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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF MEDICAL LAW AND BIOETHICS IN AZERBAIJAN

Recent developments of medical law and bioethics in Azerbaijan are elucidated. Great attention is paid to Azerbaijan Medical Law and Bioethics Association, Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Department on Bioethics and Medical Law within Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. In particular the author provides an example of successful formation of a separate passport of specialty “Bioethics and Medical Law”, which owing to efforts taken by the Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was registered in the Nomenclature of Scientific Specialties in Azerbaijan with a scientific code given and in March of the same year, was registered by the Government. Further steps that are to be taken to ensure the compliance with universal bioethical principles relating to human rights when conducting scientific research are enumerated. The article highlights current laws in the sphere of human rights in patient care and the draft laws which are still to be adopted. In the next part the author elucidates activity of the Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics aimed at improvement of lecturing bioethics and medical law in Azerbaijan.

Key words: medical law, bioethics, department of UNESCO chair, human rights, health care.

Bioethics and medical law are one of most modern branches of science, which are rapidly developing in the world. A rapid development of new technologies, biotechnologies, genetic engineering and medicine in recent years revealed many ethical and legal gaps. Nowadays it is widely acknowledged by world scientists, politicians, specialists of UNESCO and other international organizations that “rapid development of bioethics and medical law are characteristics of democratic countries and need of present life” and it is not possible to argue with this statement. This is why for building democratic Azerbaijan special attention must be paid to development of these sciences.

Public health, medicine and biotechnologies are the spheres that of great importance to daily life of every citizen today. Rapidly developing medical technologies like transplantology, cloning, extracorporal fertilization and new reproductive technologies, developing pharmaceutical industry, interventions into status of the embryo, human genome, appearance of genetically modified food products, discussions about euthanasia and abortions, etc. concern many different communities today, amazing not only simple people but even the specialists. Azerbaijan can't stand aside of these processes, stand behind of other countries in carrying out the studies and researches on drafting ethics and legal norms in these fields.

Azerbaijan is one of the unique places where different cultures and civilizations meet at the crossroad between the East and the West, the North and the South. At the same time, being a member of both Islamic and European organizations Azerbaijan absorbs the values of both civilizations, thus enabling it to assume a role of genuine bridge. Leadership of Azerbaijan pays big attention to these challenges and wishes to support development of new sciences responding to them. On the 4th of May 2009 Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan Republic signed Executive Order on approving the National Strategy on Science Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2009-2015 and the State Programme on Implementation of National Strategy on Science Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2009-2015. Within the framework of this strategy development of science in Azerbaijan Republic must be organized in a way responding

to modern challenges of the life and the world. The Strategy was prepared for conducting the researches within the modern standards, increasing of the country's scientific personnel capacity, and integration of Azerbaijan's sciences to the international scientific world and comprehensive development of the sciences. New branches of sciences like bioethics, medical law and others referred in last UNESCO International Standard Nomenclature for Fields of Science and Technology but not existing in Azerbaijan should have been also developed according to this strategy.

M-me Mehriban Aliyeva, First Lady of Azerbaijan, UNESCO and ISESCO Goodwill Ambassador, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation pays much attention to development of bioethics in Azerbaijan. At the First Forum of Intercultural Dialogue Held in Baku Azerbaijan in April 2011 she said "Nowadays globalization in the world is reality. Some people welcome this process; the others consider it a great disaster. However, each of us has a sensation of these changes in his life. To my mind, these days we ought to know that we are citizens of our country as well as members of the family called humanity. This process of globalization has turned us into habitants of a large and common place. Here the dialogue between people, countries and nations must be based on principles of ethics, right and justice. In modern life, laws ruling in both politics and economics are, unfortunately, far from ethic norms and justice. The hypothesis of global ethics we offer you may sound like utopia now. Nevertheless, a great amount of a human's achievements has risen from actions and thoughts, which at one time seemed nothing but utopia. Once feminist movement, movement for equal rights for men and women were considered by most people hopeless and having no future. Achievements in this field, we observe today, prove the incorrectness of such attitude. Global bioethics may be just scientific hypothesis; once again, there are more questions, than answers. I am sure, if we think of tomorrow, comprehend our responsibility towards future generations; we should try to establish relations between nations based on ethics and justice. It is a long-lasting and hard process. However, any long way begins from a step. In my opinion, everyone should make this step by doing deeds even small ones. All that is needed is solidarity and good intentions."

Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was created on the 25th of January 2010 by appointment of the Head of Unit to develop implementation of UNESCO Bioethics Programme in Azerbaijan (<http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org/UI/C02.aspx?uid=C8CC9B11F27C0762>). Negotiations with leadership of the Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan brought to the formation of new Department on Bioethics and Medical Law within Institute on the 2nd of March 2010. Expert Council on Bioethics and Medical Law was created right after formation of department and on the 19th of March it had first meeting. On the 12th of May UNESCO Chair in Bioethics formally acknowledged all interested parties of Azerbaijan about starting own activities in the country and intention to form the Unit (Heydar Aliyev Foundation, UNESCO National Commission, Representation of Azerbaijan in UNESCO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, National Academy of Sciences, Baku State University, Azerbaijan Medical University and Doctors Advanced Training Institute). On the 07th of September Azerbaijan Unit was formally created on the basis of the Department of Bioethics and Medical Law, Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and formal signing of agreement between UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Institute had place on the Bioethics Symposium of the 24th of December in the presence of President of National Academy of Sciences and Head of National Commission of UNESCO.

Another organization in this field was created on the 27th July 2010. This is Azerbaijan Medical Law and Bioethics Association which joins leading and active specialists of Azerbaijan health, law and science to give additional support to promotion of medical law and bioethics in Azerbaijan. In January 2011 Board of Association and Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics consisting the same 15 members was created. Most active members of Parliament on social and human rights issues, specialists of health, education and law system who participated actively in last year activities were included to the Board.

According to UNESCO recommendations these two disciplines - Bioethics and Medical Law – should be considered together from the scientific and educational point of view. In Azerbaijan we go forward by this way. Formally, until 2011 the “List of Scientific Specialties” in the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has not included bioethics and medical law as scientific specialties. This is why doctoral or candidate’s dissertations on bioethics and medical law problems as in other CIS countries (Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Moldova) were defended within such specialties as “philosophy”, “law”, “sociology”, “sociology of medicine”, “public health”, “state management”. So no Azerbaijan specialists, who have been working in this field, could be named the specialist in Bioethics and Medical Law. Azerbaijan as all other CIS countries has not got a system for postgraduate training specialists of higher qualification (Candidates and Doctors of Science) in bioethics and medical law. The undergraduate teaching of Bioethics and Medical Law had place only at Azerbaijan Medical University as a course of Medical Ethics and Deontology, but due to absence of specialized professionals in this sphere these subjects have been taught by other specialists, therefore the classes were not comply with modern standards. No other institutions including Azerbaijan State Institute of Doctors Advanced Training named after A.Aliyev, medical colleges, Biological and Law Faculties of Baku State University have provided teaching of Bioethics and Medical Law.

The first and most significant researches as Ph.D. dissertation were defended by Dr. Mehriban Aliyeva, First Lady of Azerbaijan, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation, UNESCO and ISESCO Goodwill Ambassador. Two books coming published in 2004 and 2005 from her dissertation under the names “Euthanasia and humanity problem in medicine” and “We choose life (Euthanasia in sociology mirror)” have been devoted to very important bioethical issue euthanasia. This issue was touched in scientific research first time. Large sociological researches have been implemented and all pro- and contra- have been carefully weight. The main result of research was discovery of negative attitude of public opinion of Azerbaijan to legalization of euthanasia in our country and stressing needs for development of palliative care system in Azerbaijan for terminal patients. These studies devoted to pure bioethical and medico-legal issue but defended under other scientific code were first signals and obvious examples of need to establish new scientific direction in Azerbaijan science that was not developed before.

Taking all of this into account and using recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States “On Cooperation of the CIS Countries in Harmonizing Medical Education with the UNESCO Ethics Education Programme” in the fall of 2010 Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics made step forward with initiative to establish new scientific specialty and scientific code of “Bioethics and Medical Law”. Passport of this specialty was created by Unit and Human Rights Institute and sent to the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with initiative to register this specialty in the field of legal sciences. Initiative was supported and “Bioethics and Medical Law” was registered formally in January 2011 in Nomenclature of

Scientific Specialties in Azerbaijan and scientific code 5616 was given that now opens way to prepare national experts and specialists in these fields. In March 2011 this specialty was approved by Government and one place of doctorantura and one place of dissertantura (postgraduate Ph.D. research fellowship) were given to Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan by Cabinet of Ministers decree. At the moment we have 3 postgraduate researches in the Institute working on Ph.D. Dissertations on:

- Azerbaijan health law
- Patients rights
- Legal responsibility of medical workers .

