

On the protection of the health of the population

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The protection of the health of the population consists of a set of political , economic , legal , scientific , medical , sanitary measures aimed at preserving the physical and mental health of every person , increasing their active longevity , and providing assistance .

This Law regulates the relations between citizens and state bodies , as well as subjects of state and non - state healthcare in the field of protecting the health of the population .

Chapter I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Basic principles of public health protection

The basic principles of protecting the health of the population are as follows :

- State guarantee of human and civil rights in the field of health protection of the population and the legal rights and responsibilities of individuals related to this guarantee ;
- implementation of preventive measures in the field of protecting the health of the population ;
- the availability of medical and social assistance for all ;
- Social protection of citizens in case of loss of health .

Article 2. Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of protecting the health of the population

The legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of health protection of the population consists of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan , this Law , other relevant legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan and international treaties to which Azerbaijan is a party .

Article 3. Duties of the state in the field of protecting the health of the population

The duties of the state in the field of protecting the health of the population are as follows :

- determination of the fundamentals of state policy in the field of protecting the health of the population , protection of human rights and freedoms ;
- Preparation and implementation of state programs in the field of health protection ;
- Determination of the organization and functioning of the health system ;
- financial restructuring of the public healthcare system ;
- ensuring environmental protection and ecological safety ;
- Determination of the average amount of compulsory health insurance and the procedure for paying the average premium ;
- ensuring medical and social assistance for special groups of the population ;
- Ensuring health care competitiveness between state and non - state health system institutions ;
- the protection of the family , parents and children ;
- Implementation of international cooperation in the field of health ;
- implementation of accreditation of medical institutions.* ^[2]

Chapter II ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

Article 4. State healthcare system

The state healthcare system includes the body (*institution*) determined by the relevant executive authority , state - subordinate and preventive , scientific and research , educational , pharmaceutical , sanitary and preventive institutions , enterprises and material and technical equipment of healthcare , enterprises producing *medicines* and medical devices , as well as pharmaceutical substances , sanitary and epidemiological service , and forensic medical expertise . [3]

Article 5. Non-state healthcare system

The non - state healthcare system includes private medical institutions operating in accordance with the procedure established [based](#) on private property or property used under a lease agreement , including medical and pharmaceutical institutions . Private property constitutes municipal property , and individuals engaged in private medical practice and pharmaceutical activities . [

Article 6. Privatization and leasing of medical institutions

Medical institutions may be privatized and leased in accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation .

Article 7. State registration of medical institutions [\[5\]](#)

State registration of *medical* institutions is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by legislation .

Article 7-1. Accreditation of medical institutions

Accreditation of medical institutions is carried out to determine the quality of medical services provided to the population, the conformity of activities of medical institutions with the requirements of regulatory legal acts, and to ensure the right of the population to choose for treatment by a medical institution providing high-quality medical services.

The procedure for accreditation of medical institutions is approved [by the body \(institution\)](#) determined by the relevant executive authority . [Accreditation of medical institutions is carried out by a body \(institution\)](#) determined by the relevant executive authority .

A state fee is charged for the accreditation of medical institutions in the amount determined by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [On Cashless](#)

Fee "
Accreditation of medical institutions is carried out every 5 (five) years. Medical institutions that have passed the accreditation are issued a certificate of accreditation. [\[6\]](#)

Article 8. Sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population

The sanitary and epidemiological well - being of the population is ensured by implementing a complex of hygienic and epidemic measures by all legal entities and individuals under the supervision of the state sanitary and epidemiological service in accordance with relevant legislation .

Article 9. Financing of the public healthcare system

The state healthcare system is financed ~~mainly from the~~ state budget , compulsory medical care facilities , voluntary contributions from the income of institutions , administrations and organizations , donations from legal entities and individuals , and other sources whose use does not contradict the legislation . [7]

Resources of the public health system :

to develop and implement comprehensive health programs ;

to the development of the material and technical base of state *medical* institutions ; [8]

maintenance of medical , preventive and sanitary - epidemiological institutions ;

to provide excellent medical care ;

to the training of medical and pharmaceutical workers and to the improvement of their qualifications ;

to the development and application of medical science ;

It is aimed at eliminating epidemics .

Payments for medical services provided by medical institutions within the framework of one transaction (on a single cash receipt) exceeding five hundred manats are made only in cashless manner in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [On Cashless](#)

[\[9\]](#)

Chapter III

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, FOREIGNERS AND STATELESS PERSONS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH PROTECTION

Article 10. The right to health protection of citizens, foreigners and stateless persons

Citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to protect their health and receive medical assistance .

Medical services in public medical institutions are financed from the state budget, extra-budgetary funds, funds received from the compulsory health insurance system, individuals' own funds, donations from legal entities and individuals, and other sources not prohibited. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [On Medical Insurance](#) ", the tariffs for medical services not included in the envelope and provided to the population by state medical institutions on a paid basis, as well as the tariffs for medical services provided to persons considered insured under that Law, are approved [by the body \(institution\) determined by the relevant executive authority.](#) [11]

The state ensures the protection of the environment, the creation of favorable conditions for work and recreation for its citizens and also provides medical - sanitary and medical - social assistance.

The protection of the health of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan abroad is carried out in accordance with the international treaties of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Azerbaijan have equal rights with citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of health protection.

Medical care for oncological patients who are citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan is provided at the expense of the state budget in specialized state medical institutions.

Oncology patients who are in the final stages of their oncological disease and have lost their social connections are kept in specialized treatment facilities under state care for the necessary period.

Examination and treatment of foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in oncological institutions is carried out on a paid basis, and emergency oncological assistance is provided to them *at the expense of the state budget*. [12]

Foreigners have the right to protection of their health in accordance with the international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party. [13]

Medical assistance (including specialized medical assistance) is provided to citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan living with human immunodeficiency virus, stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Azerbaijan, and persons granted refuge by the Republic of Azerbaijan in state medical institutions at the expense of the state budget in the amount determined by the [relevant executive authority](#). [14]

Compulsory medical examination of children, in accordance with Article 8.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [Compulsory Medical Examination of Children](#) ", covers citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Azerbaijan, and foreigners. [15]

Article 11. The right of citizens to receive information about factors affecting health

Citizens have the right to receive regular and accurate information about factors affecting their health, and this information is provided to citizens through the media or directly by an authority (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority in response to their requests. [16]

Officials who conceal facts and circumstances that pose a threat to the life and health of people are held liable in accordance with the procedure established by law. [17]

Advertising of medical services for artificial abortion and artificial insemination is prohibited.

In the Republic of Azerbaijan, only non-prescription medicines, medical devices, treatment, prevention, diagnosis and rehabilitation services the use of which is permitted by [the relevant executive authority](#), may be advertised. Requirements for advertising medicines, medical devices and services are determined by the Laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [On Advertising](#) " and " [On Medicinal Products](#) ". [18]

Article 12. The right of citizens to receive medical and social assistance

Citizens have the right to receive medical and social assistance in the event of illness, disability, and other circumstances.

Medical and social assistance is provided by the state and non-state healthcare system, as well as social service institutions.

Citizens are provided with medical assistance on a compulsory medical intensive care basis in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " [On the](#) " health insurance system. [20]

Citizens have the right to receive medical assistance and to be provided with other types of additional medical services on a voluntary basis, as well as at the expense of funds of institutions, organizations, individuals and other persons, not prohibited by legislation.

The categories of citizens who have the right to be provided with prosthetic and orthopedic products, hearing aids, mobility aids and other rehabilitation devices on favorable terms and the rules for providing them with favorable conditions are determined by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Citizens have the right to undergo medical and social examination in specialized institutions.

Children, adolescents, students, disabled persons and pensioners, internally displaced persons and persons considered as such, engaged in sports, have the right to receive medical supervision in state medical institutions at the expense of the state budget.

at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds , if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “ On Medical Insurance ” . [21]

The body (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority shall ensure that students receiving full-time education at the expense of educational institutions undergo a comprehensive medical examination every year . [22]

When infectious diseases are detected , persons who have been laid off from work in order to protect those around them who are sick have the right to receive quarantine - related benefits .

Article 13. Medical insurance of citizens

Medical insurance of citizens (compulsory and voluntary) is implemented in accordance with the procedure established by the insurance legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan . [23]

Article 14. Provision of medicines

The provision of the population with medicines is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan .

Article 15. The right to protection of the health of citizens and workers under the age of 18 engaged in certain professional activity [24]

In order to prevent infectious and occupational diseases , certain professions undergo mandatory periodic medical examination at the expense of the employer upon hiring and during employment , based on a list approved by the relevant executive authority.

In order to protect the rights, legitimate interests of the population and the security of the state, individuals engaged in certain professional activity and activities associated with high sources of danger must undergo a medical examination (medical examination) at the state narcological medical institution upon employment and at least once a year during their employment. [25]

Persons under the age of 18 are admitted to work only after undergoing a medical examination, and they are required to undergo a medical examination every year at the employer's expense until they reach the age of 18. [26]

Article 16. Rights of the family in the field of protecting the health of the population [27]

The state is responsible for protecting the health of family members .

Every citizen has the right to receive advice , undergo examinations and be under dispensary supervision on family members in the presence of diseases that pose a danger to others , and the medical and psychological aspects of family and marital relations , to prevent hereditary diseases that can be eliminated , at the expense of state or local budget funds (at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds , if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “ On Medical Insurance ”) . [28]

Child - friendly families (primarily single - parent families with children with disabilities and children deprived of parents) have the right to use the measures specified in the legislation in the field of health protection . [29]

For the care of a sick child under the age of 14 , either during outpatient or inpatient treatment , one of the parents or another member of the family is granted an allowance specified in the legislation for the period during which the child needs care .

