

Tanzania

Private Hospitals (Regulation) Act Chapter 151

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Private Hospitals (Regulation) Act

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Private Hospitals (Regulation) Act

Chapter 151

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[Note: This legislation has been thoroughly revised and consolidated under the supervision of the Attorney General's Office, in compliance with the Laws Revision Act No. 7 of 1994, the Revised Laws and Annual Revision Act (Chapter 356 (R.L.)), and the Interpretation of Laws and General Clauses Act No. 30 of 1972. This version is up-to-date as at 31st July 2002.]

[G.N. No. 24 of 1978; Acts Nos. 6 of 1977; 26 of 1991]

An Act to make provision to restrict the management of private hospitals to approved persons and organisations, to control fees and other charges payable in respect of medical treatment and other services rendered by private hospitals, to regulate scales of emoluments payable to medical practitioners employed at private hospitals, and to make other provisions for related matters.

Part I – Preliminary provisions (ss. 1-3)

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Private Hospitals (Regulation) Act.

2. Application of this Act and exemptions

- (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), this Act shall apply to all persons concerned with the management of private hospitals, whether as owners or employees of the private hospitals:

Provided that in the case of a private hospital which is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall not apply in relation to that hospital until the Minister has, by notice in the *Gazette*, specify the hospital and the date from which the provisions of this Act shall apply in relation to the hospital.

- (2) The Minister may, if in his opinion it is in the public interest to do so, by notice published in the *Gazette*, exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Act either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit any private hospital or any person.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision contained in this Act to the contrary, a medical practitioner shall not be deemed to be in contravention of any requirement prescribed by or under this Act in respect of any thing done by him anywhere for the purpose of rendering medical treatment, free of charge, to any person—
- (a) in an emergency situation; or
 - (b) who is a member of his household or under his control.

3. Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"**approved organisation**" means an organisation approved by the Minister under section 6 to manage a private hospital in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

"approved person" means a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist approved by the Minister pursuant to Section 8 to manage a private hospital in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

"Board" means the Private Hospitals Advisory Board established by section 7;

"hospital" means any institution for the reception and medical treatment of persons who are injured, infirm or suffering from illness, and includes a dispensary, maternity home, clinic (whether mobile or not) and also any place or premises used for purposes of medical treatment, whether regularly or periodically;

"medical officer" means a medical practitioner in the employment of the Government;

"medical practitioner" means a person for the time being authorised to practise the medical profession by virtue of his being registered or licensed under the provisions of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Act ¹;

"medical treatment" includes dentistry, surgery, obstetrics, nursing, the administration of medicine, health counselling and the provision of any other service or the supply of any goods in connection with any of the matters specified in this definition, but does not include veterinary surgery;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for matters relating to medical and health services;

"organisation" includes any society, association or other body of persons, whether or not incorporated under any written law, and also a person recognised as a corporation sole under the law for time being in force relating to corporations;

"private hospital" means any hospital other than a public hospital;

"public hospital" means any hospital which is within any one of the following descriptions—

- (a) a hospital owned by Chama Cha Mapinduzi or any organisation affiliated to Chama Cha Mapinduzi;
 - (b) a hospital owned by the Government;
 - (c) a hospital owned by any corporation or company which is owned by the Government, either alone or jointly with any person or organisation, or which is owned by any subsidiary of any corporation or company of that description;
 - (d) a hospital owned by any organisation, the management of which is wholly or partly financed or materially aided from the public revenue;
 - (e) a hospital owned by any international organisation of which the United Republic is a member; and
 - (f) any other hospital which the Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare to be a public hospital for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) For the purpose of enabling members of the public to distinguish between private hospitals of approved organisations and public hospitals the Minister may give directions in writing requiring all private hospitals to be identified by such means as he may prescribe in the directions and every approved organisation concerned shall comply with those directions.
- (3) In the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Act the following rules shall apply—
- (a) a person shall be deemed to manage a private hospital if, for himself or on behalf of any other person, he actually renders or holds himself out as ready and willing to render medical treatment on payment to any person attending the hospital;

- (b) medical treatment shall be deemed to have been rendered to a person at a private hospital irrespective of whether the treatment is rendered to him alone or jointly with other persons at a time and whether it is rendered to him on one or more occasions; and
- (c) where two or more places or sets of premises, whether comprised in one or more rights of occupancies, are used collectively as a single unit for purposes of a private hospital, there shall be deemed to be one hospital and references to "hospital" shall be construed accordingly.