All of this made Azerbaijan one of the pioneers among CIS Member States in term of existence of scientific specialty of bioethics registered. In September 2011 the Dissertation Council at the Institute of Human Rights for “Bioethics and Medical Law” specialty started functioning, and now more dissertations and researches are planned to start.

Human Rights Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan brought to the formation of new Department on Bioethics and Medical Law within Institute next steps in this field will be initiatives to ensure the compliance with universal bioethical principles relating to human rights when conducting scientific research. Taking into account the final document of the international conference “Activity of Bioethics Committees and Bioethical Education” held in Minsk, Belarus during 14-15 November 2007, Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics plans to apply to Supreme Attestation Commission for

- Making amendments into the Instructions on Dissertations, requiring bioethics expertise of dissertations of medical-legal-biological profile related with human rights
- Making recommendations to scientific journals not accept for publication articles in the field of Medicine, Biology and Medical Law not vetted by bioethical expertise.

During 2010-2011 Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has prepared two 2-year special projects “Rapid development of Bioethics and Medical Law in Azerbaijan” and “Risks assessments and management of free genetically modified organisms (GMO) containing food products in Azerbaijan” submitted for grants to the Science Support Foundation of the President of Azerbaijan Republic; has carried out 4 scientific-practical conferences on “UNESCO Bioethics Program realization in Azerbaijan”, “Palliative Care and Bioethical Principles” and “International bioethical norms in Azerbaijan legislation”, “Right for Health & Medical Malpractice”, 3 round tables with Parliament members on “Right for Health, Right for Safe Environment and Nutrition, Right for Information and Genetically Modified Food Products”, “Patients’ Rights”, “Bioethics Education”; has published more than 40 scientific articles in scientific journals on topics of patients rights, bioethical principles in national legislation, forensic medicine and medical law, bioethics education, death investigation, transplantology and organs donation, reproductive health policies, genetically modified food products, legal and ethical aspects in pharmaceutical fields, human rights and new technologies, some of them were presented at 18th session of IBC UNESCO, international conferences of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, 4th World Forum on Human Rights supported by UNESCO, 18th Congress of World Association of Medical Law, 10th Congress of Indo-Pacific Association of Law, Medicine, Science, 54th Conference of American College of Legal Medicine, 2nd All-Ukranian Congress on Bioethics, Medical Law and Social Sciences, 19th Triennial Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences/5th Meeting of Mediterranean Academy of Forensic Sciences/9th World Police Medical Officers Triennial Meeting and 3rd European Conference of European Association of Health Law.

It should not come as a surprise, that the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights have been enshrined in national legislation, including health legislation. General principles such as respect for autonomy and individual dignity of a patient, as well as a principle of justice, are included in the Constitution of Azerbaijan. A free development of a person is protected by law and independent courts. Personal dignity is acknowledged as having a special value to be protected and all forms of medical, scientific or other experiments involving human subjects are prohibited without their voluntary consent. The legal protection is extended to cover persons' privacy and confidentiality, as evidenced by constitutional provisions declaring the right of personal security, the right to personal and family secrets, the right to confidentiality of correspondence, phone communications, mail, telegraph messages and information transmitted via other communication means. It is prohibited to collect, store, use and distribute information about individual life without such person's consent. Unique response for the acceptance of the Declaration's principles is the commitment to non-discrimination and non-stigmatization, which guarantees equality of all persons independently of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, property and position, place of residence, denomination, political and religious beliefs, membership to public organizations, or other considerations. The relevant articles of Azerbaijan Constitution are given below:

Article 27. Right for life

III. Everyone has the right for life.

II. Except extermination of enemy soldiers in a case of military aggression, when executing the sentence and in other cases envisaged by law, right of every person for life is inviolable.

III. Death penalty, until it is completely annulled, may be applied legally only in cases of especially grave crime against the state, life and health of a human being.

IV. Arms shall not be used against human beings except cases of necessary defence, urgent situations, whenever a criminal should be caught, to prevent a prisoner from running away, to prevent revolt against the state or coup, to carry out orders given by authorized persons during martial law or state of emergency, military aggression.

Article 38. Right for social protection

III. Everyone has the right for social protection.

II. Most vulnerable persons must get support, in the first place, from members of their families.

III. Everyone has the right for social protection on reaching specific age according to legislation, in case of illness, disability, loss of bread-winner in the family, due to unemployment and in other cases envisaged by legislation.

