

the traditions of the veterinary profession

A- The duties of veterinarians towards their profession

B - Duties of veterinarians towards society

C - Duties of the veterinarian towards his colleagues

A- The duties of veterinarians towards their profession:

Article 1:

Every veterinarian, before practicing the profession, must review the professional code of ethics and traditions and take an oath in front of a panel consisting of three members who choose from the council the "following oath":

"I swear by Almighty God to be faithful to my country, to perform my duties with honesty and honor, to preserve the secret of the profession, to implement its laws, and to respect its traditions and ethics."

Article 2:

The veterinarian must take into account accuracy and honesty in all his actions and take into account his dignity and the dignity of the profession.

Article 3:

The veterinarian must inform the syndicate council or the sub-syndicate in his field of work about every moderation that occurs to him due to the performance of his profession, before resorting to any other party, if possible. If this is not possible, he must inform the syndicate as soon as possible.

Article 4:

A veterinarian may not draw up a report or give a certificate that contradicts the truth or use unscientific means in practicing the profession.

Or it is not permissible for the veterinarian to violate the duties of his position in a way that offends the dignity of the profession, such as preparing a report or giving a certificate that contradicts the truth, or using unscientific means in practicing the profession.

Article 5:

A veterinarian may not seek the help of intermediaries in treatment, exploit the profession, or lend his name for commercial purposes in any way.

Article 6:

The veterinarian may not make propaganda for himself in which the dignity of the profession is infringed by any means.

Article 7:

A veterinarian who occupies a position in the government, public institutions, or private organizations may not exploit his position with the intention of benefiting from the work of his profession.

Article 8:

The veterinarian who retires from the professional work must inform the Syndicate Council of this.

Article 9:

The veterinarian should not broadcast a new method of diagnosis or treatment with the intention of using it if it did not meet the experience and was not published by scientific methods, and he may not unjustly attribute to himself any scientific discovery.

B - Duties of veterinarians towards society:

Article 10:

The veterinarian must do his utmost, through his profession, to protect humans from the dangers of common diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans directly or through meat, animal products, or waste, in order to protect society.

Article 11:

The veterinarian must work with all his energies and with various legitimate scientific means to achieve the goals of projects related to the development of animal wealth, protection and increase of its productive efficiency, in order to increase national income and raise the standard of living of citizens, while increasing the allocations of individuals from the products of this wealth.

Article 12:

The veterinarian, while performing his professional duties and services, must take into account the achievement of justice and equality among all citizens at all levels.

Article 13:

The veterinarian must consolidate his relationship with the society in which he lives through permanent bonding with the masses of the rural base in order to achieve interdependence, harmony and cooperation, which is the character of a socialist society.

C - Duties of the veterinarian towards his colleagues:

Article 14:

The veterinarian's relationship with his colleagues must be a relationship based on foundations of trust, appreciation, and cooperation to develop human relations in a way that ensures harmony among them, so that they may teach as a unified, homogeneous professional team.

Article 15:

The veterinarian must settle any dispute that arises between him and one of his colleagues in the affairs of the profession by amicable means. If the dispute is not properly settled, the matter is reported to the Bar Council.

Article 16:

A veterinarian may not offend his colleagues by detracting from his colleagues' scientific abilities or their moral or material status.

Article 17:

A veterinarian may not refuse a colleague's request to assist him in treating a sick animal, except for essential reasons.

Article 18:

The veterinarian must cooperate within the scope of the profession with his fellow members of the medical profession.

Article 19:

The veterinarian may not seek to replace his colleague in any work related to the profession, nor may he lower his wages or salary to a level that degrades his dignity and the dignity of the profession.

Article 20:

If a veterinarian was summoned to treat an urgent case and placed under the supervision of another colleague of his who could not be invited at that time, he

must notify his colleague of the measures he has taken and leave him to complete the treatment.

Article 21:

The doctor must notify the Syndicate Council of what he sees as the behavior of some individuals or organizations that have affected his dignity or the dignity of the profession, before resorting to any other authority.

Article 22:

The veterinarian may not seek help or cooperate with pretenders of veterinary medicine, and he must not cover up their activity.

Article 23:

A doctor who believes in a secret by virtue of his profession, or who comes to know about it during the practice of work, must disclose it to anyone, except in cases where the law obliges him to disclose it.

Article 24:

If the doctor is unable to diagnose a disease. He may seek the assistance of his colleagues' experience, and the doctor may withdraw from continuing to treat the animal if the owner is repeatedly neglectful and does not respond to the instructions or implement the instructions, or if he entrusts the treatment to another colleague.

Article 25:

The veterinarian must give advice to the owners of animals that do not hope to be cured by slaughtering them in order to benefit from their meat or to kill them out of pity for them, after taking the necessary approvals from their owners, provided that the execution is by acceptable methods.

Article 26:

The veterinarian who practices his profession in the field of self-employment must always keep a record in which he records a description of the cases that he undertakes to treat in order to refer to them when necessary or resort to judgment.

Article 27:

The veterinarian, as an active member, must cooperate with his syndicate in implementing the provisions of laws and regulations related to the traditions and ethics of the profession.

Article 28:

The veterinarian must abide by the implementation of the decisions issued by the Association or its disciplinary bodies. A veterinarian may not sue one of his colleagues for a reason related to the profession before obtaining written permission from the Council of the Association. In cases of urgency, permission may be obtained from the President.