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Act 50

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LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 50****MEDICAL ACT 1971**

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of medical practitioners, the control and regulation of the practice of medicine, to provide for certain provisions with regard to a period of service in the public services after full registration as a medical practitioner; and to make provisions for matters connected thereto.

[Throughout Malaysia—1 October 1971]

BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I**PRELIMINARY****Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Act 1971.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“certificate” means either the certificate of provisional registration, certificate of full registration, certificate of registration as a specialist, practising certificate, temporary practising certificate or any other certificates as may be determined by the Council from time to time and issued under the Act;

“Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Council appointed under section 4c who shall act as the Secretary of the Council;

“Council” means the Malaysian Medical Council established under section 3;

“Director General” means the Director General of Health, Malaysia;

“fully registered” means fully registered under section 14;

“fully registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner issued with a certificate of full registration under section 14;

“Fund” means the Malaysian Medical Council Fund established under section 4H;

“healthcare facility” means any premises in which one or more members of the public receive healthcare services;

“houseman training” means the period of training in resident medical practice for the purpose of being fully registered medical practitioner;

“member” means a member of the Malaysian Medical Council established under section 3;

“Minister” means the Minister charged with the responsibility for health;

“practising certificate” means the annual practising certificate issued under section 20;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

“President” means the President of the Malaysian Medical Council;

“Professional Indemnity Cover” means a financial security for a registered medical practitioner in a professional liability action;

“provisionally registered” means provisionally registered under section 12;

“provisionally registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner issued with certificate of provisional registration under section 12;

“public services” has the meaning assigned to it in Article 132 of the Constitution and, in addition, it also means the service of any local authority or the service of any statutory authority exercising powers vested in it by federal or State law, and the expression “public service” shall be construed accordingly;

“qualification” means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters, testimonial, certificate or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college or other body, or by any department of, or persons acting under the authority of, the government of any country or place in or outside Malaysia;

“recognized specialist qualification” means a qualification conferred by any recognized training institution;

“recognized training institution” means a higher education provider as defined under section 2 of the Malaysian Qualification Agency Act 2007 [Act 679] for the purpose of registration under section 4 of this Act;

“Register” means the Malaysian Medical Register under section 11;

“registered” means provisionally registered under section 12 or fully registered under section 14, as the case may be;

“registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner issued with provisional registration under section 12 or full registration under section 14;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of Medical Practitioners referred to in section 10;

“Specialist” means a fully registered medical practitioner under section 14c;

“temporary practising certificate” means the temporary practising certificate issued under section 16;

“traditional and complementary medicine” means a form of health-related practice designed to prevent, treat or manage ailments or illness or preserve the mental and physical well-being of an individual and includes such practices as traditional Malay medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, traditional Indian medicine, homeopathy, and complementary therapies, but excludes medical or dental practices used by a registered medical or dental practitioner.

PART II

THE MALAYSIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL

Establishment of the Council

3. (1) A body corporate by the name of “Malaysian Medical Council” is established.

(2) The Council shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

(3) The Council may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(4) Subject to and for the purposes of this Act and upon such terms as it deems fit, the Council may—

(a) enter into contracts;

(b) acquire, purchase, take, lease, hold, sell and enjoy movable and immovable property of every description; and

(c) convey, assign, surrender, yield up, charge, mortgage, demise, reassign, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, or deal with, any movable or immovable property, vested in the Council.

Composition of the Council

3A. (1) The Council shall consist of the following members:

- (a) the Director General who shall be the President;
- (b) nine fully registered medical practitioners from the representatives of recognized local universities and university colleges to be nominated from among the members of the faculty by the governing bodies of the respective recognized local universities and university colleges and appointed by the Minister;
- (c) three fully registered medical practitioners from the private sector to be nominated by the Council and appointed by the Minister;
- (d) three fully registered medical practitioners from the public services to be nominated by the Director General and appointed by the Minister;
- (e) fifteen fully registered medical practitioners resident in Peninsular Malaysia to be elected by the fully registered medical practitioners resident in Peninsular Malaysia;
- (f) one fully registered medical practitioner resident in Sabah to be elected by the fully registered medical practitioners resident in Sabah; and
- (g) one fully registered medical practitioner resident in Sarawak to be elected by the fully registered medical practitioners resident in Sarawak.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be a member under paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected as a member under paragraph (1)(e), (f) or (g) unless the person is a citizen of Malaysia and holds a current and valid practising certificate.

(3) No person shall be eligible to elect a member under paragraph (1)(e), (f) or (g) unless the person is a citizen of Malaysia and holds a current and valid practising certificate.

(4) The election of the members referred to in paragraphs (1)(e), (f) and (g) shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) No person shall serve as an appointed and elected member at the same time.

(6) A person may be appointed to be a member under paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected under paragraph (1)(e), (f) or (g) notwithstanding that he has previously been a member under paragraph (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g).

(7) For the purpose of this section, “resident” refers to the principal place of practice as stipulated in the medical practitioner’s current and valid practising certificate.

Tenure of office

3B. (1) Subject to such conditions as may be specified in his instrument of appointment, a member of the Council appointed under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected under paragraph 3A(1)(e), (f) or (g) shall, unless he sooner resigns or vacates his office or his appointment is sooner revoked, hold office for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) A member of the Council appointed under paragraph 3A (1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected under paragraph 3A(1)(e), (f) or (g) shall be eligible for reappointment or reelection.

Revocation of appointment and resignation

3C. (1) The appointment of any member of the Council under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c) or (d) may, at any time, be revoked by the Minister after consulting the President.

(2) A member of the Council appointed under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected under paragraph 3A(1)(e), (f) or (g) may at any time resign his office by a written notice addressed to the President.

Vacation of office and filling of vacancy

3D. (1) The office of a member of the Council shall be vacated if—

- (a) he dies;
- (b) there has been proved against him, or he has been convicted in Malaysia or elsewhere on a charge in respect of—
 - (i) an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude; or
 - (ii) an offence under any law relating to corruption; or
 - (iii) any other offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine);
- (c) he becomes a bankrupt;
- (d) he is of unsound mind or is otherwise incapable of discharging his duties;
- (e) he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council or if he attends less than fifty percent of meetings in a year without leave of the President;
- (f) his name has been struck off from the Register or has since been removed from the Register of medical practitioners maintained in any place outside Malaysia;
- (g) his resignation is accepted by the President;
- (h) he is no longer resident in the constituency that elected him; or
- (i) his appointment is revoked by the Minister.

(2) Where a member of the Council appointed under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c) or (d) or elected under paragraph 3A(1)(e), (f) or (g) dies before completion of his term of office, or resigns,

or otherwise ceases to be a member by reason of any provision of this Act, a person shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in his place in accordance with the provisions applying in the case of the person dying or resigning or ceasing to be a member for the residue of the term for which such person might have held office if he had not died or resigned or ceased to be a member.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the vacancy in the office of any member elected under paragraph 3A(1)(e), (f) or (g) shall not be filled for the residue of that term where the death, resignation or ceasing to be a member occurs within twelve months before the date on which his term of office would have come to an end by effluxion of time.

(4) The Council shall not be prevented from performing any of its functions and powers under this Act by any vacancy in its membership.

Power of Minister to appoint members of the Council

3E. (1) If any of the bodies or persons referred to in paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) does not, by such date as may be prescribed, nominate or elect, as the case may be, a person to be a member of the Council, the Minister shall appoint in his place as a member a person qualified to be so nominated or elected and any person so appointed shall be deemed to be a member as if he had been duly nominated or elected, as the case may be, by such body or person.

(2) On the coming into operation of this Act and until such time as the members referred to in paragraphs 3A(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) are nominated or elected, as the case may be, the Minister shall appoint in their place respectively such persons as are qualified to be nominated or elected and the persons so appointed shall be deemed to be members as if they had been duly nominated or elected under paragraphs 3A(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).

Disqualification from nomination and appointment or election

3F. (1) A fully registered medical practitioner shall not be qualified to be nominated, appointed or elected to be a member under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) if—

- (a) he has been found guilty by a court of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude, or of any offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine); or
- (b) he is a bankrupt; or
- (c) his name has at any time been struck off from the Register or has since been removed from the Register of medical practitioners maintained in any place outside Malaysia.

(2) A fully registered medical practitioner whose name has been suspended from the Register, or who has been reprimanded under section 30 shall not be eligible to be nominated, appointed or elected, as the case may be, under paragraph 3A(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g)—

- (a) in the case of a suspension, for a period of six years after the expiration of such suspension; or
- (b) in the case of a reprimand, for a period of six years from the date of such reprimand.

(3) If a member who has been nominated and appointed or elected under the Act is disqualified to be nominated and appointed or elected under this Act, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

Suspension of member of the Council

3G. (1) Where the Council in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction under this Act—

- (a) appoints a committee to conduct a preliminary investigation; or
- (b) holds a disciplinary inquiry,

in respect of a fully registered medical practitioner who is a member of the Council, such member shall be suspended as a member of the Council.

(2) The suspension referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) in the case of a preliminary investigation, take effect from the date of commencement of the investigation; or
- (b) in the case of a disciplinary inquiry, take effect from the date of institution of the inquiry.

(3) Where at the conclusion of a preliminary investigation the Council determines that a disciplinary inquiry be held, the period of suspension of a member shall continue until the conclusion of the disciplinary inquiry.

(4) A member of the Council who has been suspended under subsection (1) shall forthwith be reinstated as member if at the conclusion of the preliminary investigation or the disciplinary inquiry, as the case may be, the Council finds that no case has been made out in respect of the member.

(5) A member of the Council who is to be reinstated pursuant to subsection (4) shall, if the reinstatement is to take effect before the expiration of his term of office, be reinstated to hold office for the unexpired period of his term of office.

Functions of the Council

4. The Council shall have the following functions:

- (a) to register medical practitioners; and
- (b) to regulate the practice of medicine.

Powers of the Council

4A. (1) The Council shall have the power to do all things expedient or reasonably necessary for or incidental to the carrying out of its functions under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the powers of the Council shall include power to—

- (a) ensure that the provisions of this Act and the regulations are administered, enforced, given effect to, carried out and complied with;
- (b) regulate the standards of practice of registered medical practitioners;
- (c) regulate the professional conduct and ethics of registered medical practitioners;
- (d) approve or refuse any application for registration or certification in accordance with this Act or regulations;
- (e) determine any fees or fines payable;
- (f) issue certificates;
- (g) borrow or raise money from time to time by bank overdraft or otherwise for any of the purposes specified in this section; and
- (h) recognize and accredit medical qualifications based upon the recommendation of the Joint Technical Committee established under Malaysian Qualifications Agency Act 2007 [*Act 679*] for the purpose of registration.

Appointment of employees of the Council

4B. (1) The Council may appoint or employ such number of employees as the Council may think necessary, who shall be paid such remuneration, allowances and benefits, and whose appointment or employment shall be on such terms and conditions as the Council considers appropriate for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

(2) No person shall be eligible for appointment or employment as an employee of the Council if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or through his partner any share or interest in any contract or proposed contract with, for or on behalf of the Council.