IV. Minimum sum of pensions and social allowances is specified by law.

V. The state creates possibilities for development of charitable activity, voluntary social insurance and other forms of social protection.

Article 39. Right to live in healthy environment

III. Everyone has the right to live in healthy environment.

II. Everyone has the right to gain information about true ecological situation and to get compensation for damage done to his/her health and property because of violation of ecological requirements.

Article 41. Right for protection of health

III. Everyone has the right for protection of his/her health and for medical care.

II. The state takes all necessary measures for development of all forms of health services based on various forms of property, guarantees sanitary-epidemiological safety, creates possibilities for various forms of medical insurance.

III. Officials concealing facts and cases dangerous for life and health of people will bear legal responsibility.

The right to health and the state's duties in the context of the Article 14 of the Declaration (on 'Social Responsibility and Health') are legally fixed not only in the Constitution of Azerbaijan but also in main health Law of Azerbaijan Republic "On Protection of Population Health" adopted in 1997. This legislation reflects the rights of citizens, foreigners to health protection and medico-social aid, family planning, medical expertise and responsibilities of sides, duties and guarantees from the state in organization of health system. Articles 24 and 25 of this law devoted to patients rights and contain informed consent concept and patient confidentiality in some situations of biomedical interventions.

Azerbaijan has also adopted separate laws on:

- Sanitary-and-Epidemiologic Well-being of Population
- Medical Insurance
- Nutrition of Newborns and Infants
- Children's Rights
- Pharmaceutical Products and Activities
- Private Medical Activity
- Donorship of Blood, Blood Components and Blood Donor Service
- State Care for Patients with Hereditary Diseases Such as Hemophilia and

Thalassemia

- State care for Patients with Diabetes
- Oncology Aid
- Psychiatric Assistance to the Population
- Narcological Service and Control
- Tuberculosis Control in Azerbaijan
- Preventing the Spread of the Disease Caused by HIV in Azerbaijan
- Immune-prevention of Infection Diseases
- Iodination of Sodium Chloride for the Mass Prevention of Iodine Deficiency
- Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues
- Radiation Safety
- Natural Treatment Reserves, Places of Treatment and Rehabilitation and Curorts.

A few of several new laws projects now are under preparation and Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was also involved in careful expertise and public discussions of them:

- "About Reproductive Health" that is prepared with participation of WHO and national experts. Legal regulation of reproduction and genetic assistance to the population is a sign of the implementation the Article 16 of the Declaration on "Protecting future generation". It will cover state policy and rights in the fields of family planning and reproductive health protection.

- "About Patients Rights" that is under consideration of two Committees of National Parliament: Social policy and Human rights. This is expected to be the most important law related with bioethics nowadays in Azerbaijan as it covers all Articles 3-12 of the Declaration. We have made principal recommendations on inclusion bioethics principles and

chaptering separately “Patients Rights”, “Informed Consent” with procedures of its formalization in different situations, “Representation”, “Patients Duties”, “Assessment of Harm to Health” with procedures of implementation rights to complaint and compensation. In the first time, it was recommended that “Patients Rights” chapter should have separate articles on rights for non-discrimination/non-stigmatization, equality, justice and equity, choice of doctor and medical institution, relief of pain and palliative care, getting medical information and giving consent, participation in treatment process, privacy and confidentiality, autonomy and individual responsibility, respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity, intervention into own medical documents, medical expertise and compensation as well as procedures during biomedical and clinical researches.

- “About Food Products” and “About Gene Engineering” that is under consideration of four Committees of National Parliament: Social policy, Economic policy, Agriculture and Human rights. Making careful comparative legal analysis of national legislations of more than 10 western, regional and CIS countries we have made principal recommendations on inclusion bioethics principles and chaptering separately “Genetical Modified Food Products”, “Right to Information”, “Biologically active supplements” and others that are not reflected in Azerbaijan legislation before.

- “About Social Service and Aid” that is covering organization of social aid system to the families and individuals in special need circumstances, forms and types of this service, its financing and expenditures, creation of “social worker” institution in the country.