If a minor falls ill due to a post-vaccination complication, one of his/her parents or legal representative has the right to receive an allowance in the amount of 100 percent of the average wage, regardless of continuous work experience, until his/her disability is determined in accordance with the procedure established by law. [30]

Article 17. Rights of pregnant women and mothers in the field of public health protection

Every woman is provided with specialized medical assistance during pregnancy , childbirth and the postpartum period in the state healthcare system at the expense of the state budget (and at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds , if provided for in the service envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “ On Medical Insurance ”) . [31]

Article 17-1. Rights of victims of domestic violence in the field of public health protection [32]

Victims of domestic violence are provided with specialized medical care in state healthcare institutions at the expense of the state budget or compulsory medical insurance funds, if provided for in the service envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance").

Article 18. Rights of minors in the field of public health protection

For minors :

To undergo a medical examination in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "Compulsory Medical Examination of Children", to receive medical care in outpatient, inpatient or sanatorium-resort conditions on medical indications, depending on the results of the medical examination, to receive complete and objective information about the medical examination, including the examination and treatment measures taken, as well as the state of their health; [33]

to study and work in conditions that meet sanitary and hygienic requirements ;

to receive medical advice at the expense ^{of} the state budget when determining professional suitability ; [34]

has the right to receive food and medical and social assistance in good conditions , in accordance with the procedure established by the relevant executive authority, at the expense of budgetary funds .

Minors with physical or mental disabilities may be detained in social service institutions upon the request of their parents or legal representatives . [35]

Article 19. Rights of military personnel, conscripts and volunteers in the field of public health protection [36]

Military personnel , those called up for fixed - term active military service , and those voluntarily entering active military service on the basis of a contract have the right to undergo a medical examination to determine their fitness (unfitness) for military service and to be released from military service ahead of time based on the opinion of a military medical commission .

In case of disagreement with the opinion of the military medical commission , military servicemen , those called up for active military service , and those voluntarily entering active military service on the basis of an agreement have the right to appeal to court in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Those called up for fixed - term active military service and those who voluntarily enter active military service on the basis of an agreement have the right to receive full information about the medical indications and indications for passing a medical examination and fitness for military service , or postponement of conscription , and exemption from it . [37]

Military personnel , those called up for regular military service and those voluntarily entering active military service on the basis of an agreement have the right to receive medical care in the institutions of the state healthcare system , and their medical coverage is determined by legislation . [38]

Medical insurance for family members of military personnel is implemented on the same basis as for other citizens . If possible to receive medical assistance in civilian medical institutions , they are provided with all types of medical assistance in civilian medical institutions . [39]

Article 20. Rights of pensioners in the field of protecting the health of the population

Pensioners have the right to be provided with medical assistance at home , in state healthcare institutions , as well as social assistance in social service institutions , respectively , at the expense of state or local budget funds (at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds , if provided for in the service envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On Medical Insurance ") to receive sanatorium - resort treatment and rehabilitation on favorable terms at the expense of social insurance funds or compulsory medical insurance funds , based on a medical opinion . [40]

Article 21. Provision of medical assistance to persons with disabilities

The provision of medical assistance to persons with disabilities is regulated by this Law and the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On Persons with Disabilities " . [41]

Article 22. Rights of citizens affected by emergencies and living in areas with unfavorable ecological conditions in the field of public health protection

Citizens who have suffered damage in areas declared under a state of emergency and live in areas with unfavorable conditions have the right, in accordance with the procedure established by law, to receive medical assistance, sanatorium rehabilitation treatment at the expense of the state *budget*, to be provided with medicines, immunobiological preparations, products, and to use hygienic and anti-epidemic measures aimed at eliminating factors dangerous to life and health.

Citizens who have suffered damage while participating in rescuing people and providing medical assistance in emergencies have the right to be provided with all types of treatment, including sanatorium-resort treatment and rehabilitation, at the expense of the state budget, and to receive benefits in accordance with the procedure established by law. [42]

Article 22-1. Medical coverage for internally displaced persons and persons treated as such [\[43\]](#)

The procedure for providing medical services to internally displaced persons and persons considered equal to them and granted to them in this area are determined by legislation.

Article 23. The right of detained, arrested citizens and prisoners in prisons to receive medical care [\[44\]](#)

Detained and imprisoned citizens have the right to receive medical care, including first aid, at the expense of the budget of the state, during the period of serving their sentences, in outpatient or inpatient conditions, depending on the medical opinion of the doctor.

Women in this category have the right to receive specialized medical care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.

Children's homes are established in prisons to accommodate children under the age of three of women prisoners. [\[46\]](#)

It is prohibited to involve detained or imprisoned citizens and prisoners serving sentences as subjects in any biomedical research.

The rules for providing medical assistance to detained and imprisoned citizens and to prisoners serving [sentences](#) are determined by legislation. [47]

Prisoners in prisons have the right to seek medical advice and treatment at paid medical facilities. The payment for such services is borne by the prisoner or his relatives. [\[48\]](#)

Chapter IV CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN THE FIELD OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Article 24. Patient rights

The patient:

To choose a doctor, including a treating physician and a treatment and prevention institution, with the consent of the doctor in cases of urgent medical assistance;

to be examined and treated in conditions that comply with sanitary and hygienic requirements;

to require a consultation and consultation with the participation of specialists from the medical institution where he is receiving inpatient treatment;

To keep the fact of seeking medical assistance, treatment, health status, diagnosis of the disease, and other information during the medical examination and treatment confidential from those around them;

to give verbal or written voluntary consent to medical treatment;

refuse to enter medical care;

To receive information about one's rights and obligations, about one's health status, and to choose a person who can provide information in one's own interest;

There is a right to be provided with separate spaces for the performance of religious ceremonies in the hospital, if such spaces are provided for in the internal regulations are not violated.

If the patient's rights are violated, he or she may appeal to the management of the medical and preventive institution, to the [organization](#) designated by the relevant executive authority, or to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 25. The right of citizens to receive information about their health status

Every citizen has the right to receive information about his or her health status in a form that is effective for him or her, including information about the results of the examination, the diagnosis and prognosis of the disease, treatment methods and the results of the treatment performed.

Information on the state of a citizen's health is provided to him / herself, and in the case of persons deemed incapable of providing information, with the procedure established by legislation, or to minors, it is provided to their parents or legal representatives by specialists involved in the examination and treatment.

If the prognosis for the development of the disease is negative , this information can be provided to the patient 's close representatives , or , if the patient requests it , to the patient himself in a discreet manner .

A citizen has the right to be directly acquainted with medical documents reflecting his or her health status and to receive other specialists on them .

Upon the citizen 's request , copies of medical documents reflecting his health status are provided to him .

Information on the assistance measures provided to a person receiving psychiatric care or who has previously received care must be provided by the institution's management within 2 days after the written application of the person himself or his representative. The patient's right to obtain information may be limited only for the purpose of preventing harm to his health or the safety of other persons.

Family members caring for a patient with a mental disorder should only have access to information that is relevant to provide. They are prohibited from providing them with information that could harm the patient. [\[50\]](#)

Information contained in medical documents reflecting the health status of a citizen may be submitted (obtained) through the Government Information System. Submission of information contained in these documents through the Electronic Government Information System shall be deemed equivalent to the submission of these documents. [\[51\]](#)

Article 26. Conditions for medical intervention in urgent cases

If medical admission is considered urgent due to vital indications or if the patient is unable to make a decision due to a condition , the matter is resolved by the council . In cases where the council is not possible , the decision on medical admission is made by informing the heads of the medical and preventive institution or directly by the attending physician (on duty) .

If it is necessary to conduct a medical examination of persons considered incapable in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation and those who have not reached the age of majority , their parents or legal representatives must have the consent.

Article 27. Refusal of medical intervention

Except for cases provided for by law (cases where urgent and urgent medical assistance is required) , a citizen or his legal representative has the right to refuse medical treatment or to demand its suspension .

In case of refusal of medical examination , the citizen or his legal representative shall be given an explanation of the consequences . The explanation of the refusal of medical examination and its future consequences shall be recorded in the citizen's medical documents and shall be signed by him or his legal representative , as well as by the medical worker .

If the parents or legal representatives of persons deemed legally incompetent or minors refuse to provide them with the necessary care for their lives , they may apply to the court for protection of their health . [52]

Article 28. Provision of medical assistance to a citizen without requiring his consent

The provision of medical assistance (medical examination , hospitalization , supervision , isolation) to a citizen in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation without the consent of the person or his / her legal representative is reserved for persons suffering from diseases dangerous to others , suffering from serious mental disorders , or committing socially dangerous acts or mental illness . The decision on the provision of medical assistance to such persons is made by a doctor .

In the absence of the citizen 's consent , and with the consent of his legal representatives , the provision of medical assistance to a citizen for the implementation of epidemic measures is regulated by legislation .

The examination and hospitalization of persons suffering from severe mental disorders are carried out in accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation .

Compulsory medical measures may be applied to persons who commit socially dangerous acts as a result of their illness or tuberculosis patients who pose a serious epidemiological threat to others and refuse hospitalization in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation . Compulsory medical measures may be applied to persons suffering from drug addiction who have committed an administrative offense involving a crime or *administrative arrest* , but who have repeatedly caused material and moral damage to their close relatives as a result of their behavior and actions , have negatively affected the upbringing of children, have grossly violated their rights, and have repeatedly refused the proposed voluntary treatment . Persons who have contracted infectious diseases and have been released from serving their sentence in *penitentiary institutions* and pose a serious epidemiological threat to others and who require inpatient treatment are subject to compulsory hospitalization in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. [\[53 \]](#)

In cases where there is a serious threat to the life and health of oncology patients, appropriate treatment may be carried out without their written consent.

In cases where the consent of the citizen or his / her legal representative is not required or is determined by a court , the consent of the citizen is detained in a medical and preventive institution until the reasons for hospitalization are eliminated . [54]

FAMILY PLANNING AND REGULATION OF HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS

Article 29. Artificial insemination and embryo implantation

Every woman who has reached the age of majority has the right to artificial insemination and implantation of an embryo . Artificial insemination and embryo implantation are performed with the formal consent of the husband and wife (single woman) . Artificial insemination , embryo implantation , and the identity of the donor are medical secrets .

A woman has the right to receive information about the medical and legal results of artificial insemination , embryo implantation , medical and genetic examination , the nationality and appearance of the donor , and this information is provided by the doctor who provides medical care .

Persons guilty of illegal artificial insemination and embryo implantation shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 30. Artificial termination of pregnancy

Every woman has the right to decide on her own about her own sexuality . Artificial termination of pregnancy is carried out at the woman 's request up to 12 weeks of pregnancy . Termination for social reasons can be carried out up to 22 weeks of pregnancy .

Based on medical indications and with the woman 's consent , pregnancy can be terminated artificially , regardless of the duration of pregnancy . Artificial termination of pregnancy is performed by qualified doctors in state and non - state medical institutions .

The lists of medical and social indications for artificial termination of pregnancy are determined by the relevant executive authority .

The doctor prohibits the artificial termination of pregnancy outside of hospitals or other medical institutions .

Article 31. Medical sterilization

Medical sterilization is performed to deprive a person of their ability to reproduce or to protect a woman from pregnancy . Sterilization is performed only upon the written request of the person involved and based on medical indications .

Indications for medical sterilization are determined by the relevant executive authority and are carried out in state or non - state medical institutions .

Persons guilty of illegal medical sterilization shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 31-1 . Caesarean section [55]

Caesarean section surgery is performed in both public and private medical facilities.

The medical grounds for a cesarean section are determined by the relevant executive authority.

Persons guilty of illegally performing a cesarean section are liable in accordance with the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Chapter VI

GUARANTEES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CITIZENS

Article 32. Primary medical and sanitary assistance

Primary medical and sanitary assistance is a type of medical assistance that consists of diagnosing and treating conditions and diseases widespread among the population and do not require specialized assistance, implementing medical preventive measures, protecting the health of children, and conducting medical and sanitary awareness work.

Primary medical and sanitary assistance is provided in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On Medical Insurance " .

The procedure for organizing and providing primary medical and sanitary assistance is determined by the body (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority . [56]

Article 33. Emergency and urgent medical care

Emergency and urgent medical assistance to citizens in cases requiring urgent medical intervention (accidents , traumas , poisoning , other diseases) is provided primarily by emergency medical institutions , as well as by persons obliged to provide first aid in accordance with the procedure established by legislation , regardless of the form of ownership .

Emergency and urgent medical assistance in state medical institutions is provided in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On Medical Insurance " . [57]

Regardless of whether private medical entities have concluded a contract for the provision of medical services in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance", payment for emergency medical care provided to persons in need is made of compulsory medical insurance funds in accordance with the tariffs established by [the body \(institution\)](#) determined by the relevant executive authority for the medical services provided. [\[58\]](#)

Individuals engaged in private medical practice provide free medical care to those in need of emergency medical care. [\[59\]](#)
Urgent medical measures related to drug addiction are implemented at the expense of the state budget.
Specialized emergency and urgent medical assistance is organized by the emergency medical and sanitary aviation service.
The procedure for providing emergency and urgent medical assistance is determined by the [relevant executive authority](#).
In the event of a threat to the life of a citizen, a medical worker has the right to use any means of transport free of charge to him to the nearest medical institution. Owners of vehicles or other officials who refuse to take a citizen to a medical institution at the lawful request of a medical worker shall be liable in accordance with the procedure established by law.
During traffic accidents, relevant police officers are obliged to provide emergency and immediate medical assistance to persons and transport them to medical institutions.

Article 34. Specialized medical care

Specialized medical assistance is provided by qualified doctors in state and non-state medical institutions in cases where illness requires specific examination, treatment, and the application of complex medical technologies.
If it is not possible to provide the specialized medical care necessary for a citizen in a medical institution, the person is referred by the treating physician to a state medical institution that provides this care or, at the person's request, to a private medical institution. [\[60\]](#)
The types, volume, quality standards and procedure for providing specialized medical assistance are determined by the executive [authority](#).

Article 35. Medical and social assistance to citizens suffering from socially dangerous diseases

Citizens suffering from a list of socially dangerous diseases determined by the relevant [executive authority](#) are provided with medical and social assistance at the expense of the state budget funds (or, if provided for in the service envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of [Azerbaijan](#) "On Medical Insurance") in the medical and preventive institutions of the state healthcare system in cases stipulated by legislation, and they are provided with inpatient treatment and dispensary observation in accordance with the procedure established by legislation. [\[61\]](#)

For some categories of citizens suffering from socially dangerous diseases, their jobs are retained during the period of treatment, and other benefits specified in the legislation are taken into account.

The types and amount of medical and social assistance provided are [determined by the relevant executive authority](#).

Article 36. Application of new preventive, diagnostic and treatment methods, medicines and disinfectants, immunobiological preparations

The methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment applied in healthcare, medical technologies, medicines and immunobiological preparations are used in accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation.

Diagnostic and therapeutic methods, as well as medicines, whose application is not permitted, but which are used in accordance with the established procedure, may be used by decision of the relevant [executive authority](#) and with the written consent of the patient, as well as with the written consent of the parents or legal representatives of minors and persons deemed to be incapable, in accordance with the established procedure, if the life of such persons is in danger. [\[62\]](#)

Article 36-1. Clinical protocol

A clinical protocol is a set of rules used by a doctor or paramedic to make decisions regarding the provision of medical care in the case of illness or symptoms of illness and approved by [a body \(institution\) designated by the relevant executive authority](#).
[The body \(institution\)](#) designated by the relevant executive authority prepares clinical protocols, creates their electronic database and its official website.

Clinical protocols are used as a basis for prescribing. [\[63\]](#)

Article 37. Rules for conducting biomedical research

Based on the results of laboratory experiments, biomedical research is permitted in state and non-state medical institutions.

The involvement of a person as an object in any biomedical research can only be carried out with his or her consent .
When consenting to biomedical research , the citizen must be informed about the objectives of the study , its side effects , risk that may occur , its duration and its results . Regardless of the stage of the research , the citizen has the right to refuse it at ~~it prohibits the advertising of prescription drugs, as well as preventive, diagnostic, and treatment methods that have not~~ ⁶⁴ ~~in accordance with the established procedure, through the mass media . [64]~~

Article 38. Prohibition of euthanasia

Euthanasia , or the act of hastening the death of a patient by any means or action , or of withholding artificial life measures , is prohibited at the patient 's request .

A person who knowingly induces a patient to undergo euthanasia or performs euthanasia is liable in accordance with the established by law .

Article 39. Determining the moment of death of a person

A medical professional (doctor 's council or doctor , paramedic) confirms the death of a person . [65]

The criteria and procedure for determining human death and stopping resuscitation measures are determined by the relevant authority .

Article 40. Donation and transplantation of human organs and tissues

Relations in the field of donation of human organs and tissues and their transplantation are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On Donation and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues " . [66]

Article 41. Pathological-anatomical division

Pathological - anatomical autopsy is performed by a doctor in order to obtain information about the causes of death and of the disease , and the rules for its conduct are determined by the relevant executive authority .

In cases where pathological - anatomical examination is considered mandatory (maternal deaths related to pregnancy and infectious diseases and suspected cases of them , deaths that occurred during medical examination and admission and the cause could not be investigated) , suspected violent death and other cases provided for by legislation , pathological - anatomical may not be conducted upon the official request of the deceased 's family members , relatives or legal representatives .r.

Information about the cause of death and the diagnosis of the disease is provided to the family members of the deceased in his absence , to the next of kin or legal representatives , and , if necessary , to law enforcement agencies . The family members of the deceased or in their absence , their close relatives or legal representatives , may invite a specialist with the appropriate profile , with the participation of the family members , to participate in the conduct of the pathological - anatomical examination . Upon their request , a forensic medical examination is conducted in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Chapter VII MEDICAL EXPERTISE

Article 42. Expertise on temporary loss of working capacity

In the event of illness , injury , pregnancy , childbirth , care for a sick family member , prosthetics , sanatorium - resort treatment and in other cases , an examination of temporary loss of working capacity is conducted by the treating physicians of state and municipal medical institutions in the manner prescribed by legislation .

The examination of temporary disability determines the need and duration of temporary or permanent transfer of the citizen to another job , and referrals for medical and social expertise to *assess* the disability of a citizen are made in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan " On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities " . [67]

If a citizen or his / her legal representative disagrees with the decision of the institution conducting the examination of temporary loss of working capacity , he / she may appeal to the court in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation .

Article 43. Medical and social expertise

Medical-social expertise is the determination of the cause, degree, and duration of a person's disability, as well as the need for social measures and rehabilitation tools, based on the assessment of the limitation of vital activity as a result of persistent violations of the body's functions.

The procedure for organizing and conducting medical and social expertise is determined by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “[Persons with Disabilities](#).” ^[68]

~~Article 43-1. Psychological-medical-pedagogical commission~~ ^[69]

~~A psychological-medical-pedagogical commission established by the relevant executive authority and operating on a permanent basis shall carry out diagnostics of physical deficiencies, mental and (or) mental retardation in children, make decisions on their inclusion in special education on this basis, provide appropriate advice to their parents or other legal representatives, and consider control examinations.~~ ^[70]
~~Parents or other legal representatives of persons with disabilities have the right to participate in the examination conducted by the psychological-medical-pedagogical commission and in the discussion of the examination results.~~

Article 44. Military medical examination

Military medical expertise determines the fitness for military service of those called up for military service, those entering military service under a contract, citizens in the reserves of the armed forces and border troops; as well as ~~internal troops, and military personnel,~~ depending on their health status. [71]

Military medical expertise determines the cause of illnesses and injuries (injuries, trauma, contusions) that occurred during military service (military recruitment) ⁱⁿ military personnel (citizens undergoing military recruitment), in those released from military service, and determines the types, volume, and duration of medical and social assistance and rehabilitation treatment necessary for military personnel. [72]

The rules for the organization and conduct of military medical examinations, as well as the requirements for the health of military personnel, conscripts, and those entering military service under a contract, are determined by the relevant executive authority. The implementation of the military medical expert opinion is mandatory for those in charge.

Article 45. Forensic medical examination

Forensic medical expertise is appointed in accordance with the procedure established by law and is conducted ^{at} a specialized institution of the relevant executive authority.

A citizen or his / her legal representative who wishes to participate in the examination has the right to file a petition with the organization that appointed the expert for the additional inclusion of the relevant specialist in the expert commission with his consent.

The rules for the organization and conduct of forensic medical expertise are determined by legislation.

If a citizen or his legal representative disagrees with the opinion of the institution conducting the forensic medical examination, he may appeal to the court in the manner prescribed by law.

Chapter VIII RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS

Article 46. The right to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities

Persons who have received education in higher or secondary specialized medical institutions in the Republic of Azerbaijan who have a relevant ^{diploma} or special rank have the right to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities in accordance with the procedure established by legislation. [73]

Persons who have not completed higher medical and pharmaceutical education may engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities as employees ^{with} secondary medical ^{education} in accordance with ^{the} procedure ^{established by the relevant executive authority}.

Doctors and pharmacists who have not studied in their specialty for more than five years without interruption in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities after completing training at relevant educational institutions and being certified in accordance with the legislation. [74]

After the approval of their qualifications, employees with secondary medical or pharmaceutical education ^{who} have not studied in their specialty for more than five years may engage in practical medical and pharmaceutical activities after undergoing training in medical and pharmaceutical institutions of the state health system and being certified in accordance with the legislation. [75]

Unless other rules are provided for in international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, pharmaceutical workers who have undergone training in foreign countries may be allowed to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the procedure established by the ^{relevant} executive ^{authority}.

Persons engaged in medical activities are not allowed to perform medical activities (with the exception of primary medical care) outside and services specified in the charters of state medical institutions or in the special permit (license) granted to them in the field of medical activities. [76]

The state register of persons entitled to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be maintained by the body (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority, and access to that register shall be provided to the body (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority. The procedure for maintaining the state register of persons entitled to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be determined by the relevant executive authority. [77]

Article 47. The right of medical specialists to choose a specialty

Persons who have received medical and pharmaceutical education in higher education institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan receive additional education on a voluntary basis. [78]

Article 48. Improving the profession, knowledge and skills of medical specialists [79]

The body (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority is responsible for organizing the improvement of the knowledge and skills of medical specialists. The costs of advanced training for specialists of the state healthcare system are paid from the state budget, and for specialists of the non-state healthcare system from separate funds. [80]

The set of diagnostic, treatment, prevention and health promotion methods necessary for the activity in accordance with the standards of professional knowledge and skills of medical specialists, the nomenclature of medical and pharmaceutical services is determined by the relevant executive authority. [81]

Medical specialists with higher and secondary specialized medical education are periodically involved in training by the relevant executive authority at least once every five years in order to improve their qualifications. [82]

Medical specialists are allowed to change their specialization only after completing professional training at an appropriate institution and being certified in accordance with the legislation. [83]

Article 49. Private medical practice and private medical activity [84]

Private medical practice and private medical activities are carried out in accordance with the legislation.

Article 49-1. Certification of persons (employees) engaged in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities

Practical medical or pharmaceutical activity is an activity in the field of providing medical care, carried out by persons (employees) with secondary medical education in accordance with their specialization in the manner prescribed by legislation, or in the field of preparation, sale of medicines in accordance with the legislation.

In order to ensure the provision of quality healthcare to the population and to verify the level of professionalism and professional competence of persons (employees) engaged in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan, these persons (employees) shall undergo certification by the relevant executive authority periodically once every five years, except for the cases provided for in parts three and four of this article. During certification, it is inadmissible to ask persons (employees) engaged in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities questions directly related to their field of activity, as well as to evaluate them based on their political views and beliefs. [85]

Certification is not conducted for pregnant women, women on social leave until their child is three years old, and women who have held a relevant position (profession) for less than one year after the end of that leave (men raising a child alone).

Persons who have graduated from higher and secondary specialized medical educational institutions, including residency, are subject to certification for a period of five years from the date of issuance of a document confirming their education in accordance with the legislation. Specialists who have changed their specialty in accordance with the legislation are not subject to certification for a period of five years from the issuance of a document confirming their new specialty.

Persons (employees) who have passed certification are issued a certification certificate, the form of which is determined by the relevant authority, confirming the right of such persons to engage in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities for a period of five years.

Persons (employees) who have not passed certification are not allowed to practice medicine or pharmacy.

Employees who do not pass the certification may apply for re-certification by maintaining their job for 6 months, undergoing vocational training at relevant educational institutions, and then undergoing re-certification. Labor relations with employees who do not pass the re-certification shall be terminated by the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Failure to undergo certification by persons practicing medicine or pharmacy on the basis of a special permit (license) is grounds for license in accordance with the legislation.

The procedure for certification of persons (employees) engaged in practical medical or pharmaceutical activities is determined by the [\[86\]](#)
executive authority.

Article 50. The right to practice traditional medicine

Folk medicine is a set of healing , prevention , examination , and treatment methods that are not registered in the manner of legislation , but have found confirmation in folk traditions .

The rules for the use of folk medicine can only be applied in the non - state healthcare system in the manner specified by legislation .

Special consent for medical activity is granted [by the relevant executive authority based on the application](#) of a person wishing to engage in private medical practice or on the petition of a private medical institution, in accordance with the procedure [established](#) by law .

The government prohibits the holding of public Bible readings , including the involvement of *media* entities in these activities .
Advertising of the healing properties of mass healing sessions, hypnosis methods, and psychic and bioenergetic influence is not permitted. [\[89\]](#)

The decision to suspend the activity of a preacher is made by the body that issued the permit for this activity , and if the decision is not agreed upon , an appeal may be filed with the court in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Persons illegally engaged in medical activities are liable in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 51. Treating physician

A physician is someone who provides medical care to a patient during observation and treatment in an outpatient clinic or hospital .

The treating physician is appointed by the head of the institution (department) at the request of the patient . In case of a change of patient requests a change of treating physician , the head of the institution must fulfill this request .

The attending physician organizes a qualified examination and treatment of the patient during his stay , provides information about his health , invites other specialists and organizes a council at the request of the patient or his legal representative . In the exception of cases where the patient 's life is in danger and urgent situations , in other cases the advice given by the council is implemented only after consultation with the attending physician .

If the patient 's life is not in danger and the patient fails to fulfill the doctor 's orders or violates the institution 's internal rules , the treating physician may refuse to observe and treat the patient with the consent of the relevant management personnel .

For failure to perform professional duties at the required level , the medical practitioner shall be liable in accordance with the procedure provided for by law .

Article 52. Doctor's oath

Persons who have graduated from higher medical educational institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan and received a medical diploma are required to take the " Hippocratic Oath " .

Doctors who violate their medical oath are liable in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 53. Medical confidentiality

Information about the fact of a citizen 's application for medical assistance , the diagnosis of his illness , the state of his health , and other information obtained during the examination and treatment constitute medical secrecy . The citizen is guaranteed the confidentiality of the information he provides .

With the consent of a citizen or his legal representative , information constituting medical secrecy may be provided to medical and scientific institutions and officials for the benefit of the patient 's examination and treatment , for the conduct of scientific research , publication of scientific literature , use for teaching and other purposes .