Chief Executive Officer

4c. (1) The President shall, after consultation with the Council, appoint a Chief Executive Officer.

(2) The Council shall vest in the Chief Executive Officer such powers and impose upon him such duties as may be determined by the Council.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall be the Secretary to the Council and be responsible for—

- (a) the overall administration and management of the functions and the day-to-day affairs of the Council;
- (b) carrying out the decisions and directions of the Council;
- (c) managing the functions, programmes, employees and other resources of the Council; and
- (d) preparing strategic plans and budgets for the consideration of the Council.

(4) The Chief Executive Officer shall have general control of the employees of the Council.

(5) In carrying out his duties under this section, the Chief Executive Officer shall act under the general authority and direction of the Council.

(6) The President may, after consultation with the Council, appoint any officer of the Council to carry out the duties of the Chief Executive Officer—

- (a) if for any period the Chief Executive Officer is unable, by reason of illness, leave of absence or any other reason, to carry out his duties; or
- (b) during any period of vacancy in the office of the Chief Executive Officer.

Common seal

4D. (1) The common seal of the Council shall bear a device as approved by the Council and the seal may from time to time be broken, changed, altered and made anew as the Council thinks fit.

(2) The common seal shall be kept in custody of the Chief Executive Officer or such other person as may be authorized by the Council and shall be authenticated by either the Chief Executive Officer or such person as may be authorized by the Council in writing.

(3) All deeds, documents and other instruments purporting to be sealed with the common seal and duly authenticated shall, until the contrary is proven, be deemed to have been validly executed.

(4) Any deed, document and other instrument which, if executed by a person not being a body corporate, is not required to be under seal may in like manner be executed by the Council or an employee of the Council authorized in that behalf.

(5) The common seal of the Council shall be officially and judicially noticed.

Committees of the Council

4E. (1) The Council may establish any committee as it considers necessary or expedient to assist it in the performance of its functions.

(2) The Council may elect any of its members to be the chairman of a committee.

(3) The Council may appoint any person to be a member of a committee.

(4) The quorum of any such committee shall be three, unless otherwise determined by the Council.

(5) A member of a committee shall hold office for such term as may be specified in his letter of appointment and is eligible for reappointment.

(6) The Council may revoke the appointment of any member of a committee without assigning any reason for the revocation.

(7) A member of a committee may, at any time, resign by giving notice in writing to the President of the Council.

(8) The Council may, at any time, discontinue or alter the constitution of a committee.

(9) A committee shall be subject to, and act in accordance with, any direction given to it by the Council.

(10) The meetings of a committee shall be held at such times and places as the chairman of the committee may determine.

(11) A committee shall cause—

(a) minutes of all its meetings to be maintained and kept in proper form; and

(b) copies of the minutes of all its meetings to be submitted to the Council as soon as practicable.

(12) A committee may invite any person to attend any of its meetings for the purpose of advising it on any matter under discussion but that person shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting.

(13) Members of a committee and any person invited under subsection (12) shall be paid such allowances and other expenses as the Council may determine after consultation with the Minister.

Delegation of Council's functions and powers

4F. (1) The Council may, in writing, delegate any of its functions and powers, except its power to make subsidiary legislation, to—

(a) the Chairman;

(b) a member of the Council; or

(c) a committee.

(2) Any person delegated with such function and power shall be bound to observe and have regard to all conditions and restrictions imposed by the Council and all requirements, procedures and matters specified by the Council.

(3) Any function and power delegated under this section shall be performed and exercised in the name and on behalf of the Council.

(4) The delegation under this section shall not preclude the Council itself from performing or exercising at any time any of the delegated functions and powers.

Disclosure of interest

4G. A member of the Council or any committee established under section 4E who has or acquires a direct or indirect interest whether by himself, a member of his family or his associate in relation to any matter under discussion by the Council or committee shall disclose to the Council or committee, as the case may be, the fact of his interest and the nature of that interest.

The Malaysian Medical Council Fund

4H. (1) A fund to be known as the “Malaysian Medical Council Fund” to be controlled and administered by the Council is established.

(2) The Fund shall consist of—

- (a) such sums as may be provided by the Government for the purposes of this Act from time to time;
- (b) all fees and charges imposed by or payable to the Council in accordance with this Act;
- (c) all moneys earned from services provided by the Council in accordance with this Act;
- (d) all moneys derived as income from investments by the Council;

- (e) all moneys derived from the sale, disposal, lease or hire of, or any other dealing with, any property, mortgages, charges or debentures vested in or acquired by the Council;
- (f) all other moneys and property which may in any manner become payable to or vested in the Council in respect of any matter incidental to its functions and powers; and
- (g) all other moneys lawfully received by the Council under this Act, including interest.

Expenditure to be charged on the Fund

4I. The Fund shall be expended for the following purposes:

- (a) paying any expenditure lawfully incurred by the Council;
- (b) paying for the remuneration, allowances and other expenses of the members of the Council, members of committees and employees of the Council;
- (c) paying any expenses, costs or expenditure in relation to the procurement of goods and services, including the engagement of consultants, legal fees and costs and other fees and costs, lawfully incurred or accepted by the Council in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers under this Act; and
- (d) generally, paying any other expenses for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Conservation of the Fund

4J. It shall be the duty of the Council to conserve the Fund by so performing its functions and exercising its powers under this Act to secure that the total revenue of the Council are sufficient to meet all sums properly chargeable to its revenue account, including depreciation and interest on capital, taking one year with another.

Public Authorities Protection

5. The Public Authorities Protection Act 1948 [*Act 198*] shall apply to any action, suit, prosecution or proceeding against the Council or against any member, officer, servant or agent of the Council in respect of any act, neglect or default done or committed by him in such capacity.

Public servants

6. All members of the Council, while discharging their duties as such members, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code [*Act 574*].

First Schedule

7. (1) The First Schedule shall apply to the Council and the proceedings thereof.

(2) The Minister may from time to time, after consulting the Council, amend the First Schedule by order published in the *Gazette*.

Power of the Minister to issue directions

8. The Minister may, from time to time, issue general directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder and the Council shall give effect to such directions.

Returns, etc.

9. The Council shall furnish the Minister with all such returns, reports, accounts and information with respect to its activities as he may require from time to time.

PART III

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Registrar

10. (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be a Registrar of Medical Practitioners.

(2) The Director General shall be the Registrar.

Malaysian Medical Register

11. (1) The Registrar shall cause to be kept in the prescribed form a register of medical practitioners to be known as the Malaysian Medical Register which shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Registrar shall be responsible for the maintenance and custody of the Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations thereunder.

(3) The Register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Evidence Act 1950 [Act 56].

Persons entitled to provisional registration

12. (1) Subject to this Act and the regulations thereunder, a person shall be entitled to be provisionally registered as a medical practitioner, solely for the purpose of obtaining the experience specified in section 13, upon application to the Registrar in the prescribed form if—

(a) he holds—

- (i) any of the qualifications specified in the third column of the Second Schedule granted by an institution specified in relation to that qualification in the second column of that Schedule for a duration of recognition that shall be determined by the Council; or

- (ii) a qualification in medicine and surgery other than the qualifications referred to in subparagraph (i), deemed suitable for registration by the Minister after consulting the Council;
- (aa) in the case of a person who holds a qualification referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii), he has passed such examination as may be prescribed or set for the purpose of this paragraph by a body approved by the Minister;
- (aaa) he is a citizen or spouse of a citizen or a permanent resident;
- (b) he produces to the Registrar evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar that, subject to his being provisionally registered, he has been selected—
 - (i) for employment under subsection 13(2) or that he is eligible to be exempted therefrom under subsection 13(6).
 - (ii) (*Deleted by Act A840*).
- (c) he has proven to the satisfaction of the Council that he is fit and is of good character.

(2) The Minister may from time to time, after consulting the Council, add to, delete from or amend the Second Schedule by order published in the *Gazette*.

(3) An application for provisional registration as a medical practitioner shall be made to the Registrar in the specified form and manner and be accompanied by the documents and particulars and payment of a fee as may be determined by the Council.

Experience which a provisionally registered person shall be required to obtain

13. (1) Subject to this Act and the regulations thereunder, a person who is provisionally registered shall be required to obtain experience as provided in subsection (2) in order to be entitled to apply for full registration under section 14.

(1A) For the purposes of subsection (2) there shall be established a committee to be known as the Medical Qualifying Committee consisting of the following members:

- (a) the President as Chairman;
- (b) four members of the Council nominated from and representing the recognized local universities and university colleges and appointed by the Chairman;
- (c) four representatives from the Ministry of Health; and
- (d) four other members of the Council nominated from those not representing the recognized local universities and university colleges and appointed by the Chairman.

(2) The provisionally registered person shall, immediately upon being provisionally registered, engage in employment in a resident medical capacity to the satisfaction of the Medical Qualifying Committee for a period of not less than one year in any hospital or institution in Malaysia which is approved by the said Committee for the purpose of such employment; four months of such period shall be spent in a resident surgical post, four months in a resident medical post and four months in a resident obstetrical and gynaecological post; at the conclusion of satisfactory service, as certified by the Medical Qualifying Committee, under this paragraph, the provisionally registered person shall be entitled to a certificate issued by the Council in the prescribed form as determined by the Council from time to time.

(3) *(Deleted by Act A840).*

(4) Where, on application in that behalf, a person satisfies the Council that by reason of lasting physical disability or any other reason as determined by the Council he will be or has been prevented from embarking on, or completing, any period of experience of the practice of surgery or obstetrics and gynaecology required for the purpose of subsection (2), the Council may, if it thinks fit, direct that the applicant may for those purposes count in lieu thereof experience of the practice of medicine (in addition to what would otherwise be required in his case for those purposes) acquired in the like manner and for the like period, or, as the case may be, for so much of that period as will have remained uncompleted.

(4A) Notwithstanding paragraph 12(1)(aaa), the Council may consider any person who is a non-citizen and not a spouse of a citizen studying in any recognized local training institution to be provisionally registered for the purpose of obtaining the experience as provided in subsection (2).

(5) *(Deleted by Act A840).*

(6) The Council may exempt from subsection (2) any person who holds any of the qualifications referred to in paragraph 12(1)(a) if the Council is satisfied that such person has had experience which is not less both in character and scope and in length of time than the experience mentioned in subsection (2):

Provided that if the Council is further satisfied that such experience has been had in an institution or hospital approved by the institution which granted the qualification, it shall exempt such person from subsection (2):

And provided further that if the experience which has been had in an institution or hospital approved by the institution which granted the qualification is only partly of the character and scope mentioned in subsection (2), the Council may exempt such person from subsection (2) in respect of such part only of the period of experience required thereunder as the Council may deem fit.

(7) A provisionally registered person shall be deemed to be fully registered under this Act so far as is necessary—

(a) to enable him to enter upon and engage in the employment and service mentioned in subsection (2); and

(b) for the purpose of any such written law or such other purposes, as the Minister may direct by order published in the *Gazette*,

but not further.