One of the most important areas of activity of Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Azerbaijan Medical Law and Bioethics Association is education. As all other CIS countries we turned in 90-s from one public formation to another, from formation of developed socialism into market economy formation. This brought to rapid changes of values in all fields of public activities, including science, new technologies, health and medicine. The norms regulating relationships between people changed rapidly, for example, relationships between health staff and patients. It is not possible to have and expect the same ethical and legal norms of behaviour from doctors working in soviet hospital with free of charge medical service and doctors working in private hospitals nowadays. But, unfortunately ethics and legal education changes have not responded to these challenges. Changes in ethics and legal education for doctors, nurses, lawyers and other specialists either have not happened at all, or happened very slowly and little. Some fragments of soviet ethics and soviet health law have continued to function for certain period of time, even for now, but mainly it has been forgotten or old. At present Azerbaijan is the leading country of the region by economical growth. New technologies are coming, health and medicine developing very fast. Azerbaijan society experiences needs in elaboration and introduction of new ethical and legal norms in these and many other fields of activities. How to do this? The only way – improve education and increase public awareness, first of all from target groups.

Nowadays, Bioethics and Medical Law become integral parts of undergraduate and postgraduate education of specialists in the world. In many universities of USA, Europe, China, Japan, Turkey and CIS Bioethics and Medical Law have been included into the curricula. In CIS countries these subjects have been incorporated into curricula some 10 years ago but still are far from standards of developed countries. For example, the current state of bioethics & medical law education was studied by UNESCO experts in the system of medical education of the CIS member countries. This is obvious from this UNESCO analytical review that teaching bioethics in the CIS countries has started since 2000 gradually, stage by stage. In the documents of the meeting of the CIS Parliamentary Assembly on “The state of bioethics education in the system of

high medical education of the CIS member countries” held in 2009 it has been stated that “Lack of systematic education in the field of biomedical ethics among CIS doctors negatively impacts their reputation from the viewpoint of international medical community, putting them in more disadvantageous position as to their well trained foreign colleagues (particularly during development of joint scientific cooperation programs), creating obstacles for conversion of diplomas and formation of new type of relations in national health systems”. This analysis is applicable for Azerbaijan also.

Recommendations made by UNESCO and national CIS experts stated in those documents of the meeting of the CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly:

- Course on Bioethics and Medical Law must be included into the state educational standards for both undergraduate and postgraduate medical and law education.
- Bioethics and Medical Law chairs shall be specially created in medical universities and law faculties.
- Teaching of Bioethics and Medical Law within an integrated block shall be ensured in the medical universities and law faculties at upper courses.
- Course on Bioethics and Medical Law shall be taught at all medical and law faculties at postgraduate level.

All necessary measures shall be undertaken for development of national curricula, educational materials and means on Bioethics and Medical Law. National experience and UNESCO educational programs shall be widely used for this purpose; educational materials on Bioethics shall be translated into national language.

The initial situation analysis of actual bioethics education in the country made by Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was conducted in the higher and nursing schools of Azerbaijan. In none of schools Bioethics and Medical Law is taught except Azerbaijan Medical University where 30 hours Medical Ethics course exists. Bioethics and Medical Law are not taught at all in Azerbaijan at postgraduate medical education level that makes us different even from CIS countries where doctors get 2-24 hours of Bioethics education. Students of law faculties are not studying Medical Law as well. This is why nowadays practicing lawyers don't know well actual health law of Azerbaijan and can't properly protect such important constitutional rights of citizens like right to live and right to health. Court sessions related with medical malpractice, hospital death investigations are very rare. So the current state of Azerbaijan in the field of teaching of Bioethics and Medical Law is similar to the state of developed world countries 15-20 years before. During the USSR the medical ethics (deontology) was taught as a rule in higher medical education system of all republics, but starting from 1976 it was taught based on inter-departmental program of the Ministry of Health, and this, as was mentioned by the experts of UNESCO “kept the specialists in complete isolation from the world tendencies for many years”.

Situation revealed acute need to elaborate Bioethics and Medical Law educational programs that may respond to modern standards, today and future challenges and grounded on principles of UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in cooperation with UNESCO National Commission has started translation into Azerbaijan language UNESCO educational materials: Bioethics Core Curriculum, books of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics like “Informed Consent”, “Reproductive health”, “Psychiatric ethics” and others have been translated into Azerbaijan language from English. With support of UNESCO Headquarters, National Commission, Chair in Bioethics and Heydar Aliyev Foundation Unit had succeeded to enter educational system of Azerbaijan with proposals to