Part II – Appointment of officers and restriction on management of private hospitals (ss. 4-12)

4. Appointment of Registrar and Assistant Registrars

- (1) The Minister shall appoint a public officer to be a Registrar of Private Hospitals and may appoint any number of other public officers to be Assistant Registrars of Private Hospitals as he may consider necessary.
- (2) The Registrar shall perform the duties prescribed in relation to his office by or under this Act and shall discharge such other functions and duties as the Minister or the Board may direct or prescribe by regulations made under this Act.
- (3) Every Assistant Registrar shall assist the Registrar in the performance of his duties under this Act and may, under the direction of the Registrar, exercise any of the functions of the Registrar.

5. Restriction on management of private hospitals

- (1) No individual shall manage or cause to be managed any private hospital unless—
 - (a) he does so on behalf of an approved organisation; or
 - (b) he is an approved person.
- (2) No individual or organisation shall manage any private hospital unless he is an approved person or approved organisation and there is subsisting in respect of the hospital and the individual valid registration made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (3) Any person who contravenes or fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both that fine and imprisonment.

6. Power of Minister to approve organisations

- (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Minister may, on receipt of an application, approve or renew the approval of any organisation for the purpose of the management by that organisation of a private hospital.
- (2) The Minister may refuse to approve or renew the approval of any organisation under this section without assigning any reasons for the refusal.
- (3) An application for approval or renewal of approval under this section shall be made to the Minister in writing specifying the name and address of the organisation, the private hospital in respect of which the application is made, and setting out such other information as may be prescribed by any regulations made under this Act.
- (4) Approval of an organisation under this section—
 - (a) shall be in writing under the hand of the Minister and shall be given free of charge;

- (b) subject to section [12](#), shall be valid for such period as may be specified by the Minister and may be renewed from time to time;
- (c) shall not be transferable.

7. The Board

- (1) There is hereby established a Board to be known as the Private Hospitals Advisory Board which shall, subject to this Act, be responsible to the Minister for the registration, control and regulation of the business of private hospitals and of persons and organisations running private hospitals.
- (2) The Board shall consist of—
 - (a) the Chief Medical Officer, who shall be the Chairman;
 - (b) a legally qualified person nominated by the Attorney-General from amongst persons employed in the Attorney-General's Chambers; and
 - (c) not more than five other members appointed by the Minister.
- (3) In appointing members of the Board the Minister shall have regard to the need to appoint persons with such qualifications and experience in medicine and the conduct or management of public affairs as would enable them to contribute fully and effectively to the discharge of the functions of the Board.
- (4) The Minister shall, by regulations to be published in the *Gazette*, provide for the constitution and proceedings of and other matters in relation to the Board.
- (5) The functions of the Board shall be—
 - (a) to consider, decide upon and advise the Minister on all applications for approval made by individuals and organisations;
 - (b) to consider and advise the Minister on the suitability of any premises for a private hospital;
 - (c) to keep and maintain a register for the registration of approved persons; and
 - (d) subject to any directions of the Minister, to carry out such other functions as may be conferred upon the Board by any written law or as are incidental to the performance of its functions under this Act.
- (6) The Registrar shall be the Secretary of the Board.