(8) A provisionally registered person shall, during the period of employment under subsection (2), be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

(9) In this section, the reference to employment in a resident medical capacity shall be construed as reference to employment in the practice of Medicine, where the person in question is resident in the hospital or institution where he is employed or conveniently near thereto, and is by the terms of his employment required to be so resident.

Persons entitled to full registration

14. (1) Subject to this Act, no person shall be entitled to be fully registered as a medical practitioner under this Act unless—

- (a) he has been provisionally registered under section 12;
- (b) he has submitted a certificate issued under subsection 13(2); and
- (c) he has proven to the satisfaction of the Council that he is fit and of good character.

(2) An application for full registration as a medical practitioner shall be made to the Council in the specified form and manner and be accompanied by such documents or particulars and payment of a fee as may be determined by the Council.

(2A) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any person may be fully registered under this section subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be stipulated by the Council if—

- (a) such person intends to teach, do research or pursue a post-graduate course in a specialty area under such recognized training programme in any recognized training institution;
- (b) such person possesses medical or surgical skill which the Council considers to be of international standing or to be of special value to the country; or
- (c) such person possesses qualifications which in the opinion of the Council are adequate, for so long as he continues to engage himself exclusively in teaching, research or postgraduate study, as the case may be.

(2B) The registration granted under subsection (2A) shall be for a period not exceeding two years and may be renewed at the discretion of the Council for further periods, each not exceeding one year.

(2C) The Council may, at any time, cancel any registration granted under subsection (2A) if such person has been found to have violated any condition of his registration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, any person may be fully registered under this section subject to such restrictions and conditions, including qualification, location, place and type of practice provided that the person seeking registration under this subsection possesses a qualification with respect to which the Minister, after consulting the Council, is satisfied that it is adequate.

Registered medical practitioner practising as specialist

14A. (1) No person whose name has not been entered into the Register shall practise as a specialist in that specialty.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be subjected to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Council.

Person entitled to registration as specialist

14B. A person is entitled to be registered as a specialist under this Act if—

- (a) he has been fully registered under section 14;
- (b) he has attended specialized training in that specialty in a recognized training institution;
- (c) he holds a recognized specialist qualification; and
- (d) he has proven to the satisfaction of the Council that he is fit and is of good character.

Registration as specialist

14c. (1) The Council shall consider the application made under subsection 18(1) and may require the applicant to produce further information or documents in support of the application.

(2) Where the Council decides to approve the application, the Council shall direct the Registrar to enter the applicant's name in the Register.

(3) The Council may refuse to register any such person as it thinks fit.

(4) Where the Council refuses to register the applicant under subsection (3), the Council shall immediately serve a notice of refusal to the applicant, together with the reasons therefor.

Exemption of certain medical officers in ships

15. All ship's surgeons while in the discharge of their duties shall be exempted from registration under this Act and shall be entitled to all the privileges of fully registered medical practitioners under this Act.

Temporary practising certificate

16. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the Council may, upon application in writing, issue to a person who is registered as a medical practitioner outside Malaysia a temporary practising certificate, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Council may specify in such certificate.

(1A) The Council may refuse the application made under subsection (1).

(1B) The temporary practising certificate issued under subsection (1) shall be valid for a period not exceeding three months from the date the certificate is issued.

(1C) A temporary practising certificate issued under subsection (1) may be renewed on application made in the form and manner and upon payment of such fee as may be determined by the Council.

(2) The person issued with a temporary practising certificate under subsection (1) shall be deemed a registered medical practitioner.

(3) The Council may at any time cancel any temporary practising certificate issued under subsection (1) if such registered person has been found to have violated any conditions or restrictions of his registration.

(4) The Council shall maintain a record of all temporary practising certificates issued.

(5) Any person who practises without a temporary practising certificate under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable—

(a) in respect of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit; and

(b) in respect of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(6) In the case of a continuing offence, such person shall be liable to a further penalty of one hundred ringgit for each day during which the offence continues in addition to the respective penalty under paragraphs (5)(a) and (b).

Evidence of qualification to be given before entry on the Register

17. (1) No degree or qualification shall be entered on the Register, either on the first registration or by way of addition to a registered name, unless the Registrar be satisfied by such evidence as he may consider proper that the person claiming such degree or qualification is entitled thereto.

(2) Every person registered under this Act who obtains any medical qualification other than the qualification by virtue of which he was registered may apply to the Council to amend the Register so far as it relates to the qualifications of that person, and on any such application the Council shall, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to the qualification in respect of which

the application is made and that such qualification is of sufficient standing to warrant its being entered in the Register, cause the Register to be amended accordingly by the insertion therein of the particulars of such qualification.

(3) The Council shall have power to decide what higher degrees and additional qualifications shall be admitted to be entered on the Register.

Application for registration

18. (1) Any person entitled to be registered under this Act may apply to the Registrar for registration accordingly.

(2) Applications for such registration shall be made in such manner or form and shall be accompanied by such documents, particulars and fees as the Council may prescribe.

Restriction on registration

19. (1) If any person applying for registration has—

- (a) at any time been found guilty of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude or an offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine); or
- (b) after due inquiry by the Disciplinary Board, been found by it to have been guilty of serious professional misconduct; or
- (c) after due inquiry by a Fitness to Practise Committee, which shall consist of not less than three medical practitioners appointed by the Council, been found to be unfit to perform his professional duties by reason of his mental or physical condition or any other medical condition,

the Council may direct the Registrar not to enter the name of such person upon the Register.

(2) The Registrar shall forthwith give the person concerned notice in writing of such direction by the Council not to enter such person's name upon the Register.

(3) Upon any inquiry conducted under paragraph (1)(b), the applicant shall be entitled to appear before the Council and be heard personally or by advocate and solicitor.

Annual practising certificate

20. (1) Any fully registered person who desires to practise as a medical practitioner after 31 December of any year and who produces evidence of having satisfied any requirements or restrictions stipulated by the Council shall, not later than 31 December of that year, make an application in the prescribed form, produce evidence of professional indemnity cover and pay the prescribed fee for a certificate to practise as a medical practitioner during the ensuing year.

(2) Upon receiving such application and payment, the Registrar shall issue a certificate (to be styled "annual practising certificate") with terms and conditions determined by the Council authorizing the applicant to practise as a medical practitioner during the year for which the certificate is issued.

(3) Subject to this Act, the annual practising certificate shall be in force until 31 December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(4) Any fully registered person who fails to apply for an annual practising certificate in the manner and within the period laid down in subsection (1), may, on making an application in such form and on payment of such additional fee as may be prescribed, be granted an annual practising certificate for the ensuing year, if the application is made during the month of December of any year, or for the remainder of the year, if the application is made on or after 1 January of any year.

(5) Upon being fully registered under section 14, a person who desires to practise as a medical practitioner shall immediately comply with subsection (1).

(6) An annual practising certificate and an application therefor shall specify the address of the principal place of practice and all other places of practice of the applicant, except in the case of a registered medical practitioner without a fixed place of practice (*locum tenens*) where the fact shall be so stated and approved by the Council, and any change in any such address shall be notified by the practitioner to the Registrar and an endorsement of such change on the annual practising certificate obtained from the Registrar within thirty days of such change.

(7) A fully registered medical practitioner who practises Medicine and who—

- (a) does not possess a current and valid annual practising certificate in respect of himself;
- (b) is in partnership with a fully registered person not having such a certificate;
- (c) has in his employ a fully registered person not having such a certificate; or
- (d) is employed to carry on a medical practice on behalf of a person not having such a certificate,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and he shall not be entitled to recover any fee, reward, disbursement or cost incurred during the time when he or any other person as aforesaid has not had an annual practising certificate.

List of fully registered medical practitioners issued with annual practising certificates

21. (1) The Registrar shall maintain a list or lists of the names, addresses, qualifications, dates of the qualifications and dates of full registration of all persons to whom annual practising certificates have been issued for that year.

(2) The list shall be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars contained therein.

(3) Such certificate under the hand of the Registrar of the particulars appearing in the Register in respect of any person shall be conclusive evidence of such particulars.

Change in permanent address and service of notice, etc.

22. (1) Every registered person shall notify any change in the permanent address of his residence or practice to the Registrar within thirty days of such change.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be subjected to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Council.

(3) Where any notice or correspondence is to be served or sent to a registered medical practitioner, it shall be deemed to have been served or sent to him if it is served or sent by post to his last-known address.

Power of Council to make certain endorsement against names in the Register

23. Where the Council has made any order against a medical practitioner or is satisfied that any person whose name appears in the Register is deceased or is no longer practising medicine in Malaysia it shall make an endorsement accordingly against his name in the Register.

Removal of names from Register

24. (1) Where the Council is satisfied that a person who is provisionally registered under section 12—

(a) is not or is no longer attending houseman training; or

(b) has contravened any condition or restriction imposed upon him,

the Council may revoke the provisional registration of such person and order his name to be removed from the Register.

(2) The Council may remove from the Register the name of any fully registered medical practitioner who—

- (a) is proved to the satisfaction of the Council to be a deceased person;
- (b) is proved to the satisfaction of the Council incapable, by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or profound incompetence, of carrying out his duties as a medical practitioner;
- (c) has not applied to the Registrar for renewal of his practising certificate for six years consecutively;
- (d) has been registered through an error as to his qualifications for registration, and was not at the time of his registration entitled to be registered;
- (e) has been registered by fraudulent means;
- (f) has contravened or failed to comply with any condition or restriction imposed by the Council;
- (g) has completed his term or contract with the Malaysian Government or such body or organization for such period as may be specified and approved by the Council; or
- (h) has had his registration withdrawn, suspended or cancelled from the Register of medical practitioners maintained in any place outside Malaysia or from any professional register maintained in any place inside or outside Malaysia,

and shall make an endorsement accordingly against the medical practitioner's name in the Register.

(3) The Registrar shall publish in the *Gazette* the name of every registered medical practitioner whose name has been removed from the Register.

(4) For the purpose of satisfying itself that any registered medical practitioner is incapable of carrying out his duties as a medical practitioner under paragraph (2)(b), the Council shall appoint a Fitness to Practise Committee which shall consist of not less than three registered medical practitioners, one of whom

shall be a specialist related to the illness, to inquire into each case and to make such recommendations as the Committee deems proper.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the Fitness to Practise Committee may recommend to the Council for restrictions to be imposed in the carrying out of duties by the registered medical practitioner.

Reinstatement of names in Register

24A. (1) Where the name of a medical practitioner has been removed from the Register in accordance with section 24, he may apply to the Council for his name to be reinstated in the Register.

(2) The Council may, in its discretion, upon application made under subsection (1), order the name of the applicant to be reinstated in the Register or reject the reinstatement of the name by giving reasons therefor.

(3) Any person who has ceased to be registered under this Act under paragraph 24(2)(b) shall not be reinstated unless he has been certified fit by a Fitness to Practise Committee.

(4) The Council may impose such conditions and restrictions as it deems fit to the reinstatement.

(5) Any person whose application has been rejected under subsection (2) may appeal to the Minister within thirty days from the date of the decision.

(6) The decision of the Minister shall be final.

