

services such as the testing of gold and other precious metals.

As a result of the introduction of Administrative Directive No. 5 for 2001, however, and with the programme of equipment purchase now completed, the gap between revenue and expenditure is expected to shrink.

Emiratisation

The Dubai Central Laboratory has a policy of seeking to attract UAE citizens with university degrees or diplomas so that they can take over posts held by expatriates, fill posts

Revenues for Dubai Central Laboratory, 1988 – 2002, in dirhams

Year	Laboratory Administration	Engineering Material Laboratory Section	Food and Environment Laboratory Section	Authorisation & Standardisation Section	Consumables Laboratory Section	Inspection and Granting Certificates Unit
1988	1,653,438	0	323,991	0	0	0
1989	3,602,569	0	744,400	0	0	0
1990	2,247,022	0	674,700	0	0	0
1991	2,220,245	0	827,550	0	0	0
1992	4,473,091	0	1,019,750	0	0	0
1993	6,795,944	0	1,194,450	0	0	0
1994	9,009,155	0	1,426,550	0	0	0
1995	11,869,273	0	1,848,200	0	0	0
1996	4,584,801	0	2,410,905	0	0	0
1997	6,372,691	0	1,740,200	0	0	0
1998	467,764	6,826,304	80,555	285,740	0	0
1999	13,895	9,177,208	119,855	3,056,032	1,343	0
2000	0	9,822,145	300,008	3,002,585	8,596	0
2001	0	9,080,955	462,575	3,299,686	11,712	0
2002	0	7,861,739	617,582	303,041	41,322	3,179,910
Total	53,309,887	42,768,351	13,791,271	9,947,084	62,973	3,179,910

Expenditure for Dubai Central Laboratory, 1988 – 2002, in dirhams

Year	Laboratory Administration	Engineering Material Laboratory Section	Food and Environment Laboratory Section	Authorisation and Standardisation Section	Consumables Laboratory Section	Inspection and Granting Certificates Unit
1988	3,004,872	0	4,136,265	0	0	0
1989	3,331,247	0	2,545,701	0	0	0
1990	4,759,324	0	2,407,918	0	0	0
1991	6,229,949	0	3,032,234	0	0	0
1992	3,906,686	2,287,027	3,529,862	0	0	0
1993	3,588,476	2,879,041	2,923,029	0	0	0
1994	4,591,297	2,873,505	3,821,771	0	0	0
1995	4,520,274	2,731,323	3,901,867	0	0	0
1996	2,997,606	5,325,003	3,741,060	1,666,770	0	0
1997	4,673,404	4,665,195	5,889,401	1,583,860	24,756	0
1998	4,094,329	7,981,194	4,711,710	2,767,854	1,226,469	0
1999	4,769,175	6,868,405	5,560,801	2,436,125	1,377,359	0
2000	3,816,645	7,010,286	6,663,665	2,952,022	1,719,936	0
2001	5,238,557	10,306,720	7,196,854	4,700,515	2,029,610	0
2002	4,438,158	10,513,705	8,283,067	3,018,617	5,239,370	1,790,520
Total	63,959,998	63,441,403	68,345,203	19,125,763	11,617,500	1,790,520

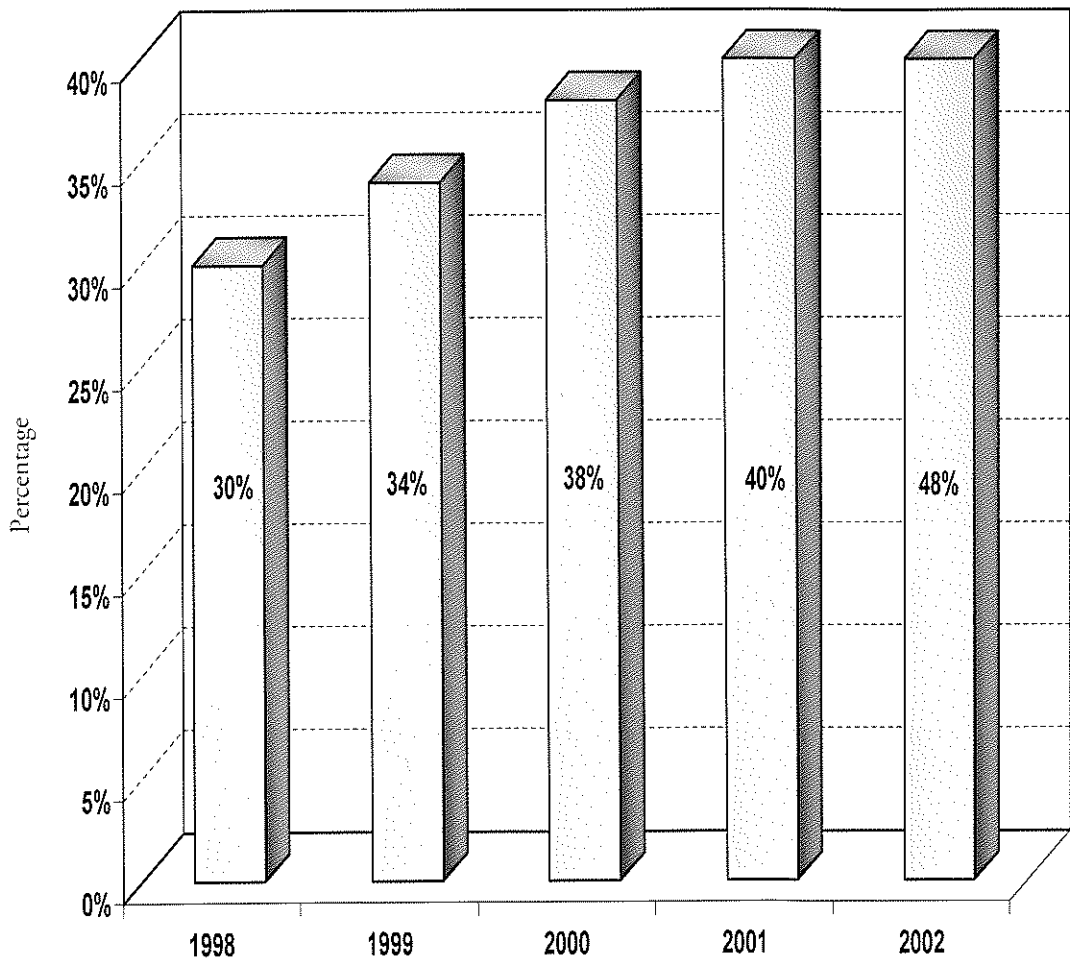
that have been approved but have remained vacant and fill posts that become vacant because of the normal process of the turnover of employees.

The following graph illustrates the increase in the number of UAE citizens in the Central Laboratory Department between 1998 and 2002, as well as the development of Emiratisation. In 1998, 30 per cent of employees were Emiratis, this rising to 34 per cent in 1999, 38 per cent in 2000, 40 per cent in 2001 and 48 per cent in 2002.

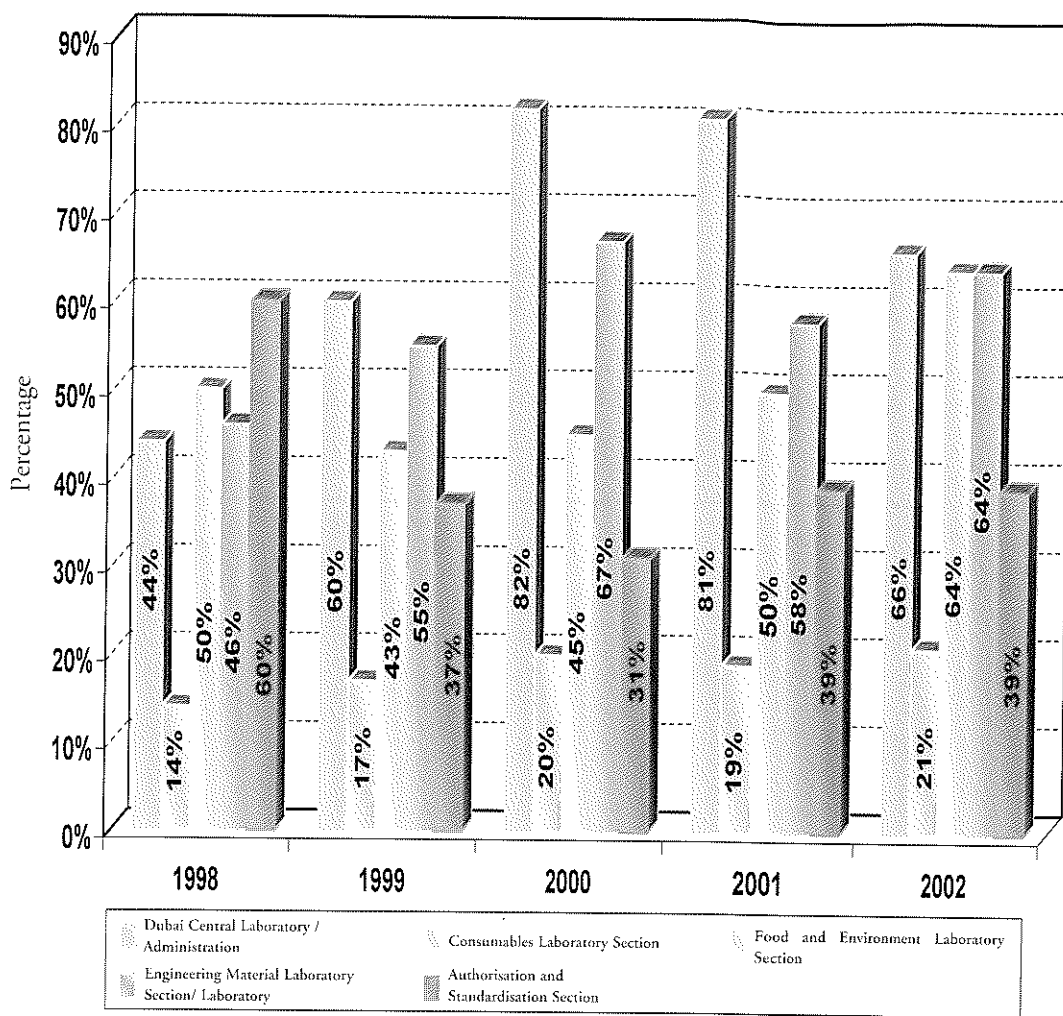
Comprehensive quality in the Central Laboratory

As part of Dubai Municipality's efforts to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments and because of the important role that laboratories of various types play in safe-

Emiratis as a percentage of total employees of the Laboratory Department, 1998 – 2002



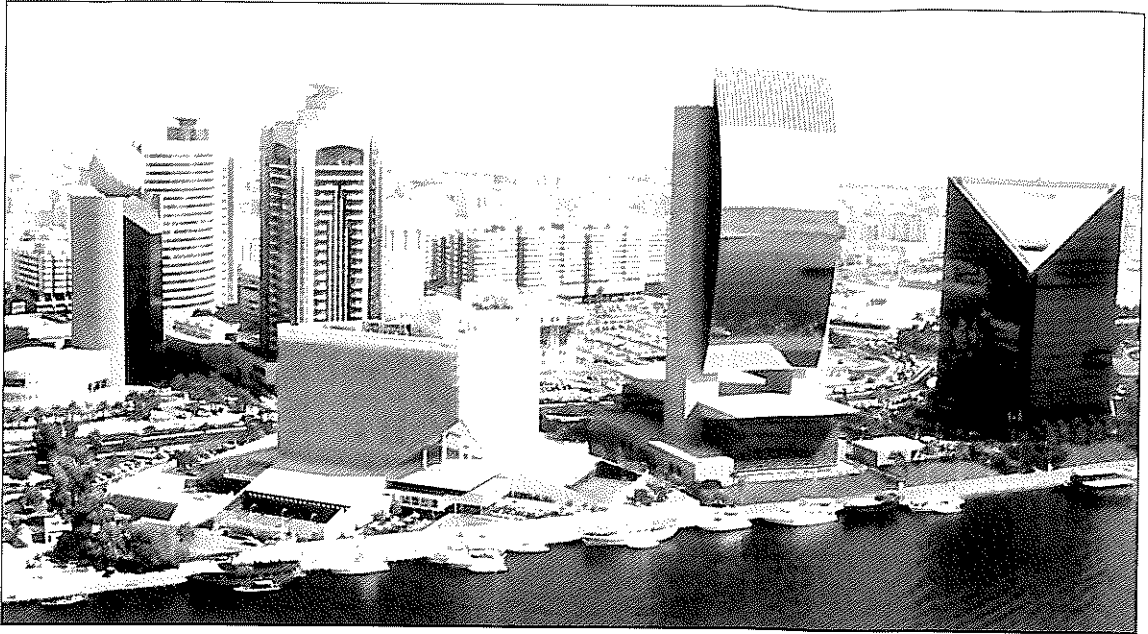
Emiratization of jobs in the Dubai Central Laboratory Department (Grade 11 and above), 1998 – 2002



guarding the health and safety of residents, as well as the general interests of consumers, the Dubai Central Laboratory was created as a unified body to be responsible for testing of all kinds.

The Laboratory's objective is to lay down high standards and to ensure that quality is implemented in all fields.

**Thermal Insulation
System for Buildings in
the Emirate of Dubai**



A view of Dubai Creek (Khor Dubai)

The by-law laying down the technical specifications for thermal insulation systems and conservation of energy consumption for air-conditioned buildings in the Emirate of Dubai was approved on 21st April 2001 and came into effect on 1st April 2003.

An integral part of the building regulations system for Dubai, it lays down specifications that will help to reduce the amount of heat travelling from the exterior of buildings to the interior, through the use of heat-resistant materials and thermal insulation for the cladding of internal and external walls. This, in turn, helps to conserve energy and to reduce costs.

Preparations for the introduction of the regulations began with a study carried out by the Dubai Central Laboratory Department on how a thermal insulation system could be devised and introduced. Under the terms of Administrative Directive No. 54 for 2000, a temporary committee was established for the purpose, headed by the Assistant Director-General for Roads and General Projects Affairs and with several Department Directors amongst its members. Known as the Committee for the Study and Implementation of the Thermal Insulation System in Buildings in the Emirate of Dubai, the committee worked together with the Dubai Electricity and Water Authority, DEWA, and organised a number of seminars to study the issue. Among these were:

- A seminar to explain the process of testing for and granting of Certificates of Conformity for materials and thermal insulation systems, held on 12th February 2002,
- A seminar to explain the workflow and basic requirements for revising plans and calculating heat and electrical loads in Dubai, held on 26th March 2002,
- A seminar on the concepts relating to building designs using thermal insulation materials, held on 23rd April 2002,
- A seminar on calculating heat loads and electrical works, held between 11th-22nd May 2003
- A Seminar to explain the various building systems using thermal insulation materials, held on 18th-19th June 2002,
- An exhibition and seminars on thermal insulation materials during the “Big 5 Show”, between 26th – 30th October 2002, and
- A seminar on the effect of using thermal insulation systems and materials on choosing air-conditioners, held on 15th October 2002.

This process of intensive study was then followed by the drafting of the by-law and its issuance.