launch UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum in relevant faculties on undergraduate stage. First successful step was done with Baku subsidiary of the Moscow State University and agreement between Human Rights Institute, our Unit and leadership university was signed about opening course of Bioethics and Medical Law on its faculty. Then, on the 10th of June 2011 the launch presentation of the project was done at the general meeting of the Ministry of Education with participation of relevant universities under leadership of the Minister of Education. At the meeting it was decided to start the pilot project on the basis of Baku State University, main, biggest and oldest university of Azerbaijan joining more than 18.000 students as it has many relevant faculties like Law, Biology, Ecology, Philosophy, Sociology, Journalism, Psychology and others. On the 13th of July the launch presentation was made at the Supreme Council of Baku State University when it was decided to sign agreement between UNESCO Paris Office and Baku State University about testing Bioethics Core Curriculum on relevant faculties of the University during 2011/2012 academic year. UNESCO officials also started preparation of the Regional Training for Bioethics trainers on the basis of Human Rights Institute that will be done by UNESCO experts for teachers not from Azerbaijan, but also from region. UNESCO will provide tutors and necessary training materials and information. It is planned to use up-to-date training methods and international practice and invite the well-known and leading foreign experts. This reflects high UNESCO's appreciation of pioneer activities done in Azerbaijan in the field of bioethics development. On the other hand, according to Education Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "the educational system of the Azerbaijan Republic is based on the national ground, general human values, and has democratic character". This makes our beliefs to successful development of bioethics and medical law even stronger. Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics plans to teach one or both of these subjects in all medical, biology, law and other social and humanitarian sciences like sociology, philosophy, psychology, journalism, as well as agriculture, ecology and technologies faculties. It is planned to start and focus initially only on 2-3 educational institutions. In next few years Bioethics and Medical Law will be included in the training program of many other higher and specialized educational institutions, into the curriculum of the bachelor and master degree programs of universities and academies of the country.

В. Маммадов

Найновіші надбання у сфері медичного права та біоетики Азербайджану

Висвітлено найновіші надбання у сфері медичного права та біоетики Азербайджану. Велику увагу присвячено створенню і функціонуванню Асоціації медичного права та біоетики Азербайджану, Відділення кафедри ЮНЕСКО з питань біоетики в Азербайджані, кафедри біоетики та медичного права Інституту прав людини Національної академії наук Азербайджану. Цікавим видається досвід успішного створення окремого паспорту спеціальності «Біоетика та медичне право», яка завдяки зусиллям Відділення кафедри ЮНЕСКО з питань біоетики вже у січні 2011 році була зареєстрована у Номенклатурі наукових спеціальностей Азербайджану з присвоєнням відповідного коду спеціальності та у березні цього ж року була затверджена урядом. Наведено напрями, які планується здійснити у цій сфері задля забезпечення дотримання універсальних біоетичних принципів прав людини при проведенні наукових досліджень. Проаналізовано чинну законодавчу базу, що регламентує права людини в сфері охорони здоров'я, а також

наведено перелік законодавчих актів, які планується прийняти у державі. Висвітлюється діяльність Відділення кафедри ЮНЕСКО з питань біоетики в Азербайджані, спрямовану на покращення стану викладання медичного права та біоетики у вищих навчальних закладах Азербайджану.

Ключові слова: медичне право, біоетика, відділення кафедри ЮНЕСКО, права людини, охорона здоров'я

В. Маммадов

Новейшие достижения в сфере медицинского права и биоэтики Азербайджана

Освещены новейшие достижения в сфере медицинского права и биоэтики Азербайджана. Большое внимание посвящено созданию и функционированию Ассоциации медицинского права и биоэтики Азербайджана, Отделение кафедры ЮНЕСКО по биоэтике в Азербайджане, кафедры биоэтики и медицинского права Института прав человека Национальной академии наук Азербайджана. Интересным представляется опыт успешного создания отдельного паспорта специальности «Биоэтика и медицинское право», которая благодаря усилиям Отделение кафедры ЮНЕСКО по биоэтике уже в январе 2011 году была зарегистрирована в Номенклатуре научных специальностей Азербайджана с присвоением соответствующего кода специальности и в марте этого же года была утверждена правительством. Приведены направления, которые планируется осуществить в этой сфере для обеспечения соблюдения универсальных биоэтических принципов прав человека при проведении научных исследований. Проанализировано действующую законодательную базу, регламентирующую права человека в сфере здравоохранения, а также приведен перечень законодательных актов, которые планируется принять в государстве. Освещается деятельность Отделения кафедры ЮНЕСКО по биоэтике в Азербайджане, направленную на улучшение состояния преподавания медицинского права и биоэтики в высших учебных заведениях Азербайджана.

Ключевые слова: медицинское право, биоэтика, отделения кафедры ЮНЕСКО, права человека, здравоохранение