Alterations in the Register

25. (1) The Registrar shall, from time to time, insert in the Register—

(a) any alteration which may come to his knowledge in the name or address of any person registered under this Act;

- (b) such alterations in the qualifications, additional qualifications and other particulars as under this Act are required to be altered.

(2) The Register shall, from time to time, strike off from the Register the name of such person as under this Act is required to be struck off.

Privileges of fully registered persons

26. (1) Every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Register as fully registered under this Act shall be entitled, according to his qualifications, to practise Medicine in accordance with the provisions of this Act and to recover in due course of law reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits and the value of any medicine or any medical or surgical appliances rendered, made or supplied by him to his patients, provided that at the time of performing any such act he had an annual practising certificate in force.

(2) Subject to sections 15, 16 and 34, no person shall be entitled to recover in any court any such charges as are referred to in subsection (1) unless at the date when such charges accrued he was a fully registered medical practitioner and had an annual practising certificate in force.

Certificates and documents

27. No certificate or other document required by any written law to be signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner given after the commencement of this Act shall be valid unless signed by a fully registered medical practitioner.

Definition

28. The words “legally qualified medical practitioner” or “duly qualified medical practitioner” or any words importing a person recognized by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any written law with reference to such persons, shall be construed to mean a fully registered medical practitioner.

PART IV

DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Disciplinary jurisdiction of the Council

29. (1) The Council shall have disciplinary jurisdiction over all persons registered under this Act.

(2) The Council may exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over any registered person who—

(a) has been convicted in Malaysia or elsewhere of any offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine);

(aa) has had his qualification withdrawn or cancelled by the awarding authority through which it was acquired or by which it was awarded;

(b) has been alleged to have committed serious professional misconduct as stipulated in the Code of Professional Conduct and any other guidelines and directives issued by the Council;

(c) has obtained registration by fraud or misrepresentation;

(d) was not at the time of his registration entitled to be registered; or

(e) has since been removed from the register of medical practitioners maintained in any place outside Malaysia.

(3) The Council shall establish a mechanism, including the establishment of a Disciplinary Panel, to inquire into complaints or information received against a medical practitioner.

(4) For the purpose of this section, Disciplinary Panel means a panel, members of which shall be appointed by the Council and from which members of the Preliminary Investigation Committee and Disciplinary Board shall be drawn.

Interim orders

29A. (1) Where upon due inquiry into any complaint or information referred to it, a Disciplinary Board is satisfied that it is necessary for the protection of the members of the public or it is otherwise in the public interest, or it is in the interest of a registered medical practitioner for his registration to be suspended or to be made subject to conditions, the Board may make an order—

- (a) that his registration in the appropriate register be suspended for such period not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the order (referred to in this Part as an interim suspension order); or
- (b) that his registration be continued on his compliance, during such period not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the order, of such requirement as the Disciplinary Board thinks fit to impose (referred to in this Part as an order for interim restricted registration).

(2) The Registrar shall immediately serve a notification of the order under subsection (1) on the registered medical practitioner.

(3) Subject to subsection (1), where a Disciplinary Board has made an order under this section, the Disciplinary Board or another Disciplinary Board appointed in its place—

- (a) shall review it within a period of six months beginning on the date on which the order was made, and shall thereafter, for so long as the order continues in force, further review it before the end of a period of three months beginning on the date of the decision of the immediately preceding review; and
- (b) may review it where new evidence relevant to the order has become available after the making of the order.

(4) Where an interim suspension order or an order for interim restricted registration has been made under this section in relation to any person, the Disciplinary Board that made the order or another Disciplinary Board appointed in its place under subsection (3) may—

- (a) revoke the order or revoke any condition imposed by the order;

- (b) make an order varying any condition imposed by the order;
- (c) if satisfied that to do so is necessary for the protection of members of the public or is otherwise in the public interest, or is in the interest of the registered medical practitioner concerned, or that the registered medical practitioner has not complied with any requirement imposed as a condition of his registration in the order for interim restricted registration, replace that order with the interim suspension order having effect for the remainder of the former; or
- (d) if satisfied that the public interest or the interest of the registered medical practitioner concerned would be more adequately served by an order for interim restricted registration, replace the interim suspension with an order for interim restricted registration having effect for the remainder of the period of the former.

(5) The Registrar shall immediately serve a notification of the decision under subsection (4) on the registered medical practitioner.

(6) The Disciplinary Board may apply to the President for an order made under subsection (1) to be extended, and may apply again for further extension.

(7) On such an application, the President may extend (or further extend) for up to six months the period for which the order has effect.

(8) An interim suspension order or an order for interim restricted registration shall be in force until—

- (a) the end of the period specified in the order or, if extended under subsection (7), in the order extending it; or

- (b) the date on which proceedings are concluded,

whichever is the earlier.

(9) While a person's registration in the Register is suspended by virtue of an interim suspension order, he shall not be regarded as being registered notwithstanding that his name still appears in the Register.

(10) Immediately upon the expiry or revocation of the order, the person's rights and privileges as a registered medical practitioner shall be revived from the date of such expiry or revocation, provided that he has complied with all the terms of the order.

(11) Any registered medical practitioner who is aggrieved by the decision of the Disciplinary Board or President under this section may appeal in writing to the Minister.

(12) The Minister may confirm, reverse or vary the decision of Disciplinary Board or President.

(13) The Minister's decision on any appeal under subsection (11) shall be final and binding.

Disciplinary punishments

30. (1) The Council may, in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction, impose any of the following punishments:

- (a) reprimand the medical practitioner;
- (b) order such medical practitioner's registration to be subjected to conditions which may include but are not limited to one or more of the following:
 - (i) that the medical practitioner seek medical treatment;
 - (ii) that such conditions relating to the medical practitioner's practice of medicine as it considers appropriate be imposed on the medical practitioner's registration;
 - (iii) that the medical practitioner undergo educational courses or programmes as may be specified by the Council; or
 - (iv) that the medical practitioner report on his medical practice to such medical practitioner or persons as may be specified by the Council;
- (c) order the name of such medical practitioner to be suspended from the Register for such period as it thinks fit;

(d) make such order in paragraph (c) but suspend the application thereof, subject to such conditions as the Council may think fit, for a period, or periods in the aggregate, not exceeding two years; or

(e) order the name of such medical practitioner to be struck off the Register.

(2) The Council may also impose a fine as may be decided by the Council in addition to the punishments under subsection (1).

(3) No registered medical practitioner shall practise as a medical practitioner during the period of suspension under paragraph (1)(c).

(4) Any person who fails to comply with any order made under subsection (1) shall be subject to further disciplinary proceeding.

(5) The Council may, in any case, make such order as the Council thinks fit with regard to the payment of the costs of the Registrar and of any complainant or of a medical practitioner, and any costs awarded may be recovered as a civil debt.

Appeal against orders of the Council

31. (1) Any person who is aggrieved by any order made in respect of him by the Council in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction may appeal to the High Court, and the High Court may thereupon affirm, reverse or vary the order appealed against or may give such direction in the matter as it thinks proper; the cost of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

(2) *(Deleted by Act A1443).*

(3) The practice in relation to any such appeal shall be subject to the rules of court applicable in the High Court:

Provided that the High Court shall not have power to hear any appeal against an order made under section 30 unless notice of such appeal was given within one month of the service of the order in the prescribed manner.

Restoration of name to Register

31A. (1) No person whose name has been struck off from the Register under paragraph 30(1)(e) shall thereafter be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner under the provision of this Act, but the Council may, if it thinks fit in any case to do so, on the application of the person concerned, order that the name of such person be restored to the Register provided that a period of three years shall have elapsed since the order was made; and where the name of a person has been suspended from the Register under paragraph 30(1)(c), such person shall be entitled at the expiration of period of suspension, but not earlier, to apply for the certificate of registration and the annual practising certificate (if the period for which it is issued is still unexpired) to be returned to him.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be made in such manner or form and accompanied by such documents, photographs, particulars and fees as may be prescribed.

PART V**GENERAL****Fraudulent registration**

32. Every person who fraudulently procures or attempts to procure himself or any other person to be registered by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either oral or in writing, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall, on conviction, be liable in respect of a first offence to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and in respect of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Offences

33. (1) Any person not registered or exempted from registration under this Act who—

- (a) wilfully and falsely pretends to be registered under this Act or to be qualified to practise medicine or surgery;

- (b) wilfully and falsely takes or uses the name or title of physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary;
- (c) wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognized by law as a physician or surgeon or licentiate in medicine and surgery or a practitioner in medicine or an apothecary;
- (d) wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition or description, or uses any instrument, calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods;
- (e) practises medicine or surgery;
- (f) uses the term “clinic” or “dispensary” or “hospital” or the equivalent of any of these terms in any other language in the signboard over his place of practice in purported practice of medicine or surgery as a person registered under this Act; or
- (g) uses a symbol designed by the Council for the use of registered medical practitioners only,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall, on conviction, be liable in respect of a first offence to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and in respect of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—

- (a) the taking or using by any person of the term “doctor” or “clinic” or “dispensary” or “hospital” or the equivalent of any of these terms in any other language in relation to the practice of medicine or surgery shall be deemed to be the taking or using of a name, title, addition or

description calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods; and

- (b) subject to regulations made under paragraph 36(2)(p), the using by any person in the practice of medicine or surgery of a sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, hypodermic syringe or other instrument used by persons qualified to practice medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods, shall be deemed to be the using of instruments calculated to induce a person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods.

Traditional and Complementary medicine

34. (1) Subject to subsection (2) and regulations made under this Act, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the right of any person under any law in force in Malaysia or any part thereof, not being a person taking or using any name, title, addition or description calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods, to practise traditional and complementary medicine.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no person, unless he is a registered medical practitioner, shall hold himself out as being qualified, competent or willing to undertake the treatment of diseases of the human eye or the prescription of remedies therefor, or the giving of advice in connection with the treatment thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit a person who is not a registered medical practitioner from holding himself out as being qualified, competent or willing to test refraction, visual acuity and colour vision, or to make or provide spectacles or other optical appliances for the remedy of defects of vision.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Examination and treatment of patients by students of medicine

34A. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, it shall be lawful for any person who is pursuing a course of study in medicine or surgery in—

(a) any University or University College established in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971; or

(b) any educational institution specified in the Third Schedule,

to carry out, in pursuance of the course of study, any investigation, examination or treatment of patients in any hospital, clinic, health centre or other institution which is approved by the Minister for the purposes of this section by notification in the *Gazette*; provided that the investigation, examination or treatment is carried out by the person under the control and supervision of a fully registered medical practitioner who holds a current and valid annual practising certificate.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), no educational institution shall be specified in the Third Schedule unless—

(a) it is an educational institution registered under the *Education Act 1996 [Act 550] or any law in connection with the registration of an educational institution; and

(b) is affiliated with any institution specified in the second column of the Second Schedule for the purpose of granting to the students of the educational institution the specified qualification appearing against the institution.