**Internal Audit
Section**

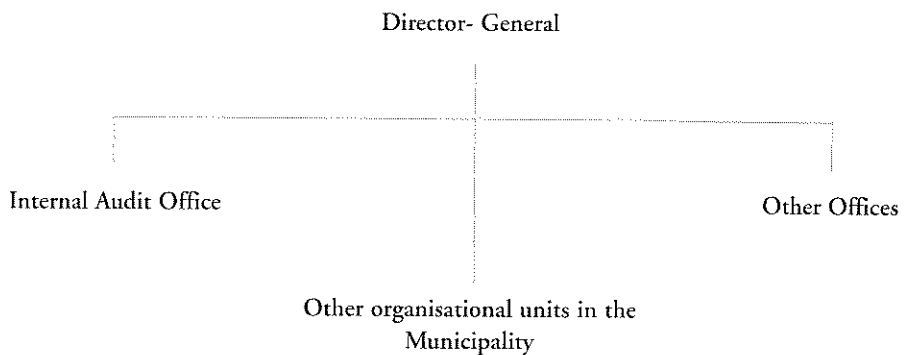
Internal monitoring and audit is an essential component of the administration of any body that seeks to ensure that its various units implement the regulations put in place to protect property, resources and sources of revenue, through a self-monitoring system of high quality.

It involves the laying down of procedures and standards for the carrying out of work in an orderly and efficient manner that takes account of the approved legal, economic, accounting and administrative procedures, with the fewest possible number of mistakes and violations.

After the Municipality Organisation Chart was amended in 1988, it was decided to establish an internal monitoring and audit section. During a transitional period, the work was undertaken by the Administrative Development Office. This was followed by the establishment in 1993 of the Internal Audit Office, which was placed directly under the office of the Director-General, as shown in Chart No.1.

In 1995, Law No. 7 on the financial system for government offices within the Emirate of Dubai provided for internal monitoring and auditing to be carried out throughout all government offices, this already being the case for the Municipality. The duties of the internal monitoring and audit systems were specified by Directive No. 37 for 1996.

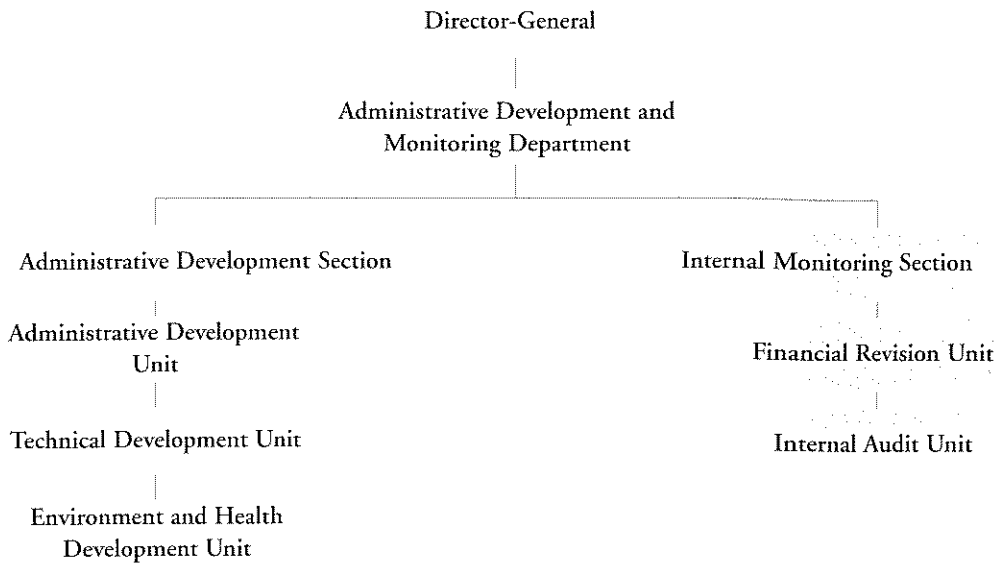
Chart No. 1. Organisation Chart for the Administrative Development Office in 1993



Internal monitoring involves self-monitoring of organisational units within the Municipality and serves as an instrument to identify areas of poor performance and a way to allow for rapid action to remedy this. It is also a warning system to alert senior levels of the administration when mistakes occur, thus helping to increase efficiency and the degree to which rules, by-laws, laws and other directives are followed. It also helps to conserve public funds.

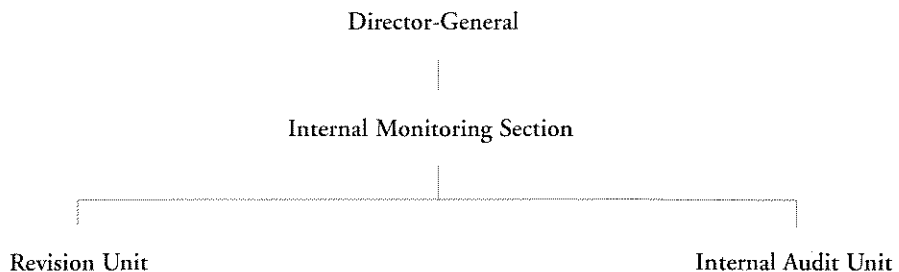
In 1998, the Administrative Development Office and the Internal Audit Office were combined as one Department directly affiliated to the Municipality's Director-General as shown in Chart No. 2.

Chart No. 2. Organisation Chart for the Administrative Development and Monitoring Department in 1998



In order to preserve the independence and confidentiality of monitoring work, the Internal Audit Section was re-organised as shown in Chart No. 3.

Chart No. 3. Organisation Chart for the Internal Monitoring Section in 2000



The main objectives of internal monitoring are to ensure effective self-monitoring in legal, financial and subjective terms during the implementation of the budget, monitoring the effective use of the Municipality's assets, checking the performance of the various organisational units in terms of procedures, laws and local and federal regulations and making recommendations, where appropriate, to correct mistakes or to amend established procedures. Revenues and expenditures are also monitored.

Efforts are co-ordinated externally with bodies such as the Financial Audit Office of the Government of Dubai in order to benefit from their recommendations and to implement or to respond to them.

Development of internal monitoring and audit

Once a series of general laws and regulations was introduced, the Internal Monitoring Section also became responsible for the preparation of a work manual to document workflow, delegated responsibilities and the general structure of the internal monitoring and audit process.

This was comprised mainly of a study of the way in which internal regulations were in keeping with legal requirements and making recommendations, if necessary, for changes as well as identifying any obstacles within the Municipality to the implementation of legislation.

As part of the general effort by the Municipality to improve quality and to upgrade performance, the Internal Monitoring Section has also devoted considerable attention to programmes designed to evaluate efficiency, the effective use of expenditure, the receiving of revenues and the provision of services to the public.

The section also seeks to ensure its own compliance. One example of this is in terms of the percentage of UAE citizens in its workforce, which had reached 43 per cent of the total at the time this book was compiled.

- In 1999, a new position was created for an auditor specialising in project management from the contractual, implementation and financial point of view. Large sums are spent annually by the Municipality on infrastructure projects and the task of this employee is to monitor the cost of projects to ensure that expenditure is in accordance with the agreed budget and schedule.
- In the same year, an IT auditor was appointed to monitor the automated IT programmes and systems created for the Municipality. This auditor was also given the task of preparing a dedicated IT system for the audit process, within the framework of the general movement towards e-Government.

While the advantages of a fully-automated system were recognised, it was also necessary, of course, that the process of introducing this system had to be handled carefully, because of the growing use of computers in the Municipality. This required a tightening-up of procedures on computer usage, to ensure that the systems were properly protected and were not used for illegal purposes.

In order that its work was carried out as efficiently as possible, the Internal Monitoring Section arranged with the external auditors from the Dubai Government's Financial Audit Office to ensure minimum duplication between the work of the internal and external auditors, while carrying out as many checks as possible.

**Commercial
Licences
Department**

The origins of the system of Commercial Licences in Dubai can be dated back to 1957, when, at an extraordinary session of the Municipal Council on 12th November, a directive was issued stating that no factory, workshop or garage could begin trading unless it first obtained a written licence from the Municipality.

This was followed in 1958 by a decision by the Assistant Municipality Director that tradesmen such as bakers, barbers, tailors, builders and owners of restaurants and cafes should also obtain trade licences from the Municipality.

In 1961, the Dubai Municipality Council issued Municipal Ordinances stating that a range of other small tradesmen such as brokers, laundrymen, porters, shoe-cleaners, newspaper vendors, peddlers, tanners, brokers in the markets, those weighing and packing goods, electricians and radio and watch repairers should also have licences, and that they would be subject to inspection.

Also in 1961, the first Licence Law was issued. Known as the Merchant Licence Law, and issued on the instructions of HH the late Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, the law laid down that the fee for a licence issued before 30th June in any year, and expiring on 31st December the same year, should be 100 Indian rupees, the currency then in use in the Emirates. For licences issued in July or later, to cover the remainder of the year, the fee was set at 50 Indian rupees.

In 1967, duties relating to commercial licences were allocated to the Accounts Section, as shown in Chart No. 1. In the same year, Office Order No. 6/1967 was issued relating to the collection of additional fees for various licences, these being used to help those who had suffered that year from the effect of Israeli aggression during the June War.

Office Order No. 7/1967, directed to the Head of the Accounts Section, dealt with the need to produce monthly reports on car licences and commercial licences, while Office Order No.11/1967 stated that no further commercial licences were to be issued to expatriate residents unless they provided a guarantor or financial guarantees.

It was also specified that the fee for commercial licences should be 200 riyals for large-scale merchants and 100 riyals for small-scale merchants, or at an appropriate level as determined by the Municipality Director. By this time, the currency in use in Dubai had become the riyal, and the Indian rupee had gone out of use.

Chart No. 1

Municipality Director

⋮

Accounts Section

⋮

Commercial Licences

Commercial Licences Section

- In 1968, the Commercial Licences Section was established, under the office of the Assistant Municipality Director, being charged with organising and co-ordinating all matters relating to commercial licences, as shown in Chart No. 2.
- The practice was issued of collecting a fee of two riyals for Commercial Register forms, three of which were given to applicants for licences, in accordance with Administrative Order No. 12/1968.

Chart No. 2

Municipality Director

Commercial Licences Section

General Inspector of Licences

In 1969, a Head of the Licences Section was appointed while a UAE national was given the post of General Inspector of Licences. Another Emirati was appointed to collect funds for the Palestine Support Committee, which was part of the Accounts Section. Administrative Order No. 21/1969 laid down that no new licence was to be issued and that no licence could be renewed unless a donation of at least 100 riyals was made to the Palestine Support Fund, except for people on a low income, who had to pay a minimum of 30 riyals.

In 1970, a decree issued from the Office of HH the Ruler dealing with the issue of licences to expatriates cancelled the former system of financial guarantees before expatriates were permitted to engage in trade, this move being designed to stimulate free trade and commercial activity. A separate decree defined those professions to be covered.

Another move taken in 1970, under the terms of Administrative Decision No. 1/1970, stipulated that all applications for industrial licences should be sent to the Engineering Section for review and approval.

Administrative Order No. 7.1970 laid down that all merchants applying for licences should first obtain a document from the Boycott of Israel Office stating that they had signed an undertaking not to deal with merchandise that was prohibited under the boycott laws.

In 1974, the Commercial Licences Section was set up, as shown in Chart No. 3.

Chart No. 3

Municipality Director

Commercial Licences Section

In 1975, a system for collecting licence fees was introduced, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 67/1975, which provided first for the Commercial Licences Section to receive licence applications and then for the applications to be forwarded to the Revenues Section and the Palestine Section for the collection of the specified payments before the licences were issued.

In 1976, Administrative Order No. 19/1976 raised the fee for the three Commercial Licence Application forms from two UAE dirhams (the national currency had been introduced by this time), to 10 dirhams.

In 1977, an order from the Office of HH the Ruler laid down regulations for the granting of and renewal of licences for both individuals and companies operating in Dubai while Administrative Order No. 4/1977 laid down rules for "Lailam" licences.

Administrative Order No. 34/1977 spelt out that foreign companies and merchants applying for licences from the Municipality were not thereby authorised, under the Municipal licence to undertake business, to bring in labour or to obtain residence visas for employees. At the end of this year, the organisation chart for the Commercial Licences Section, shown in Chart No. 4, included two sections, the Commercial Licences Section and the Commercial Register Section.

Chart No. 4

Municipality Director

Commercial Licences Section

Commercial Register Section

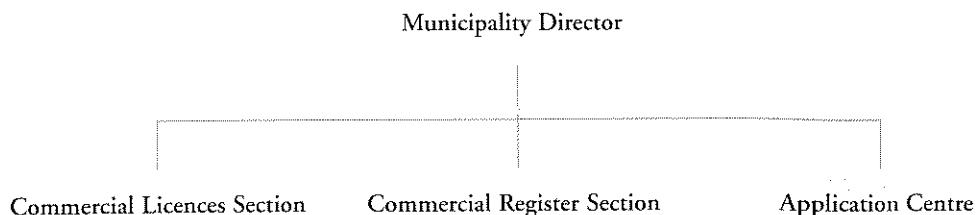
In 1978, the Head of Commercial Licences was authorised on behalf of the Director of the Municipality to sign all documentation relating to assistance on commercial licences such as changes of name, cancellations and the like, while in the same year, another Administrative Directive, issued on 7th February, provided for the issuing of professional licences for companies to work as evaluators and assessors for general insurance and maritime insurance.

Establishment of Application Centres

In 1980, an applications centre for the public was established in the new Municipality head-

quarters, with 28 representatives, from each section of the Municipality, being appointed to work on the issuing of commercial licences, to undertake inspections of commercial premises and to facilitate the completion of the licence application process, as shown in Chart No. 5.

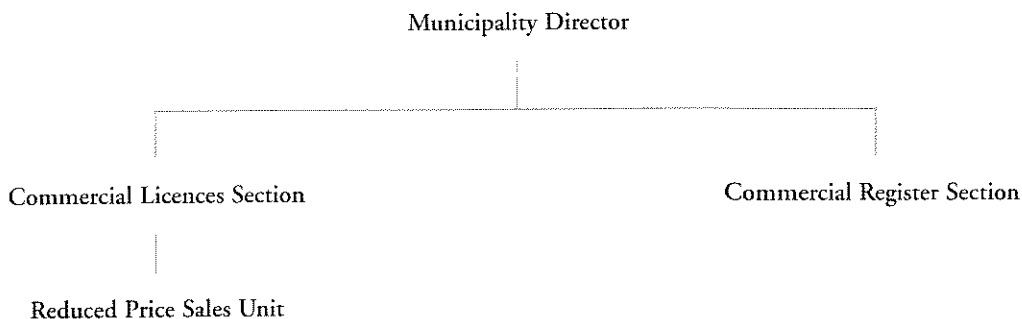
Chart No. 5



Reduced Price Sales Unit

In 1981, the Reduced Price Sales Unit was established as part of the Licences Section, under the terms of Organisational Directive No. 181/1981, and as shown in Chart No. 6. This was given the task of examining the eligibility of persons applying for permission to sell goods at reduced prices.

Chart No. 6



In 1982, regulations were drawn up relating to the contribution of national capital in industrial projects, as stated in Administrative Order No 17/1982 and in accordance with the terms of Directive No. 19 for 1981 issued by the Minister of Finance and Industry.

In 1982, the process for referring applications for commercial licences through the Applications Centre was revised in order to ensure that they were dealt with as quickly as possible, the new methodology being laid down in Administrative Orders No. 9/1982 and No. 55/1982. Administrative Order No. 19/1982 also laid down that no commercial or professional licence should be issued to expatriate applicants unless they had a valid UAE residence visa,

while an agreement was made with the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry that all applicants for commercial and professional licences should complete their applications at the Chamber.

In 1983, rules were issued by a further Administrative Order in respect of requirements pertaining to licences for the money exchange trade, while in the same year Administrative Order No. 76/1983 re-organised the procedures for new applications and also laid down rules relating to old licences which had not been renewed for a period of at least two years.

Another step, taken in 1984, was the issuing of instructions to ensure that no licences were to be issued to persons working in Federal Ministries or local Government departments unless they had prior approval from these bodies.