8. Power of Board to approve persons

- (1) The Board shall, upon receipt of an application, consider it and advise the Minister whether or not the applicant is properly qualified for approval to manage a private hospital.
- (2) The Minister shall by regulations under this section prescribe requirements which persons must fulfil in order to qualify for approval under this section, and such requirements may include the payment of a fee or fees.
- (3) Save as the Minister may provide to otherwise in regulations made under subsection (2), the provisions of subsection 6(2), (3), (4) of section [6](#), and section [11](#) and [12](#) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the approval, registration and revocation of approval of persons as they apply to organisations.

9. Entitlement to practise for fees

Every approved person and every approved organisation shall, subject to this Act, be entitled to demand, sue for, and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction with full costs of suit, reasonable charges

for professional aid, advice and visits, and the value of any medicine or any medical, surgical or dental appliances rendered or supplied.

10. No fees recoverable unless persons or organisations approved

No person or organisation shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court by way of claim, counter claim, set off or otherwise for any medical or surgical advice or attention or for the performance of any operation as or by a medical practitioner or dentist or for any medicine prescribed or supplied within the United Republic unless such person or organisation, as the case may be, is at the time approved as such under this Act.

11. Particulars of approved organisations to be registered and published

- (1) The Registrar shall keep a register in the prescribed form in which he shall enter the name of every approved organisation and such other particulars relating to the organisation as he may consider relevant, and shall delete or amend any of those particulars as circumstances may require.
- (2) At least once each year the Registrar shall publish in the *Gazette* or in any national newspaper a list of all approved organisations whose approval is still in force.

12. Revocation of approval

The Minister may at any time revoke any approval or its renewal given under section 6 if he is satisfied that—

- (a) the approved organisation has ceased to be eligible for approval in the terms of subsection (1) of section 6; or
- (b) the approved organisation is managing a private hospital for one or more of the purposes specified in subsection (2) of section 6; or
- (c) the approved organisation is no longer fit to manage a private hospital.

Part III – Registration of private hospitals (ss. 13-15)

13. Registration of private hospitals

- (1) No approved organisation shall manage any private hospital unless the hospital is registered under this section.
- (2) An application for registration of a private hospital shall be made to the Minister in writing specifying the hospital in respect of which the application is made and setting out such other particulars relating to the approved organisation or approved person or to the hospital as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.
- (3) There shall be separate registration in respect of every private hospital managed by an approved organisation.
- (4) The registration of a private hospital under this section shall become void upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of any change in the ownership or management of the hospital.
- (5) On receipt of an application together with the prescribed fees (if any) for the registration of a private hospital under this section, the Minister may approve or refuse to approve the application and where the Minister approves the application he shall direct the Registrar to register the private hospital specified in the application and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in the prescribed form either without conditions or upon such conditions as the Minister may prescribe.
- (6) Every certificate of registration issued under this section in respect of a private hospital shall be displayed in a conspicuous position within the premises of the hospital.

- (7) Without prejudice to the general power conferred upon the Minister by subsection (5) to refuse to approve an application under this section, the Minister may refuse to register a private hospital if he is satisfied—
- (a) that the applicant is not an approved organisation or is not an organisation which is eligible for approval in the terms of subsection (1) of section 6;
 - (b) that the private hospital specified in the application is not under the charge of a medical practitioner or other person who is fit to manage a hospital or a hospital of the description given in the application; or
 - (c) that for reasons connected with the situation, construction, accommodation, staffing or equipment of the private hospital or of any premises used in connection with the hospital, it is not in the public interest to register the hospital.
- (8) Any person who manages any private hospital which is not registered under this Act or any private hospital the registration of which has been cancelled or has ceased to have effect for any other reason commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both that fine and imprisonment.

14. Duties of Registrar in relation to registered hospitals

- (1) The Registrar shall keep a register in the prescribed form in which he shall enter the name of every private hospital approved by the Minister for registration under section 13 and such other particulars relating to the hospital as he may consider relevant, and shall delete or amend any of those particulars as circumstances may require.
- (2) At least once each year the Registrar shall publish in the *Gazette* or in any national newspaper a list of all private hospitals the registration of which is still in force.