(3) Any healthcare facility and services managed and operated by the Government and approved by the Minister under subsection (1) shall not be liable for any injury, loss or damage of a civil nature occasioned to any patient or other person solely in consequence of any investigation, examination or treatment of patient under subsection (1) by a person pursuing a course of study in medicine

*NOTE—This Act has replaced the Education Act 1961 [Act 43/1961] — see section 155 of Act 550.

or surgery specified under subsection (1); provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as conferring on the person or on the University or University College or approved educational institution where he is pursuing the undergraduate course of study or on any officer or employee of the University or University College or approved educational institution any immunity from any liability for such injury, loss or damage.

(4) The Minister may amend the Third Schedule by a notification in the *Gazette*.

Liability of the Government for torts committed by non-Government practitioners while attending to patients at the request of or by arrangement with the Government

34B. A medical practitioner who holds a current and valid annual practising certificate, who is not a public officer and who, at the request of or by arrangement with the Government, carries out any investigation, examination, treatment or management of any patient in any Government healthcare facility and services shall, while carrying out such investigation, examination, treatment or management, be deemed to be a public officer for the purposes of section 5 of the Government Proceedings Act 1956 [*Act 359*]; and notwithstanding subsection 6(4) of the Act, proceedings may be brought against the Government in respect of any act, neglect or default of such practitioner done or committed in the course of or in connection with such investigation, examination, treatment or management.

Medical practitioner authorized by Director General to be deemed a Government Medical Officer

34c. (1) The Director General may authorize in writing any medical practitioner who is registered under section 14 and not being a medical practitioner in the public service to undertake any of the following functions, that is—

- (a) investigation, examination, treatment or management of any patient; or

- (b) perform an autopsy or post-mortem investigation of any deceased person,

in any healthcare facility and services.

(1A) The Director General may delegate his power under subsection (1) to any State Health Director or an equivalent officer.

(2) A medical practitioner who is authorized under subsection (1) or (1A) to perform any of the functions referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) shall be deemed to be a Government Medical Officer for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593] and any other relevant laws in Malaysia.

General penalty

35. (1) Any person guilty of an offence against this Act for which no specific penalty is provided shall, on conviction, be liable—

- (a) in respect of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit; and
- (b) in respect of the second or subsequent offences, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a continuing offence, such person shall be liable to a further penalty of one hundred ringgit for each day during the continuance of such offence in addition to the respective penalty under paragraphs (1)(a) and (b).

Council may require information

35A. (1) The Council may, from time to time, call for such information as it may require to be furnished by any person whose name is on the Register and such person shall furnish the information within thirty days of being required to do so.

(2) Every person whose name is on the Register shall, within thirty days of any change in the particulars he has furnished to the Council, notify the Council of the change.

(3) A registered medical practitioner who fails to comply with subsection (1) in respect of himself shall be guilty of an offence.

PART VI

REGULATIONS, SAVING AND REPEAL

Regulations

36. (1) Subject to this Act, the Council may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations to prescribe anything which under this Act is required to be prescribed, and generally to carry out the objects and purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such regulations may prescribe—

- (a) the duties of the Registrar;
- (b) the form of the Register, the mode in which it shall be kept and the contents thereof;
- (c) the fees to be paid in respect of applications and proceedings under this Act and in respect of certificates and other documents issued under this Act and provide for such exemptions therefrom as the Council may deem appropriate;
- (d) the form and manner in which applications for registration and for annual practising certificates shall be made;
- (e) the form of any certificate or other document required for carrying out the purposes of this Act;
- (f) the manner of proof of qualifications in medicine and surgery;

- (g) the management of the property of the Council and the audit of its accounts;
- (h) the duties to be performed by the Secretary;
- (i) the issue of medical certificates of illness or death;
- (j) the procedure for the election of members of the Council;
- (k) the securing of legal advice by the Council, the provision of legal advisers therefor, the qualifications and functions of such legal advisers and the remuneration to be paid to them;
- (l) the procedure for the appointment of the committees or boards of the Council;
- (m) the procedure at meetings, inquiries and other proceedings of the Council, Board or Committee;
- (n) the procedure to be followed in relation to Preliminary Investigation Committees and Disciplinary Boards under this Act;
- (o) the names, titles, additions or descriptions which it shall or shall not be permissible for persons practising Traditional and Complementary Medicine to take or use;
- (p) exemptions from the application of paragraph 33(2)(b) in respect of the use of specific instruments by specific persons or classes of persons, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified;
- (q) the conditions or restrictions to be imposed on certificates of provisional registration, certificates of full registration, certificates of full registration of registered medical practitioners trained in specialized areas, temporary practising certificates and annual practising certificates;
- (r) the keeping of the Register, records, reports and documents and the form and contents thereof;

- (s) the form of certificates of provisional registration, certificates of registration, temporary practising certificates and renewals of practising certificates;
- (t) the form and manner of conducting examination for the purpose of admission to the Register;
- (u) the form and manner in recognizing the training institution and the qualification awarded by the recognized training institution;
- (v) the houseman training, the condition under which the practical training of apprentices or students shall be conducted and any other matter relating to the training and qualification of medical practitioners;
- (w) the form and manner of approving the medical practitioners trained in specialized areas;
- (x) the procedure for the establishment of a Disciplinary Panel from which members of Preliminary Investigation Committees and Disciplinary Boards are to be drawn;
- (y) the receipt of complaints or information touching on any disciplinary matter that may be investigated into by the Preliminary Investigation Committees to determine whether or not there shall be an inquiry;
- (z) the procedure for the inquiry by the Disciplinary Board;
- (aa) the formation of a Fitness to Practise Committee for complaints or information pertaining to registered medical practitioners who are professionally incompetent or are impaired by physical or mental disability;
- (bb) the formation of an Evaluation Committee for the purpose of evaluation and registration of medical practitioners;
- (cc) the formation of an Ethics Committee to advise the Council on issues related to ethics;

(*dd*) any other committee for the purposes of this Act; and

(*ee*) any other matter for carrying into the effect the objects and purposes of this Act.

Saving

37. (1) Subject to subsection (2), every medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 [*P.U. (A)11/1971*] was registered (otherwise than provisionally) under the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya [*F.M. 69 of 1952*], the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah [*Cap. 76*] or the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak [*Cap. 112*] or was employed in Sabah by the Government of Malaysia or the Government of the State of Sabah as a Medical Officer shall, on the coming into force of this Act, be deemed to be a fully registered medical practitioner under the provisions of this Act and shall be deemed to have an annual practising certificate in respect of the remainder of the year in which this Act comes into force:

Provided that in the case of a medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 was registered (otherwise than provisionally) by virtue of paragraph 9(1)(*c*) of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya or subsection 9(2) of the said Ordinance or paragraph 5(1)(*d*) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak, he shall be deemed to be a fully registered medical practitioner under the provisions of this Act only to the extent and subject to the conditions and restrictions operative in respect of his registration under the said Ordinances of the States of Malaya and Sarawak respectively:

Provided further that in the case of a medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 was exempted from registration by virtue of paragraph 17(*e*) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah, he shall be entitled upon application to the Registrar to be fully registered under this Act subject to such terms and conditions as the Council may direct.

(2) Every person who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971—

- (a) was provisionally registered under the provisions of any of the Medical Registration Ordinances mentioned in subsection (1); or
- (b) was undergoing a period of service under paragraph 10(d) of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya or paragraph 5(1)(e) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak,

shall be deemed to be provisionally registered under section 12 of this Act and shall be liable to subsection 13(1) of this Act:

Provided, however, that—

- (a) any period of employment in a resident medical capacity which he may have undergone shall be counted towards the period of employment in a resident medical capacity referred to in subsection 13(2) of this Act.
- (b) *(Deleted by Act A840).*

(3) Every person who before the coming into force of this Act was registered under any of the provisions of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall be deemed to have been registered under the corresponding provision of this Act, and this Act shall apply to him in as full and ample a manner as they would apply to him if he had obtained registration under the said corresponding provision of this Act.

(4) Any certificate (including any annual practising certificate), notice, application, other document, rule, order, regulation, direction, exemption, period of employment or service, proceeding, appointment, or act issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done before the coming into force of this Act under any of the provisions of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall, if it could have been issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done under any corresponding provision of this Act, continue to operate, and have the like effect, as if it has been so issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done, as the case may be.

(5) The Minister may by rules make such provision as he may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing any difficulties occasioned by the coming into force of this Act or in the application of subsections (1) to (4), and any such rule may be made so as to have effect as from the coming into force of this Act; and subsections (1) to (4) shall accordingly be deemed to be subject to this subsection.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsections (1) to (5), where a person was immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 deemed to be registered under section 30 of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952, of the States of Malaya, he shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act unless within a period of six months from the date of coming into force of this Act—

- (a) he makes an application in writing to the Registrar to be deemed to be registered under this Act; and
- (b) he satisfies the Registrar that he was immediately before the date of coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971—
 - (i) ordinarily resident in Peninsular Malaysia; and
 - (ii) actually engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in Peninsular Malaysia,

and where he has so satisfied the Registrar, he shall be deemed to be registered under this Act subject to the same qualifications, conditions and restrictions as were operative in his case under the said section 30:

Provided that the Registrar may, in any particular case, if he considers it just and reasonable to do so, extend the said period of six months to such extent as he considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case:

And provided further that the Registrar may, in his absolute discretion, in any particular case or class of cases, where it comes to his knowledge that in such case or class of cases the person or persons concerned were, at any time before the date of coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65,

1971, deemed to be registered under the said section 30 and were ordinarily resident in Peninsular Malaysia and actually engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in Peninsular Malaysia, deem such person to be registered under this Act, notwithstanding that such person may not have made an application to be deemed to be so registered.

Repeal

38. The Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971, the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya, the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah and the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak are hereby repealed.

***PART VII**

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES

Purpose, commencement and duration of this Part

39. (1) It is declared that this Part is enacted for national purposes.

(2) This Part shall cease to be in force if Parliament, by resolution passed by each of the Houses of Parliament and published in the *Gazette*, provide that this Part shall no longer continue to remain in force.

Notice to fully registered person to serve in a medical capacity in the public services

40. (1) Every person who obtains full registration under this Act shall be liable immediately upon being fully registered or at any time thereafter to be served with a written notice issued by or on behalf of the Director General requiring such person to assume appointment in a medical capacity in such post in such public service and on such date, as may, in each of these respects, be specified in the notice.

*NOTE—This Part shall be deemed to have come into force on 01-10-1986—see subsection 12(1) of Act A840.

(2) A person served with a notice under subsection (1) shall comply with such notice and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(3) Immediately upon a charge under subsection (2) or under section 41 being proved in court against any person, the registration of such person under section 14 shall be deemed to be revoked, and the Registrar shall accordingly strike off from the Register the name of such person.

(4) (a) Where the name of a person is struck off from the Register under subsection (3), it shall not be restored on the Register except upon a direction given by the Minister, and the Minister may give such direction upon an application in writing being made to him by the person whose name has been struck off from the Register.