Licences and Commercial Register Section

In 1985, it was decided to unify the work of the existing Commercial Licences and Commercial Register sections, so as to improve performance. This was done under Administrative Order No. 38, with the new organisation chart being as shown in Chart No. 7, below.

Chart No. 7

Municipality Director

↓

Commercial Licences and Commercial
Register Section

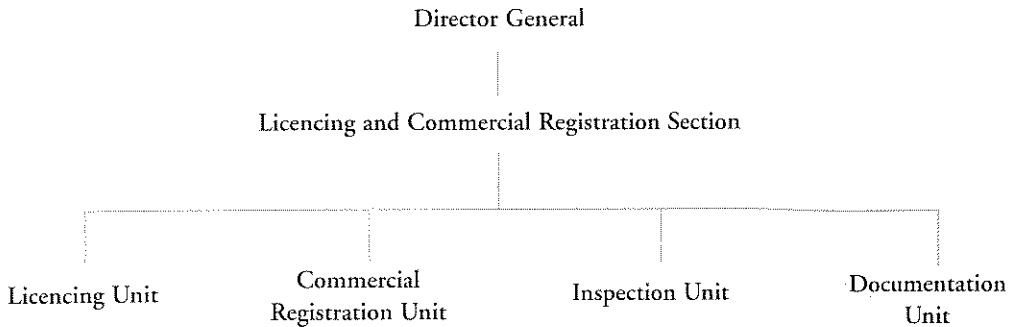
Administrative Order No. 51 was also issued as part of the executive rules for Municipal Ordinance No. 26 for 1984, relating to sales of products at reduced prices. This Order transferred the Reduced Price Sales Unit to the Finance Department.

At the end of 1985 and further to Administrative Order No. 38 combining the Commercial Register and Commercial Licences sections, another order, Administrative Order No. 112 was issued, appointing an Assistant Head of Section for Commercial Register Affairs. At the beginning of the next year, 1986, two Assistant Heads of the Licences and Commercial Register Section were appointed, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 35.

Licencing and Commercial Registration Section

Further changes were made to the administrative structure at the end of 1986, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 332. As shown in Chart No. 8, this also involved the introduction of new activities and changed the name to the Licencing and Commercial Registration Section.

Chart No. 8



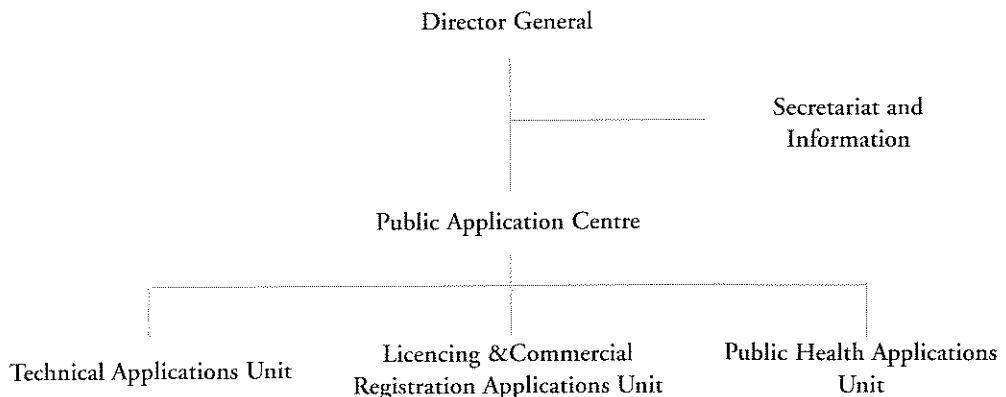
The Assistant Head of the Licences Section was promoted to the position of Deputy Head of Licencing and Commercial Registration Section and Head of Inspection Unit. The other Assistant Head was promoted to the post of Deputy Head of Commercial Licencing Section and Head of Licencing Unit, as stated in Administrative Order No. 335/1986.

In 1987, the duties of the Licencing Unit were merged with the duties of the Commercial Licencing Unit, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 11/1987, which formed the Licencing Procedures and Commercial Registration Unit.

Public Applications Section

On 23rd March 1987, the Public Applications Section was established and affiliated directly to the Director's office, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 41/1987. It had three Units, Technical Applications, Licencing and Commercial Registration and Public Health Applications, as shown in Chart No. 9.

Chart No. 9

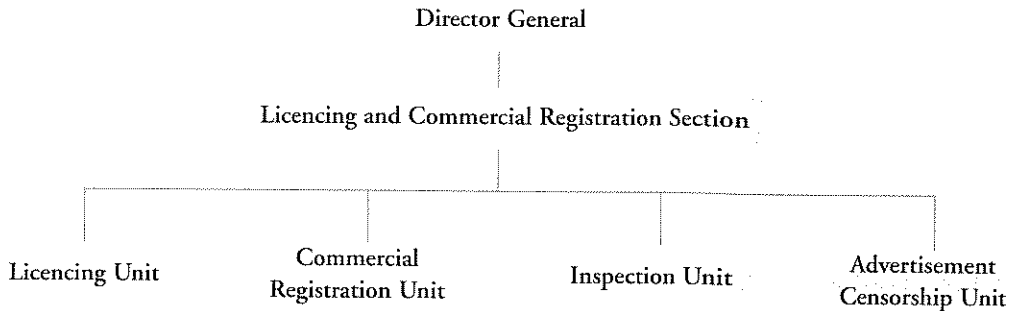


In 1988, the authority of employees in the Licencing and Commercial Registration Section was defined, and computers were introduced, regulations for the use of these being compiled with help from the Information Technology Centre.

Several Administrative Orders were issued during the year of relevance to the work of the Section, including Nos. 50, 51 and 59 for 1988, as well as Circular No. 24/1988 dealing with the work of the inspectors in the Licencing and Commercial Registration Section.

The organisation chart of the section was also amended under the terms of Administrative Order No. 59. Among items covered in this order were the supervision of the Municipality's General Markets Department, supervision of recreational and electronic games centres, follow-up of recreational activities, and all duties relating to the Advertisement Monitoring Section, as shown in Chart No. 10.

Chart No. 10



Administration of Licencing and Commercial Registration

In 1989, the name of the Licencing and Commercial Registration Section was amended to the Licencing and Commercial Registration Department, under the terms of Administrative Order No. 208, as shown in Chart No. 11, while the separate Units were raised to Section level.

The new Licencing Procedures and Commercial Registration Section was charged with fast and accurate processing of new licence applications, renewals, commercial registration, making the necessary amendments to applications and the issuing of permits as well as checking the classification of commercial activities, the basis for licencing. It was also given the responsibility of simplifying procedures, unifying standards and specifying the scope of activities.

The old Inspection Unit became the new Inspection and Monitoring Section. Because of the increasing number of licences being issued, the old inspection system was scrapped and a new one was introduced, helping to reduce the amount of time required for the issue of new licences.

This Section was divided into two Units, one for Dubai and one for Deira, which undertook daily, planned inspections and also carried out random, unannounced, inspections so as to ensure that licence-holders were adhering to laws and licencing regulations

In 1989, the Commercial Monitoring Section was merged with the Licencing and Commercial Registration Department, which, in turn, was linked to the Administrative Affairs Department. This was responsible for the issuing of permits for hotels and other premises which organise commercial entertainment shows and for the issuing of permits to advertising establishments, calligraphers and artists as well as for the collection of fees and fines.

In 1989, the Markets Section in the Administrative Affairs Department was transferred to the Commercial Licencing Department.

Chart No. 11

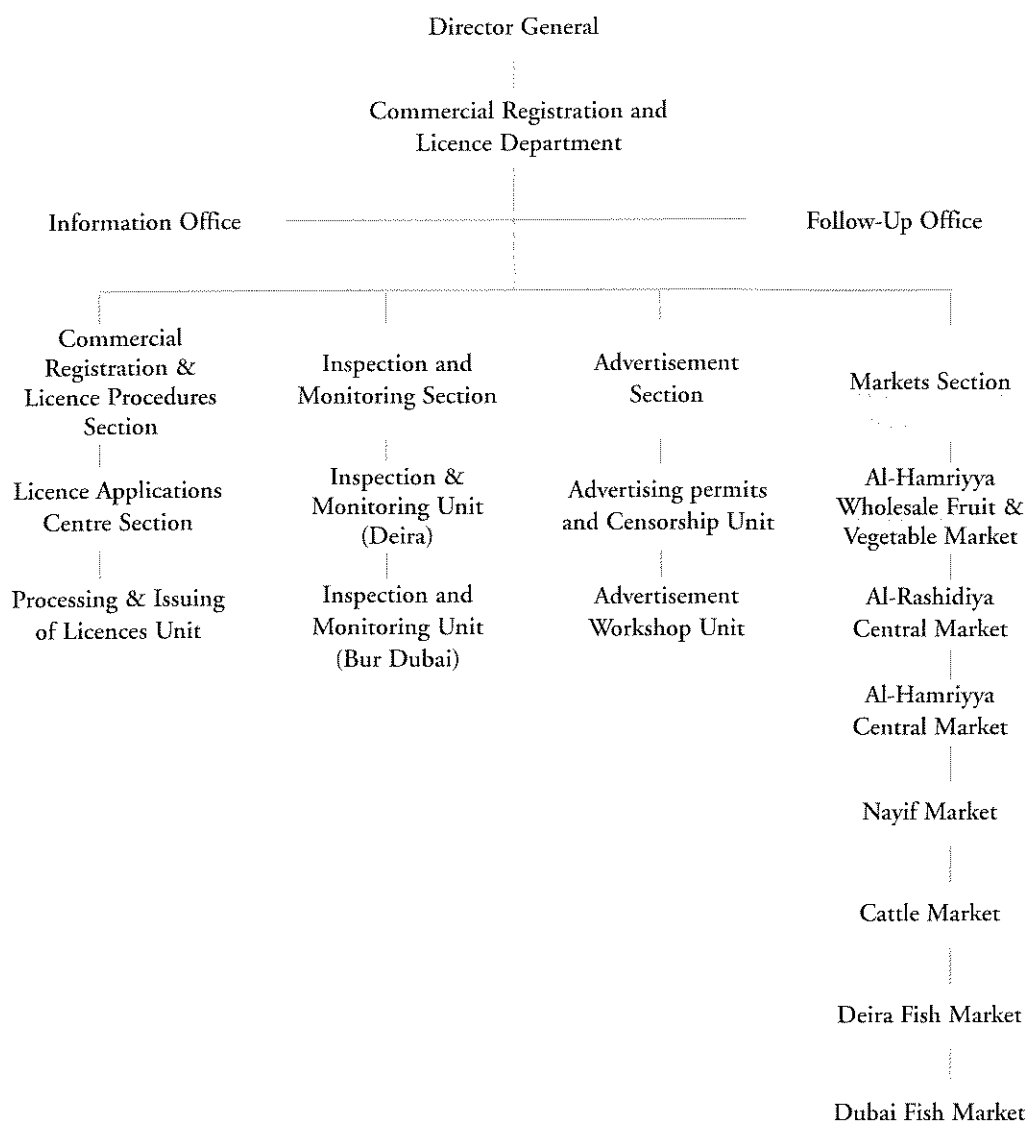
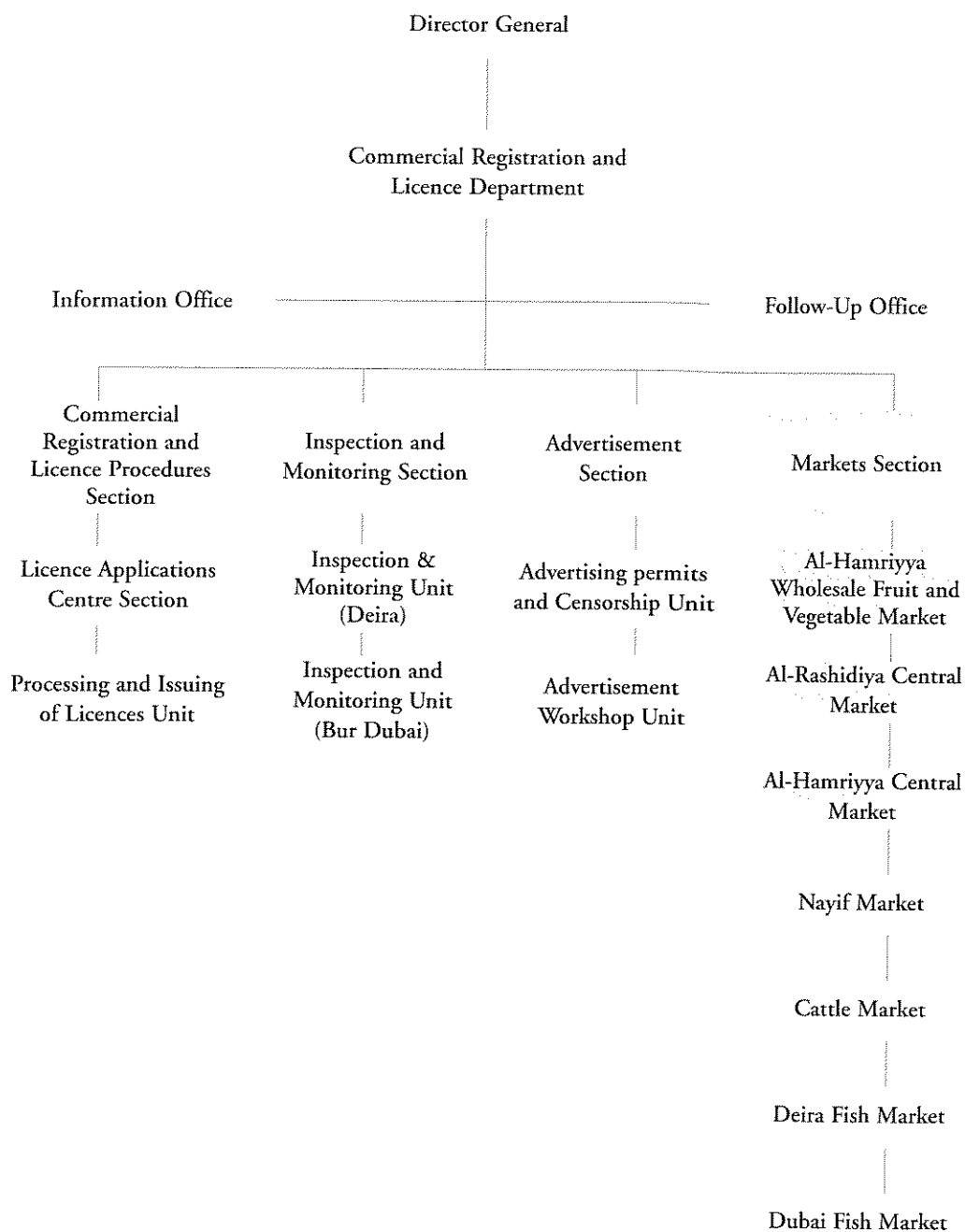


Chart No. 12 shows the organisation chart for the Commercial Licencing Department in 1992, prior to its transfer, with the exception of the Markets Section, to the Economic Department.