15. Cancellation of registration of hospitals

- (1) Where, in respect of any registered private hospital, the Minister is satisfied—
- (a) that the premises of the hospital are no longer fit to be used as a hospital by reason of their being kept in an unclean or insanitary condition;
 - (b) that provision made for the medical treatment of persons attending the hospital is inadequate; or
 - (c) that the approved organisation or person responsible for the management of the hospital has failed to comply with any regulations made under this Act relating to the staff, accommodation or equipment to be provided at a private hospital or prescribing minimum standards of diet to be provided to person admitted to the hospital as in-patients,
- the Minister may, by notice in writing, require the approved organisation to remedy to the satisfaction of the Minister defects specified in the notice within such period as he may specify in the notice.
- (2) If the approved organisation fails to comply with the requirements of a notice under subsection (1) within the specified period, the Minister may, after calling upon the approved organisation to show cause why the registration of the hospital should not be cancelled, cancel the registration.

Part IV – Control of fees chargeable by private hospitals in respect of medical treatment (ss. 16-22)

16. Interpretation

In this Act, the term "price", when used in relation to medical treatment, means any fee or other payment of any description charged or chargeable by any private hospital in respect of medical treatment rendered to any person.

17. Power of Minister to determine price structures

- (1) The Minister may, from time to time, determine and review, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the price structures of medical treatment rendered by private hospitals either on a national basis or in relation to any particular area or areas.
- (2) In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by subsection (1) to determine price structures in relation to medical treatment the Minister shall have power to fix maximum prices of any type of medical treatment rendered by private hospitals and to prescribe the manner in which the maximum prices shall be ascertained.
- (3) In determining the price structures of any type of medical treatment the Minister shall have regard to—
 - (a) the types of medical treatment essential to the community available at private hospitals and at public hospitals;
 - (b) the need to prevent unduly rapid or frequent variation in prices;
 - (c) the need to maintain reasonable standards of services rendered by private hospitals;
 - (d) the need to promote the continued ability of private hospitals to maintain efficiency and expand their services to supplement services rendered by public hospitals; and
 - (e) the need to ensure the availability of adequate medical and health services in rural as well as urban areas.
- (4) In addition to the factors specified in subsection (3), in determining the maximum price of medical treatment the Minister shall take into account the cost of material (if any) used, the direct and overhead costs of providing the service and the level of any duties or taxes collected from private hospitals and such other factors as the Minister may consider relevant.
- (5) In the exercise of his powers under this section the Minister shall have power—
 - (a) to receive and review applications for determination or variation of maximum prices from approved organisations;
 - (b) to receive and review applications or representations in respect of prices from any person or organisation or from any public authority;
 - (c) to refer to any public authority any matter relating to prices of medical treatment for the purpose of obtaining advice on the matter; and
 - (d) notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, to secure access to relevant data concerning the provision of medical treatment from any person or organisation or from any public authority.
- (6) The Minister may, by notice in writing, require any approved organisation or person responsible for the management of any private hospital to produce to him, within such period as he may specify in the notice—
 - (a) books of account or other records relating to the management of the hospital; and

- (b) a return of income made by the approved organisation or person in respect of any year for the purposes of assessment of income tax or other similar taxes;
- (c) such other information as the Minister may consider relevant.

18. Decisions of Minister not subject to review by courts

No decision of the Minister made in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to prices shall be subject to review by any court on any ground.

19. Publication of maximum prices

- (1) Where the Minister has fixed the maximum price of any type of medical treatment he shall issue a notice setting out a description of the type of medical treatment and the maximum price fixed in relation to it.
- (2) A notice issued under subsection (1) may be published in any manner as will, in the opinion of the Minister, ensure that its contents come to the notice of members of the public who will or are likely to be affected by the contents of the notice.
- (3) With effect from the date of the publication of any notice under this section or any subsequent date specified in the notice the maximum price of the type of medical treatment described in the notice shall be the price described in relation to it.
- (4) Any person who renders medical treatment at any private hospital at a price in excess of the maximum price fixed in relation to that type of medical treatment commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