(b) Any direction so given may be made subject to the fulfilment of such terms and conditions as the Minister may deem fit to impose, and such terms and conditions requiring such person to serve in a medical capacity to the satisfaction of the Director General for a continuous total period of not less than two years in such post in such one or more of the public services as may from time to time be determined by the Director General in his discretion.

(c) While such person is fulfilling the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection, he shall be deemed to be fully registered so far as is necessary to fulfil the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection and for such other purposes as the Minister may direct, but no further; and upon fulfilment of the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection, he shall be entitled to a certificate issued by the Director General as evidence thereof.

(5) The decision of the Minister upon an application made to him under subsection (4) for the restoration of a name upon the Register shall be final and shall not be questioned or reviewed in any court whatsoever.

(6) Where a notice under subsection (1) has been served on any person liable to be served therewith, the Director General may at any time cancel the notice and, if he thinks fit, cause to be served on him a further notice under subsection (1).

Period of service in pursuance of a notice under subsection 40(1)

41. A person who commences to serve in a post in a public service in pursuance of a notice issued under subsection 40(1), shall continue to serve in the said post or in such other subsequent post in the same or such other public service as may from time to time be determined by the Director General in his discretion for a continuous total period of not less than two years to the satisfaction of the Director General and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Power of Minister to grant reduction, exemption or postponement from period of service under section 41

42. (1) The Minister may—

- (a) in respect of any particular person;
- (b) generally in respect of any class of persons during such period as he may specify;
- (c) generally in respect of all persons during such period as he may specify,

grant such reduction as he may consider appropriate or complete exemption from the period of service required under section 41.

(2) The Minister may, upon application being made to him in writing by any person liable to undergo the period of service required under section 41, grant to such person postponement from commencing such service for such period as he may consider appropriate if he is satisfied that it would be just and reasonable to do so.

(3) The decision of the Minister upon an application made to him under subsection (2) shall be final and shall not be questioned or reviewed in any court whatsoever.

Minister may make rules

43. The Minister may make rules for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Part.

Saving

44. (1) Anything done under section 40, 41, 42 or 43 of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall be deemed to have been done under section 40, 41, 42 or 43, respectively, of this Act and shall, accordingly continue to operate and have effect under such respective sections of this Act.

(2) Subsections 37(4) and (5) shall apply to this Part and in such application they shall be construed as being in amplification of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall have the effect of rendering any person liable to any penalty in respect of any omission to comply with, or in respect of any act done contrary to subsection 40(2) and section 41.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 7]

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL

President of Council and procedure at meetings

1. (1) The Director General shall be the President of the Council.

(2) The President, if present, shall be the Chairman at meetings of the Council:

Provided that if the President shall be absent from any meeting of the Council the members present at such meeting shall elect one of themselves to act as chairman at that meeting.

(3) The quorum for a meeting of the Council shall be twelve, and the decisions of the Council shall be by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

(4) Every member of the Council present shall be entitled to one vote.

(5) The Chairman at any meeting shall have an original vote and also if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided, a casting vote.

(6) The Council may invite any person to attend a meeting or deliberation of the Council for the purpose of advising it on any matter under discussion but that person shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting or deliberation.

(7) A person invited under paragraph (6) may be paid such allowances as the Council may determine.

(8) Every meeting of the Council in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held and all members present thereat to have been duly qualified to act.

(9) Minutes made of meetings of the Council shall, if duly signed, be admissible in evidence in all legal proceedings without further proof.

(10) Subject to this Act, the Council may make standing orders to regulate its own procedure generally, and in particular, regarding the holding of meetings, the notice to be given of such meetings, the proceedings thereat, the keeping of minutes and the custody, production and inspection of such minutes.

Meetings of the Council

2. (1) The Council shall meet at least six times in a year; and a meeting shall be held in the month of March of each year to receive and adopt the audited annual statement of accounts.

(1A) Meetings of the Council shall be convened by notice in writing by the President to the other members and the meetings shall be held at the times and places specified in the notice.

(2) Where not less than ten members submit to the President a written request to convene a meeting of the Council for a specified purpose, the President shall convene such meeting within one month of the receipt of such request.

(2A) At least fourteen days, notice in writing of the meeting referred to in subsections (1) and (2) shall be given to the members.

(3) *(Deleted by Act A1443).*

(4) When any vacancy occurs amongst the members, the Council shall, as soon as practicable, take the necessary action to fill such vacancy.

(5) *(Deleted by Act A1443).*

(6) There shall be paid to all members of the Council such fees for attendance at meetings of the Council or of any committee appointed by the Council and such reasonable travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for such attendance and for journeys undertaken in the discharge of their duties under this Act or any other expenses as the Council may determine with the approval of the Minister from time to time.

- (7) *(Deleted by Act A1443).*
- 3. *(Deleted by Act A1443).*
- 4. *(Deleted by Act A1443).*
- 5. *(Deleted by Act A1443).*

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Subparagraph 12(1)(a)(i)]

LIST OF REGISTRABLE QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
Malaysia ...	MAHSA University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (recognized on 6 June 2014)
	Universiti Kuala Lumpur-Royal College of Medicine Perak	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 10 June 2012)
	AIMST University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 17 August 2007)
	Universiti Teknologi MARA	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 10 April 2008)
	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 26 May 2008)
	UCSI University	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 26 March 2010)
	Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 29 July 2010)
	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 11 January 2011)
	Management and Science University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 23 April 2011)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 29 January 2015)
	Taylor's University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 28 May 2015)
	SEGi University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 30 July 2015)
	Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 2 June 2016)
	Lincoln University College	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 6 October 2016)
	Asia Metropolitan University (AMU)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 30 April 2017)
	QUEST International University Perak (QIUP)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 25 May 2017)
	WIDAD University College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 10 August 2017)
	Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Sultan Abdul Halim Mua'dzam Shah (UniSHAMS) which was formerly known as Kolej Universiti Islam INSANIAH (KUIN)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Perdana University	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Malaya	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery or Sarjana Muda Perubatan dan Sarjana Muda Pembedahan
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Doktor Perubatan
	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Doctor of Medicine
	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)	Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) (Recognized on 15 May 2000)
	University Putra Malaysia (UPM)	Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) (Recognized on 5 June 2001)
	International Medical University (IMU)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S) (Recognized on 19 February 2002)
	International Islamic University (IIUM)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S) (Recognized on 14 May 2002)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 7 August 2014)
Australia ...	University of New South Wales	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery Doctor of Medicine
	University of Sydney	Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery Doctor of Medicine
	University of Queensland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Adelaide	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Melbourne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971) Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 21 June 2011)
	Monash University, Victoria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971) Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Honours) (Recognized on 1 July 2010)
	University of Western Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971) Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 26 November 2013)
	University of Tasmania	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Flinders University of South Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 11 July 1986) Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 25 June 2013)
	University of Western Sydney	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 2 June 2008 until 7 July 2016)
	Western Sydney University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 8 July 2016)
	Australian National University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 25 August 2008) Medicine ac Chirurgiae Doctoranda (Recognized on 23 July 2013)
	James Cook University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 7 May 2006)
	University of Newcastle, New South Wales	Bachelor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
Bangladesh	University of Dhaka: Dhaka Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 8 February 1958, excluded from recognition)
	University of Chittagong: Chittagong Medical College Sylhet M.A.G. Osmani Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Dhaka: Mymensingh Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Shahjalal University of Science and Technology: Sylhet M.A.G Osmani Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Belgium ...	Catholic University Leuven (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)	Doctor of Medicine
	Antwerp University (Universiteit Antwerpen)	Doctor of Medicine
	State University of Ghent (Rijksuniversiteit te gent)	Doctor of Medicine
	Free University of Brussels (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)	Doctor of Medicine
Canada ...	University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine,	Doctor of Medicine
	Edmonton University of British Columbia School of Medicine Vancouver	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Calgary	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Winnipeg	Doctor of Medicine
	Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine, Halifax	Doctor of Medicine
	Memorial University of New Foundland	Doctor of Medicine
	Queen's University Faculty of Medicine Kingston	(M.D., C.M.)
	University of Western Ontario Faculty of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Ottawa Faculty of Medicine, Ottawa	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto	Doctor of Medicine
McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal	(M.D., C.M.)	
University Montreal Faculty of Medicine, Montreal	Doctor of Medicine	
Laval University Faculty of Medicine, Quebec	Doctor of Medicine	

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine, Saskatoon	Doctor of Medicine
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta	*Member
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba	*Member
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Saskatchewan	*Member
	Medical Board, Newfoundland	*Licence
	Medical Board, Nova Scotia	*Licence
	Medical Council, Prince Edward Island	*Licence
China	Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 19 March 2013)
	Shanghai Medical College of Fudan University	Bachelor of Medicine (Recognized on 19 March 2013) Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 19 March 2013) Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 19 March 2013)
Arab Republic of Egypt ...	University of Alexandria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Ain Shams	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Cairo	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Tanta	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Mansoura	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Zagazib	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Al-Azhar University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Hong Kong ...	University of Hong Kong	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
India	University of Agra: Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 April 1994, excluded from recognition)
	University of Andhra: Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 11 January 1944, excluded from recognition)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada: Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada: Guntur Medical College, Guntur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 1 October 1961 to 1 February 1998)
	Banaras Hindu University: Institute of Medical Sciences (formerly College of Medical Sciences)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	M.S. University of Baroda: Medical College, Baroda	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 April 1954, excluded from recognition)
	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli: Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 7 January 1982, excluded from recognition)
	University of Calcutta: Medical College, Calcutta R. G. Kar (formerly Carmichael) Medical College, Calcutta	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (between 30 November 1924 and 13 May 1928 and between 24 February 1930 and 15 October 1936, excluded from recognition)
	*Nil Ratan Sarkar (formerly Campbell) Medical College, Calcutta Calcutta National Institute (formerly National Medical Institute), Calcutta Lake Medical College, Calcutta	
	University of Dibrugarh: Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 21 May 1952, excluded from recognition)
	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya: Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore (formerly University of Indore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 26 January 1983, excluded from recognition)
	University of Madras: Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (formerly known as Medical College (Jawaharlal Institute) Pondicherry)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

*NOTE—Not affiliated to Calcutta University now.