Chart No. 12



**Revenue and Expenditure of the Commercial Licencing Department, 1988
– 1994, in UAE dirhams**

Item	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Expenditure	2,034,421	3,396,851	5,278,869	694,191	695,077	353,110	123,800
Revenue	9,091,092	10,759,222	10,915,730	25,695,529	32,646,501	13,039,884	348,545

**Development in Revenue and Expenditure of the Commercial Licencing
Department, 1988 – 1994**

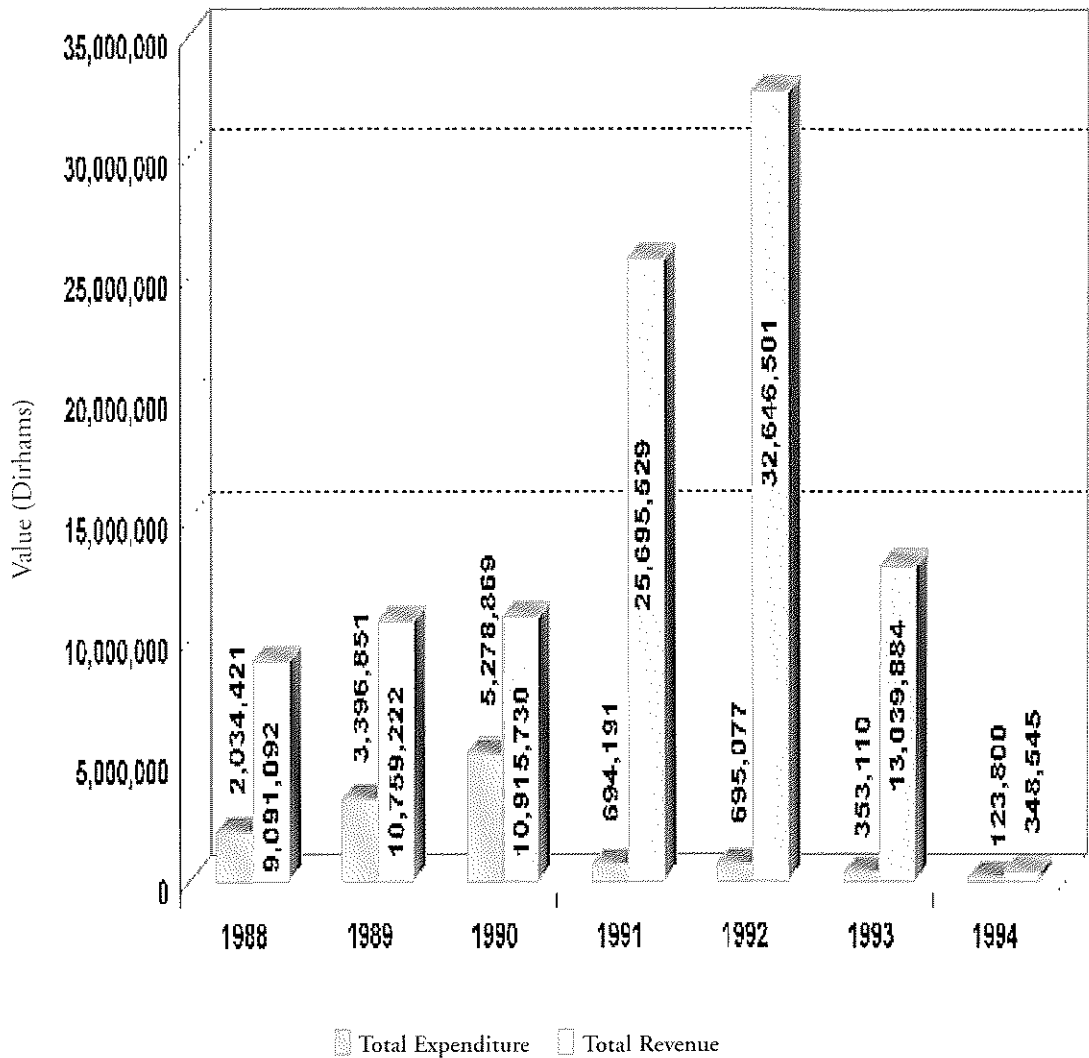


Table No. 1. Licences issued by the Licencing and Commercial Registration Department according to type of licence 1985 – 1992

Type of Licence	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Commercial Licences	New	794	971	931	2,290	3,353	2,327	2,631
	Renewal	6,843	7,111	7,354	8,856	11,272	12,085	13,251
	Amendment	-	-	-	1,526	1,404	1,218	1,371
	Cancellation	142	149	184	312	364	445	559
Professional Licences	New	938	1,191	1,138	1,368	1,635	1,485	1,398
	Renewal	6,524	6,911	6,957	7,581	7,520	7,311	7,462
	Amendment	-	-	-	576	617	469	499
	Cancellation	134	87	177	843	14,094	723	1,185
Local Licences	New	8	5	15	145	5	6	4
	Renewal	285	284	281	2,977	373	362	373
	Amendment	-	-	-	-	9	3	2
	Cancellation	1	-	2	6	66	55	5
Industrial Licences	New	13	925	8	30	93	51	83
	Renewal	213	-	214	28	321	308	343
	Amendment	-	-	-	28	46	36	31
	Cancellation	2	1	4	4	11	6	14
								28

Future Plans

The mission of the Dubai Municipality is to implement Government directives to make Dubai into one of the fastest-developing cities in the world. In order to achieve this objective, it has drawn up medium and long-term strategic plans, covering the period from 2000 to 2015. At the time this book was being prepared, a number of plans had already been approved and completed, or were under way.

Infrastructure

Around 780 million UAE dirhams is being spent on roads and interchanges. These cover most of the area of the Emirate, and include roads in the following areas: Zabeel, Jumeirah, Al-Sarwa, Al-Khaseiba, Al-Quoz, Al-Mizher, Ra's al-Khor (Industrial Zone), the Knowledge Village, the Al-Warsen area, the Al-Sufouh area and Hatta.

The main interchange is being built on the Al-Nakheel Road, behind Sheikh Zayed Road, and is due for completion by the end of 2003, at a cost of approximately 115 million dirhams.

Dubai Ring-Road

The Dubai Ring-Road is a two-phase project.

The first phase, from Al-Amerdi roundabout to the Al Ruwayyah interchange with the Dubai – Al Ain road, is expected to cost 63 million dirhams, and is 18.5 km. long. Due



Bu Khadra / Ra's Al-Khor Interchange

to be completed in 2003, it has three camel underpasses and is provided with street lighting.

The second phase extends from the Al Ruwayyah bridge on the Dubai to Al Ain road to the junction with the Jebel Ali to Lihbab road, and is estimated to cost Dh 60 million. Due to be completed in 2004, it is 23 km. in length.

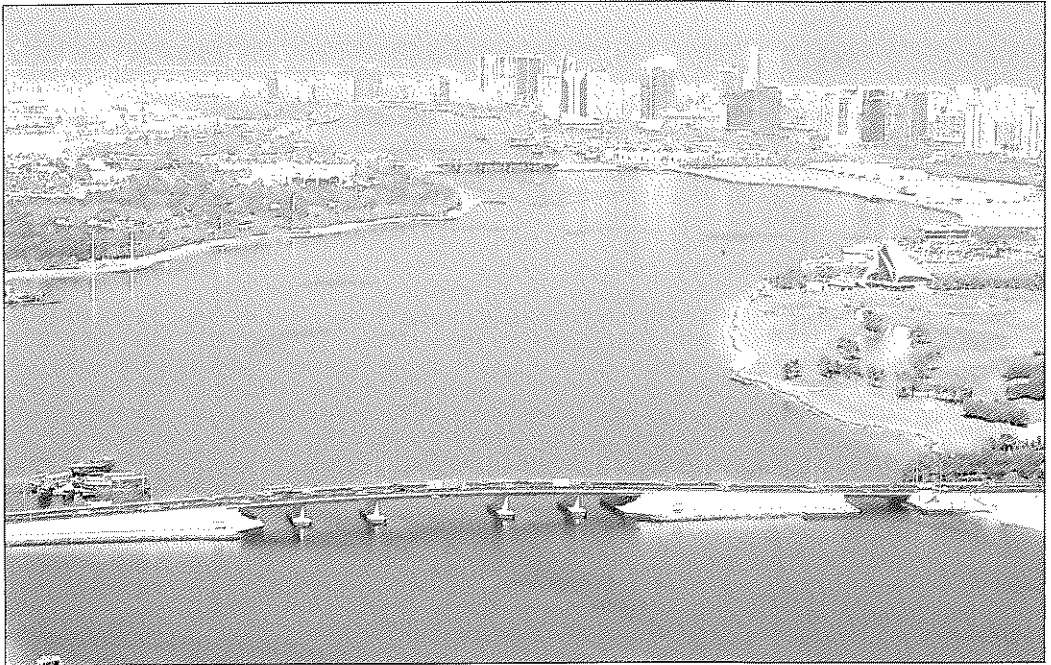
Future road projects

As part of the Municipality's continuing programme to provide new roads, to alleviate congestion in Dubai and to improve the flow of traffic, a number of new projects are being planned for future implementation.

One of the most important of these is that of expanding the Al-Garhoud bridge and building new interchanges or, as an alternative, building a new bridge. Initial studies were under way at the time this book was being prepared, and a final decision had not yet been taken, but the overall cost of the project was expected to be in the region of 500 million dirhams.

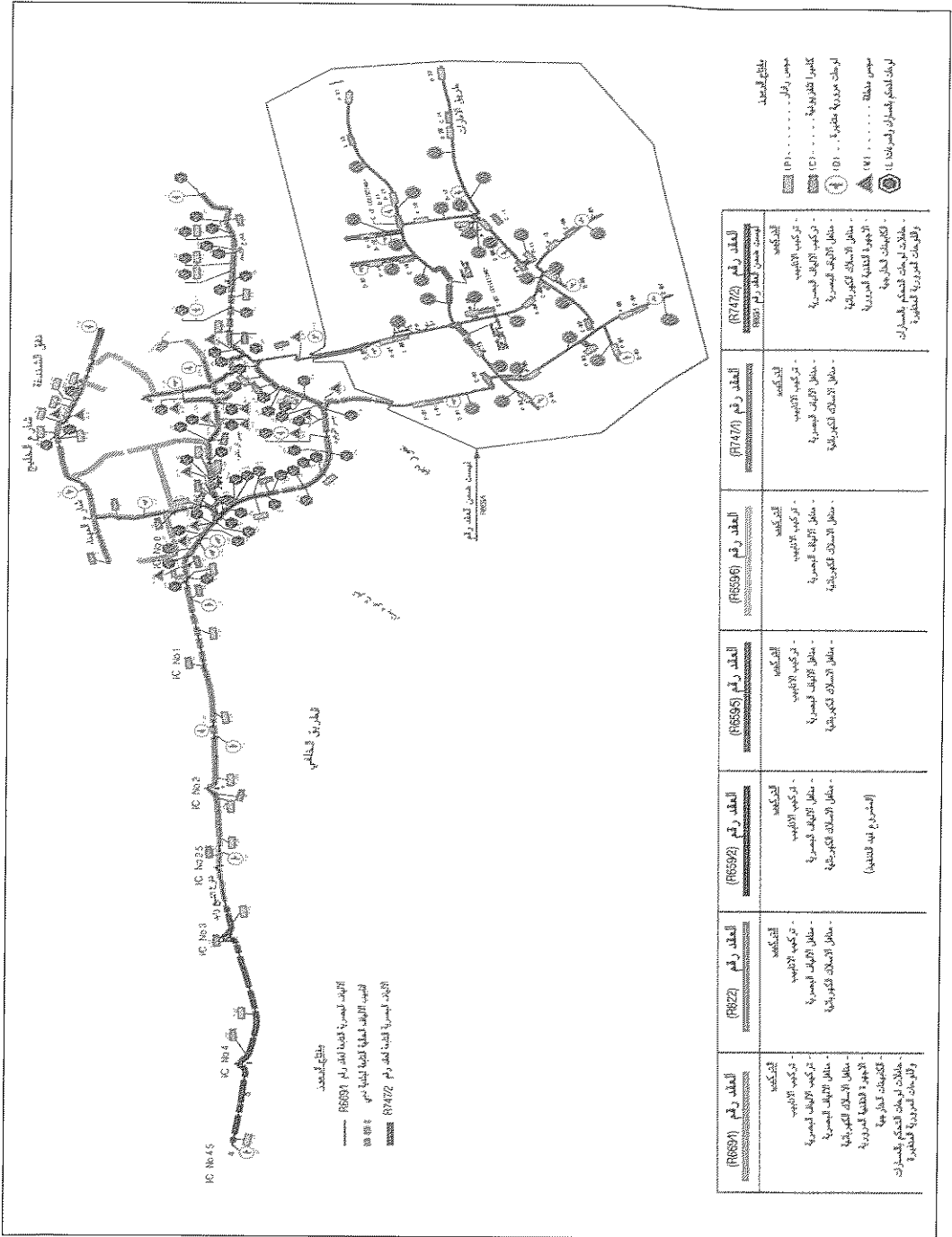
Another project, due to be completed in 2005, at an estimated cost of 690 million dirhams, is the 1.5 km. long Airport Underpass. This will provide a link between Beirut Street and Nad al-Hamar Street, and will also permit traffic to pass through it from the Al-Qusais area to Bur Dubai.

More generally, a major project is being planned for the control of traffic throughout



Al-Garhoud Bridge

Dubai Traffic System Project through a linked control network for all traffic lights. This is designed to permit a quick response to any congestion as it develops, and is estimated to cost a total of 66 million dirhams. Work on the project began in 2003 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2005.



General Services Projects

A number of other projects were being planned as this book was being prepared, some of which have now been wholly or partly completed.

One major scheme is for the development of Zabeel Park. Due to be completed by the end of 2005 and covering 52 hectares, the scheme was expected to cost a total of 180 million dirhams. It includes the building of an open-air theatre for mass weddings, an Ima cinema, a technology park and an energy park, an artificial lake, a sports area with a club building, a games area, a tower providing a panoramic view and display areas, as well as a restaurant and space for exhibitions.

A project to take excess recycled irrigation water from the sewage plant for injection into the groundwater was due to be completed at the end of 2005, at an estimated cost of 44 million dirhams while another project related to water resources was the building of a new dam at the inland town of Hatta. This was due to be completed in late 2003, at a cost of 37 million dirhams.

In Jebel Ali, one major project still under way in mid-2005 was the construction of a sewage plant. This is expected to be completed in 2006, at a cost of 600 million dirhams.

As mentioned elsewhere, a large Wholesale Vegetable Market has been built adjacent to the Emirates Highway, at the Al-Aweer interchange. Completed in 2003, the market has four sections, a wholesale section, with 400 shops, a retail market with 150 shops, a section for sales by truck-load and a section for sale in bulk of local and imported produce. The market also has accommodation for workers and for long distance lorry-drivers, as well as other facilities and services.