Information constituting medical confidentiality may be disclosed without the consent of the citizen or his / her legal representative in the following cases :

If the citizen is unable to explain his / her condition verbally , the citizen may be examined and treated in a language and manner appropriate for the purpose of the examination ;

when there is a risk of spreading infectious diseases , when mass poisonings and injuries occur ;

upon request of the investigation and prosecution bodies , the prosecutor and the court ;

to inform the parents or legal representatives of minors ;

In case of suspicion of unlawful actions and damage to the health of a citizen ;

Upon request [of the relevant executive authority](#) for the purpose of ensuring conscription and mobilization for active military service

when an insured event occurs for the purpose of providing compulsory medical insurance. [\[91\]](#)

Persons legally in possession of medical secrets are equally liable under the law for their dissemination and for any harm to the citizen in connection with this , as are medical and pharmaceutical workers . [92]

Article 54. Medical and pharmaceutical professional associations

Medical and pharmaceutical workers have the right to establish professional associations in accordance with relevant legislation .
They are created on a voluntary basis with the aim of developing medical and pharmaceutical practice , contributing to the development of scientific research , and developing and implementing medical ethics standards .

Article 55. Social and legal protection of medical and pharmaceutical workers

Medical and pharmaceutical workers :

Ensuring working conditions for the activities of workers in accordance with their safety requirements ;
to act on the contract of employment ;
protection of honor and dignity ;
To acquire a qualification category appropriate to the level of theoretical and practical preparation ;
They have the right to improve their professional skills .

Article 56. Wages and compensations

The salaries of medical and pharmaceutical workers , as [well](#) as scientific workers , professors and teaching staff of secondary medical and pharmaceutical educational institutions , and medical faculties of universities are paid in accordance with their professional qualifications , experience , and the duties they perform , and this is provided for in the employment contract . [93]

When the working conditions of medical and pharmaceutical workers are associated with dangerous and harmful factors , they have the right to receive compensation in addition to their official salaries , as well as to use other benefits specified in the legislation .

The list of medical workers entitled to an increase in their wages , additional payments , and other compensations is determined by the relevant executive authority .

Medical and pharmaceutical workers are compulsorily insured against loss of professional working capacity as a result of accidents and occupational diseases during the performance of their labor functions in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Compulsory Insurance against Loss of Professional Working Capacity as a Result of Accidents in Production and Occupational Diseases ".

The families of *medical* and pharmaceutical workers who have died while performing their duties in state medical institutions are granted a one - time benefit in an amount determined by the relevant executive authority . [95]

According to [the Code of Administrative Offenses](#) of the Republic of Azerbaijan , 18 percent of the funds collected from fines [by the body \(institution\) determined by the relevant executive authority](#) shall be transferred to the account of that body for the purpose of supplement to the monthly official (tariff) salaries of employees working in the institutions included in the unified system of [the body \(institution\) determined by the relevant executive authority](#) . The procedure for using these funds shall be determined by [the relevant executive authority](#) .

Note:

1. In the sixth part of this article , "fines imposed by [the body \(institution\) determined by the relevant executive authority](#) imposed on administrative offense cases considered by [the body \(institution\) determined by the relevant executive authority](#) and protocol on the administrative offense has been drawn up by that body (institution) and sent to the court for consideration.

2. The list of employees who are paid "in addition to their official (tariff) salaries" as provided for in part six of this article is determined by [the relevant executive authority](#) .

Chapter IX

LIABILITY FOR HARM CAUSED TO THE HEALTH OF CITIZENS

Article 57. Compensation for damage caused to the health of citizens

When harm is caused to the health of citizens , the guilty parties are obliged to pay damages in the manner and amount specified in the legislation .

Compensation for damage caused does not exempt medical and pharmaceutical workers from disciplinary , administrative and criminal liability provided for by law .

Compensation for damage caused by minors or persons deemed incapable of acting in accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation , who are guilty of causing harm to the health of citizens , is implemented in accordance with the legislation .

Damage caused to the health of citizens as a result of environmental pollution is compensated by the legal entities that caused the damage in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 58. Reimbursement of expenses for medical assistance to citizens injured as a result of unlawful actions

The costs of medical assistance provided to citizens who have suffered harm as a result of unlawful actions are paid by the administration, institutions and organizations to the institutions of the state and non - state healthcare systems .

Persons who jointly cause harm to the health of citizens shall bear joint liability for compensation for damage in accordance with the procedure established by law .

Article 59. Liability of medical and pharmaceutical workers for violation of citizens' rights in the field of health protection

Medical and pharmaceutical workers are liable in accordance with the law for violations of the rights of citizens in the field of health protection when they fail to perform their professional duties at the required level .

Article 60. The right to complain about actions of state bodies and officials that restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of health protection

Actions of state bodies and officials that restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of health protection may be appealed to higher bodies and courts in the manner prescribed by legislation .

**Chapter X
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 61. Transitional provisions

The provisions of this Law relating to the medical environment shall enter into force upon the adoption of the relevant legislation on the legal regulation of the medical environment .

Article 62. Entry into force of the law

This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication .

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H. Aliyev

Baku , June 26 , 1997

№ 360-IQ

LIST OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS USED

1. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.647-IQD dated April 2, 1999 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, No. 5, Article 285**)
2. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.86-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141**)
3. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.87-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 142**)
4. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.88-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 143**)
5. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.89-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 144**)
6. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.178-IIGD dated October 5, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 672**)
7. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.194-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 687**)

8. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.201-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 693**)
9. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.310-IIGD dated April 19, 2002 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 5, Article 240**)
10. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 314-IIGD dated April 30, 2002 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 5, Article 244**)
11. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328**)
12. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.426-IIGD dated March 25, 2003 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2003, No. 6, Article 256**)
13. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.597-IIGD dated March 5, 2004 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 4, Article 199**)
14. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.641-IIGD dated April 20, 2004 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 6, Article 396**)
15. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.652-IIGD dated May 18, 2004 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507**)
16. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 34-IIIQD dated December 23, 2005 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 2, Article 66**)
17. Law No.202-IIIQD dated December 19, 2006 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 12, Article 502**)
18. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 313-IIIQD dated April 17, 2007 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 6, Article 560**)
19. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.427-IIIQD dated October 9, 2007 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 11, Article 1052**)
20. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 480-IIIQD dated November 6, 2007 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 12, Article 1197**)
21. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 648-IIIQD dated June 13, 2008 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008, No. 7, Article 602**)
22. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 741-IIIQD dated December 16, 2008 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper February 18, 2009, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2009, No. 02, Article 46**)
23. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2009, No. 10, Article 962**)
24. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1114-IIIQD dated October 22, 2010 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper November 14, 2010, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 11, Article 962**)
25. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 37-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 19, 2011, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 02, Article 70**)
26. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 38-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 (**"Respublika" newspaper, February 18, 2011, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 20, 2011, No. 40, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 7, Article 71**)
27. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 177-IVQD dated June 24, 2011 (**"Respublika" newspaper, July 30, 2011, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 31, 2011, No. 166, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 7, Article 1285**)
28. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 348-IVQD dated May 1, 2012 (**"Respublika" newspaper, June 21, 2012, No. 135, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 22, 2012, No. 136, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2012, No. 6, Article 510**)
29. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 769-IVQD dated October 22, 2013 (**Respublika newspaper December 1, 2013, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1285**)
30. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 790-IVQD dated October 29, 2013 (**Respublika newspaper, November 30, 2013, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1305**)
31. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 802-IVQD dated October 29, 2013 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 29, 2013, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1316**)
32. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1177-IVQD dated February 2, 2015](#) (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 17, 2015, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104**)

33. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1201-IVQD dated February 24, 2015](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 8, 2015, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 4, Article 345)
34. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1269-IVQD dated April 28, 2015](#) (Respublika newspaper, June 6, 2015 , No. 12 of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 06, Article 681)
35. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 76-VQD dated December 29, 2015](#) (" Azerbaijan " newspaper, February 19, 2016, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 02, Book I, Article 189)
36. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 206-VQD dated April 15, 2016](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, May 1, 2016, No. 93, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 4, Article 658)
37. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 710-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 2, 2017, No. 139, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 6, Article 1060)
38. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 696-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 21, 2017, No. 155 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1262)
39. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1460-VQD dated February 1, 2019](#) (" Azerbaijan " newspaper, February 24, 2019, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 2, Article 180)
40. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1628-VQD dated June 27, 2019](#) (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 9, Article 1484)
41. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 71-VIQD dated May 1, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 1, 2020, No. 102 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 5, Article 521)
42. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 108-VIQD dated May 19, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 13, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826)
43. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425)
44. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 12, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542).
45. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8, Article 89 7)
46. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 392-VIQD dated October 29, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 3, 2021, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 11, Article 1205)
47. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 526-VIQD dated May 5, 2022](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 14 , 2022 , No. 12, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 6, Article 5 81)
48. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 541-VIQD dated May 27, 2022](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 1 , 2022 , No. 13, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 6, Article 592)
49. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 555-VIQD dated June 22, 2022](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC), August 1, 2022 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 8, Article 823)
50. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 809-VIQD dated February 17, 2023](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC), April 8, 2023, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 9, 2023, No. 73 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023, No. 4, Article 447)
51. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 896-VIQD dated May 31, 2023](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC), July 18, 2023, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 19, 2023, No. 149 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023, No. 7, Article 887)
52. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1142-VIQD dated April 23, 2024](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC) , June 3, 2024 , "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 4 , 2024 , No. 116 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 631)
53. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1158-VIQD dated May 21, 2024](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC) , June 6, 2024 , " Azerbaijan " newspaper, June 7, 2024 , No. 119 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 639)
54. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 74-VIIGD dated November 29, 2024](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC) , December 20, 2024 , " Azerbaijan " newspaper, December 21, 2024 , No. 282, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1332)
55. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 111-VIIGD dated December 27, 2024](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Inform Agency (AZERTAC) , December 29, 2024 , " Azerbaijan " newspaper, December 30, 2024 , No. 290, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1350)

56. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 120-VIIGD dated December 29, 2024](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Agency (AZERTAC), January 28, 2025 , “ Azerbaijan ” newspaper, January 29, 2025 , No. 19)
57. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 172-VIIGD dated April 11, 2025](#) (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Agency (AZERTAC), April 25, 2025 , “Azerbaijan” newspaper, April 27, 2025 , No. 84)

LIST OF AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS MADE TO THE LAW

[1] By [No.1177-IVQD dated February 2, 2015](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 17, 2015, No. 37, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104), in the seventh paragraph of Article 3, the word "compulsory" was replaced with the words "compulsory medical".