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak: Medical College, Rohtak	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Mangalore University: Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before July 1981, excluded from recognition)
	University of Mysore: Kasturba Medical College Mysore Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 January 1949, excluded from recognition)
	University of Nagpur: Medical College, Nagpur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 September 1953, excluded from recognition)
	Osmania University: Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 16 August 1951, excluded from recognition)
	Panjab University: Amristar Medical College Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 January 1948, excluded from recognition)
	University of Poona: B.J. Medical College, Poona	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971 to 9 June 1998)
	University of Rajasthan: Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1 September 1953, excluded from recognition)
	Ravindranath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur	
	University of Utkal: S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 15 November 1951, excluded from recognition)
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay: Medical Colleges shown under the University of Bombay	Member (before 1 May 1944, excluded from recognition)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	State Medical Faculty of West Bengal: Medical Colleges shown under the University of Calcutta	Member (before 1 September 1953, excluded from recognition)
	S.S. Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre (SSIMSRC)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 12 July 2012)
	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences: Guntur Medical College, Guntur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 2 February 1998)
	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik: B.J. Medical College, Poona	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 10 June 1998)
	Karnataka University, Dharwad: Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru: Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research: Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College which was formerly known as KLE University, Belagavi: Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka: Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore Yenepoya (deemed to be University): Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore (formerly known as Yenepoya University: Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka: K. S. Hegde Medical Academy, Mangalore Nitte (deemed to be University): K. S. Hegde Medical Academy, Mangalore (formerly known as Nitte University: K. S. Hegde Medical Academy, Mangalore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be University), Karad: Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (formerly known as Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences deemed to be University, Karad: Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research: Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Kolar (formerly known as Sri Devaraj Urs University: Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Kolar)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (deemed to be University), Salem (formerly known as Vinayaka Missions University, Salem): Vinayaka Missions Kirupananda Variyar Medical College, Salem	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (deemed to be University), Salem (formerly known as Vinayaka Missions University, Salem): Aarupadai Veedu Medical College, Pondicherry	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (deemed to be University), Salem (formerly known as Vinayaka Missions University, Salem): Vinayaka Missions Medical College, Pondicherry	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Indonesia ...	Fakulti Kedokteran, Universiti Indonesia, Djakarta	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Fakulti Kedokteran, Airlangga Universiti, Surabaya, Indonesia	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang	Doctor of Medicine
	Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Gajah Mada, Jogjakarta	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Andalas, Padang	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Sumatra Utara, Medan	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Sriwaja Palembang, Sumatera	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Jawa	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Hasanuddin, Sulawesi Selatan	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Udayana Denpasar, Bali	Ijazah Kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Trisakti	Bachelor of Medicine (Recognized on 15 October 2001)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana (UKRIDA)	Bachelor of Medicine (Recognized on 15 October 2001)
Iran ...	University of Tehran registered as Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) on 16 October 1985	Doctor of Medicine MD
Iraq ...	Baghdad University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Basrah	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Al-Mustansyiriah: College of Medicine, Baghdad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Mosul	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Republic of Ireland ...	University of Dublin	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery Licentiate in Medicine and Licentiate in Surgery
	National University of Ireland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of Ireland	Licentiate and Licentiate in Midwifery
	Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland	Licentiate and Licentiate in Midwifery
	Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin	Licentiate
Japan ...	Hiroshima University	Doctor of Medicine
	Hokkaido University	Doctor of Medicine
	Kyushu University	Doctor of Medicine
	Nagasaki University	Doctor of Medicine
	Tohoku University	Doctor of Medicine
	Tokyo Medical & Dental University	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Tokushima	Doctor of Medicine
	Osaka University	Doctor of Medicine
Ryukyus University	Doctor of Medicine (M.D) (Recognized on 20 August 1996)	

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Asahikawa Medical College	Doctor of Medicine (M.D) (Recognized on 20 August 1996)
Jordan ...	University of Jordan, Amman	Medical Bachelor and Bachelor of Surgery Doctor of Medicine
	Jordan University of Sciences and Technology (JUST), Irbid	Medical Bachelor and Bachelor of Surgery
Malta ...	Royal University of Malta	Doctor of Medicine
Myanmar ...	Medical Institute (III), Mandalay (after November 1970 known as Institute of Medicine, Mandalay)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
New Zealand ...	University of Otago	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Auckland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Pakistan ...	University of Karachi: Dow Medical College, Karachi	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971 to 1 May 2005)
	Dow University of Health Sciences: Dow Medical College, Karachi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 2 May 2005)
	University of the Punjab: King Edward Medical College, Lahore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 5 November 1957, excluded from recognition)
	Fatimah Jinnah Medical College for Women, Lahore	
	University of Sind: Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 14 April 1960, excluded from recognition)
Poland ...	The Medical University of Warsaw	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 2 July 2007)
	Medical University of Lodz	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 2 July 2007)
	Faculty of Medicine, Jagiellonian University In Krakow	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 2 July 2007)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
Russia ...	I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy or Moscow Medical Academy (MMA) (official name is State Educational Establishment of Higher Vocational Training I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy)—	(a) Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition) (b) Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine MD
	(a) registered as the State Educational Institution of Highest Vocational Education Moscow Medical Academy named after I.M. Sechenov of Federal Agency of Health and Social Development on 10 March 2005;	
	(b) registered as the State Educational Institution of Highest Vocational Education First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov of Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russian Federation on 19 July 2010;	
	(c) registered as the State Budget Educational Institution of Highest Vocational Education First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov of Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russian Federation on 19 July 2011; and	
	(d) registered as the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation or Sechenov University on 11 May 2017.	
	Russian State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)
	Privolzhsky Research Medical University which was formerly known as Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Kursk State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 8 July 1999, excluded from recognition)
	Volgograd State Medical University (VoISMU) (before 8 January 2003 known as Volgograd State Medical Academy or Volgograd Medical Academy)	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)
Saudi Arabia ...	University of King Abdul Aziz, Jeddah	Doctor of Medicine
	King Faisal University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	King Edward VII College of Medicine	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Singapore ...	National University of Singapore (formerly known as University of Singapore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
South Africa ...	University of Pretoria, Pretoria	Baccalaureus in Medicine Science and Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA), Medunsa	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Orange Free State, Bloemfontein	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Cape Town, Cape Town	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, (from 1 July 1942 till 30 September 1967 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon; from 1 October 1967 till 30 September 1968 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo;	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	from 1 October 1968 till 14 February 1972 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon, Colombo; and	
	from 15 February 1972 till 31 December 1978 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Lanka, Colombo Campus)	
	Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, (from 1 July 1942 till 30 September 1967, known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon;	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 15 January 1971)
	from 1 October 1967 till 30 September 1968 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo;	
	from 1 October 1968 till 14 February 1972 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon, Colombo; and	
	from 15 February 1972 till 31 December 1978 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Lanka, Colombo Campus)	
Czech Republic	Charles University in Prague -First Faculty of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 25 October 2004 until 31 December 2020)
	Charles University in Prague -Faculty of Medicine in Hradec Kralove	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 25 October 2004 until 31 December 2020)
	Palacky University	Doctor of Medicine (Recognized on 25 October 2004 until 31 December 2020)
Sudan ...	University of Khartoum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS)
	University of Gezira	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS)
Taiwan ...	National Taiwan University College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	National Defence Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	National Yang Ming University Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	National Cheng Kung University Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	Taipei Medical College	Doctor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	China Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	Chung Shan Medical & Dental College	Doctor of Medicine
	Kaohsiung Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
Turkey...	University of Ankara	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Hacetteppe	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Istanbul	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Ege, Izmir	Doctor of Medicine
	Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Ankara	Doctor of Medicine
Uganda ...	University of East Africa: Makerere University College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before December 1953, excluded from recognition)
Ukraine ...	Crimea State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognized on 7 August 2001 and no longer recognized from 29 March 2013)
United Kingdom ...	Imperial College London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 11 June 2008)
	University of Birmingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Bristol	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Cambridge	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Durham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Leeds	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Leicester: School of Medicine	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Liverpool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Manchester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of Oxford	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Wales	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Dundee	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Glasgow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of St. Andrews	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Queen Mary University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 10 December 2013)
	Warwick Medical School, The University of Warwick	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 22 May 2009)
	University of Keele	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 22 May 2009)
	Brighton and Sussex Medical School, University of Brighton and the University of Sussex	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 20 August 2009)
	Cardiff University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 6 June 2007)
	King's College London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 3 November 2008)
	University College London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 3 November 2008)
	St. George's Hospital Medical School	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Recognized on 8 December 2008)
	Queen's University of Belfast	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of London	Licentiate

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	Royal College of Surgeons of England	Member
	Society of Apothecaries of London	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	Licentiate
	Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	Licentiate
	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	Licentiate
	University of Southampton	Bachelor of Medicine
	Nottingham University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
United States of America...	Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock	Doctor of Medicine
	Loma Linda University School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California, Irvine California College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles	Doctor of Medicine
	Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver	Doctor of Medicine
	Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven	Doctor of Medicine
	Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	Howard University College of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Miami School of Medicine, Coral Gables	Doctor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of Florida College of Medicine Gainesville	Doctor of Medicine
	Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta	Doctor of Medicine
	Medical College of Georgia, Augusta	Doctor of Medicine
	Chicago Medical College, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	Loyola University, Stritch School of Medicine, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Chicago School of Medicine, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Illinois College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville	Doctor of Medicine
	Louisiana University School of Medicine, New Orleans	Doctor of Medicine
	Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans	Doctor of Medicine
	Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore	Doctor of Medicine
	Boston University School of Medicine, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
	Harvard Medical School, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
	Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
	Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit	Doctor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Mississippi School of Medicine, Jackson	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia	Doctor of Medicine
	Saint Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis	Doctor of Medicine
	Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis	Doctor of Medicine
	Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha	Doctor of Medicine
	New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, Jersey City	Doctor of Medicine
	Albany Medical College of Union University, Albany	Doctor of Medicine
	State University of New York at Buffalo School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	Doctor of Medicine
	Cornell University Medical College, New York	Doctor of Medicine
	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University New York	Doctor of Medicine
	New York Medical College, New York	Doctor of Medicine
	New York University School of Medicine, New York	Doctor of Medicine
	State University of New York College of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester	Doctor of Medicine
	State University of New York College of Medicine, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse	Doctor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill	Doctor of Medicine
	Duke University School of Medicine, Durham	Doctor of Medicine
	Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati	Doctor of Medicine
	Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland	Doctor of Medicine
	Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Oregon Medical School, Portland	Doctor of Medicine
	Mahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
	Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
	Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
	Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine, San Juan	Doctor of Medicine
	Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis	Doctor of Medicine
	Meharry Medical College School of Medicine, Nashville	Doctor of Medicine
	Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas	Doctor of Medicine

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualification</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
	University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston	Doctor of Medicine
	Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville	Doctor of Medicine
	Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle	Doctor of Medicine
	West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison	Doctor of Medicine
	Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee	Doctor of Medicine
	Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover	Doctor of Medicine
	University of North Dakota School of Medicine, Grand Forks	Doctor of Medicine
	University of South Dakota School of Medicine, Vermillion	Doctor of Medicine
	University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque	Doctor of Medicine
	Rutgers State University	Doctor of Medicine
	Brown University, Providence Rhode Island	Doctor of Medicine
West Indies ...	University of West Indies	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Subsection 34A(1)]

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

International Medical University

Melaka-Manipal Medical College

Penang Medical College

Perak College of Medicine

Asian Institute of Medicine, Science and Technology

Monash University, Sunway Campus Malaysia



LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 50

MEDICAL ACT 1971

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 41/1975	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1975	21-02-1975
Act A300	Medical (Amendment) Act 1975	30-05-1975
P.U. (A) 311/1975	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1975	03-10-1975
P.U. (A) 27/1976	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1976	06-02-1976
P.U. (A) 101/1976	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1976	09-04-1976
Act A362	Medical (Amendment) Act 1976	29-10-1976
P.U. (A) 258/1977	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1977	02-09-1977
P.U. (A) 373/1978	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1978	29-12-1978
P.U. (A) 127/1979	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1979	22-06-1979
P.U. (A) 165/1979	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1979	03-08-1979
Act A492	Medical (Amendment) Act 1980	30-05-1980 except s. 34B: 01-05-1973
P.U. (A) 180/1981	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1981	26-06-1981
P.U. (A) 460/1983	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1983	11-11-1983
P.U. (A) 73/1986	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986	21-03-1986
P.U. (A) 123/1986	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1986	18-04-1986