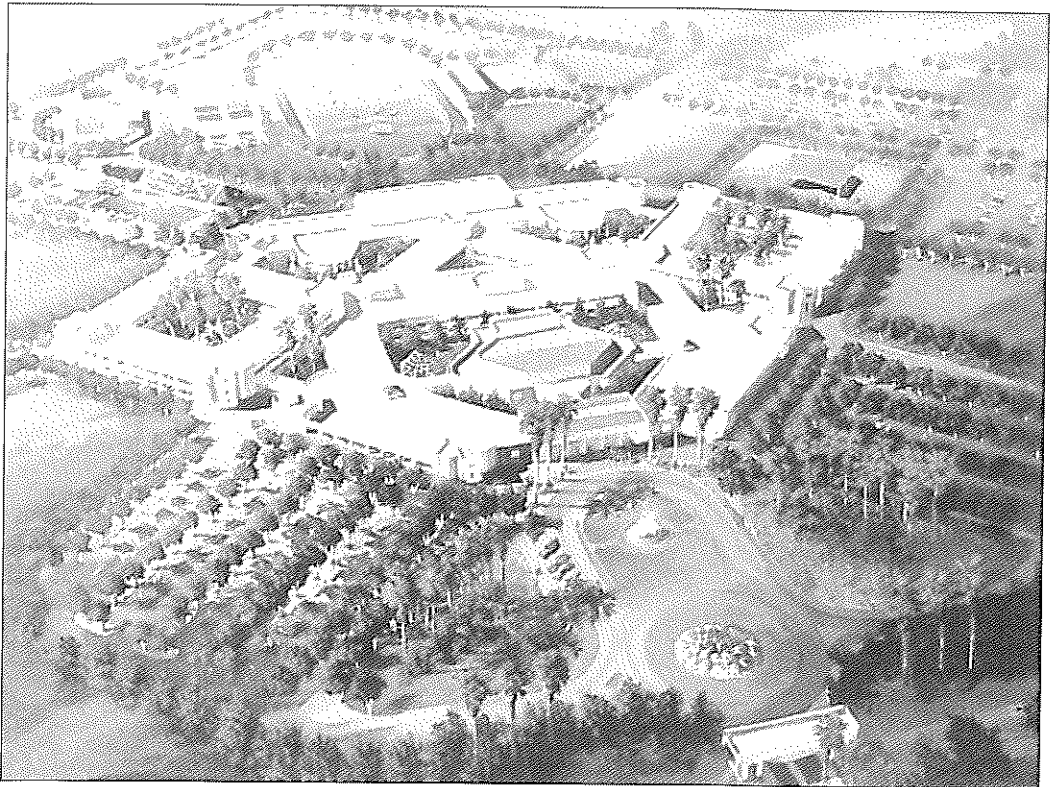
Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market

By the end of 2005 or early 2006, the first phase of a new Zoological Garden is expected to be completed, with the cost of the first phase being estimated at 350 million dirhams. Covering a total of 500 hectares, it will include an entrance area of 33 hectares, an open park of 35 hectares, a safari park of 156 hectares, a wildlife reserve, covering 156 hectares, a buffer zone of 100 hectares and 14 hectares for a service zone.

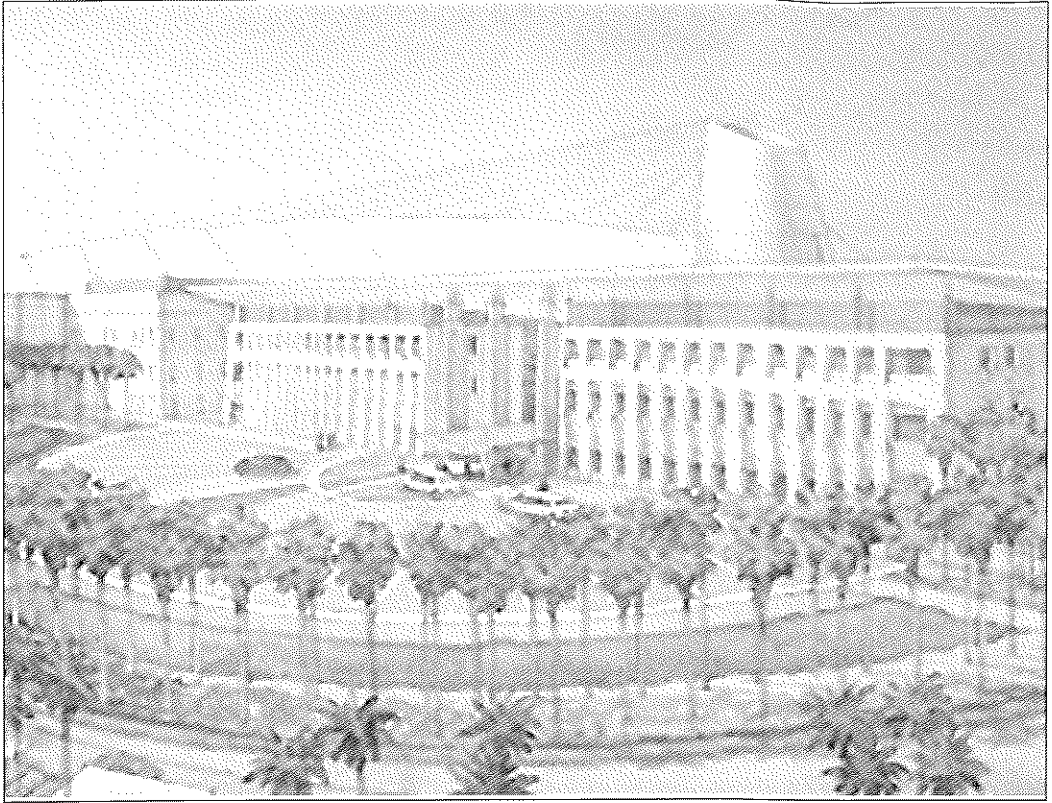
University City

In 2000, the Municipality drew up plans for the construction of a University City in the Al Ruwayyah area, on the outskirts of Dubai. This is designed to provide facilities for the construction of both government and private higher education institutions.

One major project for this area is the campus for the Dubai Women's College, part of the Higher Colleges of Technology network. Due for completion in 2003, at a cost of 114 million dirhams, the campus covers an area of 402,000 sq. metres, of which 255,000 sq. metres is allocated for educational and administrative buildings, sports facilities and service areas. The campus has classrooms, laboratories, conference rooms and a library as well as a gymnasium, a swimming pool and open areas, as well as extensive areas for car-parking.



The Dubai Women's College building



Design for Zayed University campus

Zayed University campus

Another educational institution in the University City is the Dubai campus of the women-only Zayed University, which has facilities covering an area of 110,000 sq. metres, out of a total project area of 710,000 sq. metres. Design and construction is being co-ordinated with the Zayed University administration, and work on the first phase was scheduled to start in 2004, with completion, at a cost of around 300 million dirhams, due in 2006.

The first phase will have a capacity for 5,000 students, all female, to cope with expected demand up to the year 2010, while this can later be expanded to a capacity of 7,000 students, to cover projected demand to 2017. The campus may eventually house some 10,000 students.

Another major project for the first few years of the new millennium has been the re-locating of the shipyards in the Al-Jadaf area to Port Rashid. This project, costing an estimated 650 million dirhams, and covering an area of 67 hectares, was due to be completed by late 2004.



Plans for the Al-Jadaf area in Dubai

New plans for the whole of the Al-Jadaf area, covering around 600 hectares from the Al-Garhoud bridge to Ra's al-Khor, have been completed, for implementation once the move of the shipyard and associated facilities has been completed.

Looking to the future

The rapid projected expansion in Dubai, both in terms of its population and in terms of construction and commerce, requires that the Municipality looks many years ahead in terms of future planning. The projects mentioned below are only some of those being prepared to meet future needs up to the year 2025

The Deira Corniche is to be completely re-designed, covering an area of 297 hectares, from the entrance to the Creek, near the Hyatt Regency Hotel, up to Al-Hamriyyah port. Detailed plans for this have already been completed.

Plans for the remaining section of the Sheikh Zayed Highway, in the Al-Qasl area and in the area formerly occupied by the facilities of Central Military Command, covering 540 hectares, have been completed.

In the coastal part of the Jebel Ali area, covering 6,000 hectares, plans for a first phase of work, covering 800 hectares, have been completed.

Finally, the Municipality has drawn up plans for the building of an above-surface light railway network, the Dubai Metro. These will be implemented in two phases, the first due to begin in 2005 and to be completed by 2010, at an estimated cost of 8.5 billion dirhams.

The Role of Local Authorities

Over the course of the last twenty five years, the role of local authorities has expanded around the world as Governments have come to recognise that effective local authorities are the best way of tackling economic and social problems, particularly in urban areas.

Such authorities play a vital role in decision-making, because they are closer to the people. Decentralisation of government and of the management resources is an effective way of handling issues related to the improvement of living conditions and the protection of the environment.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme has worked to narrow the gap between central governments and local authorities. The objective is to improve the standards of living of the urban population through collaboration between Governments, political parties, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. This has helped to stimulate the development of ideas proposing an expansion of the role of local authorities and the giving to them of wider authority to take decisions on implementing Government policies.

The idea of a World Charter of Local Self Government came clearly to the fore at the Second UN Habitat conference held in 1996 and attended by all UN member states, represented by heads of state and their delegates and by delegates from local authorities. The result was the Istanbul Declaration of the importance of partnership between central and local governments.

In the same year, the World Association of Cities and Local Authorities, WACLA, was established, holding a meeting on the sidelines of the Istanbul summit. The WACLA governing body is its General Assembly, whose founding members were the Arab Towns Organisation, ATO, based in Kuwait; Citynet (Asia and Pacific), based in Malaysia and Japan; Eurocities (Belgium), Fédération Mondiale des Cités Unies (FMCU) in France; International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) – Netherlands; Major Local Government Associations of North America – Canada; Association Mondiale des Grandes Métropoles (METROPOLIS) – France; Asociaciones de Municipios de America Latina - Chile; Summit Conference of Major Cities of the World (SUMMIT) – Japan; and Union des Villes Africaines (UVA) – Morocco.

WACLA also has a rotating Council of Presidents, while its General Secretariat alternates between Geneva, Barcelona and The Hague.

The financial resources of the Council are made up of members' contributions, while it also receives grants and support from other international organisations and the like.

WACLA is a coordination body through which local authorities can unify their efforts, so as to have a more effective voice in arenas such as the United Nations. This allows members to negotiate more effectively, with regards to their areas of responsibility and to the

obtaining of financial and other resources.

The World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities, WACLA, has four main objectives.

These are the promotion of local self-government, including advocacy of a World Charter of Local Self-Government; strengthening the voice of cities and local authorities on the international stage, through, for example, seeking official status for local government with the UN Economic and Social Council and playing active part in the policy formation bodies of the UN dealing with urban issues, such as the Commission on Human Settlements and the Commission on Sustainable Development; strengthening the role of cities and local authorities in international cooperation, through such means as pressing for increased allocation of development aid to urban development, the formation of an inter-city solidarity fund; and obtaining greater effectiveness from aid programmes by building upon direct local-to-local cooperation mechanisms; and, fourthly, seeking to develop a new capacity at an international level for the monitoring of developments in local autonomy and governance and the implementation of the Habitat (21) agenda.

The World Charter of Local Self-Government was drawn up by a group of experts, representatives of local self-government institutions and specialists from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Regional consultation meetings were held to present the initial draft of this project to representatives of local authorities and central governments.

Several such regional meetings were held in 1999, including one for Municipality Councils and European regions in Strasbourg, France, one for Organisations and Local Authorities in Santiago, Chile, a meeting of the Union of Local Authorities in Kampala, Uganda, a Citynet conference in Japan and a Union of African Cities Conference in Rabat, Morocco. In 2000, there were further meetings in Central America, the Caribbean and through the South Asia and North America Network and North American Cities Network.

With regard to the Arab Cities, the first Consultation Conference pertaining to the World Charter of Local Self-Government was held in Agadir, Morocco on 6th-9th June 1999 at the invitation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Council of World Cities and Towns and the local authorities. A committee was formed to study the proposed Charter and to review and evaluate its articles while respecting the cultural and social heritage of the Arab Nations. This was followed by a committee meeting in Dubai from 31st July to 2nd August 1999, at which several amendments were proposed relating to the special characteristics of Arab countries and cities.

The comments and suggestions for amendments or additional articles that were received were then referred to the group of experts for incorporation. The draft of the Charter was presented to the United Nations General Assembly in June 2001.

The main points in the World Charter of Local Self-Government, include the following:

Article 3 - Concept of local self-government

- 1- Local self-government denotes the right and the ability of local authorities, within the limits of the law, to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population.
- 2- This right shall be exercised by councils or assemblies composed of members freely elected by secret ballot on the basis of direct, equal, universal suffrage and which may possess executive organs responsible to them.

Article 4 - Scope of local self-government

- 1- Local authorities shall have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to all matters that are not excluded by law from their competence nor assigned to any other authority.
- 2- The basic powers and responsibilities of local authorities shall be prescribed by the constitution or by law. However, this provision shall not prevent the attribution to local authorities of powers and responsibilities for specific purposes.
- 3- In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, those authorities that are closest to the citizen shall generally exercise public responsibilities. In the same spirit, any allocation of responsibility to another authority must be based on the requirements of technical or economic efficiency.
- 4- Powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive. They should not be undermined and may not be limited by another authority except as provided for by law.
- 5- Where a central or regional authority delegates powers to them, local authorities shall be given discretion in adapting their implementation to local conditions.
- 6- Local authorities shall be involved in due time and in an appropriate way in the planning and decision-making processes for all matters which affect them.

Article 10 - Participation of citizens and partnership

- 1- Local authorities shall be entitled to define appropriate forms of popular participation and civic engagement in decision-making and in fulfillment of their function of community leadership.

-
- 2- Local authorities shall be empowered to establish and develop partnerships with all actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations and with the private sector and other interested stakeholders.

Article 14 - Undertakings

- 1- Each State Party undertakes to consider itself bound by at least twenty paragraphs of Part I of the Charter, at least ten of which shall be selected from among the following paragraphs:
- – Article 2,
 - – Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2
 - – Article 4, paragraphs 1,2 and 4,
 - – Article 5,
 - – Article 7, paragraph 1,
 - – Article 8, paragraph 2,
 - – Article 9, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3
 - – Article 11, paragraph 1,
 - – Article 13.
- 2- Each State Party, when depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, shall notify to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the paragraphs selected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
- 3- Any State Party may, at any later time, notify the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by any paragraphs of this Charter which it has not already accepted under the terms of paragraph 1 of this Article.
- 3- Such undertakings subsequently given shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification or accession of the State Party so notifying, and shall have the same effect as from the thirtieth day after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

It was originally hoped that the Charter would be signed at UN Headquarters during the General Assembly meeting held between 6th-8th June 2001 to review and evaluate the

results of the second Habitat Conference. This proved, however, not to be possible because of comments from some member states.

During the General Assembly meeting, UN member states presented reports on accomplishments over the past five years in respect of improving living conditions while the Human Settlements Administration presented the outlines of a project on cities and human settlements during the new millennium.

The presentation made by the United Arab Emirates noted that, under the leadership of President His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the country had made significant steps towards the implementation of a process of devolved government and on promoting development through free trade. In terms of human settlements, it was noted that the UAE's housing programme was designed to ensure that a stable and comfortable standard of living was provided to all citizens and other residents

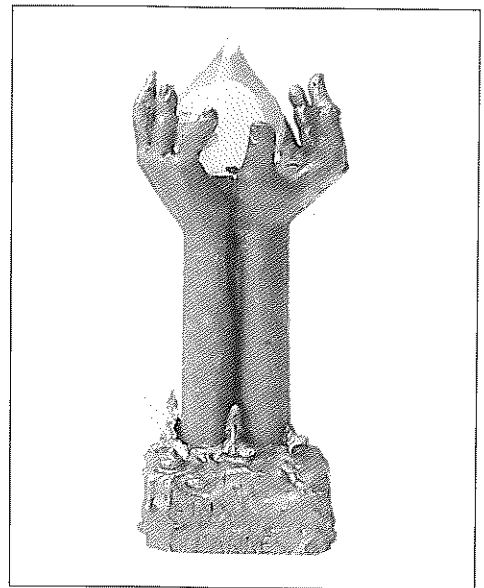
Awards



General H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum receiving the Cannes International Water Award (2001)

Cannes International Water Award, 2001

This award was presented by the Mediterranean Organisation to the city of Dubai during its third meeting. The prize was received by H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum then Crown Prince of Dubai and UAE Minister of Defence during an awards ceremony held in Cannes, France. This award was in recognition of the Municipality's efforts in conserving water and turning Dubai into a green oasis, despite the scarcity of water in the desert region in which Dubai is situated, in addition to its efficiency in recycling wastewater for irrigating the landscape projects in and around Dubai. This has contributed to the best use of the available drinking water and to an efficient use of water for irrigation and agriculture.