20. Display of maximum prices

- (1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, require any approved organisation or person responsible for the management of any private hospital to display in a prominent manner and in a conspicuous position so that it may be easily read and is clearly legible to patients in those parts of the premises of the hospital where medical treatment is rendered, a list of the current maximum prices of such types of medical treatment as are mentioned in the order which the approved organisation may render.
- (2) An order under this section may provide for the form in which the list of maximum prices which it requires to be displayed shall be arranged.
- (3) Any person responsible for the management of any private hospital who fails to display at the hospital a list of current maximum prices fixed in relation to medical treatment commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

21. Books of accounts and other records

- (1) Every approved organisation or person responsible for the management of a private hospital rendering medical treatment in respect of which maximum prices have been fixed under this Act shall keep books of account or other records in respect of the medical treatment and shall make such entries in those books or records as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.
- (2) The approved organisation shall, after the last entry in every book of account or record kept under this section, preserve the book or record for a period of two years or such longer period as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

22. Issue of receipts

- (1) Every person in charge of a private hospital which renders to any person medical treatment in respect of which a maximum price has been fixed under this Act and for which a price is paid or is to be paid shall, as soon as possible after the treatment is rendered, supply to the person a receipt or an invoice describing the type of treatment rendered and showing the price which has been or is to be paid for the treatment.
- (2) Every person who issues a receipt or an invoice under this section shall retain in the records of the private hospital a duplicate copy of the receipt or invoice.
- (3) Any person in charge of any private hospital who fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) or of subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Part V – Regulation of scales of emoluments payable to medical practitioners employed at private hospitals (ss. 23-26)

23. Regulation of scales of salaries of medical practitioners

- (1) Whenever the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the public interest that the scales of emoluments payable to medical practitioners employed at private hospitals should be controlled or that the scales of emoluments be reviewed, he may determine or review the scales of emoluments in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by subsection (1) the Minister shall have power to fix the maximum scale of basic salaries or wages or remuneration as well as allowances and other benefits (in this Act referred to collectively as "salaries") payable or accruing to medical practitioners generally or medical practitioners of any particular category in respect of services rendered under a contract of service or an agreement or any other arrangement.
- (3) In determining maximum salaries the Minister shall have regard to—
 - (a) differences in basic qualifications, experience and levels of skill and responsibility among medical practitioners of any particular specialisation or between medical practitioners of different branches of the medical profession;
 - (b) the need to maintain the highest standards of efficiency in the practice of the medical profession;
 - (c) the need to maintain and expand the level of employment of medical practitioners at private hospitals; and
 - (d) the need to maintain a fair relation between the incomes of different sectors of the community.
- (4) In the exercise of his powers under this section the Minister shall have power—
 - (a) to receive and review applications for the determination and, subject to subsection 3 of section 27, variation of maximum salaries;
 - (b) to receive and review applications or representations in respect of salaries of medical practitioners from any organisation or from any public authority;
 - (c) to refer to any public authority any matter relating to salaries of medical practitioners for the purpose of obtaining advice on the matter; and

- (d) notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, secure access to relevant data concerning the payment of salaries of medical practitioners from any person or organisation or from any public authority.
- (5) The Minister may, by notice in writing, require any approved organisation responsible for the management of any private hospital to submit to him, within such period as he may specify in the notice—
 - (a) particulars relating to scales of salaries applicable to medical practitioners employed at any private hospital managed by the organisation or person;
 - (b) particulars of sums of money which it is expected the organisation or person will receive during the current financial year of the organisation and the sources from which the sums of money are expected; and
 - (c) particulars of the estimated expenditures of the organisation during the current financial year of the organisation.
- (6) On receipt of the particulars specified in subsection (5) the Minister may approve without amendment the scales of salaries submitted by the organisation or he may, if in his opinion it is in the public interest to do so, by order in writing under his hand require the organisation to vary its scales of salaries to conform to maximum limits prescribed in the order within such period as the Minister may specify in the order and the organisation shall comply with the requirement.
- (7) Every scale of salary the maximum of which has been fixed by the Minister under subsection (2) or the maximum of which has been approved or determined in accordance with an order of the Minister pursuant to subsection (6) shall be known as the "statutory maximum salary" and shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