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 229/1986	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 1986	11-07-1986
P.U. (A) 230/1986	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986 – Corrigendum	18-04-1986
P.U. (A) 392/1986	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986	14-11-1986
P.U. (A) 251/1987	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1987	31-07-1987
P.U. (A) 285/1987	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1987	04-09-1987
P.U. (A) 375/1987	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 1987	13-11-1987
P.U. (A) 388/1987	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1987 – Corrigendum	04-09-1987
P.U. (A) 391/1987	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 4) Order 1987	27-11-1987
P.U. (A) 172/1988	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1988	03-06-1988
P.U. (A) 82/1989	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1989	17-03-1989
P.U. (A) 372/1989	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1989	17-11-1989
P.U. (A) 351/1990	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1990	26-10-1990
P.U. (A) 45/1992	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1992	21-02-1992
P.U. (A) 377/1992	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1992	16-10-1992
Act A840	Medical (Amendment) Act 1993	05-02-1993; except s. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 – 01-10-1986
P.U. (A) 83/1993	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1993	02-04-1993
P.U. (A) 51/1994	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1994	11-02-1994

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 307/1994	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1994	12-08-1994
P.U. (A) 46/1995	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1995	03-02-1995
P.U. (A) 135/1995	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1995	05-05-1995
P.U. (A) 391/1995	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 1995	03-11-1995
P.U. (A) 404/1995	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 4) Order 1995	17-11-1995
Act A932	Medical (Amendment) Act 1995	10-11-1995
P.U. (A) 200/1996	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1996	03-05-1996
P.U. (A) 353/1996	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1996	26-07-1996
P.U. (A) 354/1996	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1996	26-07-1996
P.U. (A) 144/1997	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1997	01-01-1997
P.U. (A) 324/1999	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1999	13-08-1999
P.U. (A) 143/2000	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2000	21-04-2000
P.U. (A) 371/2000	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2000	13-10-2000
P.U. (A) 77/2002	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2002	01-03-2002
P.U. (A) 132/2002	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2002	12-04-2002
P.U. (A) 93/2003	Medical (Amendment of Third Schedule) Order 2003	04-04-2003
P.U. (A) 177/2003	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2003	06-06-2003
P.U. (A) 391/2003	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2003	24-10-2003

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 116/2004	Medical (Amendment of Third Schedule) Order 2004	02-04-2004
P.U. (A) 189/2004	Medical (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2004	11-06-2004
P.U. (A) 171/2005	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2005	22-04-2005
P.U. (A) 172/2005	Medical (Amendment of Third Schedule) Order 2005	22-04-2005
P.U. (A) 281/2012	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2012	06-09-2012
P.U. (A) 111/2013	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2013	29-03-2013
P.U. (A) 149/2013	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2013	01-05-2013
P.U. (A) 311/2013	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2013	12-10-2013
P.U. (A) 329/2013	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 4) Order 2013	01-11-2013
P.U. (A) 5/2014	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2014	08-01-2014
P.U. (A) 293/2014	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2014	08-11-2014
P.U. (A) 33/2015	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2015	17-02-2015
P.U. (A) 41/2015	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule)(No. 2) Order 2015	06-03-2015
P.U. (A) 127/2016	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2016	18-05-2016
P.U. (A) 88/2017	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2017	29-03-2017
P.U. (A) 166/2017	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2017	08-06-2017
Act A1443	Medical (Amendment) Act 2012	01-07-2017
P.U. (A) 7/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2018	19-01-2018

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 117/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2018	17-05-2018
P.U. (A) 197/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2018	21-08-2018
P.U. (A) 286/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 4) Order 2018	06-11-2018
P.U. (A) 287/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 5) Order 2018	08-11-2018
P.U. (A) 314/2018	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 6) Order 2018	13-12-2018
P.U. (A) 6/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2019	05-01-2019
P.U. (A) 64/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2019	02-03-2019
P.U. (A) 236/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2019	05-09-2019
P.U. (A) 258/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 4) Order 2019	21-09-2019
P.U. (A) 329/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2019 – Corrigendum	02-03-2019
P.U. (A) 330/2019	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2019 – Corrigendum	05-09-2019
P.U. (A) 86/2020	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1987 – Corrigendum	31-07-1987

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 50

MEDICAL ACT 1971

LIST OF SECTIONS AMENDED

Section Long title	Amending authority	In force from
	Act A1443	01-07-2017
2	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3	Act A300 Act A492 Act A840 Act A1443	30-05-1975 30-05-1980 05-02-1993 01-07-2017
3A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3B	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3C	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3D	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3E	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3F	Act A1443	01-07-2017
3G	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4B	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4C	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4D	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4E	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4F	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4G	Act A1443	01-07-2017

Section	Amending authority	In force from
4H	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4I	Act A1443	01-07-2017
4J	Act A1443	01-07-2017
9	Act A1443	01-07-2017
12	Act A362 Act A840 Act A1443	29-10-1976 05-02-1993 01-07-2017
13	Act A362 Act A492 Act A840 Act A1443	29-10-1976 30-05-1980 05-02-1993 01-07-2017
14	Act A1443	01-07-2017
14A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
14B	Act A1443	01-07-2017
14C	Act A1443	01-07-2017
16	Act A1443	01-07-2017
18	Act A1443	01-07-2017
19	Act A300 Act A840 Act A1443	30-05-1975 05-02-1993 01-07-2017
20	Act A300 Act A1443	30-05-1975 01-07-2017
21	Act A1443	01-07-2017
22	Act A1443	01-07-2017
23	Act A1443	01-07-2017
24	Act A840 Act A1443	05-02-1993 01-07-2017
24A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
26	Act A1443	01-07-2017

Section	Amending authority	In force from
27	Act A1443	01-07-2017
29	Act A1443	01-07-2017
29A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
30	Act A1443	01-07-2017
31	Act A1443	01-07-2017
31A	Act A300 Act A1443	30-05-1975 01-07-2017
32	Act A1443	01-07-2017
33	Act A1443	01-07-2017
34	Act A1443	01-07-2017
34A	Act A362 Act A932 Act A1443	29-10-1976 10-11-1995 01-07-2017
34B	Act A492 Act A1443	01-05-1973 01-07-2017
34C	Act A840 Act A1443	05-02-1993 01-07-2017
35	Act A840 Act A1443	05-02-1993 01-07-2017
35A	Act A1443	01-07-2017
36	Act A1443	01-07-2017
37	Act A840	05-02-1993
39	Act A840	01-10-1986
40	Act A300 Act A362 Act A840 Act A1443	30-05-1975 29-10-1976 01-10-1986 01-07-2017
41	Act A300 Act A362	30-05-1975 29-10-1976

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	Act A840	01-10-1986
	Act A1443	01-07-2017
42	Act A840	01-10-1986
	Act A1443	01-07-2017
43	Act A840	01-10-1986
44	Act A840	01-10-1986
First Schedule	P.U. (A) 189/2004	11-06-2004
	Act A1443	01-07-2017
Second Schedule	P.U. (A) 41/1975	21-02-1975
	P.U. (A) 311/1975	03-10-1975
	P.U. (A) 27/1976	06-02-1976
	P.U. (A) 101/1976	09-04-1976
	P.U. (A) 258/1977	02-09-1977
	P.U. (A) 373/1978	29-12-1978
	P.U. (A) 127/1979	22-06-1979
	P.U. (A) 165/1979	03-08-1979
	P.U. (A) 460/1983	11-11-1983
	P.U. (A) 73/1986	21-03-1986
	P.U. (A) 123/1986	18-04-1986
	P.U. (A) 229/1986	11-07-1986
	P.U. (A) 230/1986	18-04-1986
	P.U. (A) 392/1986	14-11-1986
	P.U. (A) 251/1987	31-07-1987
	P.U. (A) 285/1987	04-09-1987
	P.U. (A) 375/1987	13-11-1987
	P.U. (A) 388/1987	04-09-1987
	P.U. (A) 391/1987	27-11-1987
	P.U. (A) 172/1988	03-06-1988
	P.U. (A) 82/1989	17-03-1989
	P.U. (A) 372/1989	17-11-1989
	P.U. (A) 351/1990	26-10-1990
	P.U. (A) 45/1992	21-02-1992
	P.U. (A) 377/1992	16-10-1992
	P.U. (A) 83/1993	02-04-1993
	P.U. (A) 51/1994	11-02-1994
	P.U. (A) 307/1994	12-08-1994
	P.U. (A) 46/1995	03-02-1995
	P.U. (A) 135/1995	05-05-1995
	P.U. (A) 391/1995	03-11-1995
	P.U. (A) 404/1995	17-11-1995
	P.U. (A) 200/1996	03-05-1996
	P.U. (A) 353/1996	26-07-1996
	P.U. (A) 354/1996	26-07-1996

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	P.U. (A) 144/1997	01-01-1997
	P.U. (A) 324/1999	13-08-1999
	P.U. (A) 143/2000	21-04-2000
	P.U. (A) 371/2000	13-10-2000
	P.U. (A) 77/2002	01-03-2002
	P.U. (A) 132/2002	12-04-2002
	P.U. (A) 177/2003	06-06-2003
	P.U. (A) 391/2003	24-10-2003
	P.U. (A) 171/2005	22-04-2005
	P.U. (A) 281/2012	06-09-2012
	P.U. (A) 111/2013	29-03-2013
	P.U. (A) 149/2013	01-05-2013
	P.U. (A) 311/2013	12-10-2013
	P.U. (A) 329/2013	01-11-2013
	P.U. (A) 5/2014	08-01-2014
	P.U. (A) 293/2014	08-11-2014
	P.U. (A) 33/2015	17-02-2015
	P.U. (A) 41/2015	06-03-2015
	P.U. (A) 127/2016	18-05-2016
	P.U. (A) 88/2017	29-03-2017
	P.U. (A) 166/2017	08-06-2017
	P.U. (A) 7/2018	19-01-2018
	P.U. (A) 117/2018	17-05-2018
	P.U. (A) 197/2018	21-08-2018
	P.U. (A) 286/2018	06-11-2018
	P.U. (A) 287/2018	08-11-2018
	P.U. (A) 314/2018	13-12-2018
	P.U. (A) 6/2019	05-01-2019
	P.U. (A) 64/2019	02-03-2019
	P.U. (A) 236/2019	05-09-2019
	P.U. (A) 258/2019	21-09-2019
	P.U. (A) 329/2019	02-03-2019
	P.U. (A) 330/2019	05-09-2019
	P.U. (A) 86/2020	31-07-1987
Third Schedule	Act A932	10-11-1995
	P.U. (A) 93/2003	04-04-2003
	P.U. (A) 116/2004	02-04-2004
	P.U. (A) 172/2005	22-04-2005