[2] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.1628-VQD dated June 27, 2019](#) (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 9, Article 1484), the full stop at the end of the eleventh paragraph of Part 1 of Article 3 was replaced with a semicolon and a twelfth paragraph was added with new content.

[3] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.38-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 ("Respublika" newspaper, February 18, 2011, No. 38, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 20, 2011, No. 40, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 02, Article 71), in Article 4, in the third part of Article 46, in the fourth part of Article 48 and in the first sentence of the seventh part of Article 49-1, the word "teaching" was replaced with the word "education".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), in Article 4, the words "relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan" were replaced with the words "body (institution) determined by the relevant executive authority".

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1142-VIQD dated April 23, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), June 3, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 4, 2024, No. 116, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 631) in the text of Article 4, the words "medical equipment and medicines" by medicines and medical devices, as well as medicinal substances have been replaced by the words "

[4] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 86-IIQD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141), in Article 5, the words "and private property, including" were replaced with the words "and private medical institutions, including" whose property is based on private property or property used under a lease agreement, and the words "private medicine" were replaced with the words "private medical practice".

[5] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the title of Article 7 in the title of Article 47, the word "Healthcare" was replaced with the word "Medicine".

[6] Article 7-1 was added by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.1628-VQD dated June 27, 2019](#) (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 9, Article 1484).

[7] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.201-IIQD dated October 12, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 693), in the first part of Article 9, the word "compulsory" was replaced with the word "mandatory".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), the word "mainly" was removed from the first part of Article 9.

[8] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the third paragraph of the second part of Article 9, the word "health" was replaced with the word "medicine".

[9] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 541-VIQD dated May 27, 2022](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2022, No. 137, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 6, Article 592), a new third part was added to Article 9.

The words "(on a receipt of a cash register)" were added to the third part of Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1158-VIQD dated May 21, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), June 6, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 7, 2024, No. 119, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 639) after the word "within the framework".

[10] The second part of Article 10 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425).

The previous edition said:

Medical services in state medical institutions are free of charge, except for the cases provided for in this Law, the types of paid specialized medical assistance are determined by the relevant executive authority.

[11] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.392-VIQD dated October 29, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 3, 2021, No. 262, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 11, Article 1205), the third to eleventh parts of Article 10 were considered the fourth to twelfth parts, respectively, and a third part with a new content was added to that article.

[12] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), "free" in the eighth part of Article 10 was replaced with the words "at the expense of the state budget".

[13] By Law No.202-IIIQD dated December 19, 2006 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 12, Article 1028), new parts six to eight were added to Article 10, and part six was considered part nine.

[14] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.37-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 19, 2011, No. 39, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 02, Article 70), a new part ten was added to Article 10.

[15] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 802-IVQD dated October 29, 2013 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 29, 2013, No. 263; Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1316), a new eleventh part was added to Article 10.

[16] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 302-VIQQ dated April 23, 2021 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122; Collection Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the first part of Article 11, the word "authority" was replaced with the words "authority (institution) designated by the authority".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 809-VIQQ dated February 17, 2023 (Official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), April 8, 2023, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 9, 2023, No. 73, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023, No. 4, Article 447), in the first part of Article 11, the words "mass media" were replaced with the word "media".

[17] By No. 1177-IVQD dated February 2, 2015 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 17, 2015, No. 37, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104), the word "in the legislation" was the word "by law" in the second part of Article 11, the fourth part of Article 29, the third part of Article 31, the second sentence of the eighth part of Article 33, the second part of Article 38, the third part of Article 40, the seventh part of Article 50, the fifth part of Article 51, the second part of Article 52, the second part of Article 57 and the second part of Article 58.

[18] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 696-VQD dated May 31, 2017 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 21, 2017, No. 155, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1262) new parts three and four were added to Article 11.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1142-VIQQ dated April 23, 2024 (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), June 3, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 4, 2024, No. 116, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 631), in the first sentence of the fourth part of Article 11, the words "doctor's prescription" replaced with the word "prescription", the words "medical equipment" were replaced with the words "medical device", and in the second sentence, the words "medical equipment and products" were replaced with the words "medical devices".

[19] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 526-VIQQ dated May 5, 2022 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 14, 2022, No. 124, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 6, Article 581) defense system in the second part of Article 12 were replaced with the word "service".

[20] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 201-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 693), in the third part of Article 12, the word "mandatory" replaced with the word "compulsory state healthcare" were replaced with the words "medicine in the medical insurance system".

[21] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 178-IIGD dated October 5, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 672), in the seventh part of Article 12, after the words "and pensioners", the words "internally displaced persons and persons considered equal to them" were added.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 108-VIQQ dated May 19, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 134, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826), in the seventh part of Article 12, the word "disabled people" was replaced with the words "persons with disabilities".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 200-VIQQ dated November 20, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), in the seventh part of Article 12, the word "free" was replaced with the words "at the expense of the state budget funds (or at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds, if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance")".

[22] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 426-IIGD dated March 25, 2003 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2003, No. 6, Article 256), a new part eight was added to Article 12. The previous part eight of the article was considered part nine.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 896-VIQQ dated May 31, 2023 (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), July 18, 2023, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 19, 2023, No. 149, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023, No. 7, Article 887), in the eighth part of Article 12, the word "authorities" was replaced with the words "authority (institution) determined by the authority" and the word "does" with the word "does".

[23] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 201-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 693) mandatory in Article 13 "obligatory".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1177-IVQD dated February 2, 2015 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 17, 2015, No. 37, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104), the word "insurance" was added after the word "Republic" in Article 13.

[24] The title of Article 15 652-IIGD dated May 18, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507).

The previous edition said:

~~Article 15. The right to protection of the health of citizens engaged in certain types of professional activity.~~

[25] The second part was added to Article 15 by 201-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 693).

[26] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 652-IIGD dated May 18, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507), a third part was added to Article 15.

[27] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 34-IIIQD dated December 23, 2005 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 2, Article 66), in the second part of Article 16, the words "and undergo examination" were replaced with the words, undergo examination and be under dispensary supervisor.

[28] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 194-IIGD dated October 12, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 687), in the second part of Article 16, the words "in institutions of the state healthcare system" were replaced with the words "in state and municipal medical institutions at the place of residence".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), in the second part of Article 16, the word "free" was replaced with the words "at the expense of state or local budget funds, respectively (at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds, if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance")".

[29] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 648-IIIQD dated June 13, 2008 Azerbaijan, 2008, No. 7, Article 602) the word "disabled" was replaced with the words "health-impaired"

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, No. 173, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8, Article 897), in the third part of Article 16, the words "children with disabilities" were replaced with the words "persons under the age of 18 with a disability".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 172-VIIGD dated April 11, 2025](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), April 25, 2025, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, April 27, 2025, No. 84), in the third part of Article 16, the words "persons with disabilities under the age of 18" were replaced with the words "children with disabilities".

[30] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 88-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 143), a fifth part was added to Article 16.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 648-IIIQD dated June 13, 2008 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008, No. 7, Article 602), the words "until the disability group is assigned" in the fifth part were replaced with the words "until the limitation of health capabilities is determined".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 351-VIQD dated June 22, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, August 19, 2021, No. 173, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 8, Article 897), in the fifth part of Article 16, the words "health limitations" have been replaced with the word "disability".

[31] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), free in Articles 17 and 17-1 the words "at the expense of the state budget funds (or at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds, if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance")".

[32] Article 17-1 was added with a new content by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 177-IVQD dated June 24, 2011 ("Respublika" newspaper, July 30, 2011, No. 159, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 31, 2011, No. 166, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 7, Article 616).

[33] The first paragraph of the first part of Article 18 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 802-IVQD dated 29.12.2013 Azerbaijan Newspaper, November 29, 2013, No. 263; Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1316).

The previous edition said:

To be under free dispensary supervision and treatment in the child and adolescent medical service institutions of the state healthcare system in accordance with the procedure established by the relevant executive authority;

[34] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), free in the fourth paragraph of the first part of Article 18 was replaced with the words "at the expense of the state budget

[35] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), "defense system" were replaced with the word "service

[36] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 111-VIIGD dated December 27, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), December 29, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 30, 2024, No. 290, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1350), in the title of Article 19, in the first and second parts, the words "those called up for military service and those called up for military service under a contract" were replaced with the words "those called up for term active military service and those called up for active military service on the basis of a contract".

[37] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 111-VIIGD dated December 27, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), December 29, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 30, 2024, No. 290, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1350), in the third part of Article 19, the words "Those called up for military service and those called up for military service under a contract" were replaced with the words "Those called up for temporary active military service and those called up for active military service on the basis of a contract".