24. Enforcement of statutory maximum salaries

- (1) The Minister shall publish in the *Gazette* a notice setting out particulars relating to every statutory maximum salary fixed or approved or determined by him under section 23 and shall include in those particulars a description of the category of medical practitioners to whom the statutory maximum salary is applicable.
- (2) Every statutory maximum salary published in the *Gazette* shall—
 - (a) not be liable to be challenged, reviewed or question in any court on any ground;
 - (b) be binding on the employers or approved organisations and medical practitioners to whom it relates; notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any written laws contract, agreement or any other arrangement; and
 - (c) be an implied term of the contract, agreement or other arrangement between the employers or approved organisations and medical practitioners to whom it relates, and the conditions of service to be observed under the contract, agreement or arrangement shall be in accordance with the statutory maximum salary so published until varied by a subsequent notice published in the *Gazette*.
- (3) Except with the permission of the Minister, no application shall be made under subsection 4 of section 23 to vary any statutory maximum salary published in the *Gazette* within twelve months of the date of its coming into force.

25. Records of salaries to be kept

Every approved organisation responsible for the management of any private hospital shall keep records relating to salaries paid to medical practitioners employed at the hospital and shall preserve all those records for a period of two years or such longer period as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

26. Agreements designed to evade this Act

On or after the enactment of this Act it shall be unlawful for any employer or organisation to alter, vary or amend (whether or not with the consent of the medical practitioner) any term of any contract, agreement or arrangement with the medical practitioner which is designed to defeat or modify the provisions of this Act in relation to the salary payable to the medical practitioner.

Part VI – General provisions (ss. 27-31)

27. Inspection and search

- (1) The Registrar of private hospitals, an Assistant Registrar of private hospitals, a medical officer or any other public officer authorised by the Minister in writing for that purpose, may if he has reasonable cause to believe that medical treatment is being given on any premises used as a private hospital, demand that the person in charge of those premises shall allow him free entry to the premises and afford him all reasonable facilities to ascertain whether the medical treatment is being rendered in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of the regulations made under it.
- (2) If the officer after producing proof of his authority to any person who may reasonably require that proof, is unable to gain entry to the premises without unreasonable delay or inconvenience, he may enter the premises without warrant and inspect them to ascertain the matters specified under subsection (1).
- (3) Any person who prevents or obstructs any officer acting under this section in the performance of his duties commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

28. Offences by organisations

Where any offence under this Act or any regulations made under it, is committed by an organisation, every person charged with, or concerned or acting in, the control or management of the affairs or activities of the organisation shall also commit an offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly, unless the person proves to the satisfaction of the court that, through no act or omission on his part, he was not aware that the offence was being or was intended or about to be committed, or that he took all reasonable steps to prevent its commission.

29. Amends R.L. **Cap. 409**

[Amends R.L. **Cap. 409.**]

30. Regulations

The Minister may make regulations generally for the better carrying out of the purposes and provisions of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality, may make regulations—

- (a) prescribing forms to be used for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) prescribing fees which shall be payable in respect of any matters specified in any regulations made under this section;
- (c) providing for submission of audited balance sheets and other records, returns and particulars of approved organisation or persons;
- (d) providing for the enforcement of scales of statutory maximum salaries;
- (e) prescribing minimum standards of diet to be provided to persons admitted to private hospitals as in-patients;

- (f) requiring approved organisations to provide facilities for the welfare of patients admitted to private hospitals;
- (g) regulating the staff, accommodation and equipment to be provided at private hospitals;
- (h) relating to any matter which is required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act.

31. Transitional provisions spent

[Transitional provisions spent]