Cannes International Water Award Trophy



The King Abdullah II Award for Innovation (2002)

King Abdullah II Award for Innovation, 2002

Dubai Municipality received this award for a detailed study on pollution control in Dubai and for tackling environmental problems through successful administration and good planning, so as to maintain a pollution-free environment. This study was ranked top of a total of 26 such studies from various Arab cities.

Arab Housing & Urban Ministries Council Award for the Best Housing Project, 2000

Dubai Municipality received this award, established by the Arab League, for the design and implement of a government housing complex of 88 houses in the Hatta heritage area, which consisted of modern housing units that were in keeping with the beautiful surroundings and the local mountainous environment.

Writing, Ascertaining or Translation Award, 2000

Dubai Municipality won this award, instituted by the Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities, for winning second place in the category of organisation and municipal legislation and

for a traffic guide prepared by the Municipality to educate the public and raise traffic awareness for residents of Dubai.

Hatta Heritage Village Award, 2000

This award, in the category of Municipal Projects and Services, was won by Dubai Municipality for the restoration of the mountain village of Hatta at a total cost of Dhs 15 million. The village has become a major tourist and heritage attraction.

Pioneer Award, 1999

The Pioneer Award of the International Council for Caring Communities, for outstanding achievement and contribution to the improvement of living conditions on a global scale, was won by Dubai Municipality for its institution of the Dubai International Award for Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment. The late His Highness Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, established this award to enhance awareness of the pressing needs of urban and rural settlements for people everywhere. The award was a tribute to the excellent work and dedication of H.E the Director General of Dubai Municipality to improvements in human settlements at a global level. The Dubai Declaration and Best Practices were central foci of the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (HABITAT II Conference), and the World Assembly of Cities and Local Authorities, WACLA, held in Istanbul in 1996.

Environment Awareness Award, 1998

This award was presented to Dubai Municipality by the Arab Towns Organisation



Hatta Heritage Village Award Shield, (2000)



Pioneer Award Trophy, 1999

for its role in spreading environment and health awareness in the emirate of Dubai as well as for its strategies to maintain general cleanliness within the Emirate, its promotional campaigns, undertaken using all types of media, for its care of the marine and terrestrial nature reserves and for its work to preserve bio-diversity so as ensure continued environmental sustainability.

Architectural Heritage Award, 1998

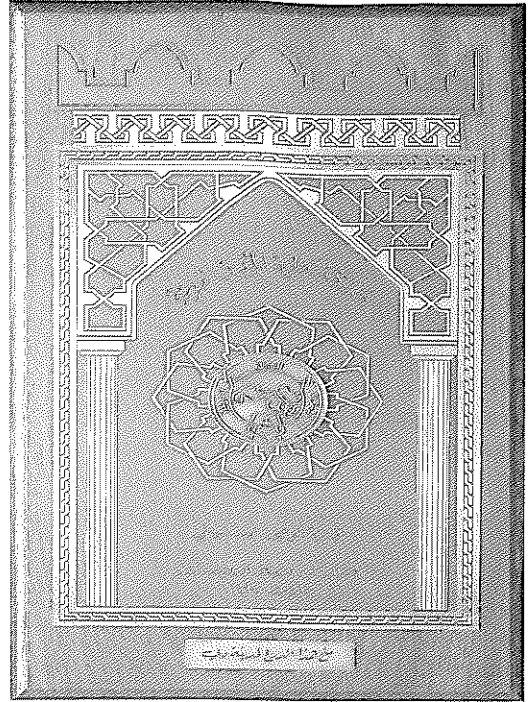
This award was presented to Dubai Municipality by the Arab Towns Organisation in recognition of its outstanding role in preserving the architectural heritage of Dubai, including both buildings of architectural merit and its continued use of the traditional methods used in their construction, which, in turn, stimulated and helped to preserve old craftsmanship.

Award for Conservation of Architectural Heritage, 1988

This award was presented by the Arab Towns Organisation to Dubai Municipality in recognition of its efforts in restoring the Sheikh Saeed House. The house, which dates back to 1896, has a floor space of 3,600 sq. metres and cost a total of 8 million dirhams to renovate.. It has a number of rooms and large terraces, showing evidence of the architectural skills of the past in its construction. The building now houses an impressive exhibition of photographs and documents which vividly portray the early development of the emirate.

Innovation Award, 1996

This was awarded to Dubai Municipality by the Dubai Department of Economic Development for its outstanding contribu-



Environment Awareness Award Shield (1998)



Innovation Award, Trophy 1996

tion to the Dubai Shopping Festival (DSF), in its launch year of 1996 and then in 1997, 2000 and 2001.

Environment Safety Award, 1995

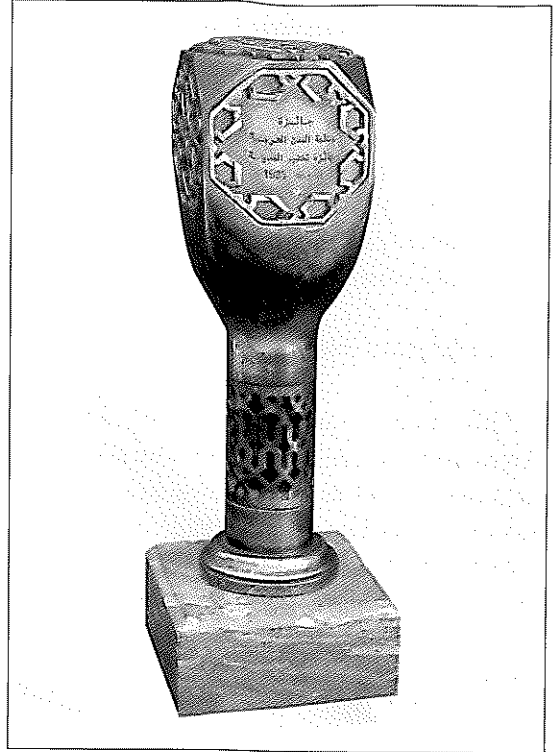
This was awarded to Dubai Municipality by the Arab Towns Organisation, to recognise it as being the top Arab civic body in the field of environmental management. Dubai city is notably clean and pollution-free in accordance with international standards.

City Plantation Award, 1995

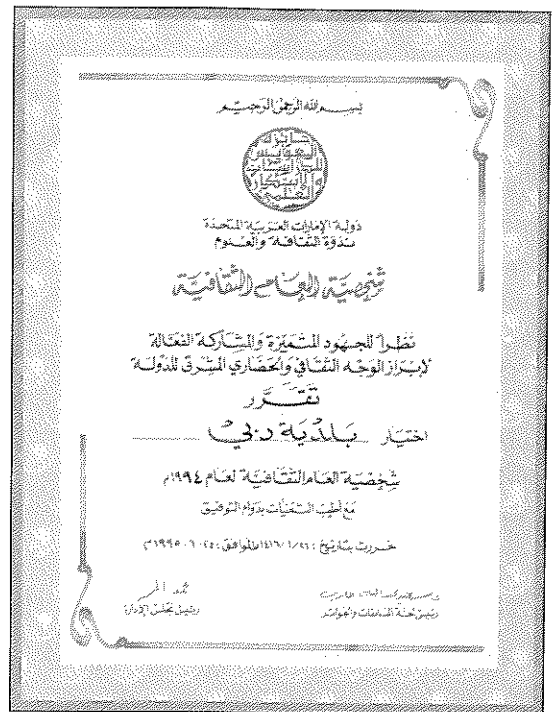
This was awarded to Dubai Municipality by the Arab Towns Organisation in recognition of its efforts to spread greenery in the emirate. Major work, undertaken as part of this landscaping, includes planting trees across the Emirate and the planting of parks and gardens to enhance the appearance of the city. The work has also contributed to the Municipality's efforts to curb atmospheric pollution. The landscaping has also helped fix the soil and to reduce the transport of sand by the wind.

Cultural Personality of the Year Award, 1994

In 1994, Dubai Municipality won the Al-Owais Award for Studies and Scientific Innovation for the category of Cultural Personality of The Year, awarded by the Culture and Science Council. The Municipality was the first government organisation to receive this award, presented in recognition of its efforts to build public libraries for various age groups throughout Dubai and for its support for cultural activities within the community.



City Plantation Award (1995)



Cultural Personality of the Year Award (1994)



H.E. Qassim Sultan receiving the Certificate of Membership of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities UNACLA (2000)

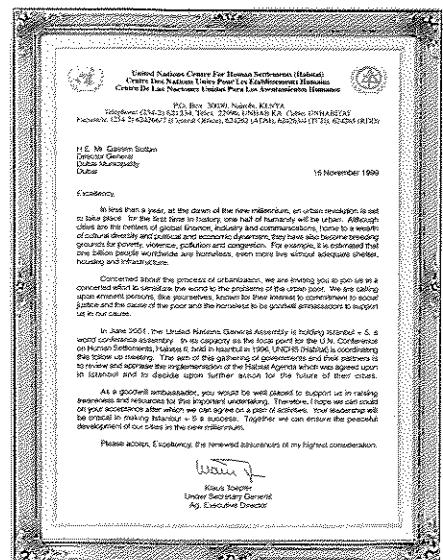
Membership of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities UNACLA, 2000

H.E. the Director General of Dubai Municipality was chosen to be a member of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities UNACLA, part of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme . The committee has twenty members.

Director General of Dubai Municipality selected as a Goodwill Ambassador, 2000

Following the receipt of approval from the late H.H. Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, H.E. the Director of Dubai Municipality was chosen as a Goodwill Ambassador by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Habitat). The selection was made because of the outstanding role he had played over a fifteen year period in in pioneering an internationally-recognised urban development programme.

H.E. Mr. Qassim Sultan had previously been presented with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme Medal for organising the Second Habitat



Goodwill Ambassador Certificate 2000

Conference in 1995. This ended with the Dubai Declaration and the launch of the Dubai International Award for Best Practices to improve the living environment.

Environment Award, 2001

Dubai Municipality's Director General was chosen in 2001 as one of the ten individuals selected annually to receive this award, which is presented to people deemed to have played an important role in protection the environment from pollution, at both a regional and a global level.

He received the award during the annual conference on Protecting the Environment, held in Alexandria by the Arab-European Cooperation Centre This award is testimony to Dubai's outstanding efforts in protecting the environment and maintaining the cleanliness of the city.

American Business Award, 1997

This was awarded to H.E. Director General of Dubai Municipality in recognition of his role and that of the Municipality in supporting the activities of the American Business Council of Dubai and the Northern Emirates.

Habitat Scroll of Honour Award, 1994

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme granted the Habitat Scroll of Honour Award to H.E. the Director General in 1994. He was the first Arab to be so honoured, and received the award in recognition of his vital role in drawing up and implementing comprehensive and sustainable development plans for the city of Dubai.



American Business Award Trophy
(1997)



H.E. Qassim Sultan receiving the Habitat Scroll of Honour Award from the UN Assistant Secretary General and Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, in 1994, watched by Mr. Jassim Darweesh, Secretary General of the UAE Municipalities.

**Dubai Government
Excellence Awards
Programme**



General H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum during the ceremony to honour Dubai Municipality as best Government Department in the Dubai Government Excellence Awards Programme 1998

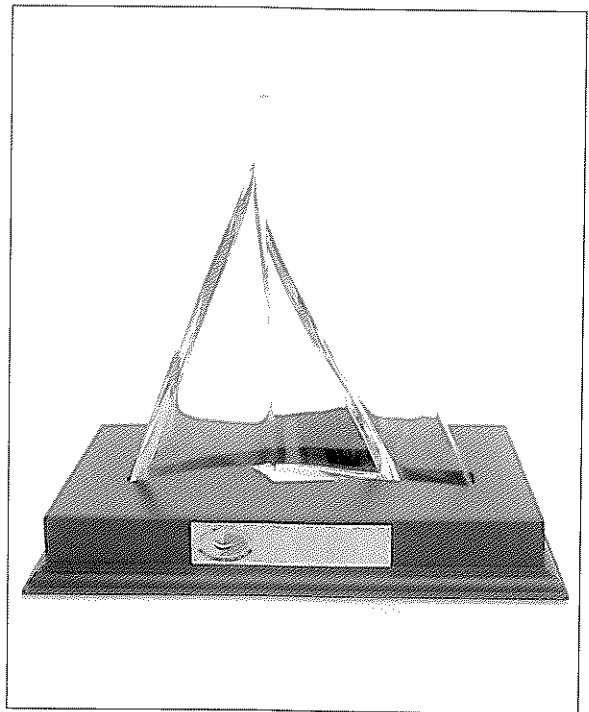
The Dubai Government Excellence Awards Programme

1- Award for the Excellent Government Department

- In 1998, this award was won by Dubai Municipality because of its role as one of the Government departments playing an active and significant role in serving the environment and community through its planning and implementing of policies. These seek to develop the Emirate of Dubai and to preserve its heritage, thus creating a harmonious relationship between past and present.

2- Award for the Excellent Government Employee

- In 1998, this award was won by Engineer Rashad Mohammed



Award Trophy for the Excellent Government Department

Bukhash, Head of the Historical Buildings Section of the Municipality. He received it for his dedicated efforts, ever since he was appointed, to restore and preserve the architectural heritage of Dubai. He has also taken part in a number of local and international exhibitions, at which the efforts of Dubai Municipality in this field were displayed, in accordance with directives from the Dubai Government.

- In 2001, this award was won by Engineer Hassan Mohammed Mekki of the Municipality's Environment Department. He was selected for the award for his successful efforts to implement and to follow up an administrative programme to ensure the provision of effective services relating to the administration of refuse collection and general public cleanliness in Dubai.
- In 2002, this award was again won by a Municipality employee, this time Engineer Nassir Ahmed Saeed, Director of the Roads Department, who was selected because of his success in achieving significant progress in projects and because of his introduction of the highest possible standards while, at the same time, ensuring that a process of strategic planning, involving comprehensive solutions, was introduced, rather than relying on an approach based on immediate reactions. He was also selected because of his introduction of modern technical and administrative methods and procedures in fields such as quantity engineering).

3- Award for the Excellent Employee in an Supervisory Position

- In 1999, this award was won by Engineer Rashad Mohammed Bukhash, Director of the General Maintenance Department.
- In 2001, this award was won by Mohammed Mohammed Salim Bedri from the Dubai Central Laboratory Department for his accomplishments in developing and introducing innovative systems such as the inspection system for shops selling motor oils and for ensuring that these systems meet Municipality and international specifications.

4- Award for the Excellent Employee in an Administrative Position

- In 1999, this award was won by Ms. Fahima Ali Sabir who excelled in her administrative post in the Public Relations Section of the Dubai Municipality, providing constructive suggestions and making a distinguished contribution to the Section's performance.

5- Award for the Best Technical Project

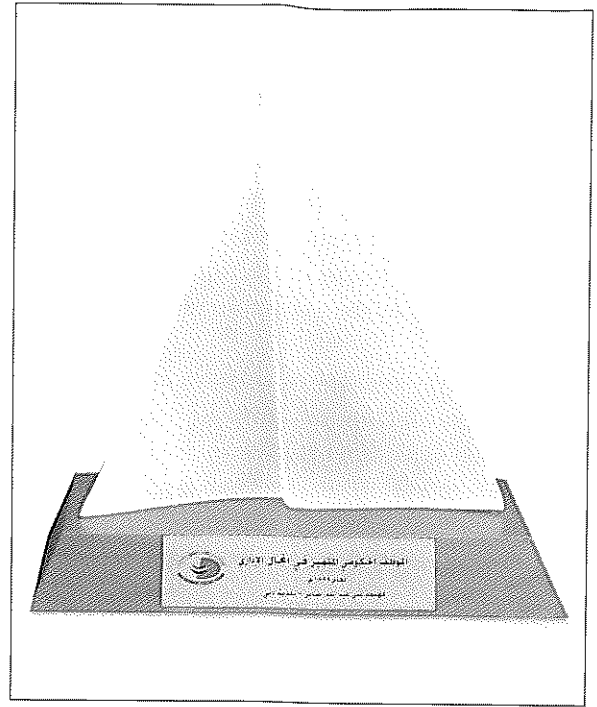
- In 1999, this award was won by the Municipality's project to implement controls on car-parking in the city of Dubai. This project achieved the objectives of providing sufficient car-parking for the public, using parking meters operated by solar energy while, at the same time, ensuring that sufficient spaces were available for the disabled. The use of pre-paid 'smart' cards also provided sufficient revenues to cover the expenses incurred.
- In 2000, this award was won by the Environment Department of the Municipality for a project at Jebel Ali for hazardous waste management, one of the most important achievements of the Municipality. Hazardous waste management is a key part of the comprehensive strategy to

protect the environment, and the public, from the hazardous waste being produced as part of Dubai's continuing industrial development.