[38] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 111-VIIGD dated December 27, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), December 29, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 30, 2024, No. 290, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1350), in the fourth part of Article 19, the words "those called up for military service and those called up for military service under a contract" were replaced with the words "those called up for term active military service and those called up for active military service on the basis of a contract".

[39] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 1425), in the second sentence of Part Five of Article 19, the word "health" was replaced with the word "medicine", and the words "military medical section" were replaced with the words "military medical service".

[40] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), in Article 20, the words "protection system" with the word "service free" with the words "at the expense of state or local budget funds (in case of services provided for in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance", at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds)", and the words "funds of social insurance and social protection bodies" with the words "compulsory state social insurance funds".

[41] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 648-IIIQD dated June 13, 2008 Azerbaijan, 2008, No. 7, Article 602 "and children with disabilities" and with "disabilities" respectively after the words "disabled" in the title of Article 21 "disabled" in the text.

Article 21 was by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 108-VIQD dated May 19, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 134 , Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826).

The previous edition said:

~~Article 21. The right of disabled and children with limited health to receive medical and social assistance~~

~~The rules for providing medical and social assistance to disabled people and children with limited health opportunities and the provisions in this area are specified in the legislation.~~

[42] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425), free" in the first and second parts of Article 22 at the expense of the state budget".

[43] Article 22-1 was added 178-IIGD dated October 5, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 11, Article 672)

[44] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328), in the title of Article 23, the words "citizens serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty" were replaced with the words "citizens, prisoners in penitentiary institutions"

[45] The first part of Article 23 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328)

The previous edition said:

~~Citizens who have been arrested, imprisoned, or serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty have the right to receive medical assistance, and in cases of emergency, to be provided with medical assistance at the expense of budgetary funds in institutions of the state healthcare system.~~

[46] The third part of Article 23 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328)

The previous edition said:

~~Women sentenced to deprivation of liberty may bring their children under the age of 3 into the home in the form of blankets.~~

[47] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328), in the fourth part of Article 23, the words "citizens serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty" were replaced with the words "citizens, convicts during the serving of sentences", and in the fifth part, the words "citizens serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty" were replaced with the words "citizens, convicts during the serving of sentences"

[48] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 333-IIGD dated May 24, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 6, Article 328), a sixth part was added to Article 23.

[49] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122 the, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the second part of Article 24, the word "to the body" was replaced with the words "to the body (structure) designated by the body".

[50] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 348-IVQD dated May 1, 2012 ("Respublika" newspaper, June 21, 2012, No. 135, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 22, 2012, No. 136, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2012, No. 6, Article 510), the sixth and seventh parts were added to Article 25.

[51] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 120-VIIGD dated December 29, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), January 28, 2025, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 29, 2025, No. 19), a new part eight was added to Article 25.

[52] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. [302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("newspaper 13, 2021, No. 122 Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), the word "health" was replaced with the word "medicine" in the third part of Article 27, the first part of Article 37, and the fourth part of Article 49-1.

[53] The second sentence was added to the fourth part of Article 28 by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 313-IIIQD dated April 17, 2007 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 6, Article 560).

The third sentence was added to the fourth part of Article 28 by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 480-IIIQD dated November 6, 2007 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 12, Article 1197).

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 1269-IVQD dated April 28, 2015](#) (Respublika newspaper, June 6, 2015, No. 120, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 06, Article 681), in the second sentence of the fourth part of Article 28, the words "may be done" were replaced with the word "shall be done".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 206-VQD dated April 15, 2016](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, May 1, 2016, No. 93, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 4, Article 658), in the second sentence of the fourth part of Article 28, after the word "Crime", the words "or administrative offence entailing administrative arrest" were added, and the word "legislation" was replaced with the words "Civil Procedure Code".

[54] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 89-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 144 as well as tuberculosis patients who pose a serious epidemiological threat to those around them and who refuse hospitalization to the fourth part of Article 28; word "persons."

By Law No. 202-IIIQD dated December 19, 2006 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, No. 12, Article 1028**), a new part five shall be added to Article 28, and the fifth part shall be considered the sixth part.

[55] Article 31-1 was added with a new content by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.769-IVQD dated October 22, 2013 **Respublika newspaper, December 1, 2013, No. 264; Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1285**).

[56] The fourth part of Article 32 was reworded by 86-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (**Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141**

The previous edition said:

~~Non-state healthcare institutions may participate in the provision of primary medical and sanitary assistance to the population.~~

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 348-IVQD dated May 1, 2012 (**"Respublika" newspaper, June 21, 2012, No. 135, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 22, 2012, No. 136, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2012, No. 6, Article 510**), the second and third paragraphs of the second part of Article 32 were considered the third and fourth paragraphs, respectively, and the second paragraph was added.

Article 32 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425**).

The previous edition said:

~~**Article 32. Primary medical and sanitary assistance**~~

~~Primary medical and sanitary assistance is a type of medical service provided free of charge to every citizen.~~

~~This service:~~

~~treatment of widespread diseases, severe traumas, poisonings and other illnesses requiring urgent assistance;~~

~~Treatment of mental disorders permitted in medical institutions providing primary medical care;~~

~~implementation of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures, medical prevention of public health hazards;~~

~~It includes other measures related to the protection of the family, parents, children, and the provision of medical and sanitary assistance at the place of residence.~~

~~Primary medical and sanitary assistance is provided by institutions of the state healthcare system, as well as sanitary and epidemiological service institutions.~~

~~Private medical entities provide primary medical and sanitary assistance based on contracts concluded with health insurance organizations, as well as with patients.~~

~~However, the procedure for providing medical and sanitary assistance is determined by the relevant executive authority.~~

[57] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425**), free" in the second part of Article 33 "Implemented in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance".

[58] The third part of Article 33 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) **Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425**).

The previous edition said:

~~Regardless of the participation of private medical entities in compulsory medical insurance programs, payment to private medical entities providing emergency medical care to the population in accordance with the rules of compulsory medical insurance is made by the medical insurance organizations in which these individuals are insured.~~

[59] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.86-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 **Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141**), new parts three and four were added to Article 33. The previous parts three, four, five and six of the article were considered parts five, six, seven and eight, respectively.

[60] By [No.1201-IVQD dated February 24, 2015](#) (**Azerbaijan Newspaper, April 8, 2015, No. 72, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 4, Article 345**), was considered the third part and the second part was added with a new content.

[61] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.37-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 19, 2011, No. 39, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 02, Article 70**), in the first part of Article 35, after the word citizens, except for cases provided for by legislation," were added.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 200-VIQD dated November 20, 2020](#) (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, January 8, 2021, No. 3, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 12, Book I, Article 1425**), the word " free " in the first part of Article 35 was replaced with the words " at the expense of state budget funds (or at the expense of compulsory medical insurance funds, if provided for in the services envelope in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Medical Insurance") ".

[62] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.427-IIIQD dated October 9, 2007 **Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 11, Article 1052**), in the second part of Article 36, the words "from medicinal products" were replaced with the words "as well as from medicinal products by the decision of the relevant executive authority and".

[63] Article 36-1 was added with a new content by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.1142-VIQD dated April 23, 2024](#) (**official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), June 30, 2024, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 4, 2024, No. 116, 2024, No. 6, Book I, Article 631**).

[64] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.427-IIIQD dated October 9, 2007 **Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007, No. 11, Article 1052**), in the fourth part of Article 37, the words "Prophylactic, diagnostic and treatment methods, medicinal products that have not passed the examination in accordance with the established procedure" were replaced with the words "Medical products, as well as preventive, diagnostic and treatment methods that have passed the examination in accordance with the established procedure".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1114-IIIQD dated October 22, 2010 (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, November 14, 2010, No. 252, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2010, No. 11, Article 962**), in the fourth part of Article 37, the words " Medicines " were replaced with the word " Medication " and "Dispensed on the basis of a doctor's prescription ".

The fourth part of Article 37 was by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 696-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) (**"Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 21, 2017, No. 155, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1262**)

[65] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 555-VIQQ dated June 22, 2022 (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), August 1, 2022), doctor's council or" were added to the first part of Article 39 before the word doctor,

[66] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 87-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 142 and text of Article 40) human tissues and organs", "human, his organs and tissues", "human organs and tissues" were replaced with the words "human organs and (or) tissues", "human, his organs and (or) tissues", "human organs and (or) tissues", respectively.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 87-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 142), the words "Except for transplant materials and preparations made from tissue components" were added to the beginning of the sentence in the third part of Article 40.

Article 40 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 555-VIQQ dated June 22, 2022 (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), August 1, 2022, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022, No. 8, Article 823).

The previous edition said:

~~Article 40. Removal of human organs and (or) tissues for the purpose of transplantation~~

~~Based on medical indications, the removal of human organs and (or) tissues for transplantation purposes is permitted.~~

~~It is prohibited to force a person to have their organs and / or tissues removed for the purpose of transplantation.~~

~~Human organs and (or) tissues, with the exception of transplant materials and preparations made from tissue components, cannot be the object of purchase and sale, and persons participating in their purchase and sale shall bear responsibility in accordance with the procedure established by law.~~

[67] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 108-VIQQ dated May 19, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 134, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826), in the second part of Article 42, the words "a decision is made to refer to a medical-social expert commission" were replaced with the words referrals for medical-social expert examination for the purpose of assessing disability are carried out in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[68] The text of Article 43 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 108-VIQQ dated May 19, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 134, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826).

