No person may be allowed to act as an intermediary or agent for factories or pharmaceutical companies and medical preparations unless a licence to this effect is obtained from the competent authority. The age of the applicant must not be less than 21 years old and the licence application shall be supported by the following documents:

1. A birth certificate or some official equivalent.
2. Documents which prove that a person has no prior criminal conviction for transgressions involving dishonesty.
3. Certificate from the factory or the agency or company to prove his agency in the State of Qatar.
4. List of medicines and medical preparations produced by these agencies as well as explaining its ingredients in detail.
5. A receipt for payment of the licence fee of five hundred (500) Qatari Riyal to the treasury of the Council.

The procedures set forth in Article 4 of this law shall be followed with respect to the notifications of the decision of issuing the licence or refusing thereof and appeal of such refusal.

The licence shall be issued for a period of one year, and shall be renewed for a fee of five hundred (500) Qatari Riyal.

Article 48

The proxy is personal for the intermediary or agent. The intermediaries and agents shall notify the competent authority first step for each factory or company or a new agency they represent or relinquish its representation in the State of Qatar.

Article 49

A special record shall be prepared in the competent authority to document the names of intermediaries and agents licensed to practice the profession. This register shall include the registration number, the name of the intermediary or the agent, the names of the factories, companies or agencies represented by such intermediaries and agents and other data required by the competent authority as well as each change to this data when the licence is renewed, altered or cancelled.

Article 50

It is not permitted for intermediaries or agents to have warehouses or stores to keep medicines, unless they are in receipt of an official permit from the competent authority according to Articles 9 and 10 of this law and only if such warehouses and stores have met the required conditions of the competent authority as pursuant to the provisions on drugstores set forth herein.

Article 51

Conditions and specifications laid down by the competent authority shall be observed in the sale of medicines by agents or intermediaries. Such medicines shall be sold in their original packaging.

The sale shall be restricted to pharmacies, drugstores, hospitals, and clinics, and they are prohibited to sell directly to the public. Agents or intermediaries are also prohibited from selling medical products or medications which have exceeded their expiry date.

Article 52

The intermediaries or agents must hold and update special logbooks, to record the quantities of medicines and pharmaceutical preparations supplied to them, the date of their supply, their type, ingredients, price, the dispensing quantities, the receiving party and the date of their dispensing. The notebook pages must be numbered in serial and sealed by the stamp of the competent authority. The entries shall be according to the dates of supply and dispensing, and in clearly legible script. The entries shall not show any sign of alteration or erasing, and no space shall be left in the text for amendments to be made. The lists, invoices and other documents must be kept in a special file.

Article 52 - BIS

A non-agent may import medicines and pharmaceutical preparations covered by the agency, and in such case the provisions of Articles 47, 48,49,50,51, and 52 herein shall be applied to the importer.

Part 8

Final Provisions

Article 53

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty provided for by any other law, a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and/or a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10000) Qatari Riyals shall be imposed in the following cases:

1. Any person who works in the pharmacy profession without a licence;
2. Any person who submits incorrect data or employed illegal or fraudulent methods in obtaining a licence to practice pharmacy.
3. Any person who, despite the fact that he has no licence to practice pharmacy, devises and publishes adverts or material that may convince the public

- that he has the right to practice the profession of pharmacy, and any person who impersonates for himself the title of pharmacist or fraudulently claims a scientific degree or technical qualification usually granted for licensed people to practice the profession of pharmacy.
4. Any person who establishes or manages a pharmacy without obtaining the relevant licence provided for in this law.
 5. Any person who makes a change in the pharmaceutical establishment or used it for other purposes, before obtaining the approval of the competent authority to do so.

The pharmacy shall be closed and its medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, fixtures, fittings and equipment confiscated. In case of repeated offences, the court may impose the maximum sanctions.

Article 54

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty provided for by any other law, any person who violates the provisions of Articles 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26 , 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48,49,50,51, and 52 , of this law shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five thousand (5000) Qatari Riyals.

Furthermore, the court may order the confiscation of medicines and pharmaceutical preparations in respect of this violation.

Article 55

Without prejudice to the penalties provided for in the two preceding Articles, the Committee stipulated in Article 4 herein shall consider the pharmacists violations of the provisions of Article 8 of this law or the provisions of the Articles set forth in the previous Article. The pharmacist shall attend personally before the Committee which shall detail the charges against him, and allow him to state his defense.

The committee shall impose on the pharmacist one of the following disciplinary sanctions:

1. Warning.
2. Suspension from the practice of the profession of pharmacy for a period not exceeding one year.
3. Withdrawal of the licence and striking out of his name from the schedule of licensed pharmacists.

Pharmacists who are subject to disciplinary hearings shall be informed of the Committee's decision within one month of the date of its issuance.

The pharmacist may appeal against the decision of the Committee to the Minister, provided that the appeal is submitted within one month from the date of the issuance of the original decision.

The Minister may issue a decision to either reject the complaint or ask for its review by the Committee. The Committee's decision after this review shall not be deemed final except after the approval of the Minister.

Article 56

In applying the provisions of this law, where the infringement occurred from a company, the person who legally represents this Company shall be deemed responsible according to the memorandum of association thereof, and shall be sentenced to the prescribed penalties therein.

Article 57

According to the provisions of the preceding Article, whoever has had their licence revoked may not submit a new application for a licence to practice the profession, unless at least two years have elapsed since such decision.

Article 58 (Amended By Law 4/2011)

The members of the Permanent Licensing Committee of the Council, and those who are delegated by the minister's decision, each within their own jurisdiction, shall have the capacity of law enforcement officers to investigate violations of the provisions of this law and the executing bylaws and decisions thereof.

At any time, they may have the right to enter the places set forth herein, to inspect their records and documents, investigate the medicines and

pharmaceutical preparations, equipment, facilities and tools within the pharmacy in order to verify the pharmacy's compliance with the provisions of this law and executing bylaws and decisions thereof.

Article 59

Without prejudice to any severe penalty provided for by another law, any person who abuses, coerces, threatens or obstructs the law enforcement officers referred to in the preceding Article shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and/or a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10000) Qatari Riyals.

Article 60

Pharmacists who have been granted licences to practice the profession of pharmacy before this law comes into effect shall have to submit, within two months from the date of this law's implementation, new applications to the competent authority in order to obtain a licence to practice the profession. All the provisions set out in Article 4 of this law shall be applied in this regard
Such pharmacists shall continue to practice their profession until the competent committee's decision is issued by acceptance or refusal of the application. In the latter case they shall not be allowed to practice until they obtain a licence as set out in this law.

Article 61

Without prejudice to any penalty determined by this law or any other laws, any licences obtained falsely or through fraudulent means, or any erroneous records in the register of pharmaceutical practitioners, shall be null and void by a decision from the Minister.

Article 62

The Minister shall issue the necessary bylaws and decisions for the implementation of this law.

Article 63

Law No. 5 of 1961 regarding the practice of the profession of pharmacy, regulating pharmacies and drugstores, profession of intermediaries and agents of factories, pharmaceutical companies and amending laws thereof are cancelled.
Any provision contrary to the provisions of this law shall also be repealed.

Article 64

All the competent authorities, each within its own jurisdiction, shall implement this law, which shall enter into force sixty days after the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