- In 2001, this award was won by the Projects Department of the Projects Implementation Section of the Marine Projects Division for its Monitoring and Sampling Project designed to contribute towards the sustainable development of Dubai's coastal zone.

6- Award for the Excellent Employee in a Specialised Job

- In 1999, this award was won by Engineer Dr. Turki Ibrahim Al-Sulaiman, PhD, a Specialist Road Planner.
- In 2000, this award was won by Dr. Hamid Hatil, a Specialist Planner in the Planning Studies Section.



Award for the Excellent Employee Trophy

7- Award for New Employees

- In 1999, this award was won by Ms. Khadija Yaqoub Mohammed Abdulla, a Computer Training Administrative Officer.

8- Award for Excellent Work Team

- In 1999, the award was won by the Municipality work team studying the implementation of the Thermal Insulation System for Buildings for the Roads Sector and general projects.
- In 2000, this award was won by the work team in the Planning Studies Section of the Planning and Survey Department for its work on the project to develop the area of Hatta village.

9- Award for the Best Administrative Experience

- In 2000, this award was won by the Food Monitoring Section of the Health Department for its programme of inspecting food establishments using hand-held computers. This programme permitted the Municipality to improve the standard of food establishments quickly, and also reduced the need for more inspectors to cope with the growing number of outlets selling food in Dubai.

Epilogue

In this book I have tried to present a summary of the developments during Dubai's years of construction and transformation and, in particular, of the role in that process played by the Dubai Municipality and its various departments.

The transformation of Dubai has been the result of many years of hard work, effort, determination, will and creativity dedicated to serving the community. The result has been the laying down of the basic foundations of development for the generations to come, doing this in such a way as to ensure that the achievements of our forefathers and our forefathers have been preserved.

If Dubai is to maintain the development has so far achieved, and is to build upon it for the future, it is necessary to make further progress in terms of the following fields. These themselves reflect the development that has been achieved so far, and represent the basis elements of a strategy for the future.

It is necessary for a clear policy on the population and its rate of growth to be laid down, in accordance with the stated national policy of the United Arab Emirates, and for a maximum ceiling for the population over the course of the next fifteen years to be defined.

There needs also to be a focus on the development of the tourist industry, partly in terms of encouraging further investment and partly in terms of working to prepare a suitable environment while, at the same time, a multi-faceted approach must be drawn up which looks at ways of expanding various tourist-related sectors, including those related to business and leisure as well as others.

At the same time, there should be a parallel focus on the development of the industrial sector, paying particular attention to creating an environment in which highly-mechanised or technologically-based industries can be encouraged, thus reducing the need for a large unskilled labour force, which can have a harmful effect upon society.

We need to continue to support the commercial and industrial sectors by encouraging further private investment, so as to support Dubai as it emerges as a major business and finance centre for the Middle East.

Services and public utilities need to be maintained and further developed, so as to facilitate the attracting of foreign investment and, at the same time, to create opportunities for employment for Emiratis in the private sector, this itself being something which requires the drawing up and implementing of a special strategy.

The support given to our police needs to be increased. This body is a crucial element in the maintaining of a healthy and secure society.

Areas of environmental significance which are themselves also of economic importance, such as agricultural land and groundwater resources, need to be protected and preserved.

We need to ensure that the future development of Dubai's programme of construction is guaranteed by re-assessing the land use for areas that are not included in the current planning framework.

Within the framework of preserving the infrastructure and developing public services and utilities, it is important that the appropriate regular maintenance programmes are carried out for national assets such as Dubai's buildings, roads, bridges, drainage and irrigation networks and electricity and water networks.

The environment needs to be protected from pollutants and refuse, and it is essential that an

effective programme of recycling waste is carried out. The appropriate environmental monitoring procedures for factories and industry need, therefore, to be developed, so as to guard against pollution, and the number of air pollution monitoring stations both in the city and outside it needs to be increased.

Another important factor in terms of the protection of public health is the development of the right procedures for monitoring food establishments, factories, schools and housing for labourers, to guard against dangerous and contagious diseases. A proper system of quarantine for imported livestock must be maintained.

More generally, a comprehensive and forward-looking plan needs to be prepared on the preservation and development of the various aesthetic and cultural aspects of the city.

At a Government level, there is a need for the rationalisation of expenditure and for the further enhancement of quality in government offices. This should be done through the continuation of a system of incentives and through encouraging such offices to use tools such as the Dubai Government Excellence Award to strive for further progress. Our human resources, too, need to be further developed..

Finally, it is important that popular, non-governmental organisations should emerge, fully equipped with the information and technological resources to enable them to monitor the performance of the various government institutions.

Such an overall strategy for future development will help us to create a model city that can make the fullest possible use of its capabilities in providing all that is needed by the generations to come.

For that to be achieved, all government offices must work effectively together, so as to draw the proper benefits from the new projects ahead of us and to provide the appropriate level of services to Emiratis and other residents.

I would like to conclude this book by citing a saying by Prophet Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him):

**“Even if your endeavour is dependent upon on the Pleiades,
it is attainable.”**

**Municipal
Ordinances and
Legislation**

**List Number 1. Legislation relating to Dubai Municipality
issued by H.H the Ruler of Dubai**

No.	Date of Issue	Subject
1	20/02/1993	Decree No. 2 of 1993 on the formation of a special judicial committee to settle disputes between landlords and tenants.
2	20/09/1994	Decree relating to land granted to Emiratis
3	20/09/1994	Instructions relating to land granted by the Government to Emiratis in the Emirate of Dubai
4	09/12/1995	Order relating to fees for drainage operations
5	14/02/1996	Order granting Dubai Municipality the authority to ratify and implement requests for maintenance of or additions to low income housing.
6	25/05/1997	Order authorising Dubai's legal consultant Mr. Abdulqadir Mohammed Al-Jissmi to represent the Municipality before the courts.
7	12/06/1997	Order relating to the land granted for petrol stations
8	01/12/1998	Order authorising the Municipality's Director General to take action on the import of items, on implementing projects and on services offered to Dubai Municipality.
9	14/02/1999	Explanatory Decree No. 1 of 1999 regarding the jurisdiction of the judicial committee for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants.
10	07/01/2001	Order authorising Dubai Municipality's Director-General to delegate some of the authority entrusted to him under the terms of the Contracts for Government Offices Law of 1997.
11	16/07/2001	Law No. 6 of 2001 regarding the Geographic Information System Centre in Dubai Municipality.
12	04/11/2001	Instructions to amend some articles of the instruction issued on 12 December 1989 on the implementation of Orders and Decrees issued by the judicial committee for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants in the Emirate of Dubai
13	18/11/2001	Law No. 7 of 2001 regarding the Remote Sensing Centre of Dubai Municipality
14	21/11/2001	Decree No. 23 of 2001 regarding the fees for services and utilities in public parks.
15	21/11/2001	Decree No. 22 of 2001 on the preservation of the coastline of the Emirate of Dubai
16	21/11/2001	Order regarding the preservation of open beaches in the Emirate of Dubai
17	27/10/2002	Law No. 7 of 2002 regarding the organisation of roads in the Emirate of Dubai.

List Number 2. Legislation relating to Dubai Municipality issued by H.H the Deputy Ruler of Dubai

No.	Date of Issue	Subject
1	01/10/1995	Organisational Decree No. 9 of 1995 specifying those in charge of supervising the regulations pertaining to Municipal Ordinance No. 28 of 1985 and its amendments and granting to them the status of judicial officers
2	27/10/1996	Decree No. 13 of 1996 regarding the renting of government land for the construction of housing for labourers in the Emirate of Dubai.
3	02/11/1996	Organisational Decree No. 15 of 1996 specifying those in charge of supervising the regulations pertaining to Municipal Ordinance No. 28 of 1985 and its amendments and granting to the status of judicial officers
4	22/02/1998	Decree No. 1 of 1998 regulating the use of the beach in the Al-Sofouh area of the Emirate of Dubai.
5	03/02/2000	Order regarding the implementation of legislation to eradicate begging in the Emirate of Dubai.
6	20/02/2000	Organisational Decree No. 1 of 2000 to amend the title of the Garage Department to the Transportation Department
7	20/02/2000	Order relating to land granted to cooperatives
8	21/02/2000	Decree No. 3 of 2000 to form a committee to allocate industrial land in the Emirate of Dubai.
9	02/05/2000	Instructions issued by H.H. the Municipality Chairman to exempt some authorities from the payment of building fees and deposits.
10	21/05/2000	Instructions issued by H.H. the Municipality Chairman on the levying of market fees on factories, stores, depots, petrol stations and workshops operating in the Emirate.
11	06/02/2001	Organisational Decree No. 5 of 2001 to form a Geographic Information System Centre in Dubai Municipality.
12	11/02/2001	Decree No. 7 of 2001 granting some of the Dubai Municipality's employees the status of judicial officers.
13	28/04/2001	Order authorising Dubai Municipality to audit and approve designs, plans and technical consultations relating to fire prevention systems.
14	30/09/2001	Decree No. 16 of 2001 amending Decree No. 13 of 1996 on the renting of government land for housing for labourers in the Emirate of Dubai.

List Number 3. Legislation relating to Dubai Municipality issued by H.H the Crown Prince of Dubai

No.	Date of Issue	Subject
1	31/05/1995	Order on the need to adhere to the building system in the Emirate of Dubai.
2	13/02/2000	Order relating to residential land granted to Emiratis in the Emirate of Dubai.
3	23/02/2000	Order on the need to adhere to environment protection legislation in the Emirate of Dubai.

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
1	12/4/1961	Regulating the use of special areas for parking cars and other vehicles as well as areas for the tying up of horses	-	Roads Department	-
2	12/4/1961	Licencing and monitoring of craftsmen practicing simple crafts	-	Licencing & Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-
3	12/4/1961	Cleaning and organising use of public roads, bridges, streets, public squares and open areas	-	Roads Department & Health Department	-
4	12/4/1961	Licencing of, good administration of and cleaning of public resting areas and closing times for these areas	-	Health Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
5	12/4/1961	Construction and monitoring of slaughter locations, private & public markets, renting places in markets, organising and monitoring slaughter of animals as well as the sale and movement of animals.	-	Health Department	Cancelled by Municipal Order No. 107 of 1997 regarding the organisation of Municipality Markets
6	12/4/1961	Safeguarding of public health Limiting noise	-	Health Department & Drainage and Irrigation Department	-
7	12/4/1961	Limiting noise	-	Roads Department, Health Department & Administrative Affairs Department	-
8	12/4/1961	Keeping neglected animals in special enclosures	-	Health Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 4 of 1983 regarding the presence of animals in public and inhabited areas
9	12/4/1961	Preparation and contracting out of care of trees in streets, public gardens, open areas, parks, sports fields and public halls.	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department	-
10	12/4/1961	Monitoring of begging	-	Administrative Affairs Department	-
11	12/4/1961	Examination of donkeys and other animals used for hire to pull carts or buggies.	-	Health Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
12	12/4/1961	Prevention of fire and flooding	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department	Cancelled due to conflict with the Building System regulation in Dubai, 1970
13	25/3/1973	Organising the collection of money from the public	Administrative Directive No. 245 of 1988	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
14	25/3/1973	Organising of public exhibitions, dancing and parties	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Administrative Affairs & Finance Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 36 of 1988
15	7/11/1971	Licencing of Social Clubs	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Administrative Affairs	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 96 of 1995
16	7/11/1971	Licensing and organising of seasonal sales	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 19 of 1978 regarding the organisation of reductions for sales
17	22/1/1972	Preserving the beauty of the city and preventing damage to the Municipality's public property	-	Buildings and Housing Department, Public Health Department & Finance Department	-
18	27/6/1967	Various Municipal Ordinances	-	Health Department & Drainage, Irrigation Department, Roads Department, Buildings and Housing Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
19	01/04/1978	Organising sales at reduced prices	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
20	1980	Organisation of waiting by vehicles	-	Finance Department & Roads Department	-
21	1981	Procedures for laying service lines on public roads	Administrative Directive No. 16 of 1987, subsequently amended by Administrative Directive No. 22 of 1990	Roads Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 29 of 1986 and Municipal Ordinance No. 84 of 1993
22	08/05/1982	Regarding the implementation of the law on selling transferable assets by public auction	-	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
23	11/08/1983	Regarding coupons for food items	Administrative Directive No. 20 of 1992	Finance Department & Health Department	-
24	11/8/1983	Presence of animals in public and residential areas	-	Health Department, Public Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 85 of 1993
25	1983	Renting government land in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department & Buildings and Housing Department	-
26	11/3/1985	Sales at reduced prices	Administrative Directive No. 51 of 1985	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	Cancelled in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 114 of 1997 regarding the organisation of sales in the Emirate of Dubai
27	08/05/1985	Storage, distribution and sale of gas cylinders in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Order No. 96 of 1985	Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
28	08/05/1985	General Cleanliness in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 155 of 1985, subsequently amended by Administrative Directive No. 335 of 1991	Health Department & Finance Department & Administrative Affairs Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 46 of 1990, Municipal Ordinance No. 86 of 1993 and Municipal Ordinance No. 111 of 1997
29	19/10/1986	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 21 of 1981 regarding procedures for laying service lines on public roads	Administrative Directive No. 16 of 1987, subsequently amended by Administrative Directive No. 22 of 1990	Roads Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
30	16/12/1986	Monitoring of advertisements in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 334 of 1986	Planning and Survey Department, Licence and Commercial Registration Department and Finance Department	-
31	18/12/1986	Naming of some areas in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
32	29/8/1987	Organising intermediary services for sale, purchase or rental of properties in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 179 of 1987	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
33	08/05/1988	Implementation of the building system for all pieces of land and the need to adhere to boundaries and car parks, as stipulated in the Building System for Dubai, without exception	-	Buildings and Housing Department & Planning and Survey Department	-
34	11/5/1988	Naming of some areas in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
35	12/06/1988	Issue of prizes for commercial advertising purposes	Administrative Directive No. 163 of 1988	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
36	29/09/1988	Amendment of some articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 14/1973	Administrative Directive No. 245 of 1988	Finance Department & Administrative Affairs Department	-
37	04/02/1989	Issue of fixed fees for connecting buildings to the main sewage network in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 53 of 1989	Drainage and Irrigation Department, Buildings and Housing Department & Finance Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 99 of 1996 regarding the issue of a fixed fee for some uses of the sewage network in Dubai
38	06/04/1989	Health and technical requirements for the storage of food stuffs for human consumption in Dubai	-	Health Department & Finance Department	-
39	06/04/1989	General Rules for the slaughter, storage and marketing of refrigerated and frozen poultry in Dubai	-	Health Department & Finance Department	-
40	06/04/1989	The conditions required for local and imported organic fertilisers	Administrative Directive No. 297 of 1990	Public Parks and Horticulture Department & Health Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 69 of 1992

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
41	18/04/1989	Licencing system for car rental offices in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 100 of 1989	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
42	13/05/1989	Fees for special notifications relating to rental disputes, inspections or special expertise related to such	-	Rents Committee, Finance Department & Legal Affairs Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 47 of 1990 and Municipal Ordinance No. 2 of 2001 was cancelled.
43	07/06/1989	Eradication of begging	-	Administrative Affairs Department	-
44	01/05/1990	Standard specifications for concrete blocks used in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 108 of 1990 and Administrative Directive No. 171 of 1990	Finance Department, Dubai Central Laboratory Department, General Projects Department & Maintenance Department	-
45	30/9/1990	Conditions for the digging of artesian wells in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 52 of 1991	Buildings and Housing Department	-
46	02/10/1990	Amendment to some articles in Municipal Ordinance No. 28/1985 regarding cleaning in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 251 of 1990	Health Department & Finance Department	-
47	02/10/1990	Amendment of some articles in Municipal Ordinance No. 42/1985 regarding the levying of fees for special notifications relating to rental disputes and inspections or special expertise related to such	-	Rents Committee, Finance Department & Buildings and Housing Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 2 of 2001
48	02/10/1990	Charging and amending some fees relating to the Building System of 1970 for the Emirate of Dubai	-	Central Laboratory Department, Buildings and Housing Department, General Projects Department, Maintenance Department & Finance Department	-
49	02/10/1990	Specifying fees for services offered by the Planning Department of Dubai Municipality	-	Finance Department & Planning and Survey Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 95 of 1995 regarding the specification of fees for survey services offered by Dubai Municipality.