The previous edition said:

~~Medical - social expertise is the determination of a citizen's needs for social protection measures based on the assessment of the limitation of vital activity as a result of persistent disorders of the body's functions.~~

~~It is mandatory for all heads of administrations, institutions and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, to take into account the opinion of a medical-social expert regarding the rehabilitation of citizens.~~

~~The rules for the organization and conduct of medical and social expertise are determined by legislation.~~

~~A citizen or his / her legal representative has the right to invite any specialist to participate in a medical - social examination with his / her consent.~~

~~If a citizen or his / her legal representative disagrees with the decision of the institution conducting the medical - social examination, he / she may appeal to the relevant executive authority or court in accordance with the procedure established by law.~~

[69] Article 43-1 was added by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 314-IIGD dated April 30, 2002 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002, No. 5, Article 244

[70] Article 43-1 was repealed by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 108-VIQQ dated May 19, 2020 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 12, 2020, No. 134, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 7, Article 826).

[71] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 597-IIGD dated March 5, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 4, Article 199) national security bodies from the first part of Article 44.

The previous edition said:

~~Military medical examination determines the fitness for military service of those called up for military service, those entering military service under a contract, border troops of the armed forces and national security bodies, as well as citizens and military servicemen in the reserves of the internal troops, depending on the state of their health.~~

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 1460-VQD dated February 1, 2019 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 24, 2019, No. 45, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019, No. 2, Article 180), the words "and border troops, as well as internal troops" were removed from the first part of Article 44.

[72] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 741-IIIQD dated December 16, 2008 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper February 18, 2009, No. 38, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2009, No. 02, Article 46), in the second part of Article 44, the words "injuries, traumas" "injury (injury, trauma, contusion)".

[73] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, No. 287), in accordance with the procedure established by legislation after the words specialists.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 38-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 ("Respublika" newspaper, February 18, 2011, No. 38, "Azerbaijan" newspaper February 20, 2011, No. 40, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 02, Article 71), the word "in schools" in the first part of Article 46 replaced with the word "in institutions".

[74] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, December 25, 2009, No. 287), in the third part of Article 46, the words "after or based on the results of the verification exams" were replaced with the words and after certification in accordance with the ion

[75] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 Azerbaijan Newspaper, December 25, 2009, No. 287), in the fourth part of Article 46, the words "after approval of qualifications" were replaced with the words after training and certification in accordance with the legislation

[76] By [No.1201-IVQD dated February 24, 2015](#) (Azerbaijan Newspaper, April 8, 2015, No. 72, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 4, Article 345), the sixth part of Article 46 was considered the seventh part and a sixth part was added with a new content.

[77] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, No. 287), a sixth part was added to Article 46.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), sentence of the seventh part of Article 46 reworded.

The previous edition said:

~~The relevant executive authority maintains a state register of persons entitled to engage in medical and pharmaceutical activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan.~~

[78] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 641-IIGD dated April 20, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 6, Article 396), ~~may receive a certificate~~ in Article 47 were replaced with the words **"may increase their training"**

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 (Azerbaijan newspaper, December 25, 2009, No. 287), the word "profession" in the title of Article 47 was replaced with the word "specialization", and in the text, the words "admitted to institutions for advanced training and retraining of personnel in the profession of their choice and relevant" were replaced with the words "in relevant educational or scientific institutions".

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 38-IVQD dated December 21, 2010 ("Respublika" newspaper, February 18, 2011, No. 38, "Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 20, 2011, No. 40, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2011, No. 02, Article 71), in Article 47, the word "in schools" was replaced with the words "in educational institutions", and the words "increase professional training in relevant educational or scientific institutions" were replaced with the word "additional education".

[79] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the title of Article 48, in the second and fourth parts, the word "Health" was replaced with the word "Medicine".

[80] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the first sentence of part one of Article 48, the words "Heads of healthcare institutions and bodies" were replaced with the words "Organ (institution) designated by the relevant executive authority".

[81] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, No. 287), in the second part of Article 48, the word "professions" was replaced with the word "specialties".

[82] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 641-IIGD dated April 20, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 6, Article 396), ~~after receiving and passing the relevant certificate~~ from the third part of Article 48.

The previous edition said:

~~Regardless of the form of ownership, specialists of healthcare institutions must, when choosing a profession, changing their profession, and at least once every five years of their activity, receive an appropriate certificate after studying under a certain program in institutions for advanced training and personnel training and passing an exam.~~

The third part of Article 48 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 (Azerbaijan newspaper, December 25, 2009, No. 287).

The previous editorial said:

~~Regardless of the form of ownership, specialists of healthcare institutions must, when choosing a profession, changing their profession, and at least once every five years, undergo training in advanced training and personnel training institutions under a specific program.~~

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VIQD dated April 23, 2021](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), the word "health" in the third part of Article 48 was replaced with the word "medicine".

[83] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, No. 287), the following fourth part was added to Article 48.

[84] Article 49 was reworded by 86-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141)

The previous editorial said:

~~Article 49. Private medical activity~~

~~Private medical activity is a medical service provided by medical workers on the basis of contracts with institutions, organizations, and citizens, including medical intensive care units.~~

~~Personal medical activity is carried out in accordance with the legislation.~~

~~Except for cases provided for by legislation, the relevant executive authority shall not interfere in the activities of persons engaged in personal medical and pharmaceutical activities.~~

[85] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.76-VQD dated December 29, 2015](#) ("Azerbaijan" newspaper, February 19, 2016, No. 38; Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2016, No. 02, Book I, Article 189), a new second sentence was added to the second part of Article 49-1.

[86] Article 49-1 was added by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 891-IIIQD dated October 20, 2009 ("Azerbaijan" newspaper December 25, 2009, No. 287).

[87] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 86-IIGD dated February 20, 2001 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2001, No. 3, Article 141), in the second part of Article 50, the words "in non-state healthcare system institutions" were replaced with the words "in the non-state healthcare system permission based on the

application of a citizen and the petition of a non-state medical institution” were replaced with the words “special consent based on the application of a person wishing to engage in private medical practice in accordance with the procedure established by legislation or the petition of a private medical institution”. ✓

[88] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.809-VI QD dated February 17, 2023](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), April 8, 2023, “Azerbaijan” newspaper, April 9, 2023, No. 73, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023, No. 4, Article 447), in the fourth part of Article 50, the words “mass media” were replaced with the words “media entities”

[89] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.647-IQD dated April 2, 1999 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1999, No. 5, Article 285), a new Part Five was added to Article 50. The previous Parts Five and Six of the Article were deemed Parts Six and Seven, respectively.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 696-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) (“Azerbaijan” newspaper, July 21, 2017, No. 155, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 7, Article 1262), in the fifth part of Article 50 the words “mass without the opinion of the relevant executive authority” were replaced with the word “mass”, and the words “advertising broadcast” were replaced with the word “advertising”.

[90] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.710-VQD dated May 31, 2017](#) (“Azerbaijan” newspaper, July 2, 2017, No. 139, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017, No. 6, Article 1060), the full stop at the end of the sixth paragraph of the third part of Article 53 was replaced with a semicolon, and a seventh paragraph was added with a new content.

[91] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.74-VI QD dated November 29, 2024](#) (official website of the Azerbaijan State Information Agency (AZERTAC), December 20, 2024, “Azerbaijan” newspaper, December 21, 2024, No. 282, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2024, No. 12, Book II, Article 1332), the full stop at the end of the seventh paragraph of the third part of Article 53 shall be replaced with a semicolon, and the eighth paragraph shall be added with new content.

[92] By [No.1177-IV QD dated February 2, 2015](#) (Azerbaijan Newspaper, February 17, 2015, No. 37, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104) “legislation” was replaced with the word “law” in the fourth part of Article 53 and Article 59

[93] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 652-II QD dated May 18, 2004 (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004, No. 7, Article 507), in the first part of Article 56, the words “in the employment contract (agreement)” were replaced with the words “in the employment contract (contract)”

[94] The fourth part of Article 56 was reworded by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.1177-IV QD dated February 2, 2015](#) (Azerbaijan Newspaper, February 17, 2015, No. 37, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015, No. 2, Article 104).

The previous edition said:

~~Specialists working in the state healthcare system in conditions that pose a threat to life and health are subject to compulsory state and local insurance in accordance with the procedure established by law.~~

[95] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No.302-VI QD dated April 23, 2021](#) (June 13, 2021, No. 122 Collection, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), the word “health” in the fifth part of Article 56 was replaced with the word “medicine”.

[96] By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No.790-IV QD dated October 29, 2013 (Respublika newspaper, November 30, 2013, No. 263; Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2013, No. 11, Article 1305), a new sixth part and a “Note” section were added to Article 56.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 71-VI QD dated May 1, 2020](#) (“Azerbaijan” newspaper, June 1, 2020, No. 102, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020, No. 5, Article 521), in the sixth part of Article 56, the numbers “25” were replaced with the numbers “18”.

By the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan [No. 302-VI QD dated April 23, 2021](#) (“Azerbaijan” newspaper, June 13, 2021, No. 122, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021, No. 6, Book I, Article 542), in the first sentence of part six of Article 56 (in both cases) and in paragraph I of the “Note” part (in both cases), the word “organ” in the appropriate cases of the noun was replaced with the words “organ (institution) designated by the organ” in the appropriate cases of the noun, and the words “that organ” were replaced with the words “that organ (institution)”.