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
50	02/10/1990	Imposing financial penalties for pharmacies and petrol stations violating rules on night shifts, weekends or official holiday schedules.	Administrative Directive No. 11 of 1991	Administrative Affairs Department & Finance Department	-
51	06/10/1990	Monitoring food and organising its handling in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 20 of 1992	Health Department & Finance Department	-
52	01/12/1990	Pre-requisites for the licencing of laboratories operating in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 51 of 1991	Licence and Commercial Registration Department, Health Department, Dubai Central	-
53	12/01/1990	Specifying fees for laboratory tests and services provided by the Municipality laboratories to other parties	Administrative Directive No. 51 of 1991	Laboratory Department & Finance Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 71 of 1992 and Municipal Ordinance No. 5 of 2001
54	01/12/1990	Organising and licencing companies operating in the Agriculture sector in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 307 of 1990	General Parks and Horticulture Department, Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
55	01/12/1990	Requirements and specifications for infant and baby food manufactured for distribution in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 141 of 1991	Health Department & Finance Department	-
-	1991	Specifying fees and Dubai Municipality's revenue for the issue of licences for economic activities in Dubai Emirate	-	Finance Department	-
56	03/01/1991	Specifying fees for services of the Municipality Health Department	Administrative Directive No. 12 of 1991	Health Department & Finance Department	-
57	30/01/1991	Monitoring pest control operations relating to insects, animals and plants in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 49 of 1991	Health Department & Finance Department	-
58	15/05/1991	Monitoring the sale of insecticides to the public in general retail shops in Dubai Emirate	Administrative Directive No. 137 of 1991	Health Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
59	06/07/1991	General requirements for chemical fertiliser depots and organic fertiliser factories in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 200 of 1991	General Parks and Horticulture Department, Health Department & Finance Department	-
60	15/07/1991	Amendment of fees for vehicle licences or for their renewal as listed in the table attached to the Traffic Law of 1967	-	Finance Department & Roads Department	Amended by Municipal Ordinance No. 90 of 1994 and subsequently cancelled in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 104 of 1996 regarding vehicle fees in the Emirate of Dubai.
61	15/07/1991	Environment protection rules in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 211 of 1991	Licence and Commercial Registration Department, Drainage and Irrigation Department & Health Department	-
62	19/09/1991	Regarding the system to licence driving institutes/schools within Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 227 of 1991, subsequently amended in accordance with Administrative Directive No. 308 of 1991	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-
63	04/12/1991	Licensing traders and craftsmen within Dubai	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
64	01/03/1992	Organising the practice of general commercial activities in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 84 of 1992, subsequently amended according to Administrative Directive No. 186 of 1993	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 80 of 1993
65	15/03/1992	Prohibiting fishing in the sea using fixed nets in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 371 of 1993	Assistant Director-General for Environment and Public Health Affairs & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
66	30/03/1992	Prohibiting car accessory shops from tinting car windows without prior consent from Dubai Police Headquarters	Administrative Directive No. 268 of 1992	Finance Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
67	25/04/1992	Specifying sale prices for seedlings produced by Dubai Municipality	Administrative Directive No. 74 of 1992	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
68	10/05/1992	Regarding advertisements published in daily newspapers in which licence owners seek to lease their licences to others as an investment	Administrative Directive No. 103 of 1992	Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
69	17/06/1992	Amendment of some articles in Municipal Ordinance No. 40 of 1989 regarding the specifications required for local and imported organic fertilisers	Administrative Directive No. 129 of 1992	General Parks and Horticulture Department, Health Department & Central Laboratory Department	-
70	23/11/1992	General conditions for use and rental of jet-skis in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 62 of 1993	Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	Cancelled by Municipal Ordinance No. 4 of 1998
71	24/11/1992	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 53 of 1990 regarding the specification of fees for laboratory tests and services carried out in the Municipality Laboratories for other parties	-	Dubai Central Laboratory Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 5 of 2001
72	06/12/1992	Regarding the approval of validity periods for some foodstuffs within the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 72 of 1993	Health Department & Finance Department	-
73	10/12/1992	Regarding general conditions for manufacture, import, storage and sale of pet food in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 291 of 1992	Health Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
74	10/12/1992	Regarding general conditions required in hairdressing and beauty salons operating in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 293 of 1992	Health Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
75	12/12/1992	Regarding health requirements for all employees working in shops associated with public health	Administrative Directive No. 294 of 1992	Health Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 1 of 2001
76	20/12/1992	Regarding conditions required in schools, kindergartens and nurseries operating in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 70 of 1993	Health Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-
77	28/12/1992	Regarding conditions required in pharmacies and private medical clinics operating in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 71 of 1993	Health Department & Licence and Commercial Registration Department, Finance Department & Buildings and Housing Department	-
78	09/02/1993	Regarding specifying the values of trees and plants damaged by road accidents and the cost of services and labour, machinery and tools	Administrative Directive No. 48 of 1993	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 113 of 1997
79	26/04/1993	Regarding the transportation fees on some internal public transportation routes in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 131 of 1993	Public Transportation Department & Finance Department	-
80	08/05/1993	Amendment of some articles in Municipal Ordinance No. 64 of 1992 regulating public commercial activities in Dubai	-	Licence and Commercial Registration Department	-
81	20/05/1993	Regarding the creation of four new public transport routes in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 200 of 1993	Roads Department & Public Transport Department	-
82	06/07/1993	Regarding the eradication of public health pests in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 593 of 1993	Health Department & Finance Department	-
83	06/07/1993	Regarding the issue of reduced-rate monthly bus tickets for public transport passengers in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 283 of 1993	Finance Department	-
84	29/07/1993	Amendment of articles in Municipal Ordinance No. 21/1981 regarding the laying of service lines on public roads in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 372 of 1993	Roads Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
85	02/08/1993	Regarding the amendment of articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 24/1983 relating to the presence of animals in public and residential areas.	-	Health Department	-
86	04/08/1993	Amendment of articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 28/1985 regarding public cleanliness in Dubai	-	Health Department & Finance Department	-
87	08/08/1993	Specifying fees for re-asphalting roads and repairing damage from road accidents	Administrative Directive No. 538 of 1993	Roads Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 109 of 1997
88	16/11/1993	Regarding fees for Public Parks in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Public Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 91 of 1994, Municipal Ordinance No. 101 of 1996 and Municipal Ordinance No. 110 of 1997.
89	22/1/1994	Regarding the organisation of Engineering Consultancy Offices in the Emirate of Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 51 of 1998	Buildings and Housing Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 106 of 1998 and Municipal Ordinance No. 4 of 1999
90	01/03/1994	Regarding the amendment of fees for vehicle licences or for their renewal as listed in the table attached to the Traffic Law of 1967	-	Finance Department	Cancelled in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 104 of 1996 on the issue of fees for vehicle licences in the Emirate of Dubai
91	19/4/1994	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 88 of 1993 regarding fees for Public Parks in the Emirate of Dubai	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
92	05/06/1995	Organising the use of public parking in Dubai	-	Roads Department & Finance Department	-
93	10/06/1995	Fixing the price of tickets for some public transport routes in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
94	21/6/1995	Issue and amendment of fees for some of the services offered by Dubai Municipality	-	Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 100 of 1996
95	21/10/1995	Specifying fees for survey services offered by Dubai Municipality	-	Planning and Survey Department & Finance Department	-
96	09/11/1995	Licencing and organising of social clubs in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 983 of 1995	Administrative Affairs Department, Licence and Commercial Registration Department & Finance Department	-
97	26/12/1995	Approving the price of tickets for public transport on the Al-Sabkha – Hatta route	-	Public Transport Department & Finance Department	-
98	21/1/1996	Prohibiting betel leaf (paan) in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Health Department & Finance Department	-
99	18/2/1996	Imposing a fixed fee for some uses of the drainage network in Dubai	-	Drainage and Irrigation Department & Finance Department	-
100	03/03/1996	Amendment of some articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 94 of 1995 regarding the imposing and amending of some fees relating to services offered by Dubai Municipality	-	Health Department & Finance Department	-
101	03/04/1996	Amendment of fees for services offered at Jumeirah Beach Park in Dubai in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 91/1994	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
102	11/5/1996	Regarding the imposing of a fee for housing for labourers in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Municipal Council & Finance Department	-
103	21/5/1996	Regarding the creation of a new public transport route from Deira to Al-Mamzar Park	-	Public Transport Department & Finance Department	-
104	25/5/1996	Regarding the imposition of vehicle licence fees in Dubai	-	Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
105	23/11/1996	Regarding imposing fees on cinemas in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 932 of 1996	Finance Department	-
106	25/1/1997	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 89 of 1994 regarding regulation of the Engineering Consultancy profession in Dubai	-	Buildings and Housing Department	-
107	29/1/1997	Regarding organisation of the Municipality markets in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 82 of 1997	Markets and Abattoirs Department, Administrative Affairs Department & Finance Department	-
108	07/02/1997	Regarding the establishment of three new public transport routes in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department & Finance Department	-
109	16/6/1997	Amendment of some articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 87 of 1993 regarding specifying fees due for re-asphalting roads and repair of damage caused by accidents	-	Roads Department & Finance Department	-
110	16/7/1997	Regarding amendment of some fees for services offered in public parks in Dubai in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 88 of 1993	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
111	26/7/1997	Amendment of articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 28 of 1985 regarding general cleaning in Dubai	-	Health Department	-
112	14/9/1997	Regarding paving of roads and external areas of buildings and commercial shops in Dubai	-	Roads Department & Finance Department	-
113	23/10/1997	Regarding amending some articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 78 of 1993 regarding specifying prices of trees and plants affected by road accidents and the cost of services, labour, machinery and tools.	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
114	02/11/1997	Organising reduced price sales in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 1315 of 1997	Finance Department	-
115	02/11/1997	Administration of medical waste in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 1316 of 1997	Health Department & Finance Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
98/1	07/02/1998	Regarding the collection of financial guarantees for temporary import of food stuffs which do not meet health requirements	Administrative Directive No. 15 of 1998	Health Department & Finance Department	-
98/2	02/03/1998	Designating some areas in Dubai as nature reserves	-	Assistant Director-General for Environment and Public Health Affairs	-
98/3	02/05/1998	Naming of some areas in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 4 of 2000
98/4	27/10/1998	Regarding monitoring and rental of jet-skis in Dubai	Administrative Directive No. 289 of 1998	Health Department, General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
98/5	01/11/1998	Establishment of a new public transport route in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department	-
98/6	02/11/1998	Organising the operation of Abras in Dubai Creek	Administrative Directive No. 299 of 1998	Public Transport Department	-
99/1	05/06/1999	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 3 of 1998 regarding approving names for some areas in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
99/2	14/11/1999	Classification and rationing of land use in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
99/3	15/11/1999	Organising building work in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Buildings and Housing Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 1 of 1999
99/4	15/11/1999	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 89 of 1994 regarding the regulation of the Engineering Consulting profession in Dubai	-	Buildings and Housing Department	-
99/5	27/12/1999	Approving fish production establishments exporting produce to the European Union	-	Health Department	-
99/6	29/12/1999	Creation of a new public transport route in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 6 of 2000

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
2000/1	02/05/2000	Creation of new public transport routes in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department	-
2000/2	23/05/2000	Regarding market fees imposed on hotels in Dubai	-	Finance Department	-
2000/3	23/05/2000	Regarding Municipality fee imposed on furnished apartments and hostel in Dubai	-	Finance Department	-
2000/4	10/7/2000	Exempting commercial shops from paying deposits when applying for sale permits	-	Finance Department	-
2000/5	07/10/2000	Specifying the fee for one of the entertainment rides at Mushrif Park	-	General Parks and Horticulture Department & Finance Department	-
2000/6	15/10/2000	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 3 of 1999 regarding the organisation of building work in Dubai Municipality	Administrative Directive No. 301 of 2000	Buildings and Housing Department	-
2000/7	08/11/2000	Organising membership of and booking of spaces in public car parks owned by Dubai Municipality	Administrative Directive No. 300 of 2000s	Roads Department & Finance Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 3 of 2001
2000/8	22/11/2000	Organising public transport in Dubai	-	Public Transport Department	-
2000/9	26/12/2000	Prohibiting the display of cars for sale or rent in public car parks in Dubai	-	Roads Department	Amended in accordance with Municipal Ordinance No. 3 of 2001
2001/1	17/3/2001	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 75 of 1992 regarding health requirements required of all employees working in premises related to public health	-	Health Department	-
2001/2	15/4/2001	Fees for Rents Committees in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Municipal Council & Legal Affairs Department	-
2001/3	26/5/2001	Amendment of Municipal Ordinance No. 8 of 2000 regarding organisation of public transport in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Public Transport Department	-

Municipal Ordinances

Municipal Ordinance	Date of Issue	Subject	Regulation Number	Department concerned with implementation	Regulation Number
2001/4	08/08/2001	Amendment of some articles of Municipal Ordinance No. 9 of 2000 regarding prohibiting the display of cars for sale or rent in public car parks in Dubai	-	Markets and Abattoirs Department & Roads Department	-
2001/5	08/08/2001	Amendment of fees for laboratory tests and services in Dubai Municipality laboratories carried out for other parties	-	Health Department & Dubai Central Laboratory Department	-
2001/6	11/11/2001	Approving the names of some streets in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
2002/1	23/03/2002	Approving the names of some streets in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
2002/2	11/5/2002	Fees for rent dispute cases in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Municipal Council, Finance Department & Legal Affairs Department	-
2002/3	18/6/2002	Regarding the evading of payment of Municipality fees	-	Finance Department	-
2002/4	18/6/2002	Approval of names and geographical boundaries for some areas in Dubai	-	Planning and Survey Department	-
2002/5	04/11/2002	Collection of only half of the agreed slaughter fees for cattle and other livestock from charity organisations	-	Markets and Abattoirs Department	Refer to Municipal Ordinance No. 6 of 2001
2002/6	04/11/2002	Regarding Municipality fees imposed on hotels	-	Finance Department	-
2002/7	04/11/2002	Locations for disposal of waste in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Environment Department	-
2002/8	16/11/2002	Regarding drainage, irrigation and rainwater in the Emirate of Dubai	-	Drainage and Irrigation Department	-

